

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 30 1986

date entered

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

1. Name

historic BRADBURY JEWELL HOUSE (preferred)

and/or common Jewell/Smalley House

2. Location

street & number Ferncroft Road (approximately 3/4 of a mile north-
west of NH Route 113A up Fern-
croft Rd. in the extreme NE corner of Sandwich, NH) for publication N/A
city, town Sandwich x vicinity of Wonalancet

state New Hampshire code 033 county Carroll code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Stearns H. Smalley

street & number Ferncroft Road

city, town Wonalancet, n/a vicinity of state New Hampshire 03897

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse
Carroll County Registry of Deeds
street & number Carroll County Complex
Box 171
city, town Ossipee, state New Hampshire 03864

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A JUL 16 1986 state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

Check one

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bradbury Jewell House is a one-and-a-half story wood-frame dwelling built in 1802-3 and measuring about 30 by 40 feet. It stands at the foot of several mountains (notably Mt. Wonalancet) at the west end of a flat and fertile tract of land which has long been known as "Birch Intervale" and was formed by a slow accumulation of alluvial soils and organic matter in a basin left by the retreating glaciers. The property is located in the northeast corner of the Town of Sandwich. Its boundaries coincide with the historic acreage associated with the property and encompass this well-preserved whole and protects the characteristics and qualities which make the property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The house stands on a foundation of rounded glacial boulders, with a curb of split granite slabs at grade level. All but the lower two feet of the front (south) and the two end walls are clapboarded and painted white; below the clapboards, where the house was banked with pine boughs for the winter, the walls are shingled. The rear (north) wall of the house is covered with unpainted wooden shingles. A tall, square brick chimney rises through the center of the ridge of a gable roof which is covered with asphalt shingles. Attached to the east elevation of the house is a gable-roofed wing with wood-shingled walls, a roof of asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney.

All elevations of the main house and the wing are characterized by simple detailing. Windows and door castings are fashioned of flat boards, and the house and wings both have flat corner boards and simple tapered barge boards. The front (south) elevation of the house is treated as the facade, and is five bays wide with four 9-over-6 windows and a central front door with a four-light transom sash. The west end has two 9-over-6 first floor windows near the front (lighting a front room), one near the rear of the wall, and two 6-over-6 windows in the attic. The east end is similar, except that there is only one first floor window and the wing intersects the wall of the main house at the point where the rear first-floor window would be located. The rear (north) of the house has irregular fenestration, with a back door west of the center of this elevation.

The wing (originally a shed) measures 20 by 40 feet; it also has irregular fenestration. The front or south elevation has a door and windows at each end, with a group of three windows at the center. A shed-roofed porch shelters the west door, which enters a modern kitchen adjacent to the end wall of the main house. The brick kitchen chimney rises through the front slope of the wing's roof close to its west end. At the center of the rear (north) elevation of the wing is a shed-roofed screened porch, built in 1973.

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The house has two principal rooms at the front of the first floor, on each side of the entry, with a kitchen, small bedchamber, and pantry arranged along the rear of the house. The two front rooms are each approximately sixteen feet square, with sliding wooden shutters at their windows. Each front room has a fireplace, that in the eastern room being fitted with simple enframing. The western front room, lighted by four windows, is more elaborate. The mantelpiece is Greek Revival in style, with fluted pilasters, square corner blocks, and complex applied mouldings. The front rooms are wainscoted and have wide spruce floorboards which run in single lengths from wall to wall. The principal doors of the house are six-panel doors of Federal style, some of them decorated with painted graining.

At the rear center of the house is the original kitchen, with its fireplace, brick oven, and ash pit. The fireplace wall in this room is covered with vertical beaded pine sheathing. At the west end of the kitchen is a small bedchamber with a decorative chair rail, while at the opposite end of the house is a pantry with dry sink, shelves, and cupboards. Adjacent to the pantry are enclosed stairs which lead to the second floor and to the cellar. The attic of the house contains one finished bedchamber heated by a small fireplace.

