

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Sawyer-Medlicott House  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number corner Bradford & River Roads n/a  not for publication  
city, town Piermont n/a  vicinity  
state New Hampshire code NH county Grafton code NH009 zip code 03779

### 3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing:  
n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mary C. Muller October 24, 1991  
Signature of certifying official Date  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**entered in the  
National Register**

Mary M. Sawyer 12/4/91

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Set close to the road on a 5.9 acre lot above the Connecticut River, the Sawyer-Medlicott House, constructed c. 1820, consists of a two and a half story house with a series of attached clapboarded outbuildings. Behind the house, the property remains largely cleared open space, as it was historically. The main block of the house, facing east, is a two and a half story structure constructed of brick laid in a common bond, alternating twelve rows of stretcher brick to a single row of headers. The house rests on a granite block foundation and is capped by a gable roof sheathed in a combination of standing seam metal coated with tar and asphalt shingles. Four tall interior brick chimneys punctuate the roof slopes. The slightly projecting eaves are articulated by classically derived moldings, including the ovolo and cyma reversa. Shallow cornice returns are formed on the gable ends. The predominant window form on the structure is a doublehung window containing 6/6 sash with exterior storm windows. Nearly every window is framed by a splayed soapstone lintel, wooden sill and louvered wooden blinds. Centered on the five bay facade and fronted by granite steps is a Federal-style doorway. The wooden door, with six recessed panels, is flanked by three-light partial sidelights with a raised, elongated octagonal panel below each. Above the entrance is a two tier, elliptical fanlight divided into eight segments. Fluted pilasters support an elliptical outer surround embellished by alternating rosettes and sets of three incised lines. The keystone is also decorated by a rosette, while a roped molding runs along the lower edge of the arch and continuous striations mark the underside.

The north elevation of the house measures four bays wide with a slightly irregular spacing of the windows. In addition to the 6/6 windows, there are two 6/3 sash lighting the attic. The south elevation displays identical, somewhat asymmetrical fenestration, excepting that a doorway occupies the second bay on the first floor. The six panel door is capped by a five light transom above which is a rectangular soapstone lintel. Tar lines on the wall indicate the previous location of a twentieth century screened porch on this elevation, removed in the 1980s.

Fenestration on the rear (west) elevation is more irregular, displaying three openings on both floors, although the area where the first bay would be expected is without openings. On the first floor there is a door with six recessed panels capped by a four light transom and splayed soapstone lintel. To the side of the entrance are two window openings, only one of which has blinds. The apparent later construction of an ell attached to the building at this point has carefully executed around this window opening. Of the three 6/6 sash on the second floor, one is without blinds.

The north side of the clapboarded ell is punctuated by a variety of window openings. As indicated above, the westernmost part of the wall is angled where the main house block and ell meet, so as not to obscure a window opening on the main house. The first two windows on

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this side contain 12/8 doublehung sash. Above one of the windows is a five light sliding transom window capped by a splayed wooden lintel. A wooden strip runs along the left side of the doorway from roof to foundation, suggesting the ell may have been constructed in two parts. To the right of the door the wall is punctuated by two fixed 4 x 3 light windows. An additional 4 x 3 window lights the west gable of the building which is outlined by simple flush eaves.

Extending to the west of the ell addition is a garage section, not quite as tall and with a north elevation which projects slightly in comparison to the adjacent ell. Three modern garage doors with angled surrounds provide access on the north side. West of the garage is a stable building constructed in 1982 which connects the garage and an older shed building set at right angles to the northwest. The stable building has a height similar to that of the first ell. A single angled garage opening is the only fenestration on the north elevation of the stable.

The adjacent shed structure is a shorter single story clapboarded structure resting on a mortared fieldstone foundation. Like the other outbuildings, the gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The east elevation of the shed displays a cross gable over a plank door. Three fixed 3 x 2 windows light both the east and north elevations with two windows of the same configuration on the west side of the building. On the west side, a vertical molding separates the older shed from the new single bay section which connects the older shed and the new stable. The west gable end of the new stable features a sliding door with a 6/6 window to the side and a hayloft above.

