

SG-1318



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Enfield Center Town House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1044 NH Route 4A

City or town: Enfield State: NH County: Grafton

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>E. E. Muggery, Director and SHPO</u>	<u>4/24/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>NH State Historic Preservation Office</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Jon Edgar H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

7.17.17  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/town hall

SOCIAL/meeting hall

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/town hall

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/weatherboard; CONCRETE;  
METAL/steel

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The 1845 Enfield Center Town House, in Enfield, New Hampshire, stands on less than one acre of land at the northern edge of Enfield Center village. In 1859, the building was moved one mile closer to Enfield Center and expanded on site. The rural village, which includes a general store and a post office, is comprised of mostly mid-nineteenth century wood-framed buildings stretched along quiet NH Route 4A. Slightly north of the building, on the opposite side of the street, stands the Enfield Center Union Church, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The town house is a rectangular, one-and-a-half story, gable-roofed building with clapboard exterior, concrete block foundation, and corrugated metal roof. Excluding a small shed-roofed addition in the rear that houses a two-hole privy, the building measures 40' wide by 60' feet long. The pedimented gable, continuous frieze band, corner pilasters, and large nine-panel door typify Greek Revival design in rural New Hampshire. The interior, renovated in 1909, includes varnished bead board ceiling, walls, and wainscot; stage with curtain and canvas proscenium arch; wood floor; and pot belly stove. The Enfield Center Town House retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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### Narrative Description

The Enfield Center Town House sits on a 0.152 acre parcel on the west side of NH Route 4A (formerly the 4<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire Turnpike) in the village of Enfield Center. The village developed along the turnpike in the early to mid-1800s due to its central location in town, its proximity to the nearby Shaker settlement on the shores of Mascoma Lake, and the mills that

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harnessed the water power of the Knox River. The village is characterized by its collection of houses with Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate detailing from this period of growth.

The town house sits in the middle of a small grassy lot. A dirt driveway to a mobile home, situated northwest of the town house, marks the northern property boundary. Until 1966, the town house lot included the land now occupied by the mobile home – a parcel distinguished by its row of mature apple trees along the street north of the town house. The southern boundary is defined by Knox Stream, a tributary to the Knox River, and the eastern boundary is defined by the street.

The town house is a timber framed, rectangular, symmetrical, and front-gabled building measuring 40' wide by 60' long. A shed roofed addition, measuring 20' wide by 6' wide, extends from the center of the rear elevation dates to 1909. The original structure was built in 1845-6, with a 15' central bent added in 1859 upon the building's relocation to its current site. Historic images and drawings (likely the original construction documents) reveal that a Gothic-inspired bell tower once sat atop the front ridgeline, though it is unclear when this original feature was removed. A concrete block foundation replaced one of granite in c.1970. The granite remains on site and is used to divert freshets from Knox Stream.

The exterior is finished with clapboards and a metal roof. The three most visible elevations include narrow corner pilasters, a frieze, and water table. Except for the water table, the rear elevation lacks these details. While all of the window casements are flat, the frontispiece's original nine-paneled door is surrounded by casings with filleted profiles and corner blocks with circular bosses. Originally painted with white lead paint, clapboards seen from under the shed roof reveal that the town house's rear elevation was once painted red, a common money-saving technique in the 1800s (see historic image). Today the entire building – clapboards and trim – is painted white.

The symmetrical pedimented façade, which faces NH Route 4A, includes the large central door flanked by the original 20/20 sash windows. Two granite blocks serve as steps to the front entry. Two 12/12 attic windows sit squarely within the gable end, separated from the town house's lower body by the continuous frieze band. A placard below the attic windows reads "Town House / Enfield Ctr. / 1843" (though records clearly state the building dates to 1845-6). The four windows on the façade have pairs of shutters, painted dark green.

The side (north and south) elevations are identical, and include four evenly-spaced 20/20 sash windows (one on each side was inserted during the 1859 move and expansion). The northern windows, which are highly visible to oncoming traffic, have shutters painted dark green. The southern windows, which are obscured by vegetation, do not have shutters. A brick chimney extends from the rear of the south-facing roof.

The rear of the building lacks the ornament of the three other elevations. The corner boards are flat with no capitals, the frieze band does not continue across like on the façade, and there are no windows at the attic level. The rear addition, which includes a two seat outhouse, storage space, and rear entrance, is flanked by 20/20 windows.

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The main entrance opens directly into the hall, characterized by its finished hardwood floor and varnished bead board walls and ceiling of southern yellow pine. A raised stage flanked by partial walls fills the western end. The stage has canvas and wood-framed proscenium arch, with painted panels of light green. At the top of the proscenium arch, a central panel reads "Village Improvement Society 1910." In the background, canvas backdrops illustrate generic countryside scenery and a bird's eye view of nearby Mascoma Lake.

Simple straight-back benches, likely dating to the town house era, line the walls of the hall that are decorated with portraits of local citizens and hanging chairs. An ornate pot belly stove sits at the southern end of the stage, and connects to a hanging chimney via a series of stovepipes. Modern lighting fixtures with fans drop from the ceiling, but the building does not have plumbing or bathrooms.

