

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received NOV 12 1985
date entered SEP 12 1985

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

1. Name

historic LORD'S HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common Lord's Hill Historic District

2. Location

street & number Route 153, Plantation Road, Hobbs Road n/a not for publication

city, town Effingham n/a vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Carroll code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<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 type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" 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 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
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemeteries

4. Owner of Property

name (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Route 171

city, town Ossipee, state New Hampshire 03864

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Effingham Historical Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Lakes Region Planning Commission

city, town Meredith, state New Hampshire

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date #3 moved in 19th. century

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lord's Hill Historic District encompasses an attractive early village on Lord's Hill in the town of Effingham. The hill is actually a long ridge, whose axis runs from the northwest to the southeast. The land slopes more dramatically on the southwest slope of the ridge than it does on the northeast slope. The top of the ridge is fairly flat, interrupted only by a dip, in which is found the District's only water-bodies, a small artificial pond on property #15 and a small brook that flows to the southwest from the pond. Running along the top of the ridge is an old range road. The range road, although a straight line in its course, is now considered three different roads, with Plantation Road to the east and Hobbs Road to the west. The central section of the range road is now part of Route 153, which climbs up to the ridge from the southwest, takes a right angle turn onto the range road to follow it to the northwest for about six hundred feet, then bears north at the dip in the ridge to descend the northeast slope of the hill. The corners of Route 153's intersections are cut off by short roads. A short dirt road at the intersection of Route 153 and Hobbs Road leaves a grassed triangle. (The sloping triangle is distinguished only by a telephone pole and a state historical marker describing the normal school in the Effingham Union Academy building (#16).) A paved road cuts across the sharp right angle made by Route 153 as it reaches the top of the ridge, thereby isolating the Parade (#9), with its bandstand, from the rest of the Congregational Church property. Route 153, a state highway, is paved, but Hobbs Road and Plantation Road are both unpaved town roads.

The Lord's Hill Historic District contains twenty-one properties. (One property (#7), however, consists of two parcels on opposite sides of Route 153.) One property is a small park, the Parade (#9), with the already mentioned bandstand. There are also five small cemeteries, four of which (#2, #6, #13 and #19) are separate properties. The remaining sixteen properties have sixteen major buildings and nineteen outbuildings. Counting the bandstand, there are therefore thirty-six buildings in the District. Of the sixteen major buildings, fourteen were built as houses, one as a church (or, more properly, as a meetinghouse) and one as an academy. With the exception of the Academy, which is now being restored by the local historical society for use as a museum and a meeting place, all of the buildings serve in their original functions. The major buildings are all set near the roads behind lawns of varying depths. With two exceptions, (#7 and #21), their main facades face the road. The lots vary substantially in size, but the buildings are generally set comfortably apart. The greatest density of buildings is found in the center of the village, on Route 153 around the Parade. Away from the Parade, the buildings are more widely spaced.

The village is remarkably homogeneous in its architecture. All thirty-six buildings are of wooden construction. With the exception of two houses (#8 and #18), which have been sheathed in recent years with aluminum or vinyl "clapboarding", all of the major buildings are sheathed with wooden clapboards, painted white. (A few of the attached sheds and barns do, however, have facades with wooden shingles or boarding, and, in one case each, asphalt shingles, asbestos shingles and composition board.) Clapboarding is also the preferred sheathing for the outbuildings although wooden and asphalt shingles, vertical and horizontal boarding, tarpaper, and novelty siding can also be found. The major buildings are similar in height, being one and a half, two, or two and a half story buildings, with only the church steeple and the three

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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1770's - early 20th. **Builder/Architect** (see individual entries)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lord's Hill Historic District is significant as a well preserved early New England village, distinguished by its architecturally important 18th and 19th century buildings.

The village's roads all date from the late 18th century settlement of Effingham. The straight road formed by Plantation Road, Hobbs Road, and the central section of Route 153 is, in fact, one of the town's range roads, laid out in the original survey and vision of the township. Route 153 was also built during the period of settlement as a major road from the north to the south. (That section of this main road north of the range road was at first located more to the west, parallel to the present road. But, because of the difficulty of that section of the route, the road was soon moved to its present course.)

Not surprisingly, therefore, Lord's Hill was settled very early in the town's history. The oldest building in the District (#21) was begun by Benjamin Dearborn in 1772, and enlarged by his nephew Asahel Dearborn in the early 1790's. The Dearborn-Keay House is an impressive Georgian house, simple in design, but distinguished by its fine proportions. (One other house in the District dates from the 1770's, although it was not moved into the village until the 19th century. The Glidden House (#3) is a fine, simple, early vernacular cape, significant for its architectural quality and therefore considered here as a contributing property.)

Isaac Lord (1772-1838), the namesake of Lord's Hill, came to Effingham in 1790 or 1791. An enterprising man, he was the most important figure in the village's early history and in its architectural development. About 1792, Lord opened Effingham's first store on the Hill, and soon thereafter began building a house that also served as the local tavern (#10). As Lord prospered as a merchant and innkeeper, he enlarged the Tavern. The fine Georgian main block was embellished with a vestibule and a triple window, whose design, more typical of the Federal period, suggest that they were later but sympathetic additions. The long ell and the barn make the Tavern an imposing building which dominates the center of the village. The high quality of the Tavern foretold the character of Isaac Lord's later works.

Isaac Lord was instrumental in obtaining the town meetinghouse for his village. The rivalry between the villages of Lord's Hill and Drake's Corner for Effingham's most important public building was settled in 1798, when the Town, unable to decide the question on its own, voted to leave the location of the meetinghouse to a committee of distinguished and, hopefully, impartial non-residents. Isaac Lord entertained the committee at his Tavern, apparently with some success, as they decided to locate the meetinghouse on Lord's Hill, just opposite the Tavern. The Town accepted the committee's recommendation. And Isaac Lord promptly erected the meetinghouse (#12) the same year. The meetinghouse not only increased the Tavern's business, but it also made Lord's Hill, at least during the early 19th century, the center of Effingham's governmental and religious life.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 31.86 acres

Quadrangle name Kezar Falls, Me/NH

Quadrangle scale 1:24 00

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

E

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

F

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

G

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

H

1	9	3	3	9	2	0	0	4	8	4	7	8	4	0
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 David Ruell

organization Lakes Region Planning Commission date February 21, 1985

street & number Main Street telephone 279-8171

city or town Meredith, state New Hampshire 03253

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

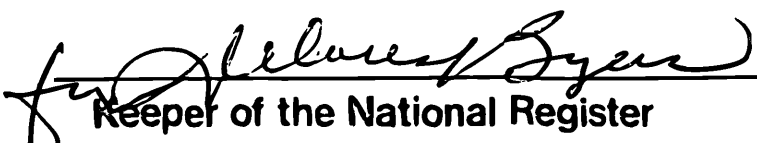
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date 7/29/85

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

 Keeper of the National Register date 9/12/85

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

- #1 - Kathleen Maguire, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814
- #2 - c/o Trustees of Trust Funds, Town of Effingham, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H.
03814
- #3 - Roland and Rebecca Sanborn, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814
- #4 - Abbott and Arleen Gertsen, RFD 1, Box 310, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814
- #5 - Verna Rogers, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814
- #6 - c/o Trustees of Trust Funds, Town of Effingham, RFD, Center Ossipee,
N.H. 03814
- #7 - Lawrence B. and Ethel Leavitt, 211 Cirtis Street, Cranston, R.I. 02920
- #8 - Mark Boyce, P.O. Box 482, Wolfeboro, N.H. 03894
- #9 - First Parish Society of Effingham, c/o Eric Potter, RFD, Center Ossipee,
N.H. 03814
- #10 - Bill E. Aller, 400 East 20th Street, New York, New York 10009
- #11 - George and Ollie Keller, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814
- #12 - First Parish Society of Effingham, c/o Eric Potter, RFD, Center Ossipee,
N.H. 03814
- #13 - Sons and Daughters of Nathan Lord, c/o John A. Carmichael, RR 2, Box 235,
Sanford, Maine 04073
- #14 - Annie Dearborn, Carroll County Nursing Home, Route 171, Ossipee, N.H. 03864
- #15 - Arthur and Natalie Lourie, RFD 1, Box 316, Center Ossipee, NH 03814
- #16 - Effingham Historical Society, c/o Stephen Scofield, Colcord Road, South
Effingham, N.H. 03882
- #17 - Gerald and Priscilla Qua, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814
- #18 - Miriam Fawcett, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814

APR 5 1986

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

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- #19 - c/o Annie Dearborn, Carroll County Nursing Home, Route 171, Ossipee, N.H.
03864
- #20 - John Rydgren, 14 Stone Street, Apt. 10, Danvers, Mass. 01923
- #21 - Lawrence Hall, RFD, Center Ossipee, N.H. 03814

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story Isaac Lord House (#15) rising to greater heights. In form, the major buildings are also similar. The two public buildings, the church (#12) and the academy (#16), are rectangular, gable roofed buildings with their gable ends serving as the main facades. The houses include three capes, eight larger relatives of the cape (that is to say, the five bay wide, two to three story house type, with a central entry, and a hip or gable roof) and three gable end houses of the type popular in the mid to late 19th century, with the gable end serving as the main facade. Although ranging in date from the 1770's to the 1940's, the major buildings were mostly erected in the late 18th century and early to mid 19th century. Only four of them were erected after the 1860's. In style, they represent the vernacular of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Georgian and Federal styles, and the Colonial Revival style, all related and compatible styles. Only the Greek Revival church represents a later high style, and it, of course, still fits well with its neighbors. As a result of this compatibility of style, form and material, the village of Lord's Hill has a very pleasing architectural unity, which makes it exceptional among the villages of central New Hampshire.

Our descriptions will begin with the properties on Plantation Road (from east to west), then proceed to the properties on the south section of Route 153 (first south on the east side, then north on the west side of the road), then to the properties on the central section of Route 153 (first the northern, then the southern, properties, from east to west), then to the properties on Hobbs Road (from east to west), and finally, to the properties on the northern section of Route 153 (from south to north).

Plantation Road

#1. Smith House (Kathleen Maguire) - The Smith House is believed to have been built in the 1860's. The veranda was added about 1916 and partially rebuilt in 1963, when part of the wooden floor was replaced by a lower concrete floor. The shed was attached to the barn sometime in the 20th century and was more recently equipped with an overhead garage door by the present owner, who also added the picture window on the ell in the mid 1960's.

The Smith House has a two and a half story main block, facing Plantation Road and surrounded on the three public sides by a one story veranda. A one and a half story ell to the rear connects the main block to the two and a half story barn, which has a one story shed attached to its southeast side, and a small, one story privy on its rear gable end.

The gable roofed main block, set on a cut granite block and fieldstone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. (Sillboards can be seen on the southwest and southeast facades where the porch has been removed.) Moulded entablatures cover the two over one sash windows of the first and second stories, but plain trim surrounds the single six over six sash window in each gable. The wide box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the two gables. The five bay wide southwest (road) facade contains the main entry, a central paneled door with builtin

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window and plain frame. The other bays of the main facade and the two bays of each gable end contain the expected two over one sash windows with entablatures. But the rear facade is blank, save for a bulkhead basement door east of the ell. The shed roof of the veranda found on the main facade and the gable ends is supported by chamfered square posts with simple bases, moulded capitals and ornate sawn brackets, and is trimmed by a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The roof retains its flush boarded half gables and beaded board ceiling. But, the floor has been rebuilt. In front of the main entry and to the west of the entry, the porch now has a board floor above a slat base. Two granite steps serve this floor directly in front of the entry. East of the entry, wooden steps lead down to a new concrete floor, placed at ground level.

The one and a half story, gable roofed ell, set perpendicular to the main block, has a fieldstone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges. On the three bay wide southeast and northwest facades, entablatures cover the older two over one sash windows and the southeastern paneled door with builtin window and concrete steps. But the modern plate glass picture window on the northwest facade has only plain trim, as do the two rear gable end windows, the double window with two over one sash in the first story and the large two pane window in the gable.

The two and a half story, gable roofed barn has a fieldstone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze. Simple mouldings top the lintels of virtually all of its openings--a large sliding board door, a hayloft board door above the sliding door, and two nine over six sash gable windows in the southwest (road) gable end, two more nine over six sash windows in the northwest facade, a four panel door, a dutch board door, a boarded up first story window and a two pane gable window in the rear gable end. In the center of the rear gable end is found the one story, shed roofed privy, clapboarded with cornerboards, the same cornice as the barn, and a single window, a two over two sash window in the northwest facade. The barn's entire southeast facade is covered by the attached shed, a one story, shed-roofed structure, sheathed with composition board covered by battens (save for the clapboarded rear half gable). The shed is trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze. A modern metal overhead garage door is found in the southwest (road) end, and a novelty siding door, hinged at the top, in the northeast end. Two two pane windows and a tall twelve pane window appear in the long southeast facade.

The grounds are largely grassed with trees and shrubs around the house. An unpaved drive east of the house serves the barn. To the east is a large excavation, dug in the 1940's to provide clay for tennis courts, and now filled with boulders and trees. East of the claypit is a grove of tall pine trees. The road frontage is marked by a stone wall in front of the pine grove, by a row of trees east of the drive, and by two large maples on the front lawn. Stone walls also mark the northwest boundary and the rear border of the neighboring Lamper Cemetery.

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A fine mid 19th century house, the Smith House is distinguished by its good proportions, its pedimented box cornice, and heavy window entablatures.

#2. Lamper Cemetery (c/o Trustees of Trust Funds, Town of Effingham) - The Lamper Cemetery is a rectangular lot surrounded by stone walls on the southwest (road), northwest and northeast sides. The cemetery is grassed with trees and shrubs growing along the boundaries. It is filled with rows of monuments facing northwest. Most are 19th century marble and slate gravestones. But the cemetery does include one granite obelisk, dated "1880", on a plot surrounded by a granite curb, as well as a more ornate polished granite shaft, dated "1900".

#3. Glidden House (Roland and Rebecca Sanborn) - The early cape that is the main block of the Glidden House was built in the 1770's on Hobbs Road and moved to its present site in the village in the 19th century, apparently before 1860. The date of the small ell's construction, although undoubtedly early, is not known. The present owners added the double casement windows and the attached woodshed on the ell in 1932, when they purchased the house. The rear addition was built about 1935 and the porch about 1940.

The Glidden House is a one and a half story cape facing Plantation Road, with a small one story ell attached to its rear. The ell has a screened porch on its northwest facade and a shallow, one story woodshed on its northeast gable end. Stretching southeast of the ell along the rear facade of the cape and extending east of the cape, as well as slightly overlapping its southeast gable end, is a shallow addition.