The wing of the house includes a modern kitchen with a reproduced fireplace. Beyond there are two general purpose rooms.

West of the house is the original barn, built in 1805. It is a rectangular, gable-roofed structure 44 by 33 feet, with a hewn braced frame and with its long axis oriented parallel to that of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the walls with wooden shingles. The doors are in the center of the south elevation. The barn has not been used for agricultural purposes since 1908, when the Jewell property was acquired by the owners of an adjacent summer boarding house and the barn commenced to be utilized for dances and programs.

North of the house is a small (8'x12') gable-roofed garden house built c.1975. It is sheathed with board and batten siding and has two windows on the east and south elevations.

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Original appearance: The overall appearance of the Jewell house and barn has changed little since the first years of the nineteenth century. Early photographs show that the house was clad only in sheathing or weatherboarding, and the present clapboards and shingles are relatively recent embellishments. It is known that the wing attached to the dwelling was long a utilitarian shed, with dirt floor and no finished rooms. Early photographs also show that a small rectangular addition was attached to the east elevation of the barn. This may have been a small house frame 16 feet long and 14 feet wide which Bradbury Jewell is known to have purchased from a neighbor in 1813.

The ten acres of land included with the nominated structures is the surviving property of the tract which retains integrity. South of the stone wall running behind the buildings is grass and has always been the setting for the main house; north of the stone wall is a sloping area of unmanaged woodland which has never been cultivated or cut off. The surrounding ten acres retained their land use since the property was settled.

The nominated property represents two contributing buildings and one non-contributing building.

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 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 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 1802 **Builder/Architect** Bradbury Jewell

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bradbury Jewell House represents a type of dwelling built by settlers on the New Hampshire frontier at the turn of the nineteenth century. The house was constructed by a man who was thoroughly familiar with the sophisticated architectural traditions of the coastal region of New Hampshire, and illustrates the transmittal of the material culture of that region into newly-granted sections of the state.

Architecture: The Bradbury Jewell House is a small, central-chimney dwelling which appears to be a typical New England frontier farmhouse. Despite its small size, however, the house represents an advance over the rudest frontier structures built in its region of New Hampshire, and in fact is an example of the substantial if modest dwelling of a settler of greater than ordinary means and sophistication. The house is thus a significant example of the architecture of a maturing frontier, a frontier being settled by people with established contacts with an older, coastal culture and economy.

Bradbury Jewell (1752-1828) had first explored the region that was to become his final home as a boy of sixteen. In 1768, Jewell was employed by a leading landowner in the township of Sandwich, New Hampshire, to explore and survey that area. At first living in a rude cabin, Jewell built the first frame house in the neighboring township of Tamworth in 1780, patterning the dwelling on houses he had known during his boyhood in the coastal New Hampshire town of Durham, some 75 miles distant.¹ Four years later, Jewell exchanged his Tamworth farm for one in his birthplace, and moved to Durham until 1802. By the time he returned to the frontier eighteen years later, Jewell was a man of fifty with widespread acquaintances both in coastal New Hampshire and in the mountainous territory near Sandwich and Tamworth.

In returning to the frontier, Jewell decided to settle near one of his brothers at "Birch Intervale," a tract of the township of Sandwich which he had explored more than thirty years earlier, and where he had purchased land for a future farm. Though surrounded by hills, the intervale was a pocket of flat alluvial land which was already known for its fertility.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet 5-9-1)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acres

Quadrangle name Mt. Chocorua/NH

Quadrangle scale 1:625 000

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

1	9	3	1	0	2	0	0	4	8	6	4	8	0	0
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D

1	9	3	1	0	1	9	0	4	8	6	4	9	4	0
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E

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries of the nominated property are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map (sheet 5-10-2). Included is the tract of land historically associated with the primary structures which retains integrity and encompasses the area eligible for the National Register.

