

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received FEB 7 1985

date entered MAR 7 1985

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

1. Name

historicHebron Village

and/or commonHEBRON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & numberThe Common, North Shore Road, West Shore Roadn/a not for publication

city, townHebronn/a vicinity of

stateNew Hampshirecode 33countyGraftoncode 009

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 type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

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.Grafton County Registry of Deeds

street & numberGrafton County Courthouse

city, townP.O. Box 208

city, townWoodsville, stateNew Hampshire 03785

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

titleHebron Historic Resource Inventoryhas this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date1983☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey recordsLakes Region Planning Commission

city, townMeredith, stateNew Hampshire

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>n/a</u>

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Hebron Village Historic District encompasses the historic core of Hebron village in the town of Hebron, New Hampshire. The center of the village and the District is the town common, a large open space, almost rectangular in shape, although its southern boundary is somewhat irregular. The common is the meeting place of four important paved roads, the North Shore Road which leads east from the village along the north shore of Newfound Lake to East Hebron, the West Shore Road which leads southeast from the Common along the west shore of Newfound Lake towards Alexandria and Bristol, the Groton Road which leads west towards Groton, and Hobart Hill Road, a local road to the southwest. The first three roads meet in a major intersection on the west edge of the Common, almost in its northwest corner. And Hobart Hill Road intersects with the West Shore Road, just south of that major intersection. Other roads within the District include two nameless roads on the Common, a paved road across the Common from the West Shore Road near its intersection with Hobart Hill Road to North Shore Road at its entry to the Common, and an unpaved road along the north and east boundaries of the Common, which connects at both ends with North Shore Road. Bordering the District on the east is Cross Road, a short unpaved road linking North Shore Road and West Shore Road.

The land within the District is quite flat, the only deviations being the rolling terrain to the rear of properties #12 and #13. (It should be noted, however, that the north and east boundaries of properties #6 and #11 is a steep bank down to the meadowlands along the Cockermouth River which flows to the north of the village.)

The fifteen properties with the District include two open spaces, the Common itself (#1) and the village cemetery (#6) on the north side of the village. The thirteen major buildings have ten small outbuildings, making twenty-three buildings in all within the District. All but two of the buildings have normally sized lots. The two exceptions are the two public buildings (#8 and #9) in the northeast corner of the Common which are crowded onto small lots. Generally, however, the buildings are spaced well apart. Most of the buildings are set close to the Common or the roads, although some of the houses are given small front lawns. The buildings on the north, west and south sides of the Common all face the Common, while the other houses face either West Shore Road or North Shore Road. The two houses at the corner of the Common and North Shore Road (#10 and #12), although facing the road, are set close to the Common. The Common is therefore well framed by buildings.

As might be expected, the majority of the buildings in the village have always been residential. Characterized by their original uses, the major buildings in the District include eight houses, one store, and four public buildings (a school, a church, a chapel and a grange hall). With two exceptions, all of these buildings still serve in their original capacities. The exceptions are the chapel (#8) which is now town offices, and the grange hall (#9), now the public library.

The architecture of the District is quite homogeneous in character, although the buildings range in date from the early 19th century to the late 1940's. Six of the eight houses and the school were built in the early and mid 19th century. The rest of the buildings were erected in two brief periods of change. Between 1909 and

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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	Various	Builder/Architect	see individual entries
----------------	---------	-------------------	------------------------

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hebron Village Historic District is significant in the area of community planning as a fine example of an early 19th century village built around a spacious central common. In the area of architecture; the District is significant for its attractive early to mid 19th century and early 20th century buildings.