On the rear (south) elevation of the stable four double doors for the horse stalls alternate with four 6/6 windows. Continuing eastward along the rear elevation of the other outbuildings, the garage is punctuated by two fixed 3 x 2 windows and a single 2 x 2. Marks on the clapboards indicate the previous location of a door in the center. Three horizontal hinged windows, each containing three lights, punctuate the rear of the adjoining building. To the right is a doorway flanked by a pair of 3 x 2 fixed windows all of which are set into an elliptical arched opening filled with vertical flush board. Adjacent to this doorway, a shed roofed extension projects, corresponding to the kitchen inside. Alterations to the kitchen in 1982 pushed the original wall out while retaining the original 12/8 sash.

Interior Description

The centerpiece of the house is the spiral stairway which dominates the front entrance hall. The open string staircase features plain, thin wooden balusters with six balusters at the base supporting a spiral newel, the curve of which is echoed in the bottom step and the underside of the string where it meets the floor. Halfway up the staircase an open niche punctuates the side wall. The floorboards in the hallway range in width from six inches to over a foot. A wooden baseboard runs along the perimeter of the hall and up the stairway. A doorway on either side of the main entrance provides access to the two front rooms.

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All of the recessed windows in the front rooms are fitted with folding interior shutters decorated by recessed panels. Wideboard wainscoting surrounds each room, with floorboards averaging six inches in width. In both front rooms, the fireplace displays a shallow firebox, capped by a soapstone lintel. The rectangular fireplace opening is framed by fluted pilasters supporting a plain frieze with paneled end blocks and a heavily molded mantel shelf. Small closets are located in each room, backed up against similar closets in the rooms behind.

The somewhat smaller room at the northwest corner of the house is also sheathed in wideboard wainscoting with the two windows on the north elevation fitted with interior shutters. On the east wall of the room is a closet situated alongside a closet of similar size accessed from the front room. An exterior door is located on the west elevation. Beside the doorway is a modern wood stove and brick hearth which incorporates a large granite slab formerly located at the back door of the house. Additional alterations in this room include the replacement of preexisting narrow oak floor boards with wider floor boards found in the attic and replacement of the ceiling.

The space leftover between the northwest and southwest rooms consists of a modern bath, a space which originally served as a pantry, and a small hall with a back staircase leading upstairs. The six panel doorway at the base of the stairs is capped by a row of transom lights.

At the southwest corner of the house is a room which originally served as the kitchen, prior to the construction of the summer kitchen ell. Today this room is used as a dining room. As in the other first floor rooms, wideboard wainscoting with boards more than a foot wide, encircles the room, framed by baseboard and chair rail moldings. Floor boards in this room are more narrow than many of those found in the house. There is a fireplace and mantel like those in the front rooms, although the owners believe this may be a later copy. The recessed windows are without interior shutters. A total of six doorways, all six panel with recessed panels, are located in the room. Four provide access to other rooms or the secondary hall centered on the south side of the house, while one leads to a closet and another to the cellar stairs. A break in the molding on the north wall indicates the previous location of a door leading to the pantry (now the bathroom).

To the west of the main house block is the single story summer kitchen ell, accessed from the dining room by a two part, six panel door. The focal point of the room is a large brick fireplace with beehive oven set on a large stone hearth. The shallow firebox retains its cooking hooks while a wooden beam, serving as a mantel, has been added to the fireplace facade. Behind the fireplace, fed by a lower firebox and flued to the chimney is a large iron cooking vat set into a brick receptacle about three feet high. The present owners uncovered this cooking nook and found the vat on the property shortly after they bought the house. The eastern brick wall of this room was originally an exterior wall and the northwestern corner of the room has been converted to a closet with a four panel door found

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in the attic. An addition to the kitchen extended the wall to south, reusing the original windows and exposing some of the original post and beam construction.