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 Stearns and H. Charlotte Smalley

organization date September 1985

street & number Ferncroft Road telephone (603) 323-8812

city or town Wonalancet, state New Hampshire 03897

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 Shirley G. Adamovich

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/24/86

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

Patrick Andrews date 8/27/86

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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The town charter of the township of Sandwich was granted in 1763 by New Hampshire Royal Governor Benning Wentworth. Although the charter did not specify the type of house to be built by new settlers, it may be presumed that many settlers of Sandwich, like those of other New Hampshire frontier townships, initially constructed small houses about sixteen feet square, the size of a single room in the Jewell House.² Bradbury Jewell is thought to have purchased one such house after its abandonment and moved it to his farm as an attachment to his barn.³

In comparison to such structures, Jewell's 1803 dwelling is large and sophisticated. It represents not only an advance upon ruder neighboring dwellings, but also emulates, as far as possible, some of the features of coastal New Hampshire dwellings. Among Jewell's many business contacts in the New Hampshire seacoast was Governor John Langdon, who in 1786 built the most ambitious dwelling erected in New Hampshire in the first decades following the Revolution.⁴

Given Jewell's recent return from the seacoast to the mountains, it is not surprising that his house reflected in a modest way the detailing of the newly emerging New England Federal style. Although the house retains the venacular form of the central chimney, story-and-a-half dwelling which had long been a basic unit of domestic architecture in New England, the building has detailing which shows its builder's awareness of the latest coastal style. While the detailing of the exterior of the house is nearly undistinguishable from that of many neighboring structures of the same date, the interior has wainscoting, six-panel doors, and sliding window shutters which are virtually identical to comparable features being executed by coastal craftsmen at the same period.

Bradbury Jewell returned to Sandwich in 1802 as one of the town's most experienced settlers. Having owned land at Birch Intervale even during his eighteen-year return to the seacoast, Jewell immediately entered into the life of the community. Jewell's house reflects the characteristics of its owner: a sturdy farmer who aspired to no exceptional rank in his society, but who had had broad experience within his region of New England and retained his contacts with the wider world beyond his valley.

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The Bradbury Jewell House is therefore significant as a well-preserved dwelling which combines vernacular forms with urbane detailing, and epitomizes life on the maturing New Hampshire frontier at the turn of the nineteenth century. The historical integrity of the associated land reinforces the property's significance as it further defines and protects the qualities of the period of significance.

NOTES

- 1
Marjory Gane Harkness, ed., The Fishbasket Papers: The Diaries, 1768-1823, of Bradbury Jewell, Esquire, of Tamworth, Durham and Sandwich, New Hampshire (Peterborough, NH: Richard R. Smith, 1963), pp. 12-17.
- 2
New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. XXV (Concord, NH: The State of New Hampshire, 1895), pp. 507-513; Ibid., vols. XXVII-XXIX, passim.; Harkness, Fishbasket Papers, p.131.
- 3
Harkness, Fishbasket Papers, pp.128-9.
- 4
John Langdon, Ledger and Daybook, John Langdon papers, New Hampshire Historical Society.

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Batchellor, Albert Stillman, ed., New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. XXV, (Town Charters Granted within the Present Limits of New Hampshire). Concord, NH: the State of New Hampshire, 1985.

-----, New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. XXVII (Township Grants of Lands in New Hampshire included in the Masionian Patent issued Subsequent to 1746 by the Masionian Proprietary. Masionian Vol. I). Concord, NH: the State of New Hampshire, 1896.

-----, New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. XXVIII (Township Grants of Lands in New Hampshire included in the Masionian Patent issued Subsequent to 1746 by the Masionian Proprietary. Masionian Vol. II). Concord, NH, State of New Hampshire.

Harkness, Marjory Gane, ed., The Fishbasket Papers: The Diaries, 1768-1823, of Bradbury Jewell, Esquire, of Tamworth, Durham and Sandwich, New Hampshire. Peterborough, NH: Richard R. Smith, 1963.