To the north and south of the stage, the partial walls separate the main hall from the kitchen in the southwest corner and a set of stairs that lead to the stage in the northwest corner. The kitchen includes a tin dry sink and wooden counter under the rear window along the western wall and a serving counter with a drop-down divider on the partial wall. The rear shed is accessed through the kitchen and includes a secondary entrance, two seat outhouse, and storage space.

The current interior appearance dates to 1909, when a renovation removed the town house's original features, including plaster walls and ceiling, a raked floor system with fixed benches, a raised selectmen's desk, and a central aisle that ran east-west.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT  
SOCIAL HISTORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1845 – 1967  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1845  
1859  
1909

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Solomon Godfrey, builder  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Enfield Town House is significant under Criterion A in politics/government for its contribution as Enfield's seat of government between 1845 and 1916, when the last town meeting was held on site. The building's sole purpose as a town house, compared to a meetinghouse, reflects the impact of the Toleration Act of 1819, which mandated the separation of church and state. The building is also eligible under Criterion A in social history, having served as the village social center after 1909 when an interior renovation created a stage for performances and community functions. The building is also significant under Criterion C in architecture as an intact and distinctive example of the Greek Revival style, popular in New Hampshire between the 1830s and 1850s.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Enfield was chartered in 1761 by Royal Governor Benning Wentworth.<sup>1</sup> In 1886 the landscape was described as "rather rough and broken," but also "noted for its diversified and beautiful scenery – its rivulets, lakelets, valleys, and hills blended in a picture of beauty rarely excelled in its character."<sup>2</sup> This terrain isolated nodes of early development, and as a result, several villages jockeyed to be the hub of the town's economic, social, and governmental life: East Enfield, Enfield Center, and North Enfield. East Enfield, later known as Lockehaven, was the earliest seat of government. The first meetinghouse was constructed there in 1797, and a second meetinghouse replaced it in 1838. (Both meetinghouses were razed.)<sup>3</sup>

Enfield Center continued growing in population due to its position along the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, which connected the village to markets between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers upon its construction in 1800.<sup>4</sup> A gazetteer lists the following industries along the Knox River by 1886: a tannery, grist mill, hosiery mill, sawmill, marble shop (for

<sup>1</sup> Its charter was contested by two parties of proprietors: one group sought to name the town Relhan and the other fought for Enfield, the original name granted to the vicinity. The Relhan faction won for one year, until the original proprietors succeeded in buying them out and re-incorporating the town as Enfield in 1779.

<sup>2</sup> Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer of Grafton County, New Hampshire* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Journal Company, 1886), 245.

<sup>3</sup> Helen Auger, Harry Auger, and Nancy Blanchard Sanborn, "East Enfield," *Enfield, New Hampshire, 1761-2000: The History of a Town Influenced by the Shakers*, Nancy Blanchard Sanborn, ed. (Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, 2006), 126-127.

<sup>4</sup> Donna-Belle and James Garvin, *On the Road North of Boston: New Hampshire Taverns and Turnpikes 1700-1900* (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1988), 52. By 1845, the turnpike authority was dissolved and traffic increased with toll-free travel.

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monuments), blacksmith shop, carriage shop, and broom factory.<sup>5</sup> Enfield Center also benefitted from its proximity to a Shaker community, which was founded in 1792 along the shores of Mascoma Lake (about two miles northwest along the turnpike). The complex grew to include 2,500 acres of agricultural land and an investment portfolio that included mills in North Enfield and Enfield Center.<sup>6</sup> An 1880 newspaper article described the village as having “many neat and tasteful residences, and everything is well kept, bearing evidence of thrift and prosperity.”<sup>7</sup>

When the Enfield Center Town House was constructed in 1845-6, it officially relocated the town’s seat of government from the isolated and agrarian village of East Enfield to the centrally-located and prosperous Enfield Center. Originally, the town house was built opposite of James Willis’ tavern, about one mile north of the current location, adjacent to Montcalm Cemetery. This location, though not technically in the village, ensured participation from the Shaker community, which peaked in population in the late 1840s and was the town’s largest tax payer.<sup>8</sup>

The town house’s construction was carefully detailed by the selectmen at the time. An 1845 contract specified that Solomon Godfrey build the forty-five by forty foot town house with spruce or hemlock timbers, with the joists and rafters spaced thirteen feet apart. The rafters were to be twenty-six feet long. The foundation was to be built of cut granite and lay atop three feet of “cobble stone.” The sheathing was to be hemlock, the clapboards pine, and the roof shingles pine, “not to exceed one third of their length to the weather.”<sup>9</sup> (Godfrey is the potential drawer of the construction documents seen in Figures 2-4.)

The contract continued to specify the windows (forty lights each, except for the attic windows which counted twenty-four lights), the doors (the front door was to have nine panels and measure seven-and-a-half feet tall by four feet wide and two inches thick), the wainscot and plaster interior, and the exterior finish (three coats of white lead paint). Lastly, “the floor of the moderator, selectmen, and town clerk desk [was] to be raised 16 inches from the main floor of the house” according to the selectmen.<sup>10</sup>

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that the original floor plan was a late example of a raked floor system more commonly seen in earlier meetinghouses and schoolhouses in New Hampshire. The central hall, selectmen’s desk, and bench arrangement ostensibly mimic pre-Toleration Act design. The Toleration Act of 1819 “Provided that no person shall be liable to taxation for the purpose of fulfilling any contract between any town and settled minister,” language that included using tax

<sup>5</sup> Child, *Gazetteer of Grafton County*, 245.

