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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DIVISION OF
NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Osgood Family House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Street not for publication
city, town Fryeburg vicinity
state Maine code ME county Oxford code 017 zip code 04037

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Carol S. Peterson 2/27/90
Signature of certifying official Date
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. *Melrose Byers* 4/5/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
 removed from the National Register. _____
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress**7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granitewalls Wood/Weatherboardroof Asphaltother Decorative Ornamentation
at Cornice & Door

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Osgood Family House is a two-story five-bay frame dwelling covered by a hip roof. It is two rooms deep and features a two-story ell that is terminated by a replica of the original shed. Weatherboards cover the entire building which rests on a granite block foundation. The house occupies a large elevated lot at the western end of Main Street.

Facing east, the symmetrically composed principal elevation is comprised of a central six-panel door framed by sidelights and an elliptical louvered fan that is sheltered by a bracketed hood. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows complete with functioning shutters are used here and throughout the main block. Broad granite slabs form the steps that lead to the main entrance. A thin cornice decorated with a bed molding of semi-circles carries around the main block and across the north side of the ell. One brick chimney rises through the northern half of the roof.

The south side elevation features four equally placed windows on each of its two stories. This pattern is altered on the five-bay north end where the secondary entrance is centrally located and flanked by double-hung windows; four on the first story and five above. A transom window and a modestly detailed entablature and narrow pilasters frame the six-panel door. Projecting to the rear (west) is the ell whose gable roof does not quite match the pitch of the hip. A rectangular bow window, apparently added after 1940, abuts the corner of the main block and the door to the ell. There is a single window to the west of the door and a large opening (formerly leading to the carriage house) at the northwest corner. Four two-over-two windows are asymmetrically located on the second story. On the south side of the ell is another door and three first story windows as well as four openings on the upper level. A single window in the gable peak of the ell looks out over the reconstructed shed. There are in addition four original six-over-six windows (two on each story) on the rear of the main house separated by two small windows for the bathrooms.

Like the exterior, the interior reflects the detailing common to the late Federal period. Its central hall, which divides the two stories into equal halves, contains an open string stair with a turned newel post, thin turned balusters, and applied sawn ornamentation to the outer string. An interesting aspect of the building is that only the north half of the house

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was finished; the opposite end was never completed. (As part of the building's current rehabilitation, the space is being partitioned for use.) There are modest Federal period mantels, six panel doors, chairrails and three-part surrounds in the east side along with a mixture of turn-of-the-century molded surrounds with corner blocks in the hall and rear. The first floor of the ell was substantially altered after 1940, when the massive brick fireplace was removed and the partition removed. The second floor is unaltered with two bedrooms in the front block and others in the ell. Two chimney bases are plainly visible in the spacious full basement where one can also see the massive granite slabs used to construct the foundation walls.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1810

Significant Dates

c. 1810

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Probably constructed about 1810, the Osgood Family House is a substantial Federal period frame residence with notable exterior detailing. It is thought to have been built for Henry Young Brown Osgood, and subsequently remained in the Osgood family until 1940. The house is eligible for nomination to the Register under criterion C for its local architectural significance.

Fryeburg village, which was settled beginning in the 1760s and incorporated in 1777, retains a diverse collection of nineteenth century buildings including notable examples of religious, academic and residential architecture. A number of the most significant dwellings are currently listed in the National Register including the Squire Chase House (N.R. 5/7/79) and Steadman Homestead (N.R. 4/12/82). The Chase House is an eclectic building with what is believed to be an eighteenth century ell and a Federal period main block with an Italianate style cupola and other details. Among the notable features of the 1809-10 Barrows-Steadman House (also updated with Italianate details) are the c. 1830 Porter school wall murals in one interior room.

The Osgood House is one of the most intact and least altered examples of the Federal style in Fryeburg. In overall form, the building's square shape and hip roof are features typical of houses of the early and mid-Federal periods found throughout Oxford County and Maine. Somewhat more unusual, however, especially in the western part of the state, is the decorative treatment of the front entrance and cornice. The woodwork exhibited on the exterior is accompanied by the delicately molded mantelpieces and balustrade of the stairs. Thus, in its local context the Osgood House is a significant architectural landmark.

Little exists in the way of documentation to illuminate the early history of this building. Henry Young Brown Osgood (1784-1831), who was named for one of Fryeburg's earliest inhabitants Henry Young Brown, is believed to have been the original occupant of this dwelling. Tradition

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bennett, Randall H. Oxford County, Maine: A Guide to Its Historic Architecture, Bethel, Maine: Oxford County Historic Resource Survey, 1984.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1 Acre

UTM References

A

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

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Osgood Family House occupies the Town of Fryeburg tax map 36, lot 3.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary embraces the entire remaining parcel of land historically and presently associated with this house.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian
organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date January, 1990
street & number 55 Capitol Street telephone (207) 289-2132
city or town Augusta, state Maine zip code 04333

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maintains, however, that his father had settled on the property in the late eighteenth century. After Henry Osgood's death the house and property passed to his widow Susan and subsequently her five children. John L. Osgood, the grandson of Henry Osgood, was noted as being in residence here on the 1880 atlas map of Fryeburg. He ultimately acquired full interest in the property and remained here until his death in 1935. Among other things, John L. Osgood was one of the founders and first president of the Fryeburg Historical Society.