#### Community Planning

The Town of Hebron was created by a 1792 act of the legislature out of parts of the Towns of Plymouth and Cockeremouth (now Groton). The movement to establish a new and more compact town had been prompted in part by the inability of the voters of Cockeremouth to agree on a site for a town meeting house. The new town had no such problem. From the beginning, there seems to have been general agreement on the appropriate central site for public facilities. A month after the Town of Hebron was incorporated, the Town voted to layout the present village cemetery. And in 1795, when the time came to consider the location for a meeting house, the Town chose to place the building on Evan Bartlett's land. It was, however, another four years before the Town took final action on the meeting house. At a town meeting on July 1, 1799, the Town voted to request Evan Bartlett to sell a piece of land for a meeting-house lot and a common. Bartlett agreed to do so and Deacon Josiah Hobart also offered land for the Common. An eight-man committee was elected to lay out the Common and instructed to report back in a half hour. The committee's report, which, given the short period allowed for committee work, must have been a foregone conclusion, was promptly accepted. Evan Bartlett was voted twenty dollars for his land and Deacon Hobart received the thanks of the Town for his donation. The town meeting then proceeded to settle the details of erecting the meeting house. Two years later, the boundaries of the Common were apparently altered when the Town voted to accept a new plan for the layout of the Common, provided that it was done at no cost to the Town. The end result was a roughly rectangular common, although its southern edge is marked by a small extension to the south, west of the Academy (#14).

The chosen site was a natural one for a common and a village, a flat plateau near the mouth of the Cockeremouth River. The Common and the meeting house were placed near the center of the township at the junction of the three major natural routes of travel in the area, along the Cockeremouth River, and along the north and west shores of Newfound Lake. The early 19th century saw the development of a small village around the Common. This growth was spurred by small industries, notably a sawmill, a gristmill and a tannery on the brook west of the village. But, the area included in the District was primarily residential, although, the Common, of course, was the natural site for the village store and Hebron's major public buildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 24.76 acres

Quadrangle name Cardigan, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:625 00

UTM References

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

B 1 9 2 7 4 2 0 0 4 8 4 1 2 5 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 9 2 7 3 7 0 0 4 8 4 1 4 5 0

D 1 9 2 7 3 9 5 0 4 8 4 1 7 0 0

E

F

G

H

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 Rue11

organization Lakes Region Planning Commission date September 26, 1984

street & number Main Street telephone (603) 279-8191

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 X 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 [Signature] 1/25/85

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date

For NPS use only

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

[Signature] date 3-7-85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date
Chief of Registration

100

1

100

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

1

Item number

4

Page

1

- #1 - Town of Hebron, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #2 - Louise and Amelia Goulding, 164 Charlton Street, Rochdale, Mass. 01542
- #3 - Audrey Lindgren, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #4 - Thomas and Lillian Jaques, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #5 - Union Congregational Church, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #6 - Town of Hebron, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #7 - Heirs of William F. Mudge, 7 Washington Street, Concord, N.H. 03301
- #8 - Town of Hebron, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #9 - Town of Hebron, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #10 - Hope N. Iaccaci, 319 San Rafael Avenue, Belvedere, Cal. 94920
- #11 - Hope N. Iaccaci, 319 San Rafael Avenue, Belvedere, Cal. 94920
- #12 - Union Congregational Church, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #13 - Eleanor Cordon, Box 125, Hebron, N.H. 03241
- #14 - Newfound Area School District, Bristol, N.H. 03222
- #15 - Marion Settele, 554 Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, Mass. 02190

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 2

1915, one house (#3), the Chapel (#8) and the grange hall (#9) were built. Another house (#13), the store (#4) and the church (#5) were constructed between 1947 and 1950. Despite the differences in age, the architectural styles used for most of the buildings were quite similar, either the rural vernacular of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the provincial Greek Revival of the mid 19th century, or, in the latest buildings, the Colonial Revival. (Although the early 20th century buildings were built in the styles of the period, the late 20th century buildings were consciously designed to fit in with their older neighbors.) Six of the eight houses are capes or variants of the cape form. The form of the largest house (#11) is that of the two and a half story relative of the cape. Only the Gurney House (#3) uses a non-traditional form, the tri-gable ell. The four public buildings also share a similar form, being all set with their gable ends facing the Common and serving as the main facade. Most of the buildings are one or one and a half stories in height, with only one house, the church and the school rising to two and a half stories. All of the buildings are of wooden frame construction. The major buildings and most of the out buildings are sheathed in clapboards. (Except for two facades of the store, which are covered with vinyl clapboarding, the clapboarding is all wooden.) Wooden shingles, board and batten siding, and vertical boarding are limited to ells, attached barns, outbuildings, and the side facades of one cape. This homogeneity of style, form, material, and sheathing give the village a pleasing architectural unity.