-----, The Tamworth Narrative (New Hampshire). Freeport, ME: The Bond Wheelwright Company, 1958.

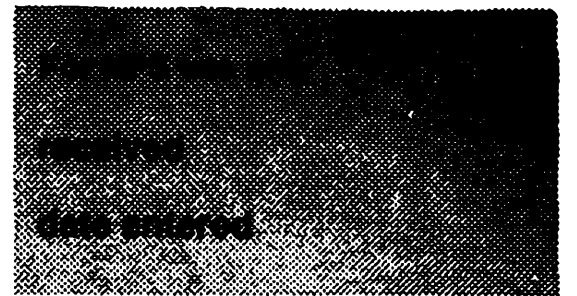
McGrew, Lillian C., ed., If Walls Could Speak. North Conway, NH: Tamworth Historical Commission, 1976.

Merrill, Georgia Drew, History of Carroll County, New Hampshire (1971 reprint of the original edition of 1889). Somersworth, NH: New Hampshire Publishing Company, 1971.

Twelfth Annual Excursion of the Sandwich Historical Society, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1931, Covering a section of Sandwich, NH, Called the Quaker Neighborhood, Sandwich, NH: Sandwich Historical Society, Sandwich, NH, 1931.

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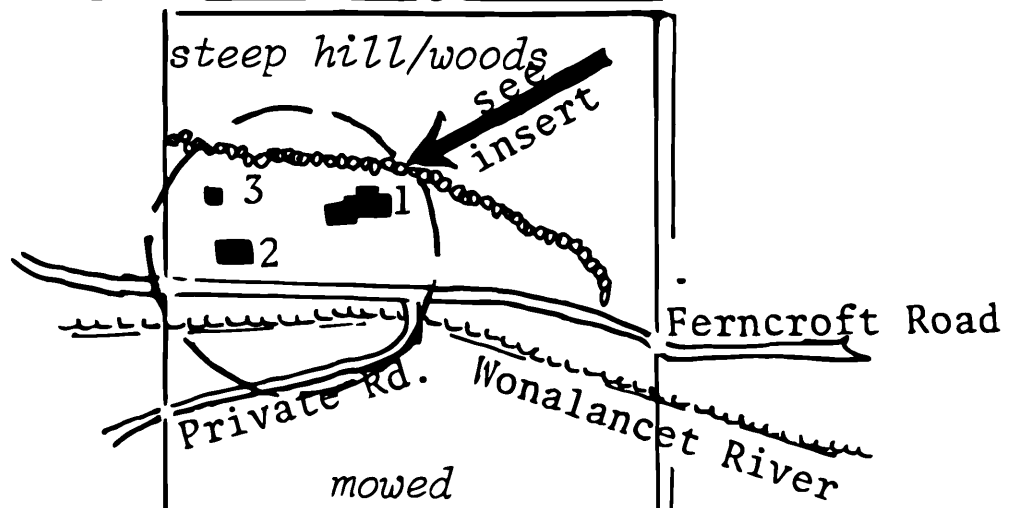
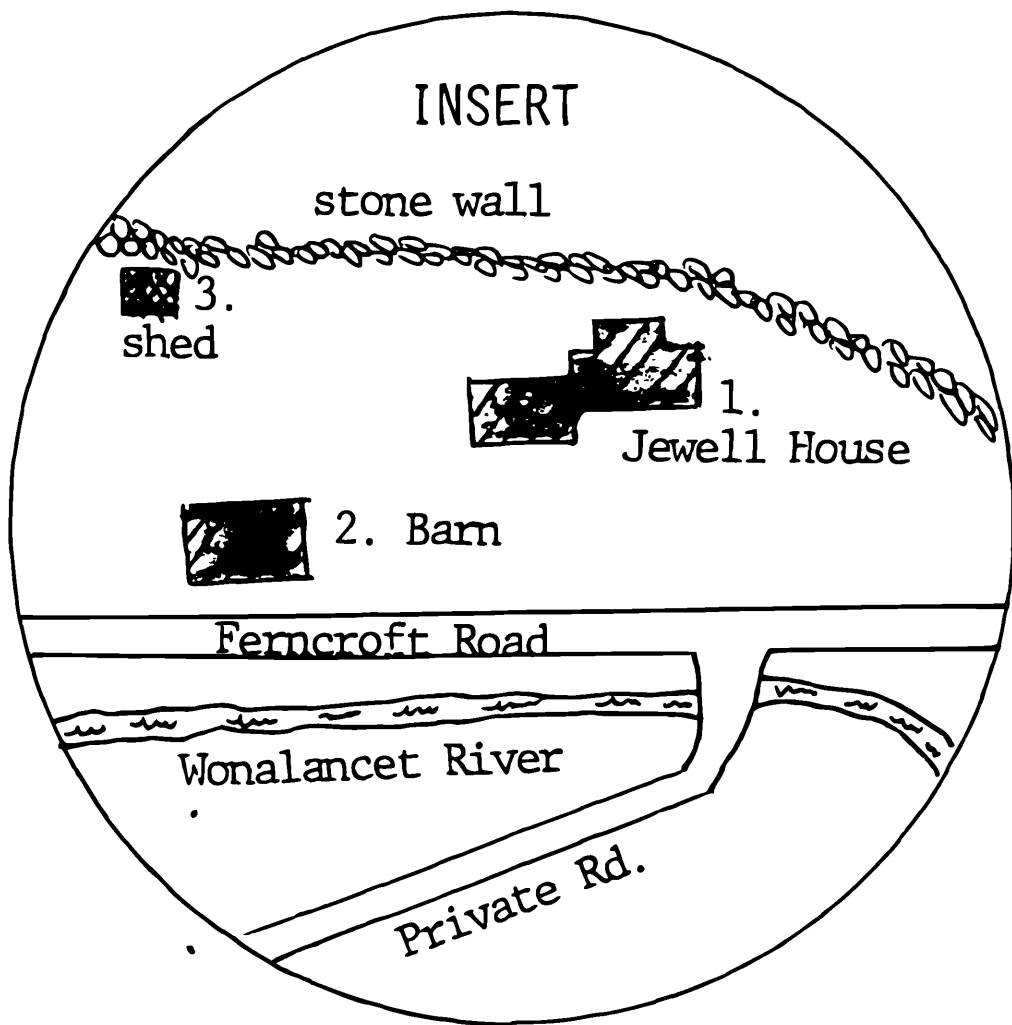