The cape, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. Its windows have plain frames, louvred shutters, nine over six sash in the first story, and six over six sash in the gables. The gable roof, trimmed with close moulded eaves and verges, is broken by a large central brick chimney. In the center of the five bay wide main (southwest) facade is found a six panel door, with granite step, plain trim, and transom window. Each gable end has a single gable window, with the northwest end having two first story windows and the southeast end three first story windows.

The small, gable roofed ell, like the cape, has clapboarded walls, cornerboards, plain window trim, close moulded eaves and verges, as well as its own fieldstone foundation. The southeast facade has a single six over six sash window and a double casement window with six pane sash. The three bay wide northwest facade has two more six over six sash windows, here with louvred shutters, and a central six panel door. The ell's northwest facade is covered by a one story, gable roofed, screened porch, with a latticework base, board floor, wooden shingled pillars at the outer corners, screen panels, plain wooden railings with diagonal struts, beaded board ceiling, a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a clapboarded gable. In its northwest and southwest facades are found screen doors, the southwest door being

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served by granite steps, flanked by a vertically set millstone. The one story woodshed on the northeast gable end of the ell has a fieldstone foundation, wooden shingled walls, cornerboards, close moulded eaves and verges, and a shed roof. The only openings are two six pane windows in the southeast facade and a board door in the rear facade, all with plain trim.

Because of the slope of the land, the rear addition's basement level is partially exposed on the rear facade. The rear facade is clapboarded on the main level, but the basement level is wooden shingled, as are the southwest (road) and southeast facades. The rear addition, set on a cut granite block and concrete foundation, is trimmed by cornerboards and a simple box cornice with frieze, and is covered by a low pitched hip roof. Plain trim and, usually, louvred shutters frame its windows, the single six over six sash window in its southwest facade, the two six over six sash windows in its southeast facade, the twelve pane window and the six pane window in the lower level of its rear facade, and the six over six sash window, small six pane window, and two double seven pane casement windows in the main level of the rear facade.

Northwest of the house is a barn (#3A), built by the Sanborns about 1942 and therefore considered a non-contributing structure. The one and a half story, gable roofed barn, set with its southwest gable end facing the road, has a one story, shed roofed addition covering its rear facade. Both the main barn and the addition were built at the same time and share similar features, plain window and door trim, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and corrugated metal roofs. The road gable end of the main barn is clapboarded, and the rear gable of the main barn is covered with metal sheathing, but the other facades of the barn and the addition are sheathed with wooden shingles. The barn's main gable end has two doors, a large, sliding, beaded board door with two builtin windows in the first story, and a large tongue and grooved board door in the gable. The main block's southeast facade has a twelve pane and two six pane windows, the northwest facade a twenty pane and a twelve pane window, and the northeast gable a six pane window. The rear addition has large, double board doors (one with a builtin window) in the southeast facade, as well as a nine pane and a twenty-four pane window in the rear (northeast) facade.

On the property's easterly boundary is found a small, one-story shed (#3B), which was standing in 1932. The low shed has horizontal board walls (save for the wooden shingled northwest front), cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and a corrugated metal shed roof. Plain trim frames the doorless opening in the northwest facade and the windowless opening in the southeast facade.

The grounds are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. A paved drive serves the barn. A stone walk, flanked by a wooden railing and a pseudo-Colonial lamp post, leads from the driveway to the porch's southwest door. A gas pump stands west of the driveway. Southeast of the house is a small wellhouse set on a rock base. The square wellhouse has board walls with corner strips. The gable roofed hood with simple eaves and board gables, is supported by two plain wooden posts. Stone walls are found on the southeast boundary and on part of the road frontage east of the house.

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The Glidden House is an excellent early cape, a small unornamented building dignified by its honest simplicity and good proportions.

#4. Jellison House (Abbott and Arleen Gertsen) - Built around 1900 for Chase Jellison, the house has seen few changes, the most notable being the sunporch added on the northwest facade of the main block, in the early to mid 20th century. More recent changes have included aluminum awnings over the doors and a few modern windows.

The two and a half story main block of the Jellison House is set with its southwest gable end facing Plantation Road. The main block's northwest facade is covered by a one story sunporch, while a one story ell extends to the rear. A small one story addition on the ell connects it to the small one and a half story barn.

The gable roofed main block has a cut granite block foundation and clapboarded walls. It is trimmed by corner pilasters, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. Its original windows have two over one sash and moulded lintels. The main entry, in the easternmost bay of its three bay wide southwest gable end, is a paneled door with multipane window, topped by an entablature and a modern aluminum awning supported by metal braces. The windows in the other bays of the first two stories and the single gable window of the main facade have the usual two over one sash and moulded lintels. So do the four windows of the northwest facade's second story and the single original window found in each story of the southeast facade and the rear (northeast) gable end. Plain trim surrounds two added single pane windows, one in each story of the southeast and northeast facades. The one story sunporch on the northwest facade of the main block is covered by a shed roof which is hipped to the south. The sunporch has a concrete foundation, clapboarded walls, plain window and door trim, cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and a shallow moulded rear gable cornice. Its southwest facade contains a paneled door with multipane window and an aluminum awning, like that on the main door, as well as a two over one sash window. Six more two over one sash windows appear on the long northwest facade.

The clapboarded walls of the one story, gable roofed ell are trimmed with cornerboards, a simple box cornice with mouldings on the northwest, close eaves with a frieze on the southeast, and close verges on the northeast gable. The small ell has a surprising variety of fenestration. The northwest facade contains a double window with two over two sash and moulded lintel, and a newer one over one sash window with moulded frame. The southeast facade features two two over two sash windows with moulded lintels, a triple window with one over one sash and plain frame, and another modern one over one sash window with moulded frame. The ell's northeast gable end is covered by the one story, shed-roofed laundry room addition. The addition is sheathed with clapboards on the southeast and with wooden shingles on the northeast. It is trimmed by cornerboards, close verges, and lateral eaves with exposed rafters, and is lit from the northeast by a single new one over one sash window with moulded frame.

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The one and a half story attached barn is covered with wooden shingles above its fieldstone foundation. The barn is trimmed by cornerboards, by a simple cornice with sloping soffit and frieze, and by a plain board across the southwest (road) gable. While the shingles are laid in regular courses on the three less visible sides, the shingling on the southwest gable end is embellished by courses of staggered butt shingles, fishscale shingles, triangular shingles, and notched shingles. Again, while plain trim frames the single pane window on the southeast facade and the two two over two sash windows of the northwest facade, the southwest windows (a two pane window in the first story and a large two over two sash window in the gable) both have moulded lintels. But the southwest doors, a large paneled sliding door (with a builtin hinged door) and a small paneled hayloft door above it, have plain frames.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs around the house, giving way to woods on the rear. The side boundaries are marked by rows of trees. An unpaved driveway serves the barn. But, a concrete walk leads from the street to the sunporch door, and then along the front of the building to the main block's door.

The Jellison House is a simple but attractive house, which, although built at the turn of the century, still fits in well with its two eighteenth century neighbors.

Route 153

#5. Sanborn House (Verna Rogers) - The Sanborn House was built in 1897 by David M. Chase as a wedding present for his daughter. Mary Chase Sanborn. The building has remained in the family and has seen no exterior changes of note.

The two and a half story main block of the Sanborn House is set with its gable end facing the Parade, and with a one story porch on its southwest facade. A one-story ell to the rear (southeast) connects the main block to the one and a half story barn, which is set with its main gable end facing northeast towards Plantation Road. A one story shed is attached to the southwest gable end of the barn.

The gable roofed main block is set on a cut granite block foundation and is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. In the center of the main (northwest) gable end is a multipane glass door with wooden frame. To each side of the entry is an eight over one sash window. The second story and the gable each have a single two over two sash window. The second story also boasts a shallow, three sided, oriel window. The oriel window has a clapboarded base, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a shallow hip roof. Its three windows, a central one over one sash window and flanking two over one sash windows, all have moulded frames and share a continuous sill. The three bay wide northeast facade has more two over two sash windows and a central paneled door with a builtin window and a granite step. Yet more two over two sash windows appear on the two bay wide rear (southeast) gable end and the three bay wide southwest facade. A multipane glass door with plain frame in the southwest facade opens onto an enclosed

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porch. The one story porch has a slat and plywood base, low clapboarded walls beneath ranks of plain framed windows (four pane windows on the northwest and southwest, one over one sash windows on the southeast), clapboarded half gables, and a shed roof. The porch's box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the northwest, but the rear (southeast) half gable has only close verges.

The gable roofed, one story ell is, like the main block, clapboarded with cornerboards and the same box cornice. Plain frames surround its windows, one in the northwest gable end and two apiece in the northeast and southwest facades. (All, save a single eight over eight sash window in the southwest facade, have two over two sash.) A plain framed paneled door with builtin window in the northeast (road) facade is served by concrete steps.

The gable roofed, one and a half story barn is clapboarded with cornerboards and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze. Plain trim frames its five two over two sash windows and its two single pane windows, as well as the doors in its main (northeast) gable end, the sliding beaded board door in the first story and the board hayloft door directly above the main door. Covering the rear gable end of the barn is the one story shed roofed shed, which has a fieldstone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Frames with simple drip mouldings on the lintels surround a two over two sash window in the shed's northwest facade, a short, high board door in the southwest facade, and double board doors in the southeast facade.

The lawns with trees and shrubs around the house give way to a large field east of the house, and then to woods in the easterly reaches of the long lot which stretches southeast along Plantation Road. Rows of pine trees border the small Hobbs Cemetery (#6) on the northwest and northeast. An unpaved drive serves the barn. On the front lawn is a square fieldstone planter. In the field east of the barn is a short, gabled well cover with a concrete base and board sides. Stone walls mark part of the Route 153 frontage, the southwest boundary, and most of the Plantation Road frontage.

The Sanborn House is another simple but attractive turn of the century house, which successfully fills its prominent site at the southeast end of the Parade.

#6. Hobbs Cemetery (Trustees of Trust Funds, Town of Effingham) - This small rectangular cemetery on the Sanborn House property is marked off by granite fence posts. Two rows of marble monuments, plus a later polished granite monument, mark the graves of Hobbs and Leavitt family members, all but one buried in the 19th century. The cemetery is grassed with only a few shrubs and small trees, but it is well shaded by the pine trees that enclose it on the northeast and northwest.

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#7. Leavitt House (Lawrence B. and Ethel Leavitt) - (The Leavitt property includes two parcels of land, one with the house on the east side of Route 153, the other with the garage and the family cemetery on the west side of the road.) This cape was built about 1857 for James Bean Leavitt and has been owned by the Leavitt family ever since. The original house was a simple cape, the present bay windows and enclosed porch being later additions. Today, the house consists of a one and a half story cape set perpendicular to the road with its main (southwest) facade facing downhill, a one and a half story ell on the cape's rear (southeast) gable end, a one story porch on the southwest facade of the ell, and a one and a half story shed on the ell's rear gable end.

The cape, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with wide cornerboards. Its window lintels are topped by simple drip mouldings. The gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, save on the rear (southeast) gable, which has close verges with simple returns. In the center of the main (southwest) facade, is a paneled door with builtin window, and sidelights covered by louvred shutters. Three granite steps serve this main entry, with its plain but wide side trim and deep lintel with a simple moulding. To each side of the entry is a large five sided bay window. (Indeed, the two bay windows occupy virtually all of the rest of the facade, stretching from the cornerboards to the sidelight trim.) Each bay window has a base covered by red "brick" asphalt siding, clapboarded walls with cornerboards and sillboards, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof. Each has four windows, with plain trim and louvred shutters, sharing a continuous sill, a one over one sash window on both angled sides, and two two over one sash windows on the wide front. The windows of the two bay wide northwest gable end facing the road have louvred shutters, one over one sash in the first story, and six over six sash in the gable. The rear (southeast) gable end, largely covered by the ell and the porch, has one window in the gable. The uphill (northeast) facade has three six over six sash windows, again with louvred shutters.

The one and a half story, gable-roofed ell is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice similar to the cape's cornice, above a cut granite block foundation. The uphill (northeast) facade has two one over one sash windows and three nine over six sash windows, all having louvred shutters and lintels with drip mouldings, as well as a beaded board door with a plain frame and a concrete step. The main (southwest) facade, now covered by an enclosed porch, has two one over one sash windows whose lintels have drip mouldings, a four panel door with a transom window and plain trim, and five two over two sash windows with plain trim. The enclosed porch that covers the entire southwest facade of the ell has low walls sheathed with wide clapboards. The ranks of plain framed windows, which share the same continuous sill and are topped by transom panels, are interrupted only by a plain framed door with a large multipane glass window and a transom panel. The porch's shed roof is trimmed by a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, while the small clapboarded half gable has a shallow moulded cornice.

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The shed has an irregular profile as it incorporates both a one and a half story gable roofed main block and a one story shed roofed leanto on the southwest side of the main block. The more visible downhill (southwest) facade of the leanto is clapboarded with cornerboards and a cornice with simple mouldings and sloping soffit. The shed's rear (southeast) gable end and uphill (northeast) facade are sheathed with asphalt shingles and trimmed by cornerboards, close eaves and verges. All of the openings, the three two over two sash windows on the southwest, the two pane main level window and the six over six sash gable window on the southeast, and the plain door on the northeast, have plain frames, but the southwest windows also have louvred shutters.

The eastern parcel is bounded on the road by a row of granite fence posts, on the northeast boundary by a stone wall, and on the southeast edge of the field behind the house by another stone wall. The land slopes to the southwest, with terraces downhill of the house. The parcel is mostly grassed, with scattered trees and shrubs, notably foundation shrubs in front of the bay windows and rows of trees along the road, the top terrace, and the stone walls. A paved drive is found just downhill of the house, on the next terrace. Three sets of granite and concrete steps, one opposite the cape's main entry, one opposite the porch door, and one near the road, provide access from the drive to the top terrace and the house. A pseudo-Colonial lamp post stands next to the middle steps. A stone retaining wall marks the foundation of the shed that was once attached to the southeast end of the building. A tall flagpole stands on the lawn downhill of the house.

Across the road from the house is a small parcel of land on which stands the non-contributing garage (#7A), which was probably built in the late 1940's. The small, one story garage, set with its gable end facing the road, is clapboarded on the three public facades, but is sheathed with asphalt shingles on the rear gable end. Cornerboards and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters trim all of the facades. A weather-vane appears on the gable roof. Plain trim surrounds the pair of wide, folding doors in the roadside gable end, as well as the two over two sash windows in each long side. A short paved driveway, with a stone retaining wall on the downhill side, connects the garage to the road. The other major feature of the western parcel is the Leavitt family cemetery, which is raised three feet above the ground level. A granite block wall with a granite block coping surrounds the raised cemetery. Granite steps with granite sidewalls in the center of the road side lead up to the grassed top of the rectangular cemetery. In the center stands a large granite monument with a rough granite base, polished sides, and an ornate carved cap. A well cover on a concrete curb is found north of the curb. A large barn foundation with fieldstone walls and a basement ramp can still be seen on the downhill (southwest) side of the western parcel. The sloping lot is grassed with a few trees and shrubs, and is bounded on the road and the northeast by rows of granite fence posts.