Our descriptions of individual properties will begin with the Common and then proceed around it clockwise, considering in order, the properties on the west side and the north side of the Common, the properties on North Shore Road, the south side of the Common, and, finally, the one house on West Shore Road.

#1 - The Common (Town of Hebron) - At the town meeting on July 1, 1799, the voters of the young town of Hebron decided to lay out a common and a meetinghouse lot on land of Evan Bartlett and Deacon Josiah Hobart. (Although Bartlett sold his land for \$20, Deacon Hobart donated his portion of the Common free of charge.) Two years later, on April 16, 1801, the Town agreed to accept a new layout of the Common, provided that the alterations in the Common's plan be made at no expense to the Town.

Today, the Common is a large flat open space fragmented by the roads that cross it. The largest pieces are the northeast corner, a triangular parcel set off by North Shore Road; the central section, a teardrop shaped parcel bounded by North Shore Road, West Shore Road and the paved road across the Common; and a long parcel along the south side of the Common, set off by the nameless road and West Shore Road. On the west side of the Common are three smaller sections, between West Shore Road and Hobart Hill Road, between Hobart Hill Road and Groton Road, and a small triangle in the northeast corner, near the Village Store (#4). The Common is grassed, save for an unpaved parking area on the south in front of the Academy (#14) and a paved parking area in the northwest in front of the Village Store. The Common is dotted with many trees and a few shrubs. Of particular note are the rows of trees on the east boundary. The

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 7

Page 3

Common is lit by short lampposts of pseudo Colonial design, and is ornamented by three monuments and scattered park furniture. On the northeast triangle we find a boulder bearing a small plaque honoring an early settler. On the central section are two boulders bearing bronze plaques, one honoring the veterans of the World Wars and the Korean War, the other (added during the Bicentennial celebration) explaining some of the town's history. The central section also contains a concrete well cover, two park benches, a tall flagpole, and a modern wishing well, with concrete base, fieldstone walls and a small wooden gable roof. On the south side of the Common next to the school (#14) is found playground equipment, including swings, a jungle gym, and a basketball hoop and backboard on a pole.

The Common is the centerpiece of the village, the source of much of its charm and beauty, and a fine example of intelligent community design.

West Side of the Common

#2 - Elliot House (Louise and Amelia Goulding) - The Elliot House was presumably built in the early or mid 19th century. (It does appear on an 1860 county map.) The veranda is a late 19th or early 20th century addition as it does not appear on a late 19th century photograph of the house. Another obvious addition is found at the northwest corner of the house. (A wide rear veranda has been removed.)

The Elliot House is a cape, set with its long east side facing the Common. The cape has a veranda on the Common facade and a small shed-roofed addition on the rear (western) facade. Stretching south from the cape is a long one and a half story ell. The central chimney cape, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and (save for the rear facade) sillboards. Almost all of its windows have six over six sash, plain trim and louvred shutters. The gable roof is trimmed with close verges and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. (The east cornice is now hidden by the veranda roof.) In the center of the three bay wide Common facade is the main entry, a four-panel door with full sidelights and plain trim. Each side bay contains the usual six over six sash window with plain trim and louvred shutters. The veranda, which covers the entire Common facade, has a latticework base, board floor and central wooden steps. Four tapered round posts support a shed roof, whose eaves have exposed rafters with fascia boards. Beaded boarding sheathes the veranda's half gables and its ceiling. A plain railing is supported by the round posts and, in the wide east bays, by square capped posts. Each gable end of the cape has a single six over six sash window in the gable. While the first story of the north gable end has one six over six sash window and a high three-pane window, the south gable end has a double window with six over six sash to the east of the ell on the first story. The rear facade has a six over six sash window, another high three pane window, and two paneled doors with builtin windows. The northern door opens onto a wooden platform with simple posts and board floor. The north part of this platform is covered by a small, one story, shed-roofed addition with a latticework base beneath clapboarded walls with cornerboards and a shallow



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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 4 Item number 7 Page 4

moulded cornice. Short wide louvers with sills and plain frames are found in each of its facades. And a beaded board door with multipane window appears in the south facade.