<sup>6</sup> Wendell Hess, “The Enfield (N.H.) Shakers,” *Enfield, New Hampshire, 1761-2000: The History of a Town Influenced by the Shakers*, Nancy Blanchard Sanborn, ed. (Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, 2006), 69.

<sup>7</sup> Enfield Advocate, 1880 (clipping in Nellie Pierce Collection, Dartmouth College, ML-19, box 6, folder 58.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 92.

<sup>9</sup> Enfield Town Documents, 4/11/1845. Nellie Pierce Collection, Dartmouth College.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

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dollars to fund and repair church structures.<sup>11</sup> This separation of church and state had a gradual impact on how towns physically separated religious and secular spaces. In the decades following the legislation, towns and churches responded in a variety of manners, including the development and construction of a new design: the free-standing town house.

In January 1846, the building was completed by Godfrey for \$739, though in 1847 Godfrey submitted an additional thirteen dollar invoice, at which time the selectmen called the contract fulfilled and the town house finished.<sup>12</sup> In 1848, the selectmen expended an additional fifty dollars to purchase “blinds,” or shutters, for the exterior.<sup>13</sup>

Continued population growth in Enfield Center necessitated the town house be expanded and relocated closer to the village center just one decade after the building’s completion. In 1859, voters at town meeting chose “John P. Carr [to] move the town house from where it now stands to the center village.” The move happened despite objections by the Shakers, who wished to keep it closer to their community. After the move, the building was split in half and selectmen paid James Bryant to insert “15 feet of new to be put in the centre [sic] of the house with good suitable timber to correspond with the old parts.”<sup>14</sup> This addition increased the square footage of the town house by one-third.

It was not until greater industrial development in North Enfield – aided by the arrival of the Northern Railroad in 1848, that Enfield Center’s role in town life declined. In 1901, boosters in North Enfield built Whitney Hall, a new town hall complete with library, kitchen, stage, and rooms for the G.A.R. and Women’s Relief Corps.<sup>15</sup> This new town hall supplanted the need for the aging town house, though town meeting continued in Enfield Center until 1916 – likely for geographic reasons.

In 1909, Enfield residents voted to raise \$500 to repair the town house and convert it into a social hall.<sup>16</sup> The plaster walls gave way to bead board, a stage was built, and the raised platforms were removed to open up the space. According to an August 1909 newspaper article, “The selectmen met with those interested in making repairs on the Town Hall Tuesday, and it was decided to expend the money voted on the town in leveling and putting in a new floor and used the balance on the ceilings and new out houses.”<sup>17</sup> By September, the work was completed and it was

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<sup>45</sup> “The Toleration Act,” or “An Act for Regulating Towns and the Choice of Town Officers,” *Laws of New Hampshire*, v. 8, 28<sup>th</sup> General Court, 1819 (Concord, NH: Evans Printing Co., 1920), 820-21.

<sup>12</sup> Enfield Town Documents, January 30, 1847. Nellie Pierce Collection, Dartmouth College.

<sup>13</sup> Enfield Town Documents, March 11, 1848. Nellie Pierce Collection, Dartmouth College.

<sup>14</sup> Enfield Town Documents, July 7, 1859. Nellie Pierce Collection, Dartmouth College.

<sup>15</sup> Ann Tarney and Marjorie Carr, “North Enfield,” *Enfield, New Hampshire, 1761-2000: The History of a Town Influenced by the Shakers*, Nancy Blanchard Sanborn, ed. (Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, 2006), 239.

<sup>16</sup> *Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Enfield, NH* (Enfield, NH: Advocate Book and Job Print, 1909), 4.

<sup>17</sup> *Enfield Advocate*, August 6, 1909.

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reported that “The hall is very much improved in appearance.”<sup>18</sup> In total, the town spent \$543.02 on repairs to the town house.<sup>19</sup>

Around the time of the renovation, a local organization formed with the intent of raising additional funds to furnish the town house with a stage and curtains. The Enfield Center Village Improvement Society hired local artist William Culver to paint stage scenery for the new space. Culver was a painter and photographer based out of West Lebanon, N.H. who had previously painted the stage scenery for the Meriden, N.H. Town Hall and Damon Hall in Hartland, VT.<sup>20</sup> “The new scenery for the Town hall being painted by Mr. Culver of West Lebanon, is expected to be ready in January and the Village Improvement Society will probably give a play at that time,” predicted the newspaper in December 1909.<sup>21</sup>

The renovation brought new life to the town house. The Village Improvement Society used the building to host game nights, dances, masquerade balls, concerts, and theatrical performances. The first event in the new space was a whist party in December 1909 which attracted thirty-five people.<sup>22</sup> In February 1910, the society hosted the village’s annual Washingtonian Ball, the “banner dance of the season”:

There were over fifty tickets sold. The march was led by Walter Morse and lady. Clark’s orchestra of Lebanon furnished fine music and an excellent supper served under the direction of Mrs. A.L. Moody. The ball was held under the auspices of the Village Improvement society, a new organization. Frank T. Currier is president, Mrs. C.E. Gardner, vice president, and the executive committee were Mrs. John W. Stevens and Miss Carrie Andrews.<sup>23</sup>

The society’s inaugural play in the town house was entitled “Oak Farm” and included a cast of locals. The original drama, which lasted two and a half hours, was set in the present on “a farm near a village in New Hampshire.”<sup>24</sup>

The Village Improvement Society had a short life, however, and the group was replaced by the women-only Earnest Workers Club in 1913. The club organized lawn parties and ice cream socials to raise money for causes like the Union Church’s ministry and building maintenance, and a hospital bed for use by townspeople (under the condition that it be returned “clean and free of bed bugs.”) Events at the town house included a summer fair, Halloween party, suppers, and

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<sup>18</sup> *Enfield Advocate*, September 24, 1909.

<sup>19</sup> *Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Enfield, NH* (Enfield, NH: Advocate Book and Job Print, 1910), 14.

<sup>20</sup> Christine Hadsel, *Suspended Worlds: Historic Theater Scenery in Northern New England* (Boston: David R. Godine, 2015), 80. In 1910, Culver was 76 years old.

<sup>21</sup> *Enfield Advocate*, December 3, 1909.

<sup>22</sup> *Enfield Advocate*, December 17, 1909.

<sup>23</sup> *Enfield Advocate*, February 25, 1910.

<sup>24</sup> *Enfield Advocate*, March 11, 1910.

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auctions. In 1947, the club relocated its meetings to the nearby and recently-vacated Enfield Center School.<sup>25</sup>

Enfield Center's social clubs, largely created and staffed by women, reflected a national trend that saw increasing numbers of women involving themselves in local government and clubs.<sup>26</sup> And although Enfield Center's social clubs typically raised one-third the income of similar organizations in North Enfield, the social life of the village was improved thanks to the efforts of the Village Improvement Society and the Earnest Workers Club, both headquartered at the town house.

Today, the building remains under the ownership of the town, but the lack of plumbing and parking limit its use. The building is open for town-wide events (including dances) during Old Home Days and the occasional selectmen's meeting.

### Architectural Significance

The Enfield Center Town House is a well-preserved example of a Greek Revival civic building in rural New Hampshire. Inspired by the classical architecture of Greece, the Greek Revival style was predominate in the United States and in New Hampshire from the 1830s to the 1850s. Like many other public Greek Revival buildings in New Hampshire from this era – especially churches, schools, and other town houses – the Enfield Center town house employs a front gable to serve as a pediment and includes a frieze band and corner pilasters with capitals around the most visible elevations. Other significant exterior features include the building's massing and symmetry, the original nine-paneled door with filleted trim, original 20/20 windows on the first floor, original 12/12 windows in the façade's tympanum, and the shutters.

The interior alterations to the Enfield Center Town House reflect changing tastes in entertainment. Throughout New Hampshire, municipal halls and town houses were modified with the addition of a proscenium stage and other improvements. Enfield Center Town House reflects this architectural trend with the modifications made to its interior in 1909. Significant interior features include the hall space with its beadboard ceiling and walls, the stage and its canvas proscenium arch and scenic backdrops, the hardwood floors, the beadboard wainscot, the pot belly stove, and the kitchen space with its dry sink. The rear shed includes a two-hole outhouse and storage shelving that dates to 1909. Hardware inside the town house includes both hand-wrought latches on the exterior doors and ornate catalog pulls and knobs from the 1909 renovation.

Since its original construction in 1845, the town house has undergone two major changes. The first, in 1859, increased the square footage by one-third by adding a central bent. The second, in 1909, replaced the earlier raked floor system and benches with a level hardwood floor and stage.

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<sup>25</sup> Wilson Roberts, "Half-Century of Community Service Is Marked by Earnest Workers Club," *Enfield Advocate*, September 5, 1963.

<sup>26</sup> Stacey Horstmann Gatti, "In Their Own Backyard: The Local Imperative of Small Town Women's Citizenship, 1896–1930," *New York History*, Vol. 88 No. 4 (Fall 2007), 425.

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At some point before 1909, the Gothic Revival bell tower was removed and in 1970, the granite foundation was replaced with a concrete block foundation. What remains today is a building that has seen little physical change in over one century. The intact Greek Revival exterior and the intact 1909 social hall create two distinct periods of significance that help convey the building's role in Enfield's political and social history.

The Enfield Center Town House sits in a well-preserved rural village of residential, civic, commercial, and religious buildings in Enfield Center, including several in the Greek Revival style. The 1836 Enfield Center Meetinghouse/Union Church across the street is listed to the National Register of Historic Places, as is Whitney Hall in North Enfield, as a contributing resource in the Enfield Village Historic District. Of Enfield's civic buildings, the town house has the highest level of integrity.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Child, Hamilton. *Gazetteer of Grafton County, New Hampshire*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Journal Company, 1886.