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The Leavitt House is a fine mid 19th century cape, made more interesting by its later bay windows. And the Leavitt family cemetery is one of the best of the village's cemeteries, second only to the Lord Cemetery (#13) in architectural interest.

#8. Chase House (Mark Boyce) - Said to have been built around 1875, the Chase House was extensively remodeled for Alcha Boyce in the early 1970's. The attached barn at the end of the ell was removed. The Victorian veranda that covered the southeast and northeast facades of the main block was rebuilt, the southeast section being enclosed with large, modern sliding windows. The northeast section was removed and partially replaced by a smaller porch at the side entry. More recently, the clapboarding and the main block's corner pilasters were replaced by modern aluminum siding, which covers all but a small section of the ell.

The Chase House now consists basically of a two and a half story main block, set with its southeast gable end facing Route 153, and a one and a half story ell to the rear. A one story enclosed porch is found on the front of the main block, while a small one story entry porch appears in the angle between the main block and the ell. The ell has a small one story addition on its rear (northwest) gable end.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is covered by aluminum "clapboard" siding with narrow corner strips, although part of a wide paneled pilaster can still be seen at the east corner. Plain wooden trim surrounds its windows, all (save one two over two sash window on the rear gable end) having one over one sash. A wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns crowns the main block. In the center of the five bay wide road (southeast) gable end is a paneled door with builtin window and plain frame. The four windows of the first story, the five windows of the second story, and the two gable windows are of the usual design. The first story is entirely covered by a shed-roofed, enclosed porch with concrete block base, low clapboarded walls, boxed wooden posts, and ranks of large sliding plate glass windows and screens. The porch entry is a modern metal door at the northeast end. The lateral box cornice with simple mouldings is continued as a horizontal cornice across the flush boarded half gables, but the half gables themselves have close verges. The main block's four bay wide northeast facade contains the side entry in its westernmost bay, a paneled door with builtin window, sheltered by a one-story, shed-roofed porch with square wooden posts, exposed rafters, and close verges. The porch's concrete floor is continued along the northeast side of the building to the enclosed porch on the front. The concrete floor's southeast end is enclosed by a wrought metal railing. The two bay wide southwest side and northwest gable end have the usual windows, save for a second story window in the gable end, which, as already noted, has two over two sash.

The one and a half story, gable roofed ell is, like the main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, and is also covered with aluminum "clapboard" siding with narrow corner strips, save for half of the northwest gable end, which is clapboarded with cornerboards. The visible facades, the southeast gable end and the

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northeast side, are topped by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The less visible southwest facade has a simple box cornice with mouldings, while the rear (northwest) gable end has only close verges. Plain frames surround the doors and windows of the ell. The porch that shelters the main block's side door also serves a paneled door with builtin window in the southeast gable end of the ell. The three bay wide long (northeast and southwest) facades each have two one over one sash windows and a door, a six panel door served by granite steps on the southwest, and a door with multipane window and beaded board panel on the northeast. The northwest facade has a single twelve over eight sash window in its gable. The northwest gable end also has a small, one story, shed roofed addition. The addition is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and is lit by a single plain framed six pane window on the southwest.

The grounds around the house are grassed with trees and shrubs, notably three large pine trees on Route 153. A heavier growth of trees and shrubs is found along the northwest boundary, which is marked by a stone wall. A row of granite fence posts marks the southwest boundary. North of the house are found a well cover and a chicken coop. The well cover has a fieldstone base, board sides, and a gable roof with close eaves and simple gable cornices. The half story, shed roofed chicken coop has flush board sides with cornerboards, close verges, and a board door.

Although the Chase House has been almost completely resheathed in aluminum siding and has lost part of its veranda, it still retains its original form and many of its older details. It plays an important role in the village scene by enclosing the Parade on the southwest side.

#9. The Parade (First Parish Society of Effingham) - The Parade is a small park, having the shape of a right triangle with rounded corners. The grassed Parade is dotted with trees. Its most prominent feature is the Bandstand, built sometime in the last quarter of the 19th century. Square in plan, the wooden Bandstand is one story high, above a high latticework base with cornerboards. Large square cornerposts with simple braces support the pyramidal roof, with its exposed rafters and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. In the center of the Bandstand is a round post, from which radiate four braces to support the rafters, and which continues through the apex of the roof to serve as a tall plain finial. The board floor is reached by board steps in the center of the northeast side. The steps have latticework sides and are protected by round rails with turned newelposts. Simple board benches line the bandstand floor, their plain board backs serving as the bandstand's railing. Two simple wooden flagpoles flank the Bandstand steps. To the north of the Bandstand is the Effingham Honor Roll, a wooden monument set on two concrete bases. Between the two square posts with moulded bases and capitals, hangs the honor roll, the painted names of the veterans of World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, in a glass fronted wooden case, topped by a moulded crown, featuring the title "EFFINGHAM HONOR ROLL" in raised letters and a carved wooden eagle. (The present Honor Roll was erected in

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1983 by carpenter Alan Taylor to replace an earlier honor roll.) A pleasant park with an attractive bandstand, the Parade is an important and a central element in the village scene.

#10. Lord Tavern (Bill E. Aller) - Isaac Lord came to Effingham in 1790 or 1791. About 1792, he began building a store on what came to be known as Lord's Hill. The building which served both as his house and his tavern was also built sometime in the 1790's. As Lord prospered, the tavern was gradually enlarged, so, it is now difficult to date the different parts of the building. Most of the recent changes to the building were made by the Mitchells, who once again ran it as a restaurant and inn in the mid 20th century. A chimney was added on the northwest gable end, but the other exterior changes were confined to the rear facades--new larger windows in the first story of the main block and the ell, asbestos shingles and a new porch on the ell.

The two and a half story main block (with its shallow, one story vestibule) is connected to a two and a half story barn by a long, two story ell, which has a small one story porch on its rear facade. The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. Sillboards appear on its three public facades, but not on its rear (northeast) facade. The gable roof, dominated by a massive central brick chimney, is trimmed by lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and by moulded verges with returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the five bay wide main (southwest) facade facing the Parade is the main entry, now found in a shallow, shed roofed vestibule. The vestibule, set on a cut granite block foundation, is sheathed with flush boarding and is trimmed by a heavy horizontal box cornice with mouldings. (The half gables are covered with flush boarding above the box cornice.) A large granite step serves a six panel door with cruciform panels in the vestibule's wide street facade. The door and its flanking two-thirds sidelights are framed by four paneled pilasters, the outer pilasters being wider than the inner pilasters, and decorated with a central convex moulding. The pilasters support a moulded lintel and the heavy box cornice which functions here as an entablature. Directly above the vestibule, in the main block's second story, is a triple window with a central nine over six sash window and flanking five pane sidelights. The sash window and the sidelights are framed by four paneled pilasters (the outer pilasters wider than the inner pilasters) supporting a shallow moulded cornice. The side bays of both stories of the main facade each contain nine over six sash windows with moulded frames and louvred shutters. Windows of the same design appear on the three bay wide southeast gable end and the two bay wide northwest gable end, save that the gable windows have six over six sash. The southeast gable end does have one small six pane window in the second story, as well as a side entry, a six panel door with transom window, moulded frame, and granite step. The northwest gable end also has a later, painted brick, exterior chimney. The rear facade still retains four nine over six sash windows with moulded frames in the second story, but the first story windows have been replaced by a forty pane window, a fifty pane window, two twelve over eight sash windows, and a thirty-six block glass block window, all (save one sash window with a moulded frame) having plain trim.

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Stretching northwest from the main block is the long, two story, gable roofed ell. Set on a cut granite block foundation, the ell is clapboarded, save for its rear facade, which is covered by asbestos shingles. The facades are trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door trim. A shallow cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze tops the public southwest facade, but close eaves and verges appear on the seldom seen rear facade and southeast gable end. Louvred shutters grace the windows of the southwest facade, the four eastern twelve over eight sash windows and four western six over six sash windows in the first story, and the six six over six sash windows in the second story. Granite or concrete steps serve the two southwestern multipane glass doors with wooden frames, as well as the single door of the same design in the southeast gable end. The southeast gable end only has a single window in each story, a twelve over eight sash window in the first story, a six over six sash window in the second. The ell's basement is reached by an earth ramp with concrete sidewalls down to double four panel doors set in a plain frame in a clapboarded basement bay on the rear facade. The rear facade shows a variety of fenestration. Besides two nine over six sash windows in the second story, it has a large triple window (a central fifty pane window flanked by fifteen pane windows), two six over six sash windows, and a sash window with diamond paned upper sash and single pane lower sash, in the first story. The rear facade has two multipane glass doors, the west door served by stone steps, the east door (also boasting a transom window) by the ell's screened porch. The one story porch, set on wooden posts, has low horizontal board walls beneath screened panels, and, in its northwest facade, a screen door with transom screen, reached by board steps with simple wooden railing. Square posts support the shed roof, with its simple cornice with sloping soffit, and its horizontal boarded half gables.

The two and a half story, gable roofed barn attached to the northwest wnd of the ell, is set with its southwest gable end facing the road. Set on a cut granite block foundation, the barn is clapboarded on its public facades (the southwest gable end, the northwest side, and that part of the southeast facade south of the ell), but is sheathed with wooden shingles on its rear gable end and on the rear section of the southeast wall, north of the ell. The same distinction appears in the trim. The two over two sash windows have entablatures and, usually, louvred shutters, on the public clapboarded facades, but only plain frames on the shingled facades. The more visible corners are trimmed by wide paneled pilasters, while the rear (east) corner has only cornerboards. However, the same wide box cornice, with mouldings, frieze, and returns, tops all the facades. In the center of the three bay wide main (southwest) gable end is a large sliding paneled door, each panel being ornamented with chamfered edges and filled with diagonal beaded boarding. The door is framed by a granite sill, plain side trim, and a pronounced entablature with mouldings and frieze. Directly above the main barn door is a hayloft door of the same design, albeit smaller. To the east of the main door is a four panel door, also topped by an entablature. The five windows of the southwest gable end, as well as the windows of the single bay of the southeast wall south of the ell, have the usual two over two sash, entablatures, and louvred

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shutters. The northwest wall has five more two over two sash windows, but it also has, towards the rear of the first story, six small single pane windows, again with the usual entablatures. The two bay wide rear gable end and the single bay of the rear section of the southeast wall have the expected plain framed two over two sash windows. The rear gable end also has a plain framed board door in the first story and a doorless basement opening, served by an earth ramp with fieldstone sidewalls. The barn's gable roof is dominated by an impressive central square belvedere. A clapboarded base with cornerboards is topped by the continuous sill shared by the two two over two sash windows found in each face. The plain framed windows are crowned by a tall two tiered pyramidal roof, each of the two roofs having flared eaves and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. A tall turned wooden finial crowns the belvedere.

Northwest of the attached barn stands a separate one and a half story, gable-roofed barn (#10A). Set on a cut granite block foundation, the barn is clapboarded, save for the wooden shingled rear (northeast) gable end, and is trimmed with corner pilasters and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. The southwest (road) gable end has a central door, like the attached barn's main door, a paneled sliding door, whose panels have diagonal beaded boarding and chamfered edges, and which is topped by a heavy entablature with mouldings and frieze. Moulded lintels cover the two two over two sash windows in the southwest gable, as well as the three large four pane windows and the two sliding paneled doors (similar in design to the southwest door) in the long southeast facade. (The northwest facade is windowless.) The rear (northeast) gable end has another large central sliding door with diagonal beaded boarding and the plain frame that also serves the two two over two sash windows in the northeast gable.

Around the buildings, the grounds are generally grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, although there is a heavy growth of trees between the two barns, broken only by the unpaved driveway that encircles the main building. Between the two barns on the road side is found a picket fence with two large concrete posts with paneled sides and caps with dentiled cornices flanking the driveway. Concrete walks lead from the road to the main block's front door and the east door of the ell's southwest facade. The lawns give way to woods behind the house. A stone wall marks the northwest boundary.

An impressive Georgian house with an interesting vestibule and second story triple window, the Lord Tavern is one of the village's most important buildings, notable for its size, its architectural quality, and its prominent location on the northeast side of the Parade.

#11. Jameson House (George and Ollie Keller) - This fine Federal style house was built in 1822 by Isaac Lord for his daughter Elizabeth, at the time of her marriage to Thomas Jameson, the local minister and the principal of the Effingham Union Academy. The Gendron family, who owned the house from 1912 to 1971, made a few

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exterior changes, notably the addition of the screened veranda and the French doors serving it on the northwest facade. The Gendrons were probably also responsible for the alteration of the twelve over eight sash windows, reglazing the lower sash with large single panes. The present owners have added a concrete block chimney on the rear of the main block to accommodate a modern heating system, and have replaced one ell window with a smaller kitchen window.

The two story main block is set parallel to the road with a two story ell perpendicular to it. On the northwest facade of the main block and the ell is found the one story screened veranda. A one and a half story shed set perpendicular to the ell stretches southeast to the attached one and a half story barn.

The main block and the ell were built as one unit. Both are the same height, and both share the same wall treatment. Set on cut granite block foundations, their walls are clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards. Their windows, most of which have twelve over one sash, are ornamented with moulded frames and louvred shutters. (The second story windows all butt up against the frieze of the cornice.) Their intersecting hip roofs are trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The frieze is distinguished by panels of vertical reeding. The low pitched roofs are broken by large, tall brick chimneys at each end of the main block and towards the rear of the ell.