The long one and a half story, gable-roofed ell is set on a fieldstone foundation and trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close eaves and verges. The long east (Common) facade and the south gable end are clapboarded, as is the west (rear) facade north of the small privy addition. South of the privy, the west facade is sheathed with wooden shingles. The east facade can boast of a four panel door, two nine over six sash windows, two high three pane windows, and two low six pane windows. The south gable end has a board door in the first story and a six over six sash window in the gable. The west facade has a beaded board door with builtin window, a board door, two nine over six sash windows, a six pane window, and one boarded up window. The privy, covered by a shed-roofed extension on the ell's gable roof, is trimmed with cornerboards, plain frames around its two small windows, close eaves and verges. It shows the same division as the west facade, being sheathed with clapboards on the north and west, and with wooden shingles on the south.

Set close to the southwest corner of the property on Hobart Hill Road is a small outbuilding (#2A), a one-story, gable-roofed former one room schoolhouse with a shallow front porch on the gable end facing the road. Set on posts, the building is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close eaves and verges. In the southerly gable end facing the road is a beaded board door. The porch that covers this facade has a latticework base, board floor, and, on the road side, a low clapboarded wall. Square posts with simple braces support the shed roof with vertical board half gables and exposed rafters trimmed with fascia boards. The east and west facades each have two boarded up windows, while a board door and an exterior block chimney are found in the rear gable end.

The grounds are largely grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. Particularly notable are the large trees around the house and the thick growth of shrubs behind the house. Granite fence posts stand along Hobart Hill Road and the rear (western) boundary.

The Eliot House is one of the pleasant capes that are so important to Hebron Village's distinctive character.

#3 - Gurney House (Audrey Lindgren) - Completed in 1910 for Wallace Gurney and apparently constructed by builder Gordon MacDougall, the Gurney House has seen only a few minor exterior changes in recent years, notably the removal of two exterior doors on the north gable ell and of a small balconet on the veranda roof. The house has the early 20th century form sometimes called the "tri-gable ell". The house is



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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

5

Item number

7

Page

5

T-shaped in plan and covered by intersecting gable roofs, which gives it the appearance of being formed of three gabled "ells" or sections. The Gurney House is a one and a half story high tri-gable ell with a one-story, hip-roofed rear (western) wing. A veranda encircles the main (eastern) ell and a side porch is found on the north side of the rear wing. Both the main block and the rear wing are set on a high field-stone foundation, clapboarded with cornerboards, and trimmed by cornices with mouldings, sloping soffits, friezes, and, in the gables, simple barge boards with curved terminations. The first story windows have moulded trim, while the second story windows have plain trim. The Common facade of the main (eastern) ell contains the main entry, a central paneled door with builtin window and moulded trim. In each side bay of the three bay wide gabled facade is a window with single pane lower sash, diamond paned upper sash, and louvred shutters. In the east gable above the veranda roof is a double window with two over one sash. The north and south facades of the main ell each have one two over one sash window with louvred shutters. The main ell is enclosed on all three facades by a one-story screened veranda, with latticework base, board floor, square posts with bases, a balustrade with turned balusters and moulded rail (the moulding being continued around the posts), screened panels, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a beaded board ceiling, and a hip roof. In the center of the veranda's Common facade, wooden steps lead up to a screened door with a screened transom panel. The south gable ell is one bay wide and one bay deep with windows in both stories of each facade, two over one sash windows on the south and east, one over one sash windows on the west. The north gable end of the north ell has two two over one sash windows with louvred shutters in the first story and a double window with two over one sash in the gable. The east and west facades of the north ell are blank, save for a second story window with two over one sash on the east. The rear wing has a single two over one sash window in both its south and west facades. A paneled door with builtin window in its north facade is sheltered by a hip-roofed side porch. The porch has a latticework base, wooden steps with plain railing, turned post, beaded board ceiling, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. It is now enclosed not only by a railing with plain diagonal struts and moulded rail, but also by vertical boarded panels and a board door.