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Town of Waterville ← 684' →



Town of Albany, NH

KEY TO INSERT: contributing
 noncontributing

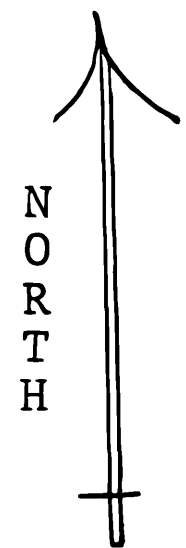
Town of Sandwich, NH

THE BRADBURY JEWELL HOUSE
of
Sandwich, (Wonalancet) N.H.

58 Acres Total

mixed soft/hard woods

3,465'



1/2" = 60'
SCALE

← 924' →

Town of Tamworth

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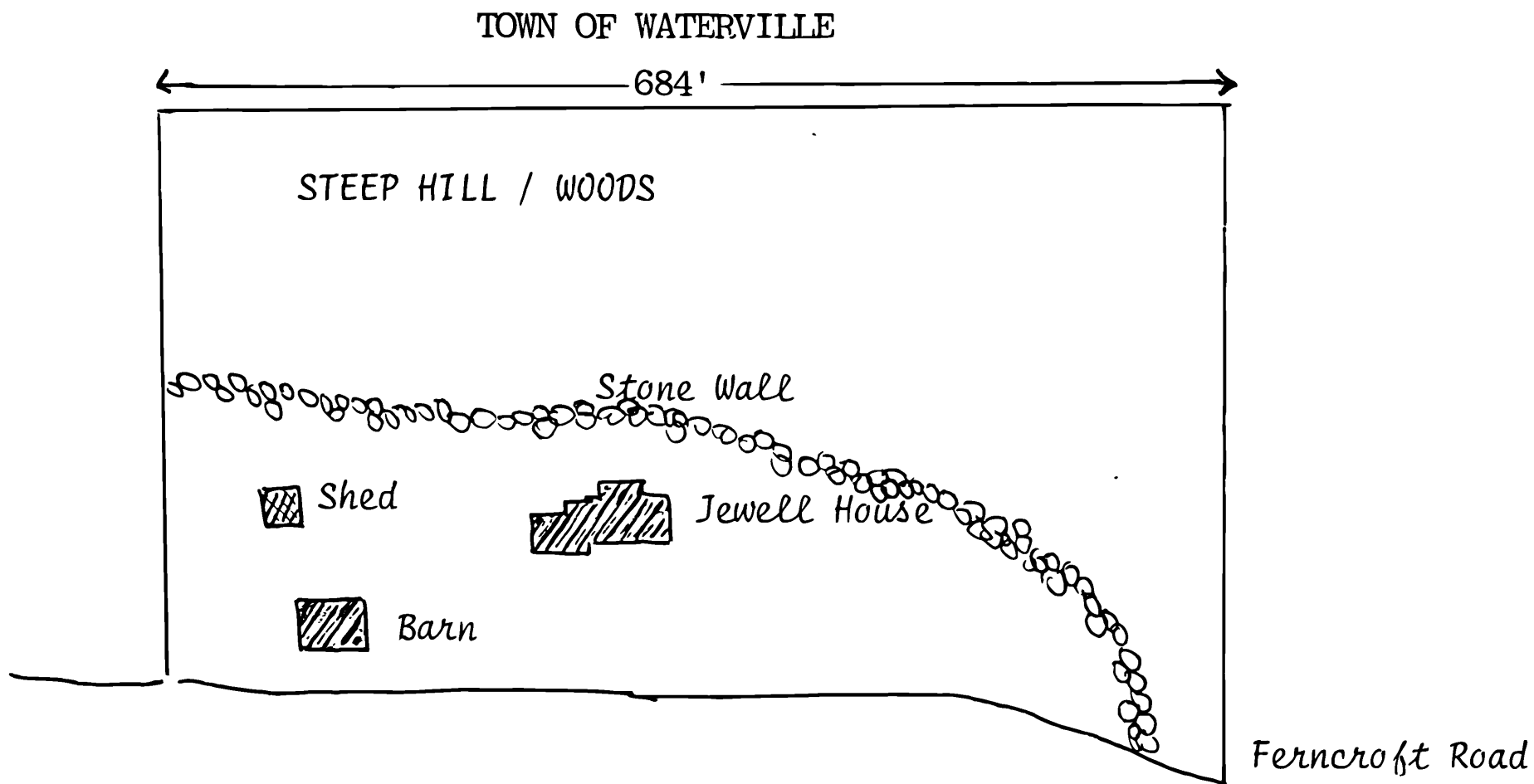


Continuation sheet 6



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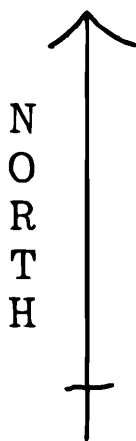
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THE BRADBURY JEWELL HOUSE OF
SANDWICH, NH
(Wonalancet)

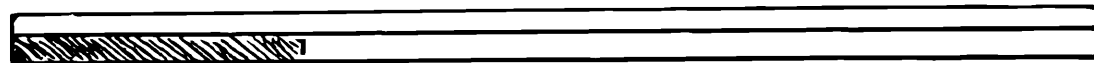


Key:

-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing



1" = 154'



SCALE

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This certifies that the appearance of the photographs has not changed.