In the center of the main block's five bay wide southwest (road) facade is found the main entry, a six panel door served by two granite steps and flanked by half sidelights. The four pilasters that frame the door and sidelights and support the shallow moulded lintel, all have bases and capitals (the latter ornamented by carved pateras). The two inner pilasters are paneled, while the slightly wider outer pilasters are reeded. The entry is crowned by a blind semielliptical arch with a flush board tympanum. The arch is ornamented by an upper moulding, carved pateras alternating with fluting on the face of the arch, and an ornate carved keystone. Directly above the entry in the second story is a triple window with one over one central sash and five pane sidelights. The triple window echoes the entry below it, with four pilasters supporting a moulded lintel, the pilasters having the same bases and capitals as the entry pilasters, the inner pilasters again being paneled and the outer pilasters reeded. The side bays, in both stories of the main facade, have the expected twelve over one sash windows with moulded frames and louvred shutters, as do the two bays of the main block's southeast end. The main block's rear facade is a little more varied. It is divided by a modern painted concrete block chimney. West of the chimney a window with the usual moulded frame and louvred shutters appears in each story, a nine over one sash window in the first story and a one over one sash window in the second story. East of the chimney is found double multipane glass doors (probably added by the Gendrons). The doors, topped by an entablature, open onto a low wooden landing with stone base and board floor, now carpeted. The continuous northwest facade of the main block and the ell has the usual twelve over one sash windows in each of its six

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bays, save for the first story bays covered by the screened veranda, where there appears a single pane casement window with moulded frame, and double multipane glass doors with a plain frame. (The one story shed roofed, screened veranda has a high latticework base with cornerboards, board floor, four wooden columns, a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, clapboarded half gables, and a beaded board ceiling. Enclosed by screened panels, the porch is entered by a screen door in the central bay of its northwest facade, the door being served by board steps with latticework sides.) The rear (northeast) end of the ell has a single window in each story, a plain framed six over one sash kitchen window in the first story, and a nine over one sash window with moulded frame in the second. The southeast facade departs slightly from the norm in having nine over one sash windows, one in the first story and four in the second, as well as a single one over one sash window in the first story. The southeast facade also features a six panel door with transom window, framed by pilasters supporting an entablature. A board floored landing with board steps, slat sides, and wooden railings with diagonal struts and square capped posts serves this side entry.

The one and a half story shed is set on a fieldstone foundation and is clapboarded with cornerboards, as well as a sillboard on the southwest facade. Its shed roof is trimmed with close eaves on the southwest, with close verges on the northwest, and with wide eaves with exposed rafters, fascia board, and simple braces on the northeast. Plain trim surrounds its doors and windows. Its southwest windows, two six over six sash windows and two eight over eight sash windows, can also boast louvred shutters. The southwest facade also contains a paneled door with builtin windows, served by a landing with board floor and steps, slat sides, and a single railing with diagonal struts and capped square posts. The one bay wide northwest end has three windows, with six over six sash, two panes, and four panes, respectively, and a board door, again with a landing having board floor and steps, and simple railing with diagonal struts and plain posts.

The small, attached, one and a half story, gable roofed barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The southwest (road) gable end has a beaded board sliding door with a beaded board hayloft door above it, and a nine pane gable window. The two bay southeast facade, the two bay northeast gable end and the one visible bay of the northwest facade feature two over two sash windows, save for a six pane southeast window and the eight over eight sash window in the northeast gable.

Directly to the rear of the barn is found the one story, hip roofed garage (#11A). The garage was built for Horace Harmon, around the first decade of the 20th century, to house a steam powered automobile, the first car in Effingham. The garage was erected over 140 feet behind the house for fear that the car might burst into flames or explode. The square building is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain trim around its eight pane windows and double beaded board doors, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze.

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The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs around the house, but give way to woods to the rear. The front lawn, enclosed by a fence with granite posts and wooden rails with spindles, can be entered by gates, similar in design to the spindled fence, on the southwest and the southeast. The fence is continued a short distance to the east to the unpaved drive serving the barn and the ell. A signpost with a hanging wooden sign stands next to the drive. Granite fence posts stand along the road east of the drive, while a stone wall borders the road west of the front lawn. Behind the house stands a small, short well cover with a cut granite block base, flush board sides, and a board door in its shed roof.

Strikingly similar to its contemporaries, the Josiah Dearborn House (#14) and the John Shepard Dearborn House (#20), the Jameson House is one of the region's best Federal style houses, notable for its fine entry, triple window, box cornice, ornament, and proportions.

#12. Congregational Church (First Parish Society of Effingham) - The location of the Effingham meetinghouse was a controversial question in the 1790's, with the villages of Lord's Hill and Drake's Corner both vying for the town's most important public building. After several votes and repeals of votes, the Town's voters, at the March 1798 town meeting, chose a committee of hopefully disinterested men from other towns and instructed them to settle on the location. The committee recommended Lord's Hill, and in June, the Town voted to accept that location. The contract for the meetinghouse was awarded to Isaac Lord, who promptly erected the building the same year. In its original form, the building had the traditional meetinghouse plan, with its main entry in the long southeast side and a belfry at the northeast end. In 1845, the meetinghouse, by then the property of the Congregational Church, was thoroughly remodeled in the Greek Revival style. The entrance was moved from the southeast facade to the northeast gable end. And a new belfry replaced the old one. Essentially, the present appearance of the church dates from the 1845 remodeling. The one significant change has been the placement of the spire on top of the 1845 belfry's low pitched hip roof. The spire, built by contractor George D. Beal, was hoisted into place in late 1898.

The Congregational Church is a rectangular, one and a half story, gable roofed building, with a belfry tower astride the northeast end of its roof ridge. The basement is partially exposed on the rear (southwest) gable end, where double board doors with a plain frame allow access to the lower level. But, elsewhere, the cut granite block foundation is relatively short. The clapboarded main block is trimmed by sillboards with watertables, and by very wide corner boards, each actually composed of five vertical boards. (The rear gable end, however, has normal sized cornerboards.) The wide box cornice with mouldings and very deep frieze is pedimented on the northeast gable. But the southwest gable has only close verges with returns of the lateral cornices.

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The main facade, the northeast gable end, is divided into three bays by wide, flush board sections, each composed of five vertical boards, which function as pilasters, although they lack bases and capitals. In the central bay is the main entry, a large, four panel door, whose wide, simple frame is embellished by corner blocks, and which is reached by granite steps with a metal pipe hand rail. Each side bay contains what appears to be a tall window, covered by louvred shutters, in a plain frame which butts up against the pediment's horizontal cornice. Actually, the "window" is composed of three segments, a lower ten over ten sash window with louvred shutters, a blind middle section permanently covered by louvred shutters, and an upper ten over five sash window with louvred shutters. The pediment, sheathed with flush boarding, is graced by a semielliptical louvred fan with a sill and a plain arch decorated with a "keystone".

The base of the two stage, square belfry tower is sheathed with flush boarding on the front and with clapboards on the sides and rear. The base is trimmed with cornerboards and is topped by a heavy box cornice with mouldings and frieze. Each face of the open belfry has three openings framed by paneled pillars with simply moulded bases and capitals, set on a low paneled wall. (The corner pillars are larger than the inner pillars.) Through the openings can be seen the Revere bell and the building's flush boarded ceiling. The belfry is crowned by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze and by a low pitched, asphalt shingled hip roof. The hip roof is almost completely covered by the tall pyramidal spire, whose flush board sides are trimmed by ridge mouldings and by decorative mouldings encircling the spire near the top and at the base of the tapered square post that crowns that spire. The square post is topped by another decorative moulding and a carved knob on which stands an elaborate weathervane.

The two long (southeast and northwest) facades each have three large, tall windows with twenty over twenty sash, plain frames, and louvred shutters. The rear facade has an exterior brick chimney with corbeled cap, and, in the gable, a nine over six sash window with plain trim.

The grounds are grassed, with rows of trees on the rear (southwest) boundary and along the road east of the church. A row of granite fence posts marks the northwestern boundary.

The Congregational Church, the village's most important public building, is an excellent Greek Revival church, one of the finest and best preserved examples of the style in the Lakes Region.

#13. Lord Cemetery (Sons and Daughters of Nathan Lord) - In 1826, Isaac Lord designed and had built Effingham's most elaborate tomb and cemetery. The Loverings (Thomas and Dearborn Lovering and their father) did the stonework. The grassed rectangular lot is surrounded by a high wall of cut granite blocks, topped by a metal spindle and

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rail fence with short capped metal posts. The metal fence is ramped up at the corners and on each side of the entry in the center of the northeast (road) wall. The entry is a stone archway, composed of a granite sill, granite steps on each side of the sill, two tall tapered granite abutments, and a semielliptical granite arch, each section composed of a single cut stone. A metal gate with spindles and curved top closes the entry. A walkway, paved with granite and flanked by pairs of tapered octagonal granite posts with chains hanging between them, leads from the entry to the tomb in the center of the cemetery. The tomb is hidden beneath a rectangular, terraced earth mound. All that is visible of the tomb are the large granite slabs that cover the stairs down into the tomb, and part of the tomb's brick vault above the stairs. On top of the grassed mound is a table monument. Six stone colonnettes on a granite base support an inscribed marble slab. A large maple tree grows on the rear (southwest) side of the mound. Several slate gravestones lean against the wall. Along the road in front of the cemetery stand six tapered, octagonal granite posts. The Lord Cemetery is a unique creation, one of the Lakes Region's most interesting early cemeteries.

#14. Josiah Dearborn House (Annie Dearborn) - Construction of this Federal style house was begun in 1820 for a Mr. Pease. But, the incomplete house was bought in 1822 by Josiah Dearborn, and, by 1824, had been completed for him. In the 19th century, a one story kitchen addition with a small side porch was built in the rear angle between the main block and the ell. Some of the ell's window sash were changed. And, in the late 1940's, a small one story garage addition was attached to the shed. Basically, however, the Josiah Dearborn House retains its original appearance.

The Josiah Dearborn House consists of a two story main block parallel to the road, a two story rear ell perpendicular to the main block, a one story kitchen addition in the rear angle of the ell and the main block (with a one story side porch on its southeast end), and a one and a half story shed attached to the ell and paralleling the main block. (Abutting the corner of the shed but not actually connected to it is a large one and a half story barn.)

The main block and the ell were built as a single unit, sharing the same granite block foundation, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings and a frieze decorated with reeded panels. With a few exceptions, their windows have moulded frames, louvred shutters, twelve over twelve sash in the first story and twelve over eight sash in the second story. Their intersecting hip roofs are broken by large brick chimneys at each end of the main block and towards the rear of the ell.

In the center of the main block's five bay wide road (northeast) facade is the main entry, a six panel door with two-thirds sidelights above panels. Four pilasters frame the door and sidelights, all with moulded bases and capitals, the capitals decorated with carved pateras. The two narrower inner pilasters are paneled, while

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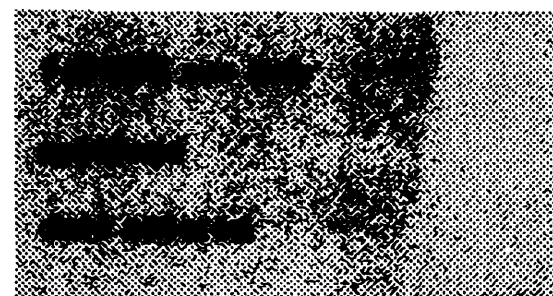
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the outer pilasters are reeded. The pilasters support a shallow moulded lintel and a semielliptical blind arch. The arch, which has a flush boarded tympanum, is decorated by an outer moulding, a carved keystone, and alternating pateras and fluting on the face of the arch itself. The four side bays of the first story contain the expected twelve over twelve sash windows with moulded frames and louvred shutters. In the second story, directly above the main entry, is found a triple window with a central twelve over eight sash window and flanking five pane sidelights. The four pilasters framing the windows and supporting the moulded cornice above the windows, echo the entry pilasters beneath them, the narrower inner pilasters being paneled, the outer pilasters being reeded, and all having the same bases and capitals, complete with the same carved pateras on the capitals. The four side bays of the second story have the usual twelve over eight windows, whose moulded frames butt up against the frieze of the cornice, as do all of the second story windows. The two bay wide south-east end of the main block also has the expected windows with moulded frames, louvred shutters, twelve over twelve sash in the first story, and twelve over eight sash in the second story. The rear facade of the main block is largely covered by the kitchen addition. All that is visible is a nine pane second story window with a moulded frame. The continuous northwest facade of the main block and the ell is seven bays long, but two of the bays are windowless in the second story. All of the windows have moulded frames and, with one exception, louvred shutters. The five second story windows have twelve over eight sash. Four of the seven first story windows have twelve over twelve sash, but the three central windows have twelve over two sash. The one bay wide rear (southwest) end of the ell has a two over two sash window in each story, the first story window having a plain frame, the second story window a moulded frame. The four bay wide southeast facade of the ell differs in having nine over six sash windows, although they all have the usual moulded frame and, with one exception, louvred shutters. The northern bay of the first story is covered by the kitchen addition. In the central bay (of the three remaining bays) is a side entry, a six panel door, served by a granite step, and framed by pilasters with bases and capitals supporting an entablature with a deep frieze.

The kitchen addition is a one story, shed roofed structure, with a stone and concrete foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close verges, and a simple but wide lateral box cornice. Each two bay wide facade has a two over two sash window with moulded frame and a door with a plain frame, a paneled door with window on the southwest facade, a four panel door on the southeast facade. The southeast facade is covered by a small, hip roofed side porch, set on granite blocks, with a board floor, triple posts with bases and capitals, a beaded board ceiling, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze.

The one and a half story, gable roofed shed, attached to the rear end of the ell, is set on a fieldstone foundation, and is trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, save for the rear (southwest) facade, which has a simple box cornice. It is clapboarded on the road (northeast) facade and in the first story of the northwest gable end, but is otherwise sheathed with horizontal boarding. The late 1940's addition to create a garage space in the first story of the shed is an L-shaped, one

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story structure that projects three feet from the southeast gable end and four feet from the northeast (road) facade. The northeast projection is covered by a gable roof, the southeast projection by a shed roof. The garage addition has tarpapered walls with cornerboards, a flush boarded gable, large double board doors with a plain frame filling the road facade, a nine over six sash window with plain frame in the southeast facade, close verges, and wide lateral eaves with exposed rafters. To the west of the garage, on the shed's road facade are three, plain framed, paneled doors, the westernmost having a builtin window. The southeast gable, above the garage, has two nine over six sash windows with moulded frames. Plain frames surround the shed's other openings, the single nine over six sash window in both stories of the northwest gable end, the doorless opening in the basement of the rear facade, the board door and the three windows of the rear facade's main level.

The one and a half story, gable roofed barn (#14A) is now somewhat dilapidated. Wooden shingles can still be seen on the rear (southwest) gable end, and some clapboard-ing survives on the long southeast facade. But, most of the walls are simply covered with plain boarding, horizontal in the gables and vertical in the main level. (On the long northwest facade, some of the boarding has disappeared, exposing the interior of the barn.) Plain frames surround its openings, the board door, large sliding board door, and large, double board doors in the northeast (road) gable end, the nine over six sash window in the northeast gable, the three windows in the southeast facade, the two windowless openings in the northwest facade, the two small main level windows and the two over two sash gable window in the southwest gable end. Like the shed, the barn has a large doorless basement opening, here in the northwest facade. The shallow, one story, shed roofed addition that covers two-thirds of the barn's rear gable end is in even worse condition. Like the barn, the addition is set on a fieldstone foundation, and its walls are sheathed with horizontal boarding. Part of the rear wall has collapsed, leaving only two windowless openings in the rear facade, another windowless opening in the southeast facade, and a board door in the northwest facade.