Southeast of the house is a garage (#3A) built for the present owner in 1972, and therefore described as a non-contributing structure.

The grounds are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, notably a row of shrubs on Groton Road, and rows of trees on Groton Road, the Common, and the southeasterly and northwesterly boundaries. Granite fence posts are found along Groton Road and the

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

6

Item number

7

Page

6

westerly boundaries. Granite posts also flank the concrete walk from the Common to the front steps of the veranda. A metal pipe and wire gate guards the driveway entrance on Groton Road. And a round stone wellhead with concrete cover is found north of the house next to the veranda.

An attractive early 20th century house, the Gurney House, although different in form from its neighbors, nevertheless fits in well with the other houses of the village.

North Side of the Common

#4 - Hebron Village Store (Thomas and Lillian Jaques) - As it is less than fifty years old, the Hebron Village Store will be discussed in the non-contributing properties section.

#5 - Union Congregational Church (Union Congregational Church) - As it is less than fifty years old, the Union Congregational Church will also be discussed as a non-contributing property.

#6 - Hebron Village Cemetery (Town of Hebron) - In August of 1792, the Town voted to lay out a "burying yard". The first burial in the village cemetery dates from the same year. In the 20th century, the cemetery was expanded to the east, giving it a roughly L-shaped plan. The cemetery, which stretches along the north side of the village, is, as would be expected, grassed and filled with orderly rows of grave markers. The cemetery monuments represent the full range of 19th and 20th century styles, from primitive fieldstone markers, through marble and slate slabs and ornate Victorian monuments to modern granite memorials. Only one family plot is enclosed by a granite curb. The cemetery is well shaded by trees and shrubs. The cemetery is marked by a picket fence along the southern boundary and a short section of the northern boundary. Remains of a picket fence and some granite fence posts can be found on the east boundary, but that boundary is now more prominently marked by a row of cedars. The steep bank on the north and east is covered with a dense growth of trees and shrubs. And a row of tall maples grows along the south boundary. A pleasant graveyard, the Hebron Village Cemetery has been an essential part of the village scene since the community's earliest days.

#7 - Powers House (Heirs of William F. Mudge) - The Powers House is said to have been built as the parsonage for the village church next door. It was certainly standing in 1841 when Jonathan K. Pike sold the property. (Pike had bought the property in 1829 for \$50 and sold it for \$650, a difference that suggests that he may have erected the building.) The house was later occupied by the Powers family for over seventy years. Recent changes have been rather limited. A door in the ell was replaced by a window in the 1950's. In the early 1970's, a screened porch was added to the ell and a former privy detached from the house and moved to become a toolshed (#7B).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

7

Item number 7

Page

7

The Powers House is a three quarter cape with a long ell to the rear, which has a screened porch on its north gable end. The cape, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. The cape's windows all have nine over six sash, plain trim, and shutters that are louvred beneath panels decorated with recessed hearts. The cape has lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close moulded verges with returns of the lateral cornices. A large brick chimney with corbeled cap and cover breaks the south slope of its gable roof. In the four bay wide south facade facing the Common is found the main entry, located in the second bay from the east. The five panel door is reached by a granite step and is flanked by half sidelights. The door and sidelights are framed by fluted trim with cornerblocks. (Clapboarding is found in the side panels above and below the sidelights.) The other three bays of the Common facade contain the usual nine over six sash windows with shutters, the windows flanking the entry also having flowerboxes. The east gable end has three windows on the main level and two in the gable, while the west gable end has four main level windows and two gable windows. The rear facade has only one window, found to the east of the ell.

The long, one and a half story, gable roofed ell is clapboarded, with cut granite block foundation, cornerboards and close eaves. Plain trim frames its doors and windows. And again, all of the windows have nine over six sash. The west facade has five windows, while the east facade has two single windows, a double window and a four panel door. The north gable end, now sheltered by the porch, has one window and a paneled door with multipane window. The screened porch is covered by a continuation of the ell's gable roof to the north. The board floored porch is supported by square posts and enclosed by screened panels and, on the north side, a screen door, all with plain trim. Close eaves and verges trim the roof and the clapboarded north gable.