Garvin, Donna-Belle and James. *On the Road North of Boston: New Hampshire Taverns and Turnpike 1700-1900*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1988.

Gatti, Stacey Horstmann. "In Their Own Backyard: The Local Imperative of Small Town Women's Citizenship, 1896-1930." *New York History*, Vol. 88 No.4. 2007, pp. 419-452.

*Enfield Advocate*. Enfield, NH. 1909-1912.

Enfield Town Documents. Nellie Pierce Collection, Dartmouth College. ML-19, Folders 56-66.

Hadsel, Christine. *Suspended Worlds: Historic Theater Scenery in Northern New England*. Boston: David R. Godine, 2015.

Sanborn, Nancy Blanchard, ed. *Enfield, New Hampshire, 1761-2000: The History of a Town Influenced by the Shakers*. Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, 2006.

"The Toleration Act," or "An Act for Regulating Towns and the Choice of Town Officers." *Laws of New Hampshire*, v. 8, 28<sup>th</sup> General Court, 1819. Concord, NH: Evans Printing Co., 1920.

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### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

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- Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Enfield, NH Library / Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 0.13

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 43°35'27.57"N | Longitude: 72° 6'37.80"W |
| 2. Latitude:               | Longitude:               |
| 3. Latitude:               | Longitude:               |
| 4. Latitude:               | Longitude:               |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |



Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
County and State

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The land measures just 0.13 acres, and can be found in Enfield's tax map 39, lot 1. The boundary to the north is NH Route 4A; to the east is Knox Stream; and to the south and west, private property formerly owned by the town.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the nominated property include the Enfield Center Town House and its immediate vicinity.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Andrew Cushing  
organization: for the Enfield Heritage Commission  
street & number: 124 Grafton Turnpike  
city or town: Grafton state: NH zip code: 03240  
e-mail andrew.h.cushing@gmail.com  
telephone: 603.359.2944  
date: 1/27/2017

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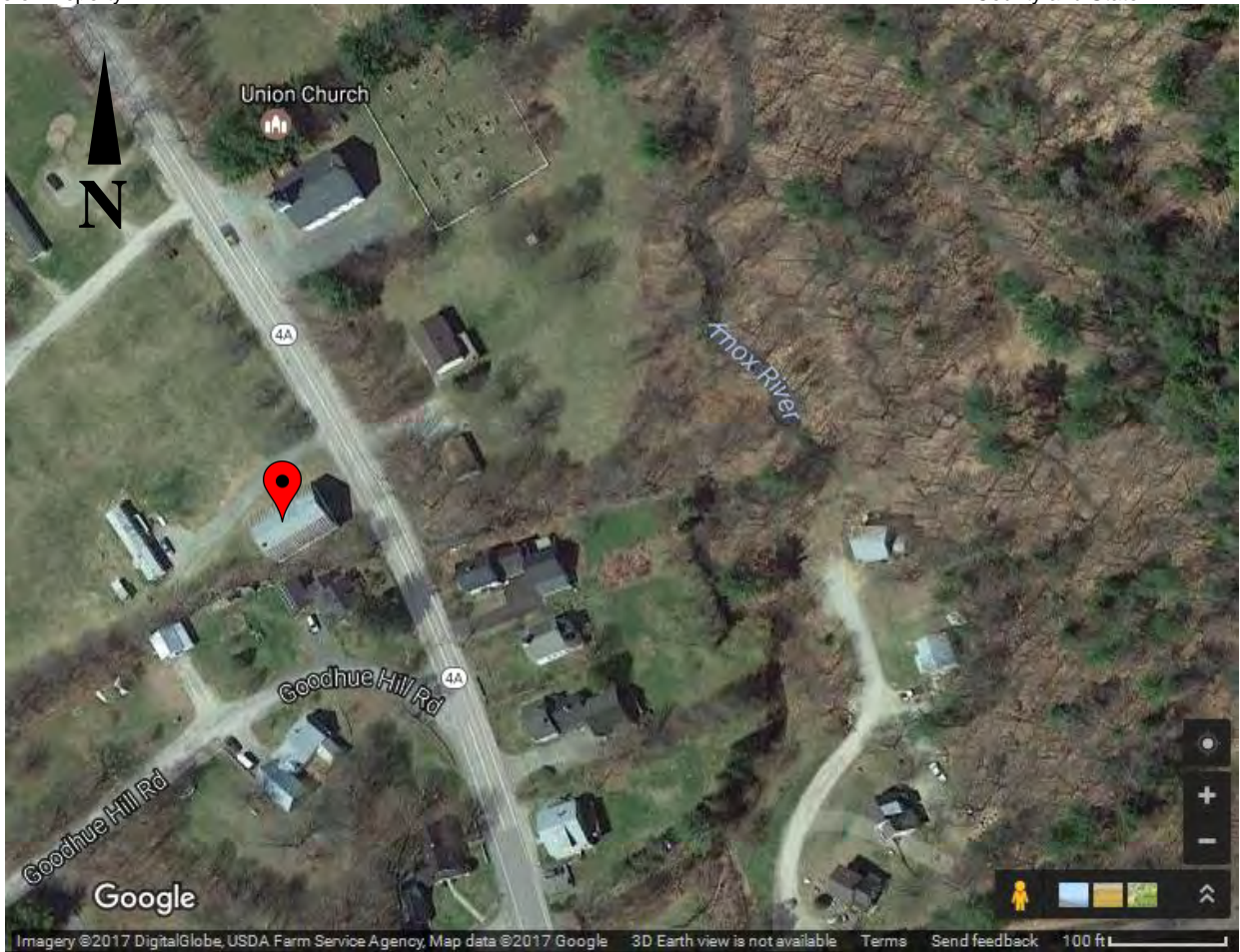
**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