The large lot is largely grassed with some scattered trees and shrubs. Trees and shrubs line the borders. The church (southeast) boundary is marked by granite fence posts, as is the road frontage east of the Lord Cemetery. To the west of the cemetery, remnants of a wooden picket fence with granite fence posts can still be found along part of the road. The rear boundary and the rear portion of the southeast boundary is marked by fieldstone walls. Beside the unpaved drive to the barn and the garage, is a short, square well cover with concrete base, board sides, and plywood top. Short stone retaining walls can be found on part of the road frontage, around the Lord Cemetery, and on the northwest side of the house, where the land slopes more steeply down to the brook that flows across the property from Isaac Lord's pond on property #15. This slope is interrupted by a field boundary, with a row of granite fence posts near the street and a fieldstone wall to the rear. (The narrow area between the field boundary and the house is now thickly grown up with shrubs.) The

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small brook flows through a low marshy area. The slope on the other side of the brook is now covered with a thick growth of trees and shrubs, which obscure the granite block foundation of a house that burned. Fieldstone retaining walls still protect the terrace on which the house sat.

Like its companions, the Jameson House (#11) and the John Shepard Dearborn House (#20), the Josiah Dearborn House is an excellent Federal style house, one of the village's most attractive buildings.

Hobbs Road

#15. Isaac Lord House (Arthur and Natalie Lourie) - Isaac Lord (1722-1838) prospered as an innkeeper, merchant, farmer, and entrepreneur, becoming Effingham's wealthiest citizen. It is no accident that Lord's Hill is named for him as he dominated the village's early history. From 1818 to 1822, Lord lived in Portland, but, growing tired of the city, decided to return to Effingham. It is said that Lord promised his wife the grandest house in town, if they returned to the village on Lord's Hill. The house he built between 1822 and 1826 is certainly Effingham's most impressive house, a Federal style building that rivals the mansions of seaports like Portland and Portsmouth. Many workmen were engaged on the house, including three boss carpenters, only one of whom, Benjamin Taylor, can now be named. After Isaac Lord's death, the house deteriorated. But, in 1895, William Fitzgerald bought the house and restored it. Needing modern conveniences, the Fitzgeralds did build a two story addition for bathrooms and a sleeping porch in the rear angle of the main block and the ell. The Fitzgeralds, who owned the property until 1948, also added a porch on the milkroom. (Another Fitzgerald porch on the southeast facade of the house has since been removed.) Other changes have been rather limited, staggered butt shingles on the lower levels of the stable and carriage house, additional windows in the ell and the carriage house, the raising of the milkroom roof to a steeper pitch, the replacement of a carriage house door with a window, the removal of the ell's northwestern door and of the balustrade on the house roof. But, basically, this extraordinary house appears as it did when Isaac Lord lived here.

The Isaac Lord House consists of a three story main block, set parallel to the road, with a grand cupola on its roof and a three story ell to its rear. In the north angle of the main block and the ell is the two story Fitzgerald addition. The ell's northeast end is covered, half by a small one story milkroom section, and half by a two story carriagehouse which stretches to the southeast to the two story stable, which is set one story lower because of the slope of the land. The small, one story Fitzgerald porch covers the northwest facade of the milkroom.

The main block and the ell are of the same height and were built as one unit. They share a cut granite block foundation and clapboarded walls with cornerboards and sillboards. Their windows have moulded frames and, usually, six over six sash in the first and second stories, and six over three sash in the third story. (The

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frames of the third story windows butt up against the cornice's frieze.) A box cornice with mouldings and a frieze decorated with panels of vertical reeding trims their intersecting hip roofs.

The five bay wide southwest (road) facade of the main block features a central entry--a six panel door, flanked by half sidelights with semicircular muntins. The four pilasters that frame the door and the sidelights share the same moulded bases and capitals (the latter ornamented with patera). The inner pilasters flanking the door are paneled, while the wider outer pilasters have central vertical convex mouldings, flanked by vertical reeding. The moulded lintel is topped by a semi-elliptical louvred fan in a semielliptical arch. The arch is decorated with an upper moulding, and with fluting on the face. The main entry is served by three wide granite steps, the upper step having simple ornaments carved on its sides. Directly above the main entry is a Palladian window with central six over six sash and flanking sidelights with the same semicircular muntins seen below. These windows are framed by four pilasters, similar in design to the entry's outer pilasters, with wide convex central mouldings, vertical reading, and capitals ornamented by patera, but without bases. The lintel, moulded like the sill, is topped above the central window by a semicircular arch with flush boarded tympanum, an outer moulding, and fluting on the face of the arch. The other bays of the main facade contain the expected windows with moulded frames, six over six sash in the first two stories and six over three sash in the third story. The same fenestration appears on the two bay wide northwest facade. The lower two stories of the main block's rear facade are covered by the Fitzgerald addition. The third story contains a nine pane stairway window and two nine over six sash windows, all with moulded frames. The continuous southeast facade of the main block and the ell has had two additional windows added to the second and third stories, so that each now contains eight windows, with six over six sash in the second story and six over three sash in the third story. The first story still has six bays with five six over six sash windows and the side entry, in the next to last bay towards the rear. The side entry is a six panel door with two thirds sidelights. Reeding fills the panels beneath the sidelights. The four pilasters which frame the door and the sidelights all have moulded bases and capitals. The inner pilasters are paneled, while the outer pilasters are reeded, with reeded extensions which continue up through the deep architrave to support the very pronounced cornice of the entablature above the door. The entablature's deep architrave is interrupted by a blind, flush boarded, semicircular recess over the door, while the short frieze is ornamented by reeded panels. The south bay of the ell's northwest facade is covered by the two story Fitzgerald addition, so that the first two stories have three windows apiece, while the third story has four. All the windows have nine over six sash and moulded frames. The rear facade of the ell is again covered on the first two stories. The third story has two more nine over six sash windows with moulded frames.

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The house's hip roofs are broken by large brick chimneys at each end of the main block and towards the rear of the ell. But the most prominent feature is the large cupola-belvedere on the main block's roof. Although erected on the axis of the main block, directly above the main entry, the cupola is set back on the roof, with its rear facade almost in line with the main block's rear facade. The octagonal cupola has a short octagonal base, which is clapboarded with cornerboards. Each face of the belvedere is framed by corner pilasters supporting the box cornice with mouldings and frieze, the last ornamented with reeded panels. Each face is clapboarded above and below a plain framed twelve over twelve sash window. A paneled door with twenty-four pane window in the northwest face is designed to match the windows of the other sides. On a very short, metal sheathed, octagonal base sits the metal sheathed "octagonal dome". The dome is crowned by a large carved wooden urn.

The two-story Fitzgerald addition in the angle of the main block and the ell is clapboarded with cornerboards above a high concrete foundation. The shed roof is trimmed by a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The first story windows and door, a four panel door (served by board steps) and a nine pane window on the northwest facade, and the five nine pane windows on the rear northeast facade, are all topped by lintels with simple mouldings. The main feature of the second story is a sunporch at the northwest end, lit by a rank of four windows in the northwest facade, and by two ranks with three windows each on the northeast facade, all with twenty pane sash, continuous sills, and plain trim. East of the sunporch on the rear facade, a plain framed nine over six sash window serves an upper bathroom.

The one story, shed roofed milkroom section is clapboarded, with sillboards, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, above a fieldstone foundation. The rear northeast facade has a single six over six sash window with a simple drip moulding on the lintel. The nine over six sash window with moulded frame and the four panel door with plain frame in the northwest facade are sheltered by a wide, shed-roofed porch. The porch has a latticework base, chamfered square posts, simple wooden railings, exposed rafters in the ceiling, a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and clapboarded half gables. A short set of board steps with latticework sides serves the porch.

The carriagehouse, set on a cut granite block foundation, is generally two stories high. But, because of the slope of the land, the basement level is exposed on the narrow southeast facade and on the easterly end of the long northeast facade. The exposed basement walls are sheathed with staggered butt wooden shingles, while the two main stories are clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards. Moulded frames surround its older windows, while the newer ones have plain frames. All have six over six sash, and the second story windows butt up against the cornice. The hip roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, similar to the cornice of the house proper, but lacking the ornament in the frieze. The main (southwest) facade has two

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large doorways, containing double board doors with large hinges and plain side trim, and topped by blind segmental arches with simple "keystones" and flush boarded tympanums. (The western doors have granite steps and builtin windows.) West of the doors are two windows, while the second story contains three windows, all, but one first story window, having moulded frames. The basement level of the southeast end contains double board doors with plain frame, and the second story has a single window with moulded frame. The rear facade also has double board doors with plain frame in the basement level. The first story has a paneled door, with builtin window and plain trim, and four windows, only one having a moulded frame. The second story has seven windows, three with moulded frames, four with plain frames.

The stable, whose upper level corresponds to the main level of the carriagehouse, is again two stories high, but, because of the slope, has a basement level exposed on the southeast facade and part of the rear (northeast) facade. The basement level is sheathed with staggered butt wooden shingles, as is the first story of the northwest facade. The rest of the stable is clapboarded with cornerboards. Plain trim surrounds the windows, which usually have six over six sash. The hip roof is trimmed by a simple box cornice with mouldings and frieze. In the center of the main (southwest) facade is a large doorway like the carriagehouse doorways, with double board doors and a blind segmental arch with flush boarded tympanum and a plain frame with "keystone". To the east of the main doorway is a smaller board door, topped by a semicircular arch with "keystone" and flush boarded tympanum. Each story of the main facade also has two six over six sash windows. The tall southeast facade has two six pane windows in the basement and three six over six sash windows in both of the upper levels. The rear (northeast) facade has a single six over six sash window in the first story and double board doors in the basement. The first story of the northwest facade has four small single pane windows and a board door. The second story has two six over six sash windows and board hayloft door, the last with a moulded frame.

The seven outbuildings of the Isaac Lord House, all of which are over fifty years old, will be described here in order from east to west.

In the woods east of the stable, stands the old wellhouse (#15A). Set on a fieldstone foundation, the one story, gable roofed structure is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close eaves and verges. The northeast and southwest gable ends each have a board door. The southwest gable also has a small windowless opening, while an eight pane window is found on the southeast facade.

Directly behind the house stands the henhouse (#15B), actually built as a classroom by the Fitzgeralds, but later converted to its more prosaic present use. The one and a half story, gable roofed building has a fieldstone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Simple mouldings top the lintels of its nine over six sash windows. The southwest gable end has a board door and two windows in its first story, and a beaded board loft door in the gable. The northwest facade is blank, but the southeast facade has six windows, as well as two small plain framed

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openings for the chickens. Two more chicken openings appear on the rear gable end, along with three windows in the first story and a six pane window in the gable (the only window without nine over six sash).

Between the henhouse and the barn stands the new wellhouse (#15C), another Fitzgerald building. The small, one story building is sheathed with novelty siding above a concrete foundation and trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. Its gable roof has a small, gable roofed projection with board sides, for well drilling equipment. The southwest gable end has a beaded board door, while six pane windows appear in the other facades, two in the southeast facade, and one each in the northwest and northeast facades.

The large barn (#15D), north of and behind the house, consists of a one and a half story, gable roofed main block with a small, one story, shed roofed shed on its rear (northeast) gable end. The main barn, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded on the main facade, the southwest gable end, but is sheathed with wooden shingles on the other three facades. The walls are all trimmed with corner pilasters and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. In the center of its gable roof is a square ventilator. Each facade of the ventilator contains a two over two sash window with a plain frame, which butts up against the cornice. All four windows share a continuous sill that encircles the ventilator. The facades, trimmed with cornerboards and topped by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, are sheathed with wooden shingles beneath the sill and with clapboards between the windows. The low pitched pyramidal roof is covered by a metal weathervane on an elaborately scrolled wooden support. Each gable end of the barn contains a large, central, sliding, beaded board door, topped by an entablature. The southwest gable has two two over two sash windows with moulded lintels, while the rear northeast gable has a single two over two sash window with simpler mouldings on its lintel. The northwest facade is windowless, while the southeast facade contains a twelve pane window, three six pane windows, and a beaded board door (with granite step), all topped by moulded lintels. The one story shed on the rear gable end has a cut granite block foundation, wooden shingled walls, cornerboards, one large plain framed opening in its rear facade, close eaves and verges and a shed roof.

Just northwest of the barn stands the icehouse (#15E), a one story, gable roofed building, now slated for demolition. Clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, the icehouse has only a few plain framed openings, now all windowless or doorless, small window openings in both the southwest and northeast gables, and door openings in both the northeast and northwest facades.

To the rear of the barn is found the laundry house (#15F), a one and a half story building, now converted to a saphouse. The clapboarded walls are trimmed with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. The gable roof now boasts

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a gable roofed ventilator, with vertical board gable ends, hinged beaded board sides, and exposed rafters in the lateral eaves. Simple mouldings top the lintels of the building's six over six sash windows and its one door. The entry, a paneled door with two builtin windows, is found in the southwest gable end, which, like all the other facades, is three bays wide. Each gable contains a single window. And the northeast gable end has the remains of an exterior brick chimney.

Only a few yards behind the laundry house is a storage shed (#15G). The one story, gable roofed structure has a fieldstone foundation, horizontal board sheathing, cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Only the northwest wall has any openings, and its two plain framed openings are now doorless.

The house sits on top of a small knoll, slightly above Hobbs Road to its front and substantially above Route 153 to its east. The lawn is terraced as it slopes down from the house to the south and the east. The slope necessitates short stone and concrete retaining walls north and south of both the stable and the carriagehouse. The granite paved walk from Hobbs Road to the main entry goes up a short flight of granite steps with granite sidewalls as it mounts to the entry. The front lawn is marked on the road side by a fence with granite posts and wooden rails. A wooden sign identifying the house hangs from a post next to the front walk. To the east of the house, an unpaved drive leads to the stable, while to the west of the house, another unpaved drive serves both the rear porch and the barn. A flight of wooden steps mounts the terrace west of the east drive. In the corner of the property, near the junction of Hobbs Road and Route 153, is an artificial pond built by Isaac Lord. The stone walled pond is found in a depression which requires a stone retaining wall between the pond and Route 153. North of the pond is found a swale crossed by two earth causeways. The grounds are grassed around the buildings and ornamented by trees and shrubs, notably rows of trees along the roads, along the two drives, and northwest of the house. The lawns give way to woods between the henhouse and the old wellhouse and to the north of the other outbuildings, and to a large field northwest of the house. Stone walls mark most of the property boundaries, although not around the house.

Still the grandest house in Effingham, the Isaac Lord House must be ranked as the most impressive Federal style house in the Lakes Region and as one of central New Hampshire's finest houses.