Upstairs, the floor plan echoes that of the first floor and consists of four corner rooms with a modern bathroom occupying the center of the back section. A small hallway connects the two front rooms with a staircase to the attic and a small hallway located at the center of the floor. A 3 x 2 pane set of transom lights over the doorway to the southwest bedroom, illuminates the hall. The space between the front and back rooms is occupied by closets. Windows on the second floor are without interior shutters although recessed panel surrounds decorate those in the front two rooms. Chair rail and base moldings are similarly found only in the front rooms. The other rooms display simple baseboards and painted floor boards. Simple soapstone fireplaces are located in the southeast and southwest bedrooms. Markings in the northwest room suggest the previous location of a fireplace here as well.

The attic area remains virtually unchanged from its original construction, retaining wide pine paneling, exposed beams, early doors and hardware.

The 5.9 acre lot surrounding the house can be described as predominantly open field with a wooden area containing several hundred pine trees along the south eastern property line. When the present owners, the Medlicotts, purchased the property the entire back lot consisted of young pine, planted by the previous owner. The Medlicotts subsequently removed the pine trees, returning the land to its historical open appearance, although it is not currently cultivated for agricultural use. Historically, prior to several subdivisions, the Sawyer property extended all the way to the Connecticut River. Much of the land was planted with corn and alfalfa. At the time of his death in 1858, the original owner, Joseph Sawyer, kept 30 lambs and 88 sheep here.<sup>1</sup> By 1912, property assessments indicate that sheepraising had largely been replaced by dairy farming, as owner Frank Chandler had 26 cows and 4 sheep in that year.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Probate Records, Joseph Sawyer (1858), Grafton County Probate.

<sup>2</sup>Property Assessed by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Piermont, NH, 1912. (Bradford, VT: Opinion Press, 1912).

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Architecture

Period of Significance  
c. 1820

Significant Dates

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

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

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

Cultural Affiliation  
n/a

Significant Person  
n/a

Architect/Builder  
Unknown

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

The Sawyer-Medlicott House is significant locally, under National Register criteria C, as an excellent example of Federal brick domestic architecture and the only building of its type in the town of Piermont, New Hampshire. The property displays a high level integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Minimal additions and alterations to the house; such as bathrooms and kitchen improvements, in no way detract from its significance. Although not presently in agricultural use, the land itself presents a visual appearance quite similar to its historic appearance, predominantly open fields with a partial woodlot consisting of several hundred pines along the south eastern property line. The period of significance is c. 1820, the date of construction.

Typical of the Federal style, the Sawyer-Medlicott House displays a 2 1/2 story, 5 x 2 bay form, its fanlit central entrance enhanced by a variety of handcarved detailing including fluted pilasters, rope moldings and rosettes. The doublehung 6/6 sash capped by splayed stone lintels are another feature commonly seen on Federal brick house exteriors. On the interior, significant details of the Federal period include the spiral staircase, wideboard wainscoting, interior recessed shutters, delicate mantelpieces and somewhat unusual for the period, closets.

The Sawyer-Medlicott house is one of only three or four brick structures which survive in Piermont, and the only one to have been constructed in the Federal style.<sup>1</sup> Further east on Bradford Road there is a c. 1840 1 1/2 story brick structure with a three bay facade. An additional c. 1840 1 1/2 story structure with a five bay gablefront facade and similar plain granite lintels is found on Route 10, while a simple brick cape is located off of Rt. 10. The closest Federal brick building to the Sawyer-Medlicott House would appear to be a two story, five bay brick structure with pediment ends, south of the common at Haverhill Corner, a few miles north of Piermont, which displays a strikingly similar fanlit, handcarved doorway.

<sup>1</sup>The Town History lists the following additional brick houses: the Jeremiah Bean House (owned by the Carrs in 1947) and the Crook-Hodsdon House. The second village school house was also of brick. Later brick construction includes the J.M. Bixby house on Bixby Plain, later owned by Stephen Underhill (p. 79).