To the east of the house, on the Common, stands the study (#7A) built about 1915 for the famous astrologer, Evangeline Adams, who owned the house from 1913 to 1918. The small, one and a half story, gable-roofed study (now used as a guesthouse) is set with its gable end facing the Common. Set on posts, it is clapboarded with a lattice work base, cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close eaves and verges. The south gable end has four high six pane first story windows and a six over six sash window in the gable. The long west facade has two nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters. In the center of the east facade is a large painted brick exterior chimney with concrete base, wide lower section and tapered shoulders below a tall plain upper section. To each side of the chimney is a paneled door with multipane window and wooden steps. The north gable end has a single six over six sash window on the main level. Set so closely to the study's north gable end that the buildings almost touch is the former privy, now the toolshed (#7B). The small, narrow, tall, one-story building is set on concrete posts and clapboarded with cornerboards. Close eaves and verges trim its gable roof. And plain trim surrounds the double board doors in its north gable end and the tall louvers found in both the east and west facades.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

8

Item number

7

Page

8

The lot is L-shaped in plan with a lawn stretching behind the Chapel (#8) and the Grange Hall (#9) to the east. The lot is mostly grassed with small gardens, and ornamental trees and shrubs, notably a row of trees on the northern boundary. The cape's front lawn is surrounded by a picket fence, which adds appreciably to the charm of this attractive building, one of the finest early capes in the Town of Hebron.

#8 - Memorial Chapel (Town of Hebron) - In the summer of 1909, Olive Powers Bartlett offered to donate \$100 and a lot on the Common for the erection of a memorial chapel. Her offer was accepted by a vote of a special town meeting, held September 21, 1909. A committee was successful in raising the necessary funds for the building. (The total cost came to \$1231.96.) Ground was broken on October 1, 1909, and the cornerstone was laid November 6. Contractor Gordon Macdougall erected the building on a foundation built by Samuel Leavitt. Although the first service was held in the Chapel on August 28, 1910, the actual dedication of the building did not take place until October 9. The interior was later renovated to convert the building to town offices. But the only major exterior change has been the 1981 construction of a short wooden enclosed bridge to the adjoining Grange Hall (#9).

The one-story building has a gable-roofed main block with a temple style portico on the south gable end and a small L-shaped addition wrapped around its northeast rear corner. The main block is set on a fieldstone foundation and clapboarded with cornerboards. The two over two sash windows have plain frames. The box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the south gable, but only has returns on the north gable. The three bay wide south (Common) facade has a plain framed five panel door in the central bay, with a window in each side bay. (A small, gabled, glass fronted bulletin board hangs next to the door.) All are sheltered by the portico which has the same fieldstone foundation as the main block, and is reached by central wooden steps with plain wooden railings. Standing on the board floor are the four slender wooden columns with bases and capitals which support the portico's beaded board ceiling, the pedimented gable with its clapboarded tympanum and the extension of the main block's gable roof. The west facade has three windows and the east facade two windows. The north (rear) gable end has another window and a central exterior brick chimney.

The shallow one-story addition is set on wooden posts and clapboarded with cornerboards, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and close verges. The L-shaped addition is hip-roofed, save that it ends in a shed roof at the west end of the rear section. In the south facade is a five-panel door with plain trim and wooden steps. The north facade has two two over two sash windows with plain trim. The new wooden bridge connecting the addition to the Grange Hall is clapboarded with simple box cornices and low-pitched roof. The bridge's south facade is blank, but a paneled door with builtin window is found on the north side.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

9

Item number

7

Page

9

In the narrow space between the Chapel and the Grange Hall is found a small, one-story, gable-roofed storage shed (#8A). Clapboarded with cornerboards and a cornice with sloping soffit, simple mouldings and frieze, the shed has only one opening, a beaded board door with plain trim in the south gable end facing the Common. The buildings occupy most of the small lot, leaving only a little ground for grass and a few shrubs.

The Memorial Chapel is a provincial, almost vernacular, version of the Classical style that was so popular for public buildings in the early 20th century. The temple style portico gives the small building a quite pleasing and appropriate dignity.