#16. Effingham Union Academy (Effingham Historical Society) - The Effingham Union Academy was incorporated by the state legislature on June 18, 1819, with Isaac Lord and other Lord's Hill residents being named as incorporators. The two and a half story academy building was ready by September, 1820, when the first school term began. The Academy lasted a quarter century, being discontinued in 1845, after attendance had fallen off. The building was vacant until 1854, when it was leased for 999 years

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to the local school district. The structure served as a public school from 1854 to 1921. Vacant again until 1946, it was then used as a house. Many changes were made to the building, including the installation of asphalt shingles over the clapboards. The Effingham Historical Society purchased the Academy in 1977, and is now in the process of restoring the building for eventual use as a museum and a community meeting place.

The Academy building is a rectangular, two and a half story, gable roofed structure, set on a high fieldstone foundation. Its facades are clapboarded, save for the asphalt shingles which have not yet been removed from the rear (northeast) gable end and the second story of the northwest facade. The school is trimmed by wide corner pilasters on the front, cornerboards on the rear, and a wide box cornice with mouldings, deep frieze, and returns. The six over six sash windows generally have entablatures on the main facade (the southwest gable end), moulded frames on the long northwest and southeast facades, and plain trim on the rear (northeast) gable end. In the center of the three bay wide southwest gable end is the main entry, a paneled door with builtin window, framed by wide pilasters supporting an entablature with pronounced cornice and deep frieze. The two first story windows, two second story windows, and single gable window are, as already noted, ornamented by entablatures. The second story windows of the three bay wide northwest and southeast facades butt up against the frieze of the box cornice. The one exception to the moulded frame characteristic of the side facade windows is the central first story window, which has a plain frame. The rear gable end has two windows in both the first and the second stories, one of the second story windows having a moulded frame, instead of the usual plain frame. The rear facade also contains a paneled door with builtin window and a plain frame.

In the north corner of the lot is a one story privy (#16A). The dilapidated privy now has asphalt shingles on three facades, but the southeast gable end still retains its clapboarded walls and cornerboards. The gable roof is trimmed with close verges on the gables, close eaves on the northeast, and eaves with exposed rafters on the southwest. Plain frames surround the board door in the southwest facade, and the now windowless openings in the southeast and northwest gable ends.

The rectangular lot is grassed with just two trees on the northeast boundary. Rows of granite fence posts mark the side and rear boundaries of the school lot.

The Effingham Union Academy is a simple but pleasing building, relying for its architectural success on its good proportions and dignified entry.

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#17. Emerson-Otis House (Gerald and Priscilla Qua) - The date and early history of the Emerson-Otis House are obscure. It is said to have originally been a one and a half story house. The Otises extensively remodeled the building in the early 20th century, enlarging it by raising the roof to make it a two story building, and by building the north addition and its porch. Other changes in the same period included the triple windows, the modern sash with diamond panes, the exterior brick chimneys, and the dormer on the ell. The present owners (since 1978) have replaced the front door with a modern door that matches the diamond paned windows, and the old barn doors with a modern overhead garage door and a sliding glass door (the last with brick steps and landing).

The Emerson-Otis House consists of a two story main block, with its rear (south-east) facade covered by a one and a half story ell to the south and a two story addition to the north. (The addition has a one story veranda on its northeast facade.) Set perpendicular to the ell is a one story shed, which is attached at its southwest end to a two and a half story barn and is connected by a short passageway to a two story barn to its east. A small one story privy is found in the angle between the shed and the south barn.

The two story, gable roofed main block is set on a cut granite block foundation with its long northwest side facing the road. The main block is clapboarded with cornerboards, sillboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. In the center of the northwest facade is a modern door, whose builtin window has diamond paned sash. The door, set on a brick sill, is flanked by wide two-thirds sidelights. The door and sidelights have plain side trim, but are covered by a heavy entablature with mouldings and frieze, the latter ornamented by a small applied diamond. The entry is served by brick steps and landing with modern wrought metal hand rails. To each side of the entry in the first story is found a triple window with plain frames, single pane lower sash, and diamond paned upper sash. (The central window is wider than the flanking windows.) Directly above the entry, in the second story, is a triple window of the same design, albeit smaller. The other four bays of the second story contain two over two sash windows with moulded frames. The two bay wide northeast and southwest gable ends both have the same first story windows with single pane lower sash, diamond paned upper sash, and plain frames. The second story windows again are two over two sash windows with moulded frames, save that the rear bay on the northeast facade contains a triple window--three tall, narrow windows with single pane lower sash, diamond paned upper sash and plain trim. The southwest gable end has a central exterior brick chimney with a wide, tall base, tapered shoulders, and corbeled cap. The rear facade is windowless, being almost completely covered by the ell and the north addition.

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The two story, gable roofed north addition is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. It has the same variety of fenestration as the main block, one northeastern first story window with diamond paned upper sash and single pane lower sash, two diamond paned casement windows in the first story of the southeast gable end, and six two over two sash windows in the first story of the southeast gable end and the second story of all three facades. In the two bay wide northeast facade, a multipane glass door opens onto a one story, gable roofed veranda. (The veranda has board base and floor, triple and double posts with simple bases and capitals, balustrades with turned balusters, a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a beaded board ceiling, and a clapboarded gable.) An exterior brick chimney, with wide base, tapered shoulders, and corbeled cap, is found on the southeast gable end. The southwest facade, largely covered by the ell, has only one window, a two over two sash window in the second story.

The older, one and a half story, gable roofed ell is set on a cut granite block foundation and is clapboarded, save for the rear gable which is sheathed with wooden shingles. The walls are trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Its windows, two two over two sash windows in the northeast facade, a six pane window in the southeast gable, and three two over two sash windows in the southwest facade, all have plain frames. A paneled door with builtin window in the southwest facade is sheltered by a small, gable roofed entry porch, with stone floor and steps, lattice-work sides, simple frame around the southwestern opening, plywood ceiling and gable, close verges, and shallow lateral cornices with sloping soffits. On the southwest slope of the ell roof appears a large, gable roofed dormer, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze.

The one story, shed-roofed shed that covers the southeast gable end of the ell overlaps the ell to the north and the south. Like the ell, the shed is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close eaves and verges. The shed has a single two over two sash window on its northwest facade, south of the ell. Its northeast end features a board door. The rear (southeast) wall has two six pane windows north of the connector to the north barn, and a paneled door with builtin window south of the connector, opening into the space between the two barns. The short, one story, gable roofed connector is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves, and a single boarded up window in its northeast facade.

The two story, gable roofed north barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, fascia boards, and frieze. Its facades are virtually symmetrical. Its southeast and northwest gable ends each have windowless first stories and two two over two sash windows in the gables. The northeast and southwest long facades each have an eastern beaded board door and a western board door in the first story, and two small two pane windows in the second story. The only break from this symmetry is a two over two sash window in the center of the southwest facade's first story.

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The south barn is a little more complex. The two and a half story barn apparently received an addition on the south, giving it an asymmetrical gable roof. The first story of the northwest gable end is sheathed with staggered butt wooden shingles, but the rest of the barn is clapboarded. The barn is trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames. A box cornice with frieze appears on the more visible northwest gable and southwest facade. But, the eaves on the less seen southeast gable and northeast side have exposed rafters and purlins with fascia boards. The two barn doors in the first story of the northwest (road) gable end have been replaced by modern doors, an overhead garage door to the south and sliding glass doors to the north. The sliding glass doors are reached by brick steps and landing with wrought iron hand rails. Directly above the sliding glass doors is a beaded board hayloft door. To each side of the hayloft door is a two over two sash window, while a six over six sash window appears in the gable. The one story southwest facade has three two over two sash windows, while the two story northeast facade has even fewer windows, a six pane first story window and a four pane second story window. The southeast gable end has a boarded up window and a board door in the first story, and a two over two sash window in the gable.

The one story, shed roofed privy in the east angle between the shed and the south barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and is lit by a single northeastern six over six sash window with plain frame. In the angle between the privy and the south barn is a small square privy addition, again clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and a shed roof, and boasting a small boarded up window in its southeast facade.

Directly behind the north barn is a former henhouse (#17A). The small, one story, shed roofed building, trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, shows a surprising variety of sheathing, clapboards on the northwest end and on the southwest facade beneath the screens, staggered butt wooden shingles above the screens on the southwest facade, regularly coursed wooden shingles on the southeast end, and asphalt shingles on the northeast side. The only openings, all with plain frames, are a beaded board door on the northwest and a rank of five screened openings on the southwest.

Southeast of the south barn stands the wellhouse (#17B), a one story structure, clapboarded with cornerboards and eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, fascia boards and friezes. Plain trim surrounds the short board doors in the northeast gable end and southeast facade, and the two pane window in the southwest gable end. On the gable roof is found a short, gable roofed projection, with beaded board sides.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs around the buildings, but give way to woods on the rear and sides. A paved drive leads to the barn and the ell door. A painted wooden sign hangs on a post next to the driveway. A stockade fence shields the lawn north of the house. North of the stockade fence, two round fieldstone gateposts mark a former driveway. The north lawn is enclosed by wire fencing

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and contains chain link dog kennels, partially covered by corrugated metal roofs. Behind the south barn is another group of chain link kennels with corrugated metal and plastic roofs, enclosed by a chain link fence. The kennels contain a number of small wooden doghouses. Next to the wellhouse stands a round well cover with field-stone walls and concrete cap. Stone walls mark the property boundary behind the buildings. A cellar hole with granite block foundation can be found in the woods north of the barn.

In its present form, the Emerson-Otis House is an interesting early 20th century eclectic house, that nevertheless fits in well with its older neighbors.

#18. Close-Wronsky House (Miriam Fawcett) - The Close-Wronsky House was erected on the site of the Deacon Clark House which burned in 1945. Built soon after the fire by builder John Thompson for Monteith Close and Mae Wronsky, the small cape originally had porches on the north gable end and the rear (east) facade. The present owner had the north veranda removed and replaced the dilapidated floor of the east porch with a smaller landing, but retained the concrete floor of the north veranda and the roof of the east porch. In 1983, the house was resheathed with vinyl siding.

The non-contributing Close-Wronsky House is now a cape with a small, shed roofed rear entry porch. The one and a half story, gable roofed house is set on a concrete foundation and covered by vinyl "clapboarding" with narrow corner strips and close vinyl eaves and verges. Its eight over eight and eight over twelve sash windows have plain narrow vinyl frames. The central entry in the five bay wide west (road) facade features a six panel door and flanking two-thirds sidelights, served by granite steps and framed by four paneled pilasters supporting a narrow moulded lintel. (The two inner pilasters are narrower than the two outer pilasters.) The side bays of the road facade contain eight over twelve sash windows, as do the first story bays of the gable ends (three on the north end and four on the south end). The gables each have a single eight over eight sash window. The north gable end is covered by a concrete patio (the former porch floor), edged by cut granite blocks. (The patio extends to the east beyond the house.) The rear facade has two eight over eight sash windows, one eight over twelve sash window, and a paneled door with builtin window. The door (trimmed with narrow vinyl strips) is served by a wooden landing and steps, with square wooden posts, board steps and floor, and a wrought metal hand rail. The landing and steps are sheltered by a larger shed roof, supported by four square wooden posts. The high porch roof has exposed rafters, close vinyl eaves and verges, and vinyl "clapboarded" half gables.

Behind the house is an older (and therefore contributing) barn (#18A), a tall, one story, gable roofed structure with a shorter, one story, gable roofed addition on its east gable end. The main barn, set on a stone foundation, is clapboarded on the three more visible facades and wooden shingled on the east gable end. The barn is trimmed with cornerboards, close verges, and simple lateral box cornices with friezes. Plain frames surround the openings, the large, sliding board door in the

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center of the south facade and the two nine over six sash windows in the west gable end. The smaller addition on the east is set on a fieldstone foundation, sheathed with wooden shingles, and trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Plain frames surround the paneled door with window and the nine over six sash in the south facade, the six over six sash window in the east gable end, and the nine over six sash window in the north facade.

The house is set on a knoll and surrounded by lawns, ornamented with trees and shrubs, which give way to woods on the sides and the rear of the lot. An unpaved drive on the south side of the house leads back to the barn. A concrete walk from the driveway serves the house's rear door. Two granite steps in the center of the terraced front lawn serve the front entry. A well cover, a low pitched asphalt shingled gable roof on a square concrete base, is found south of the driveway near a small garden. The doghouse, a gable roofed structure covered by vinyl "clapboarding" with narrow corner strips and served by a single opening in the west gable end, stands next to the barn. Stone walls mark the northerly boundary.

Although considered a non-contributing building because of its age and vinyl clapboarding, the Close-Wronsky House is nevertheless a compatible building, whose form and design reflect the architectural heritage of Lord's Hill.

#19. Dearborn Cemetery (Annie Dearborn) - The Dearborn Cemetery is a rectangular lot, grassed with a few shrubs, and surrounded by a wall of cut granite blocks, erected with a bequest from Dr. Asahel Dearborn, Jr., who died in 1848 and is buried here. In the center of the road wall is an elaborate wrought iron gate. West facing rows of monuments fill the cemetery. Most of the monuments are 19th century marble and slate gravestones. But there are also four 20th century granite monuments, a granite obelisk dated "1861", and two table tombs, constructed of marble slabs mounted on rectangular granite legs.

#20. John Shepard Dearborn House (John Rydgren) - This fine Federal style House was built for John Shepard Dearborn (1801-1886), who was born and brought up in the neighboring Dearborn-Keay House (#21). The house was probably erected about the time of his marriage in 1830 to Emeline Mason. The sash has obviously been modernized. And the present owners added the screened porch at the end of the ell. But the house probably still appears much as it did when it was first built.

The John Shepard Dearborn House has a two story, hip roofed main block set parallel to the road. Perpendicular to the main block is the one story, gable roofed ell with a narrower and shorter, one story, gable roofed, screened porch on its rear (southeast) gable end. In the angle between the main block and the ell is a small, one story, shed roofed addition.

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The main block is set on a cut granite block foundation, and is clapboarded with cornerboards. The two over two sash windows have moulded lintels in the first story, but only plain frames in the second story. The hip roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and a frieze that is ornamented with reeded panels, (save on the rear facade, where the frieze is quite plain). A plain brick chimney breaks the roof at each end. In the center of the five bay wide road (northwest) facade is the main entry, a six panel door with half sidelights above panels. The four pilasters that frame the door and the sidelights all have carved patera in their capitals. The narrower inner pilasters are paneled, while the outer pilasters are both ornamented by three narrow vertical strips of reeding. Above the moulded lintel is a blind semielliptical arch with a flush board tympanum, an ornate carved keystone, and an outer moulding. Alternating patera and fluting appear on the face of the arch itself. Directly above the entry, in the central bay of the second story, is a triple window with a central two over two sash window and flanking five pane sidelights. The four pilasters framing the triple window all have the same design, featuring vertical reeded strips, and carved patera in the capitals, although the inner pilasters are narrower. The triple window's moulded lintel butts up against the frieze of the box cornice. The four side bays of the main facade and the two bays of both (northeast and southwest) ends are identical with two over two sash windows, having moulded lintels in the first story and plain frames butting up against the frieze in the second story. The rear facade, however, is windowless.