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According to the local history, this substantial brick house was built for "Squire" Joseph Sawyer, an influential citizen of Piermont.<sup>2</sup> The town history indicates that he was active in town affairs, serving on town committees in 1838 and 1850. In 1825 Sawyer gave \$10 to Samuel Fletcher to establish a Sunday School Library in connection with the Congregational Church.<sup>3</sup> Joseph Sawyer had six daughters and a son.<sup>4</sup> A sheep farmer, Sawyer owned 30 lambs, 88 sheep and 300 lbs. of wool at the time of his death.<sup>5</sup> At Sawyer's death in 1858 at the age of "about" 72 years, an obituary in the Lebanon weekly newspaper eulogized him as follows: "The death of no individual in our County would excite more painful sympathy throughout the State, for he was known to most of the prominent citizens of the State, and universally respected by all who knew him...Mr. Sawyer, although not technically an educated man, was a man of great natural abilities and varied attainments, indeed, rarely accomplished, considering his advantages and lot in life. He has filled many public offices and all with honor and ability and the party to which he was so long and honorably attached, only lacked the power to advance him to the most honorable within his gift."<sup>6</sup> Sawyer served several terms in the State legislature beginning in 1812 and as late as 1856 although was apparently not successful in campaigns for other (higher) offices. "Simple in his habits, frugal in his expenditures, he was of Republican tendencies through the impulses of a generous spirit, and known as one of those unostentatious, well bred citizens, who, not always reaching political stations they would adorn, obtain nevertheless a lodgement in the public remembrance."<sup>7</sup>

Bricks for the Sawyer House were said to have been made in a yard on the Blanchard property (?).<sup>8</sup> Joseph Sawyer had his house built at what must have been a central location in the early 19th century, at the junction of River Road and the ferry road. A ferry was in operation at the island in the Connecticut River, due south of the Sawyer house, as early

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<sup>2</sup>Louise S. Horton, et. al., Piermont, New Hampshire 1764-1947. (Bradford, Vermont: Green Mountain Press, 1947), p. 209.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 19, 22, 64.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 209.

<sup>5</sup>Household inventory, Probate records for Joseph Sawyer, 1858, Grafton County Probate.

<sup>6</sup>Granite State Whig (Lebanon), July 16, 1858.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Horton, et al., Piermont, New Hampshire 1764-1947. (Bradford, Vermont: Green Mountain Press, 1947), p. 97.



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as 1794.<sup>9</sup> Until the coming of the railroad in the 1840s there was considerable traffic on the river, including as many as three ferries in Piermont alone. The Proprietors of the Piermont Bridge received their charter in 1825, building the bridge to Bradford, a short distance from what is now the Medlicott House, about a year later.<sup>10</sup> According to probate records, Sawyer owned a share in the bridge. The town history indicates that the road from the ferry to River Road was probably discontinued in 1828 as a bridge was built over the sand gully near Joseph Sawyer's and the road toward Bradford was laid out in that year.<sup>11</sup> The present arched metal bridge over the Connecticut dates to 1928.

Judging from the number of times his name appears in early nineteenth century county records, including mortgages, quit claims and leases, "Squire" Sawyer enjoyed dabbling and dealing in real estate. Owing to the number of entries and the difficulty in ascertaining the location of properties according to the old "range" system owing to the lack of a map, it is not clear when Sawyer acquired the land on which he later built his homestead, land which extended down to the Connecticut River. Sawyer's earliest real estate transactions involve mortgages from Edward Sawyer. The relationship between the two Sawyers, if any, is not known. In 1807, at a cost of \$1,200, Sawyer and Isaac Patterson, secured rights to a South Piermont house lot, lot ten in the first range, drawn to the original right of proprietor Joseph Newmark, as well as lots 19 & 20, forty-five acres each, in the first range.<sup>12</sup> In 1808 Sawyer and Patterson paid \$1,200 for lot 18, also drawn to Newmarch and mortgaged \$2,000 for house lots 18, 19 & 20 in the first range.<sup>13</sup> A quitclaim for the latter transaction involving the farm deeded to Sawyer in 1808 was conveyed by Edward Sawyer to Joseph in 1809 for \$500.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid, p. 74.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 76.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 74.