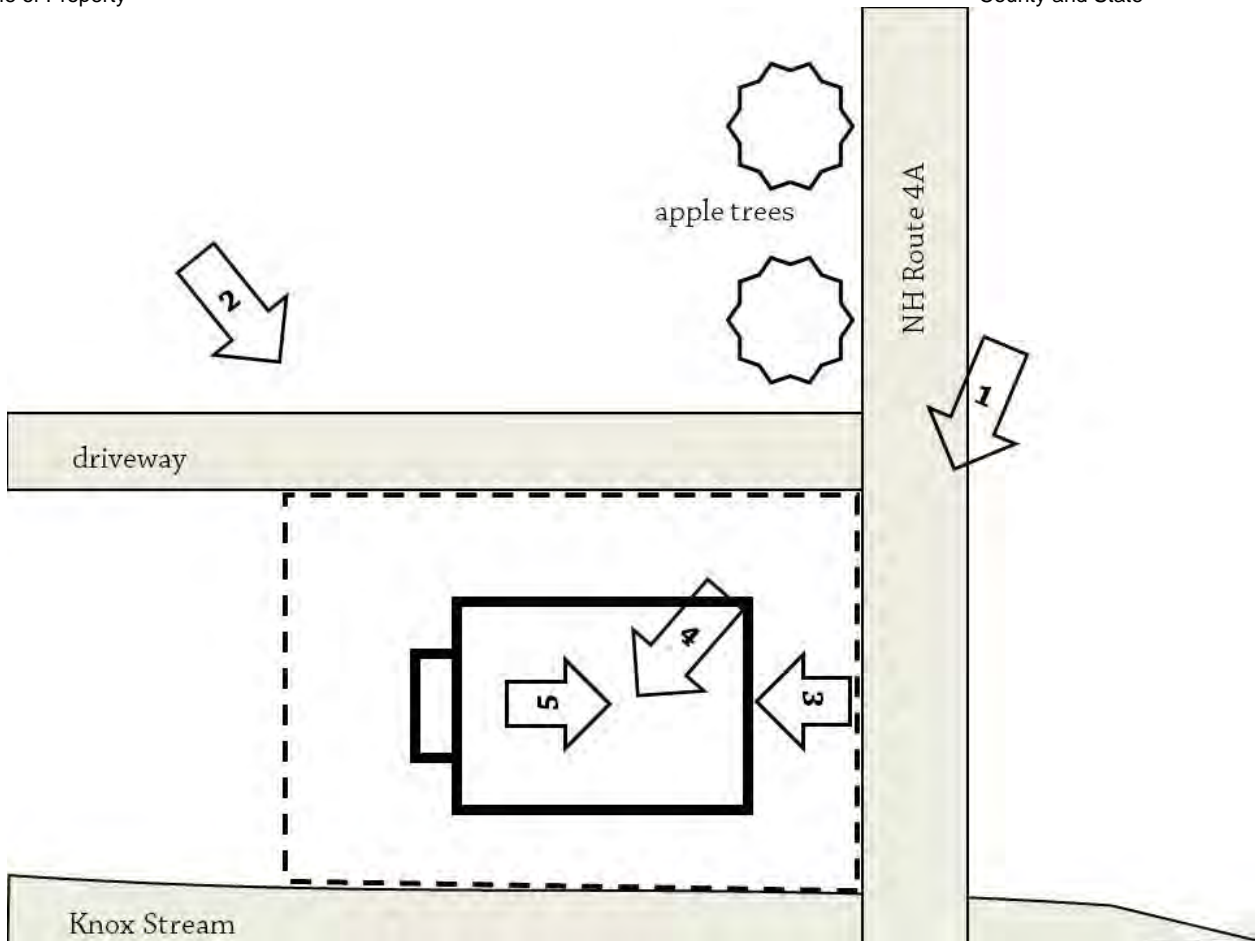
Grafton County, NH  
County and State



Enfield Center Town House  
1044 NH Route 4A  
Enfield, NH  
43.590958, -72.110621

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
County and State



### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Enfield Center Town House

City or Vicinity: Enfield

County: Grafton

State: NH

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
County and State

Photographer: Andrew Cushing

Date Photographed: 7/19/2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of \_5\_ : NH\_Grafton County\_Enfield Center Town House\_0001  
North and east elevations, looking SW from NH Route 4A.

2 of \_5\_ : NH\_Grafton County\_Enfield Center Town House\_0002  
North and west elevations, looking SE.