#9 - Grange Hall (Town of Hebron) - The Olive Branch Grange, organized in 1876, purchased a carpenter's shop on the site of the present building in 1883 to serve as a grange hall. After several years of fund raising, the Grange was able to build a new hall. Samuel Leavitt completed the foundation in June of 1914. The builder, William H. Welch of Canaan, was at work by the end of the year. The building was "nearing completion"<sup>1</sup> in March of the next year and was formally dedicated on May 26, 1915. "Its cost of about \$1500" was met by "many donations of cash, lumber, and other materials, and labor with teams."<sup>2</sup> After the disbanding of the Grange in 1966, the building was used as an antiques shop. The Town of Hebron purchased the property in 1971 and renovated the building in 1981 for the Hebron Public Library. The 1981 renovation included only a few minor exterior changes, the removal of a few windows and the construction of a wheelchair ramp on the front porch and a bridge to the adjoining town office building (#8).

The rectangular one and a half story gable roofed building has an entry porch in the center of the south gable end facing the Common and a short bridge to the town office building towards the rear of its west facade. The building, set on a field-stone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. Its six over two sash windows have plain frames. In the center of its three bay wide south (Common) gable end is the only entry, a paneled door with builtin window and plain trim. The door is sheltered by a small entry porch with slat base, board floor, and a balustrade with turned balusters and moulded rail. The porch is reached from the south by board steps and from the west by a modern wheelchair ramp, both with plain wooden railings. Turned posts with ornate sawn brackets support the low pitched hip roof, trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The beaded board ceiling has a ceiling moulding. A window is found in each side bay and in the gable of the south facade. One six over two sash window appears in the west facade and two in the east facade. The east facade also has a small high window, whose large central pane is surrounded by fourteen small panes. The north gable end has two first story windows, and a single gable window, all with the usual six over two sash and plain trim. The Grange Hall occupies virtually all of its small lot.

<sup>1</sup>Bristol Enterprise - March 4, 1915.

<sup>2</sup>Bristol Enterprise - June 3, 1915.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

10

Item number

7

Page

10

The Grange Hall is a well-preserved early 20th century vernacular public hall, a pleasant example of the small halls erected in many New England villages.

North Shore Road

#10 - Noyes House (Hope N. Iaccaci) - Judging from its appearance, the Noyes House was probably built in the early 19th century. It was presumably standing when Samuel G. Noyes bought the corner lot in 1843. The house itself appears to be little changed. About 1945, the family which has owned the building since 1929 renovated the ell, adding the bay window, and constructed the present garage and patio.

The Noyes House is a cape standing at the corner of the Common and North Shore Road, with the cape facing the road and long ells extending back along the Common frontage to an attached garage facing the Common. The central chimney cape is clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards on a cut granite block foundation. The cape's windows all have plain trim and louvred shutters. The first story windows have six over six sash, while the gable windows have nine over six sash. The box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the west gable facing the Common, but the east gable has only close verges with returns of the lateral box cornices. In the center of the five bay wide main (south) facade is a six panel door with brick steps and fluted side trim, flanked by two-thirds sidelights. Simple fluted pilasters on the outside of the sidelights frame the entry way. To each side of the door are found two six over six sash windows with louvred shutters. The windows butt up against the frieze of the lateral cornice, just as the four first story windows on the west gable end butt up against the pediment's horizontal frieze. Two windows are found in both the west and east gables. And the east gable end has three first story windows. The rear (north) facade of the cape east of the ell has a single window and a multipane glass door with wooden frame.