<sup>12</sup>Mortgage by Edward Sawyer to Isaac Patterson and Joseph Sawyer, Libre 44, Folio 215, March 25, 1807, Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Woodsville, NH.

<sup>13</sup>Mortgage by Edward Sawyer to Isaac Patterson and Joseph Sawyer, January 26, 1808, Libre 46, Folio 217 (\$1,200); Edward Sawyer to Joseph Sawyer, January 27, 1808, Libre 46, Folio 218, (\$2,000), Grafton County Registry of Deeds.

<sup>14</sup>Quitclaim deed by Edward Sawyer to Joseph Sawyer, Libre 49, Folio 257, August 16, 1809, Grafton County Registry of Deeds.

Deed records indicate that Edward Sawyer purchased at least five meadow lots and four house lots in Piermont from John Weed in 1788 for 1,000 pounds. It is not clear whether there is any connection between this Sawyer and Joseph Sawyer or to the Sawyer-Medlicott property.



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Joseph Sawyer continued to actively secure mortgages for the next forty years, as well as being conveyed three quit claim deeds for various parcels in the 1820s.<sup>15</sup> While it is not possible to discern exactly when Sawyer built his home it was most certainly constructed in 1825 when he secured the rights to a spring of water on the adjoining farm of John Richards for \$12.00. Sawyer's rights included the right of digging and taking the water from the spring in a southerly direction by an "aqueduct in the usual way by logs or lead pipe or other conveyance for like purposes."<sup>16</sup>

Despite his image as landed gentry, "Squire" Sawyer did not die a prosperous man. Upon his death in 1858, what remained of Sawyer's once vast real estate holdings including the homestead and woodlot on Towle Hill, property on Ore(?) Hill and 9/11 of the Ladd Place and undivided interest in wild lands in east Piermont and west Warren, collectively valued at \$7,600 as well as another \$1,600 in furniture, provisions and produce, farm utensils, livestock and other belongings were ordered sold at public auction to pay the nearly \$6,000 in debts against the insolvent estate.<sup>17</sup> Uri Chandler and Aaron Gould acted as administrators for the estate. It appears that Uri Chandler may have been Joseph Sawyer's nephew as Uri's father, also named Uri, was married to Hannah Sawyer (born 1774), who would appear to have been Joseph's sister.<sup>18</sup> On March 26, 1861 the 25 acre homestead farm was sold by the administrators to Horace Strickland of Bradford, Vermont for \$3,165.63, with an additional \$1,834 paid Sawyer's widow, Mary for her rights to the property.<sup>19</sup> The following day, March 27, 1861 the same property was conveyed to Uri Chandler by Horace Strickland for \$5,000.<sup>20</sup> In two separate transactions in 1854 Uri Chandler had purchased other parts of the home farm including areas north of Bridge Street and south of Bridge Street, in each case

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(Libre 10, Folio 42, March 12, 1788)

<sup>15</sup>See Grantee Index, Grafton County Registry of Deeds. For example on August 14, 1822, Sawyer obtained a quit claim deed from Ezra Bartlett for house lots 27, 28, and 29 in the first range and meadow lots 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 & 16 (Libre 88, Folio 299).

<sup>16</sup>By John Richards to Joseph Sawyer, Libre 96, Folio 127, February 3, 1825, Grafton County Registry of Deeds.

<sup>17</sup>Probate Records, Joseph Sawyer (1858), Grafton County Probate.

<sup>18</sup>Horton, et. al., Piermont, New Hampshire 1764-1947. (Bradford, Vermont: Green Mountain Press, 1947), p. 175.

<sup>19</sup>Libre 268, Folio 177, March 26, 1861 & Libre 270, Folio 82, March 26, 1861.

<sup>20</sup>Libre 270, Folio 83, March 27, 1861.