The one story ell is clapboarded with cornerboards above a cut granite block and fieldstone foundation. Most of its windows have two over two sash and simple drip mouldings on the lintels. Close verges and overhanging lateral eaves with exposed rafters trim its gable roof. The northeast facade has three two over two sash windows, two of them connected by a horizontal, plain framed, eight pane window. (This group of windows lights the kitchen.) The five bay wide southwest facade has four more two over two sash windows and a central six panel door. The door is reached by a granite step, and is sheltered by a simple shed roofed hood. The hood has simple boxed braces, close lateral eaves, shallow "gable" eaves with fascia boards, and a board ceiling. Another four panel door with a plain frame opens onto the screened porch on the southeast gable end. The one story porch has a slat base, low clapboarded walls with cornerboards, and ranks of large screened panels sharing plain frames and a continuous sill. The clapboarded gable is trimmed with close verges, while the lateral eaves have simple cornices with sloping soffits. A screen door with plain frame on the southwest side of the porch is served by board steps with board sides and a plain wooden railing. The screen door is sheltered by a shed roofed hood with composition board ceiling, close verges, and moulded lateral cornice. The interior features a board floor, composition board sheathing on the ell wall, vertical boarding beneath the screens, exposed studs and rafters in the gable and the roof. The small, one story, shed roofed addition in the corner of the main block and the ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and lateral eaves with exposed rafters. The addition has only one opening, a two over two sash window with plain frame in the southwest facade.

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To the rear of the ell stands a small shed (#20A), erected by the present owners, and accordingly considered non-contributing because of its age. The one story shed has horizontal board walls, largely covered by tarpaper and trimmed with cornerboards. Its shed roof is trimmed with close verges and wide lateral eaves with exposed rafters. A plain framed board door appears in the southwest facade, while screened openings are found in both the northwest and southeast ends.

The grounds are largely grassed with scattered trees and shrubs around the house, but give way to a thicker forest growth to the sides and the rear. Granite fence posts are found along the road north of the house and along the northeast boundary. Stone walls mark the southeast boundary and cross the lot behind the buildings. South of the house is found an unpaved drive and the well cover, a small rectangular wooden box with board sides and top.

Although lacking the ell found on the Jameson House (#11) and the Josiah Dearborn House (#14), the Johh Shepard Dearborn House is still a close copy of its two predecessors, and must be ranked with them among the region's best Federal style houses.

#21. Dearborn-Keay House (Lawrence Hall) - The Dearborn Keay House was begun in 1772 by Benjamin Dearborn, who built the east end of the house. In 1790, in exchange for another Effingham farm, he deeded the property to his nephew Asahel Dearborn, who enlarged the main block of the house to its present form in the early 1790's. The ell and the barn built by the Dearborns, who owned the house for generations, had become quite dilapidated by 1946, when the house was bought by Esther Thomas and Helen Blaisdell. The new owners had the ell and the barn town down, and, by 1951, had erected the present ell and attached barn. Other changes included the addition of the chimney on the southeast end of the main block. The present owner added the hip roofed hood over the front door in 1966 to control water damage. (An old photograph of the house reveals that the rear (southeast) gable end, now shingled, was once clapboarded and that its fenestration once matched that of the street (northwest) gable end.)

The Dearborn-Keay House consists of a two and a half story main block set perpendicular to the road with its main facade facing southwest, a one story ell to its rear, and a one and a half story barn attached to the northeast end of the ell.

The main block, the original Georgian style house, is set on a cut granite block foundation and is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards on the three public (northeast, northwest and southwest) facades. The less visible rear (southeast) gable end is sheathed with wooden shingles and trimmed with cornerboards, but not sillboards. The same distinction appears in the eaves, the northeast and southwest sides having lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, the northwest (road) gable having a simple box cornice with returns of the lateral cornices, and the southeast (rear) gable having close verges with simple returns. The window trim is

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typically plain, although most of the windows have simple drip mouldings on their lintels, and all of the windows have louvred shutters. The gable roof is dominated by a large central brick chimney with capped flues.

In the center of the five bay wide main (southwest) facade is the main entry, a six panel door with granite steps, plain frame, and transom window. The door is now sheltered by a hip roofed hood with exposed rafters and simple fascia boards, supported by plain wooden braces. The entry is flanked by trellises attached to the hood. The other bays of both stories of the southwest facade contain six over six sash windows, with the usual louvred shutters and plain frames. The northwest gable end also has six over six sash windows, two in both the first and second stories, and one in the gable. The southeast gable end has more complex fenestration, a six over six sash window and a double window with fifty-five pane fixed sash in the first story, another six over six sash window and two nine over six sash windows in the second story, and a triple window with six over six sash and moulded trim in the gable. (The southeast gable end also boasts a tall exterior brick chimney in the corner with the ell.) The three bay wide northeast facade shows a similar variety in its six windows, two having six over six sash, one nine over six sash, and three twelve over eight sash.

The one story, gable roofed ell, set on a cut granite block and concrete foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, a wide sillboard on part of the northwest (road) facade, close verges, and lateral box cornices with simple mouldings and friezes. In the southwest gable end is a plain framed multipane glass door, sheltered by a simple shed roofed hood with beaded board half gables, close eaves and verges. The door is served by board steps and landing, with a simple wooden railing. At the northerly end of both the northwest and southeast long facades is found a group of four windows and a central door, all of the same design, with fifteen pane windows above two panels, and all having plain frames. The central door in each group is served by granite steps, the western door having a wrought metal hand rail. The southeastern group of windows and door is sheltered by a shallow shed roofed hood with simple braces. South of this window group on the southeast facade are found a single window and a double window, all with six over six sash. On the northwest facade, south of the window group, appears a twelve over eight sash window with louvred shutters, and a three panel door, served by concrete steps with a wrought metal hand rail, and sheltered by a gabled hood with simple braces, exposed rafters, board gable, close eaves and verges.

The attached, one and a half story, gable roofed barn is clapboarded above a high concrete foundation and is trimmed with cornerboards, plain frames around its doors and its six over six sash windows, lateral box cornices with mouldings, and close verges with simple returns. The northwest (road) gable end has two overhead garage doors with builtin windows, and two gable windows. The northeast facade has four windows, while the rear (southeast) gable end has four first story windows and

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two gable windows. The southwest facade has another window and a four panel door, sheltered by a shed roofed porch in the south corner of the ell and the barn. The small entry porch has exposed rafters, close eaves and verges, and is supported by a "rustic" post, a tree trunk with stubs.

East of the house is a shed (#21A), said to have been built in the 18th century. The shed has a one story, gable roofed main block with an open, shed roofed leanto covering its southwest facade and a small, hip roofed, one story addition on its southeast gable end. The main block, set on stone posts, is covered with wooden shingles, save for the rear gable, which is sheathed with tarpaper. The main block has cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close eaves and verges. The northwest gable end has a board door and a boarded up window. The southwest facade has four windows, one boarded up, three with nine over six sash. The leanto which covers most of the southwest facade is simply a shed roof with exposed rafters, supported by five simple wooden posts. The rear addition is set on concrete blocks, sheathed with horizontal boarding, and topped by eaves with exposed rafters. Plain trim surrounds the addition's two southeastern six pane windows and its southwestern paneled door with builtin windows.

The grounds around the house are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, the lawns giving way to woods in the rear and the sides. North of the barn stands a small square well house which has a concrete foundation, vertical moulded board sides, and simple cornerposts supporting a gable roof with exposed rafters, fascia boards, and moulded board gables. A paved drive serving a small parking area and the barn is marked on the southerly edge by a short stone retaining wall. (Another short stone retaining wall is found northeast and southeast of the building.) Stone steps with wrought metal hand rail connect the drive with a paved walk to the ell's northwestern doors. Along the road in front of the house is a fence with granite posts and wooden rails with spindles, interrupted by a single gate and a double gate. Granite fence posts continue along the road south of the house and along the southerly boundary. North of the drive, the road is bordered by a fieldstone wall. Similar stone walls are found in the woods behind the house.

The earliest building in the village, the Dearborn-Keay House is still one of its most important structures, an attractive and impressive Georgian house.

Non-Contributing Buildings

#3A. Sanborn Barn (Roland and Rebecca Sanborn) - This one and a half story barn, built by the Sanborns about 1942, and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the general description of property #3, the Glidden House.

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#7A. Leavitt Garage (Lawrence B. and Ethel Leavitt) - This one story garage, built by the Leavitts in the late 1940's, and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the description of property #7, the Leavitt House.

#18. Close-Wronsky House (Miriam Fawcett) - This one and a half story house, built for Monteith Close and Mae Wronsky about 1945, and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the description for property #18.

#20A. Rydgren Shed (John Rydgren) - This one story shed, built by the Rydgrens within the last half century, and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the description of property #20, the John Shepard Dearborn House.

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The 1820's saw a spurt of growth on Lord's Hill. The Effingham Union Academy building (#16) was erected by September 1820, when the Academy first opened. A relatively simple, two and a half story building set with its gable end facing the road, the Academy is ornamented primarily by its wide corner pilasters and cornerboards, its heavy box cornice and the pilasters and entablature framing its entry. These simple but effective elements and its good proportions give the building a pleasing dignity, appropriate to its public function.

More significant architecturally was the construction of the four Federal style houses that are still Lord's Hill's best residences. Isaac Lord led the way, erecting the Jameson House (#11) for his daughter and son-in-law in 1822. The Josiah Dearborn House (#14) opposite the Jameson House, had been begun in 1820, but it was not finished until about 1824. The John Shepard Dearborn House (#20) was probably built a little later, about 1830. But all three of these two story, hip roofed houses are quite similar and are obviously the work of the same builders. The main blocks, all five bays wide and two bays deep, each have a fine entry with pilasters supporting a blind semielliptical arch, a second story triple window with pilasters, and a box cornice with reeded panels in its frieze. The details vary somewhat from house to house but the carving must have been the work of the same talented craftsman. The Jameson House and the Josiah Dearborn House, with their long two story ells and attached sheds and barns, are larger than the John Shepard Dearborn House, but all three rank among the Lakes Region's finest examples of the Federal style.

These three fine houses were, however, overwhelmed by Isaac Lord's new house (#15), built between 1822 and 1826. Inspired by the mansions of Portland, Lord set out to build the grandest house in the area. And he succeeded. It is apparent that the craftsmen who worked on the other three houses also worked on the Isaac Lord House, as many of their features and details can also be found here, from the entry with its pilasters and semielliptical arch to the box cornice with its reeded panels decorating the frieze. But, Lord went further even in the details, as evidenced by the louvred fan and the semicircular sidelight muntins of the entry, and by the grand Palladian window in the second story. Although following the same general layout as the Jameson House and the Josiah Dearborn House with a hip roofed main block and ell, Isaac Lord built his house a full three stories high, in an area (and a period) where three story houses were extremely rare. And to crown the building, Lord erected a grand octagonal cupola, ornamented with corner pilasters, a box cornice, and a metal sheathed dome with a large wooden urn. The Isaac Lord House has been described by one architectural historian as "unequaled in its own region",¹ and it certainly must be considered the most impressive Federal style house in the Lakes Region. Taken as a group, these four Federal style houses mark the high point of the village's architectural history.

But, this is not to say that the village's later architecture was not also notable for its quality. In 1845, the meetinghouse, by then the Congregational Church (#12), was remodeled in the Greek Revival style. Further embellished in 1898 by a simple

¹Bryant F. Tolles, NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURE (Hanover, 1979), p. 264.

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spire, the church is still one of the region's best examples of the style, notable for its wide pedimented cornice supported on the main facade by four pseudo-pilasters, and for the paneled pillars of the belfry, as well as its fine proportions. The influence of the Greek Revival can also be seen in the Leavitt House (#7) of 1857, in the wide box cornice and the heavy trim of this cape. (The later addition of bay windows served simply to make the house more interesting.) The Smith House (#1), built in the 1860's, with a pedimented box cornice and window entablatures reflects the continuing influence of the Greek Revival style. The result, in this case, was an attractive building whose dignity is not compromised by the later veranda.

(We should not ignore the five small 19th century cemeteries that dot the village and are here considered contributing properties because of their importance in the village scene. The Lamper Cemetery (#2), the Hobbs Cemetery (#6), and the Dearborn Cemetery (#19) are typical country cemeteries distinguished by an occasional monument and surrounded by granite posts or stone walls, but, nevertheless, are pleasing and attractive reminders of the past. The Leavitt family cemetery (on property #7) with its raised bed, surrounded by a granite block wall with coping and steps is more impressive. And the Lord Cemetery (#13), with its granite wall topped by a metal fence, its arched granite entry, octagonal granite posts, and earth mound topped by a table tomb, is perhaps the Lakes Region's grandest small cemetery. All together, these five cemeteries add considerable interest to the townscape of Lord's Hill.)

In the last quarter of the 19th century, new construction was limited to the Parade (#9) and its immediate surroundings. On this small but pleasant park, which contributes so much to the charm of the village, was erected the Bandstand, a simple square structure with a pyramidal roof that nevertheless has an appropriate air of festivity. Three houses were erected around the Parade, the Chase House (#8) about 1875, the Sanborn House (#5) in 1897, and the Jellison House (#4) about 1900. All three are relatively simple late 19th century vernacular buildings, whose gable ends serve as their main facades. Ornament is fairly limited on the three houses, an oriel window on the Sanborn House, and decorative shingling on the Jellison House barn. This restraint is quite fortunate, for the typical richly ornamented Victorian building would have been quite out of place on Lord's Hill. These three modest houses, with their clapboarded walls, cornerboards and box cornices, fit in well with their earlier neighbors.