3 of \_5\_ : NH\_Grafton County\_Enfield Center Town House\_0003  
Detail of front door.

4 of \_5\_ : NH\_Grafton County\_Enfield Center Town House\_0004  
Interior, looking SW toward stage. Note original benches along the wall.

5 of \_5\_ : NH\_Grafton County\_Enfield Center Town House\_0005  
Interior, looking east toward front entrance.

### **Index of Figures**

Figure 1 of 4: c.1900 photograph of town house

Figure 2 of 4: c.1845 drawing of town house façade

Figure 3 of 4: c.1845 drawing of town house elevation and section

Figure 4 of 4: c.1845 drawing of town house floor plan

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
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Figure 1: c.1900 view of Enfield Center Town House, looking north, showing Gothic Revival bell tower and rear elevation painted red. Enfield Historical Society.

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
County and State



Figure 2: "Plate I" showing town house façade. No date. Drawer unknown. Enfield Historical Society.

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
County and State

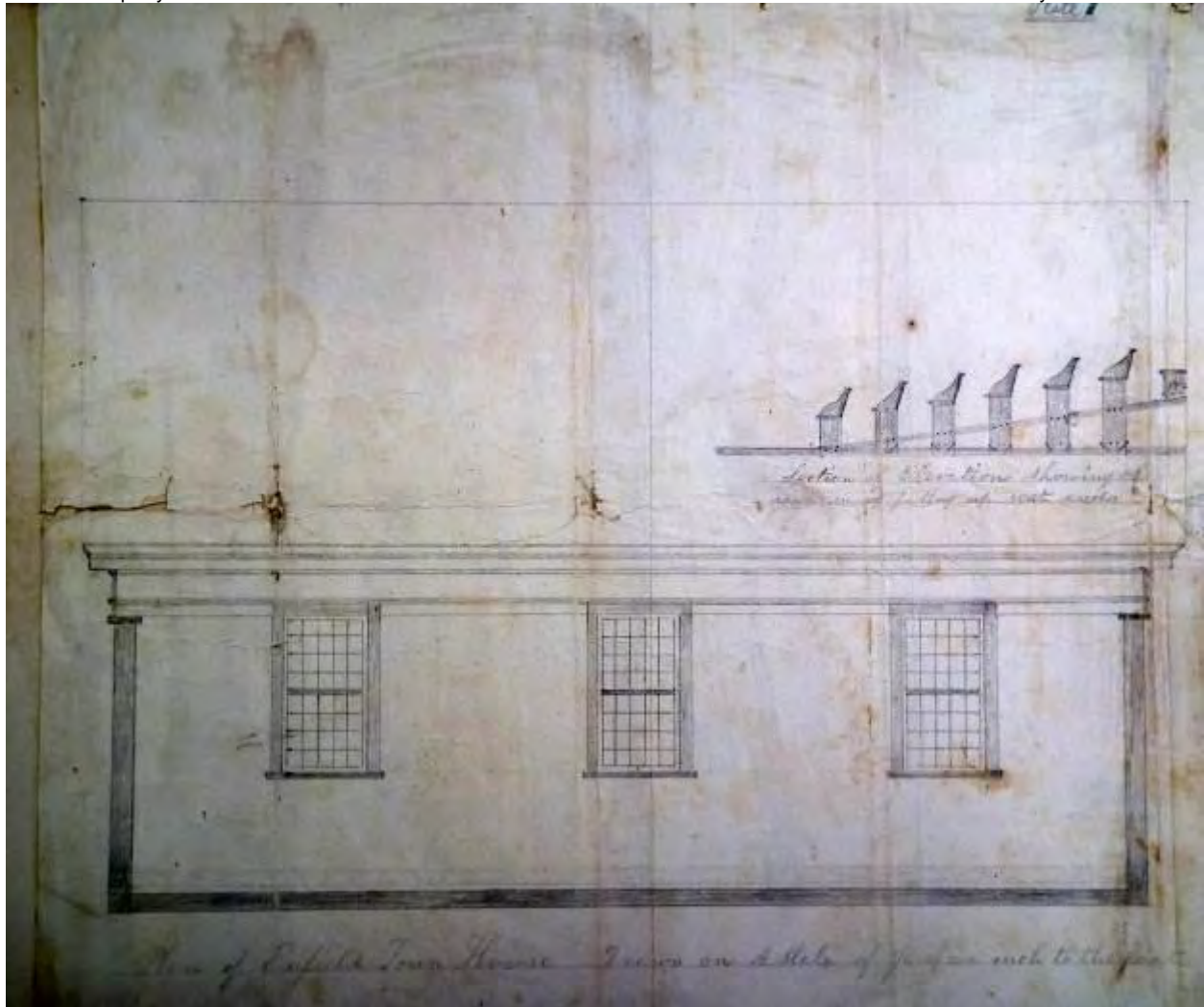


Figure 3: "Plate II" showing town house side elevation and section of bench seats, prior to expansion. No date. Drawer unknown. Enfield Historical Society.