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extending to the Connecticut River.<sup>21</sup>

In 1872 Uri Chandler sold his home farm, wood lots and pasture lands to his three sons, Frank, Gilman and Hiram for \$15,000.<sup>22</sup> Four years later a quit claim was conveyed to Frank by his brothers, leaving him sole ownership of the old Sawyer property.<sup>23</sup> According to a listing of property assessed in Piermont in 1912, Frank (Gard) Chandler continued to own the property in that year and it was one of the two largest and heavily taxed in town. The list indicates that in addition to the home farm, Chandler also owned back pasture, the island in the Connecticut River, 26 cows, 4 sheep, 2 horses and 2 vehicles.<sup>24</sup>

In 1922 the property was sold by Frank Chandler to Joseph Lawrence for \$3,700.<sup>25</sup> Lawrence was married to Frank Chandler's older sister, Ellen. Title later passed onto Alice Peters, sole heir of Joseph and Ellen Lawrence, who sold it for \$1.00 to Kenneth and Helen Cram of Wilmette, Illinois in 1945.<sup>26</sup> The estate of Helen Cram sold the property to William and Gladys Barker in 1964 who sold the property to the present owners, Alexander and Suzanne Medlicott, in 1981.<sup>27</sup> Portions of the original acreage lost over the years include thirty acres conveyed by Alice Peters to Harry Gould in 1931 and another piece conveyed to Charles Cram by Helen and Kenneth Cram in 1953.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Libre 226, Folio 12, February 15, 1854 & Libre 228, Folio 517, March 29, 1854.

<sup>22</sup>Libre 330, Folio 194, June 15, 1872.

<sup>23</sup>Libre 335, Folio 593, April 15, 1876.

<sup>24</sup>Property Assessed by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Piermont, NH, 1912.  
(Bradford, VT: Opinion Press, 1912).

<sup>25</sup>Libre 565, Folio 427, February 28, 1922.

<sup>26</sup>Libre 734, Folio 95, November 10, 1945.

<sup>27</sup>Libre 1001, Folio 100, May 1, 1964.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid, previous two references.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property 5.9 acres

UTM References

A 

1	8
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7	3	2	1	3	0
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4	8	7	3	2	7	0
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C 

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B 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lisa B. Mausolf, Preservation Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August 1991

street & number 18 Elaine Road telephone 617-279-0694

city or town Stoneham state MA zip code 02180

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Horton, Louise S., Piermont, New Hampshire 1764-1947. Bradford, Vermont: Green Mountain Press, 1947.

Property Assessed by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Piermont, NH. Bradford, Vermont: Opinion Press, 1912.

Town and City Atlas of New Hampshire. Boston: D.H. Hurd & Co., 1892.

Registry of Deeds and Probate Records, Grafton County Offices, North Haverhill, New Hampshire.

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies lot 18 in the local tax assessor's records. As noted on the deed, the property is bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake flush to the ground on the south side of the road leading from Piermont to Bradford at the northwest corner of premises hereby conveyed; (Said stake is 48.68 feet from telephone pole with numbers 23, 51 and 27. Bearing from pole to stake is S 15 degrees-30'W.) Thence running along the south side of said road S 69 degrees-30' E 64.61 feet, S 67 degrees-15'E 61.01 feet, and S 44 degrees-15' E 171.88 feet to a corner stake at S. Underhill property; thence along the fence line S 45 degrees W 748 feet to a post at the southeast corner of field of Charles D. Cram; thence along the bottom of the bank with the fence N 1 degree 30'W 261 feet, N 2 degrees - 30' W 357 feet and N 6 degrees W 242.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundaries are indicated on the attached sketch map.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property is drawn to include that acreage which survives from the original parcel upon which Joseph Sawyer built his residence and which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination does not include acreage which was originally part of the property but which has been subdivided to other parties over the years.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