The 20th century has seen some change in the village, but most of it has been compatible with the already existing architecture. The Emerson-Otis House (#17) was completely rebuilt, raised another story, and given triple windows with diamond paned sash. But, the house still has the clapboarded walls, the two story, gable roofed form, and other details that echo the older buildings, so it does not seem out of place. Its northern neighbor, the Deacon Clark House, burned in 1945. The replacement, the Close-Wronsky House (#18), was a clapboarded cape, deliberately designed in the Colonial Revival style to fit into the village. The Close-Wronsky House has been

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resheathed with modern vinyl "clapboarding", just as the Chase House (#8) has been covered with aluminum "clapboarding". But, the other major buildings retain their original sheathings. Additions have been made to a number of the houses in this century, but these have usually been porches and sheds. None of the additions have obscured the main block of their houses. So, with the possible exception of the Chase House (#8), all of the major contributing buildings retain their architectural integrity. Although levels of maintenance vary, most of the village's buildings are in good condition. The current restoration of the Academy (#16) by the Effingham Historical Society and the ongoing efforts of the private owners, bode well for the future of the village and its important buildings.

Lord's Hill is a remarkably cohesive village. All of its major buildings are wooden, and with the two exceptions noted above, are sheathed with white painted clapboards. This unity of material and sheathing, the similarity in size, the consistent use of similar forms and roofs, and most importantly, the dominance of the "early American" styles, the vernacular, Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles, give the village an exceptional architectural unity. The high quality of its buildings, notably the two charming capes, the Glidden House (#3) and the Leavitt House (#7), the two Georgian style houses, the Dearborn-Keay House (#21) and the Lord Taverny (#10), the four Federal style houses, the Jameson House (#11), the Josiah Dearborn House (#14), the John Shepard Dearborn House (#20), and, particularly, the Isaac Lord House (#15), the Greek Revival Congregational Church (#12) and the mid 19th century Smith House (#1), raises Lord's Hill above all but a few of the villages in the Lakes Region. Only a few other early villages in the region, Wakefield, Center Sandwich, Gilmanton Corner, Sanbornton Square, and Hebron, can be compared with Lord's Hill for their architectural quality and integrity. Lord's Hill must be considered one of New Hampshire's finest early villages.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Georgia Drew Merrill, ed. HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY (Somersworth, 1971 reprint of 1889 edition).

H.F. Walling, "Topographical Map of Carroll County, New Hampshire", (New York, 1861).

Interview - Lawrence Hall, December 12, 1984.

Interviews - Paul Potter, January 21 & 25, 1985.

Individual Properties

#1 - Interview, Kathleen Maguire, November 24, 1984.

#3 - Interview, Roland Sanborn, November 24, 1984.

#4 - Interview, Arleen Gertsen, November 26, 1984.

Interview, Roland Sanborn, December 12, 1984.

#5 - Interview, Verna Rogers, November 24, 1984.

Interviews, Roland Sanborn, November 24, December 12, 1984.

#7 - Interview, Lawrence Leavitt, January 7, 1985.

Helen Blaisdell, "Old Homes of Effingham" (manuscript, 1963, collection Lawrence P. Hall).

Effingham Historical Society Photograph Collection, Effingham, N.H.

#8 - Interview, Roland Sanborn, December 12, 1984.

#9 - Interview, Lawrence Hall, December 12, 1984.

Interview, Roland Sanborn, December 12, 1984.

Interview, Paul Potter, January 21, 1985.

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- #10. Lawrence P. Hall, "Tales of Effingham, Part IV, A Story of Isaac Lord"
(manuscript, collection Lawrence P. Hall).

Interview, Lawrence Hall, December 12, 1984.

Interview, Roland Sanborn, December 12, 1984.

- #11. Interview, Ollie Keller, November 26, 1984.

Interviews, Lawrence Hall, November 26, December 12, 1984.

Deeds - Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.

- #12. Lawrence P. Hall, "Tales of Effingham, Part II, Lord's Hill Church"
(manuscript, 1975, collection Lawrence Hall).

Interview, Lawrence Hall, November 26, 1984.

- #13. Lawrence P. Hall, "Tales of Effingham, Part IV, A Story of Isaac Lord"
(manuscript, collection Lawrence Hall).

Interview, Lawrence Hall, December 12, 1984.

- #14. Interview, Lawrence Hall, November 26, 1984.

Interview, Laura Goldsmith, January 3, 1985.

Interview, Roland Sanborn, January 7, 1985.

- #15. Interview, Natalie Lourie, November 28, 1984.

Lawrence P. Hall, "Tales of Effingham, Part IV, A Story of Isaac Lord"
(manuscript, collection Lawrence Hall).

Bryant F. Tolles - NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURE (Hanover, 1979).

- #16. Interview, Stephen Scofield, January 20, 1985.

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Hall).

Interview, Lawrence Hall, December 12, 1984.

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- #17. Interview, Priscilla Qua, December 5, 1984.
Interview, Lawrence Hall, December 12, 1984.
Interview, Roland Sanborn, December 12, 1984.
- #18. Interview, Miriam Fawcett, November 28, 1984.
Interview, Roland Sanborn, December 12, 1984.
- #19. Interview, Lawrence Hall, November 26, 1984.
- #20. Interviews, Lawrence Hall, November 26, 1984, January 16, 1985.
Interview, Roland Sanborn, January 7, 1985.
- #21. Lawrence P. Hall, "Tales of Effingham, Part III, The Dearborn-Keay House"
(manuscript, 1979, collection Lawrence Hall).
Interviews, Lawrence Hall, November 26, December 12, 1984.
Helen Blaisdell "Old Houses of Effingham" (manuscript, 1963, collection
Lawrence Hall).
Effingham Historical Society Photograph Collection, Effingham, N.H.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The boundary of the Lord's Hill Historic District is as follows. The boundary begins on Plantation Road at the south corner of the property of Kathleen Maguire, then runs northerly on Maguire's southeast boundary and along Maguire's northeast and northwest boundaries to the property of Roland and Rebecca Sanborn, then westerly on the northeast boundaries of the Sanborns and Abbott and Arleen Gertsen to the north corner of the Gertsens' lot. The District boundary then crosses the property of Bill Aller on arbitrary lines (corresponding to the edge of the woods behind the house), first proceeding northeasterly, on a line which continues to the northeast, the northwest boundary of the Gertsens, to a point 160 feet from Route 153, then proceeding northwesterly on a line parallel to Route 153 at a distance of 160 feet to the property of George and Ollie Keller (parcels 13 and 13-1 on Effingham property map 30). The boundary then proceeds northeast on the Kellers' southeast boundary and northwest on the Kellers' northeast boundary to a point 250 feet from Route 153. The District boundary then follows an arbitrary line across the property of Gerald and Priscilla Qua (corresponding to the edge of the clearing behind the house), which parallels Route 153 at a distance of 250 feet, to the Quas' northeast boundary. After proceeding northwest on the Quas' northeast boundary a short distance, the District boundary crosses the property of Miriam Fawcett on an arbitrary line (corresponding to the edge of the woods behind the house and barn) parallel to Route 153 at a distance of 13 feet from the rear facade of the barn's addition. The arbitrary line intersects Fawcett's property boundary at a corner of the property boundary some 20 feet northeast of the barn. The District boundary then proceeds north along Fawcett's east boundary approximately 110 feet to another corner of the boundary approximately 225 feet from Route 153. The District boundary then crosses the property of John Rydgren on an arbitrary line, (corresponding in part with a stone wall) from this boundary corner to the southern corner of the property of Lawrence Hall (a point located 344 feet from Route 153). The District boundary proceeds northerly on Hall's southeast and northeast boundaries to a property boundary corner directly behind Hall's house. From this corner, the District boundary crosses the Hall property, proceeding northerly on an arbitrary line (corresponding in part with the edge of the woods behind the house and shed) parallel to Route 153, to a point opposite the intersection of Route 153 and Hall's northerly property line. The District boundary then turns and follows an arbitrary line perpendicular to Route 153 to a property boundary corner located 45 feet from Route 153, and then proceeds along Hall's short north boundary to Route 153. The District boundary proceeds south on the easterly curb of Route 153 to a point directly opposite the northeast boundary of Arthur and Natalie Lourie. The District boundary crosses Route 153 and proceeds northwest on the Louries' northeast boundary to a point directly opposite the north corner of the property of the Effingham

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Historical Society. The District boundary turns southwest to cross the Louries' property on an arbitrary line (corresponding in part with a pasture fence) that continues to the northeast the line of the Historical Society's northwest boundary. The District boundary then proceeds southerly on the Historical Society's northwest and southwest boundaries and the northeast curb of Hobbs Road to a point directly opposite the north corner of the property of Annie Dearborn. The District boundary crosses Hobbs Road and proceeds southerly on Dearborn's northwest and southwest boundaries to the south corner of the Dearborn lot. The District boundary then crosses the property of Mark Boyce on an arbitrary line (corresponding to a row of granite fence posts and the edge of the woods) from Dearborn's south corner to the north corner of the property of Lawrence B. and Ethel Leavitt (parcel 2 on Effingham property map 30). The District boundary then proceeds southerly on the Leavitts' northwest and southwest boundaries to Route 153. The boundary crosses Route 153 and proceeds south on the southeast curb of Route 153 a short distance to the end of a stone wall (a point approximately 295 feet from the north corner of another property of Lawrence B. and Ethel Leavitt, property 31 on Effingham property map 30). The District boundary then crosses the Leavitts' property on a diagonal arbitrary line (corresponding in part with a stone wall) to the south end of a stone wall parallel to Route 153, at a distance of 335 feet, which marks the edge of the field behind the Leavitt House. The District boundary then proceeds northeast on the stone wall for 231 feet to the property of Verna Rogers. The District boundary proceeds southeast on Rogers' southwest boundary to a point 665 feet from Route 153. It then crosses the Rogers property on an arbitrary line (corresponding to the edge of the large field behind the house) parallel to Route 153 at a distance of 665 feet, to Plantation Road. The District boundary crosses Plantation Road and proceeds southeast on the northeast curb of Plantation Road to the point of beginning. The District boundary was drawn to include the buildings of Lord's Hill village and their immediate surroundings, typically the clearings that surround the buildings. For the smaller lots, the property boundaries were followed. But, as many of the larger parcels had considerable acres of backland, arbitrary lines, usually corresponding to visual boundaries, such as stone walls, fences, the edges of clearings and fields, were used to eliminate these large areas of no architectural interest. (Some 340 acres, consisting mostly of woodland, with some fields, but with no buildings, was thereby eliminated, which would have been included if the District boundary had followed property boundaries.) The District properties appear on the Effingham Property Maps with the following map and parcel numbers; #1-30,17, #3-30,16, #4-30,15, #5-30,18, #7-13,31 and 30,2, #8-30,1, #9-30,3, #10-30,14, #11-30,13 and 30,13-1, #12-30,4, #14-30,5, #15-17,7-2, #16-30,6, #17-30,12, #18-30,11, #20-30,10, #21-30,9. The cemeteries, properties #2, #6, #13 and #19, have not been assigned property map and parcel numbers.

Boundaries of the nominated property have been highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map (49-10-4).

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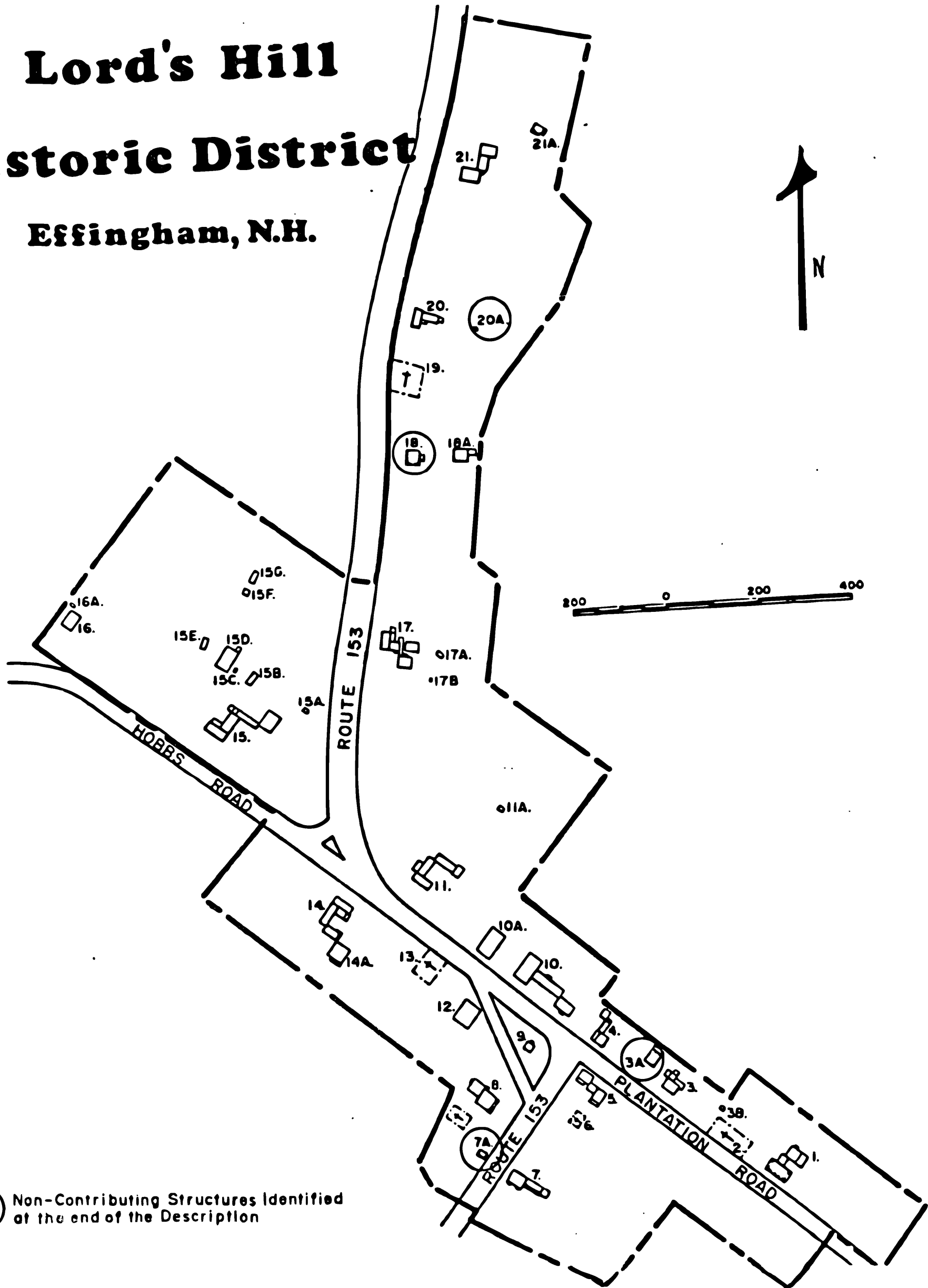
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○ Non-Contributing Structures Identified at the end of the Description

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June 8, 1985

To whom it may concern;

To the best of my knowledge, the appearance of the buildings shown in the photographs accompanying the National Register application for the Lord's Hill Historic District have not changed since the photographs were taken.



David Ruell

Lakes Region Planning
Commission