Enfield Center Town House  
Name of Property

Grafton County, NH  
County and State

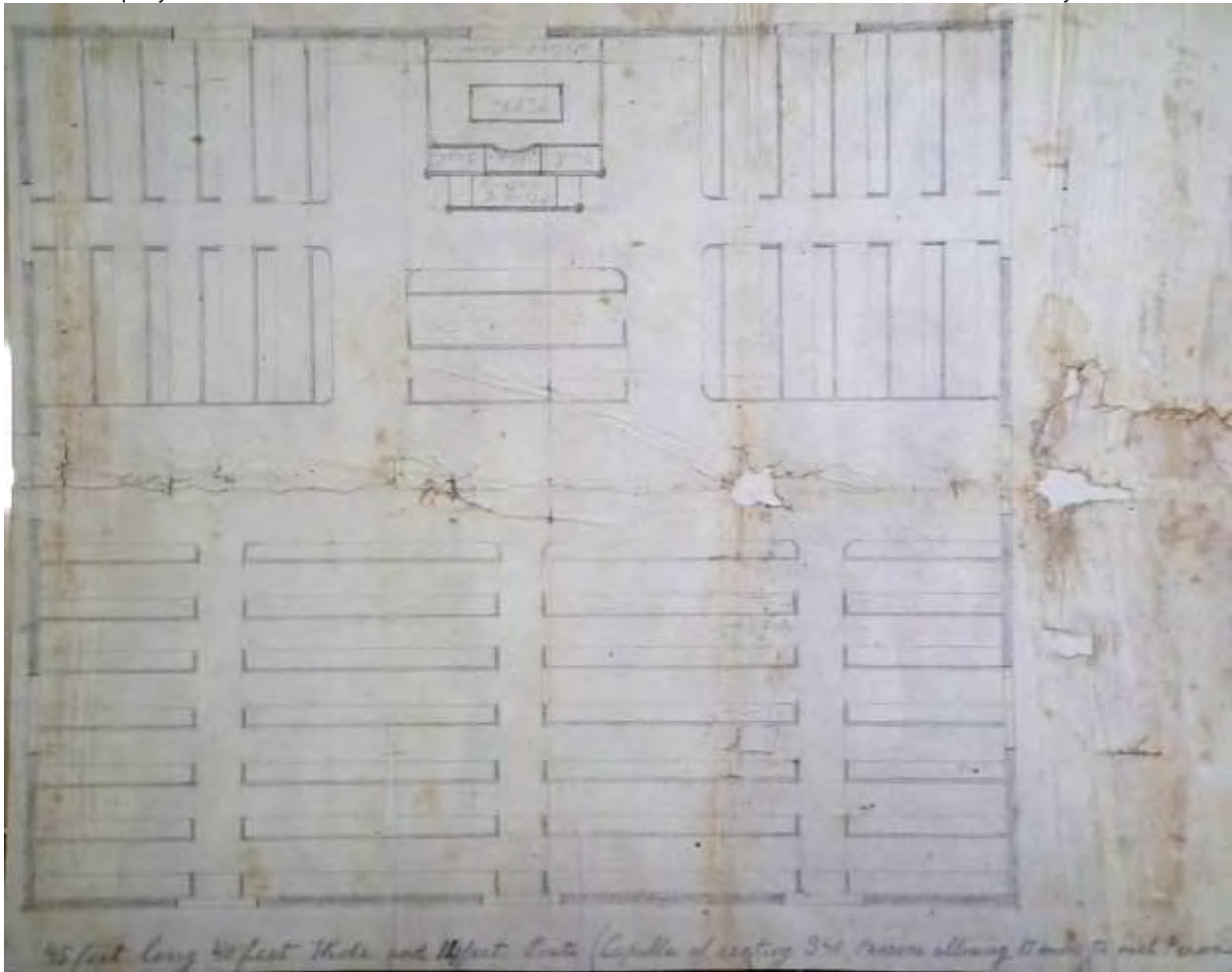


Figure 4: "Plate III" showing town house floor plan. Bottom notation reads, "45 feet long, 40 feet wide and 14 feet posts (capable of seating 340 persons allowing 17 [indiscipherable] to each person." No date. Drawer unknown. Enfield Historical Society.





CROSSBOW  
CROSSBOW ICE  
1913

SPEED  
OLD HOME DAY  
Last Weekend









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/2/2017      Date of Pending List: 6/28/2017      Date of 16th Day: 7/13/2017      Date of 45th Day: 7/17/2017      Date of Weekly List: 7/20/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      7/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall      Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



## MEMORANDUM

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**To:** Lisa Deline  
**From:** Peter Michaud  
**Subject:** National Register Nominations  
**Date:** May 24, 2017

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Dear Lisa,

This is one of three nominations being submitted for the National Register. The enclosed disk for the \_\_Conway Public Library in Conway, NH, the ✓Enfield Center Town House in Enfield, NH, and the \_\_Milford Suspension Bridge in Milford, NH contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for these properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Peter Michaud  
National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives,  
& Easements Coordinator  
19 Pillsbury Street  
Concord, NH 03301  
(603) 271 3583 fax (603) 271 3433  
Peter.michaud@dcr.nh.gov