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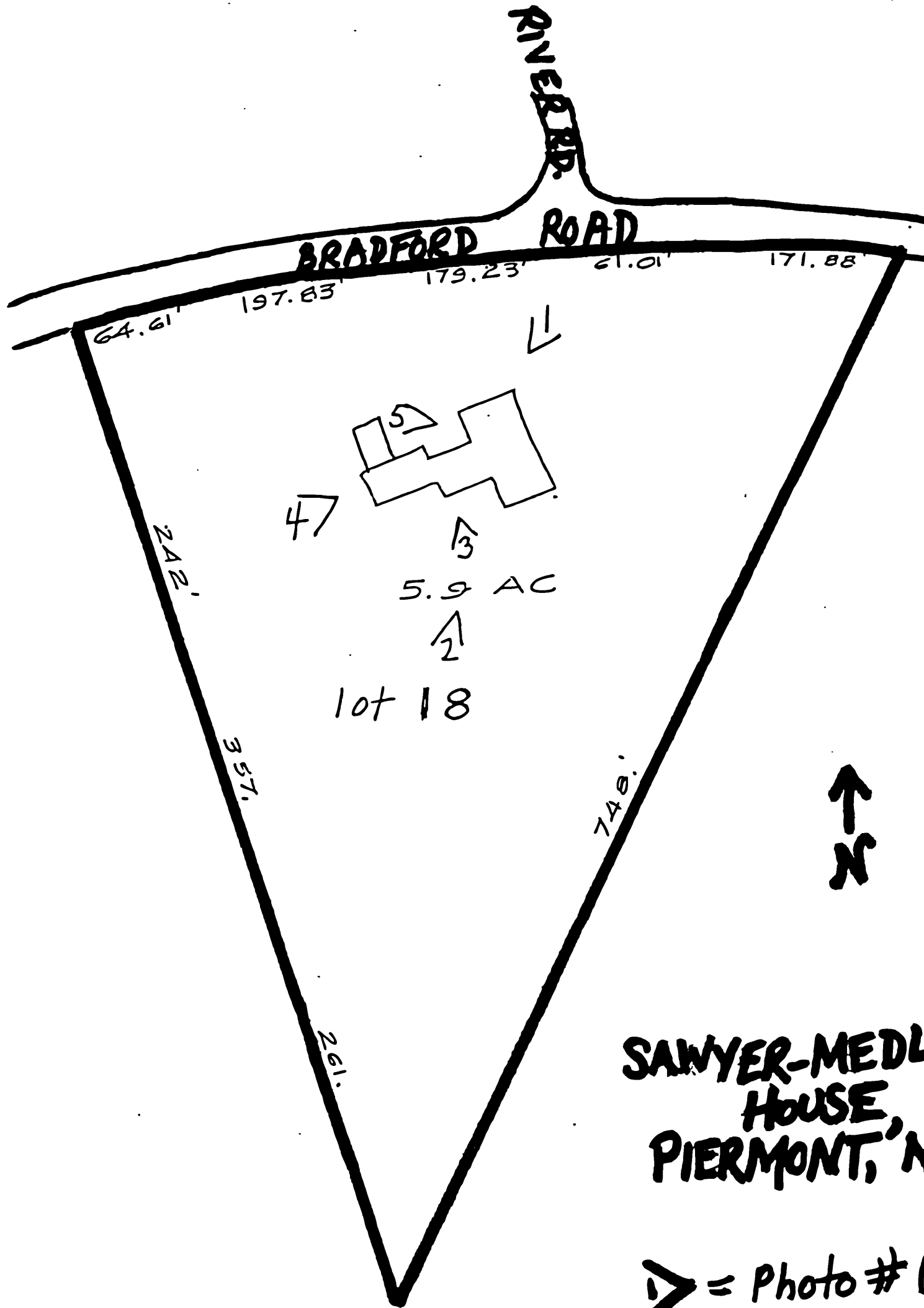
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This certifies that the appearance has not changed since these photographs were taken.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**SAWYER-MEDLICOTT  
HOUSE,  
PIERMONT, NH**

➤ = Photo # 1

— = Property Boundary



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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OWNER OF PROPERTY

Alexander and Suzanne Medlicott  
RR1, Box 394  
Haverhill, NH 03765