To the rear of the cape stretch two gable-roofed, one-story ells in a row. The larger southern ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, sillboards, close eaves and verges. The west (Common) facade is interrupted only by a large, exterior, painted brick chimney with wide base, tapered shoulders, and covered cap, and by a side entry, double multipane glass doors with plain trim, louvred shutters and brick steps. Two similar pairs of doors also appear on the southern ell's east facade. At the northern end of that east facade is found a shallow projecting section covered by a shed-roofed extension of the ell's roof. This section features a shallow, three-sided bay window with paneled base, central ten over ten sash, flanking six over six sash,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 11

Item number 7

Page 11

plain window trim and eaves, and a shallow concave roof. The northern ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, sillboards and close eaves on its west facade. The west facade has a single six over six sash window with plain trim and louvred shutters, and a high, small, plain framed opening, covered by a board door. The east facade shares the close eaves, but its flushboarded wall is taken up by two semi-elliptical blind arches, ornamented by "impost blocks". The southern arch is filled with horizontal boarding, the northern arch with vertical boarding and a board door with plain trim. Attached to the northern ell is a one and a half story, gable-roofed garage with its gable end facing the Common. Clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards, the garage has a box cornice with mouldings and frieze which is pedimented on the west (Common) gable. (The rear east gable, however, has only close verges.) While the north and south facades are blank, the east and west facades each have two six over six sash windows with plain trim in the gable and semi-elliptical arches with "impost blocks" in the first story. The west facade's single arch contains an overhead garage door, while the two arches in the east facade are filled with horizontal boarding and topped by a shallow moulded cornice.

East of the southern ell and north of the cape is found a two-level patio, floored with slate, and enclosed by a low brick wall with brick coping and ramped ends. The low brick wall is extended to enclose a large rectangle east of the garage and the northern ell, which formerly contained a formal garden, but is now grassed. The garden wall has a small semicircular projection at its north end and is interrupted by wooden gates with paneled lower sections, spindled upper sections, and curved tops. The flat lot is enclosed by a picket fence on the Common and North Shore Road frontages. The grounds are mostly grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. Rows of trees are found along the Common and the road. And a heavy growth of shrubs and trees at the north end of the lot hides the cemetery.

The Noyes House is one of the most attractive capes in the village, given particular importance by its prominent location at the corner of the Common and the main road into the village.

#11 - Meadow Wind (Hope N. Iaccaci) - Again judging from appearance, the main block of this house was probably built in the early to mid 19th century, and may well have been the building purchased with the property by Enos Ferrin in 1830. A late 19th century photograph of the village reveals that the addition in the northwest corner of the main block and the ell connecting the barns to the main block are of a later date, as they do not appear in the photograph. The veranda on the rear facade of the main block was added by the Nortons who bought the property in 1925; the side and front porches having been added by the previous owner, Harry S. Morgan.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

12

Item number

7

Page 12

Meadow Wind is the largest and most complex building in the village. The main block (which, as we shall see, is itself complex in form) has a small entry porch on the south (road) facade, a one-story porch and bathroom addition on the west facade, and a modern veranda on the rear (north) facade. Stretching east of the main block is a long one and a half story gable-roofed ell, with a porch on its rear facade. A small, one-story bathroom addition is found in the corner between the main block and the ell. The ell connects the house with the first barn, a long one and a half story structure set perpendicular to the street, with a one-story addition to the rear on its east facade. Also on its east facade is an open roofed bay that connects the first barn with another large one and a half story barn, also set with its gable end to the street.

The rectangular main block was originally a two and a half story structure with an L-shaped plan, covered by intersecting gable roofs. The northwest corner was later filled in by a one-story addition, covered by a shed-roofed extension of the roadside gable roof. The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and (save for the rear facade) sillboards. Close verges and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes trim the higher original sections of the building. The rear facade of the lower, newer section has simpler close eaves. The main block's two over two sash windows have plain trim and, usually, louvred shutters. In the center of the five-bay wide, two-story high main (south) facade is the main entry, a six panel door with half sidelights, now sheltered by a gable-roofed entry portico. The portico has a granite step, and a board floor. Two wooden columns and matching engaged columns support the classical pedimented cornice with mouldings and frieze. Flush boarding sheathes the ceiling and the pediment's tympanum. The usual two over two sash windows fill the other bays of the main facade.

The main block's east gable end has a window in each of its two and a half stories. The east gable end is largely covered by the ell and by the small, one-story bathroom addition in the corner between the ell and the main block. (This bathroom addition has a stone foundation, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze, a low-pitched shed roof, and, in its east facade, a single two over two sash window with moulded lintel and louvred shutters.) The two-story west facade of the main block has two windows in each story. One of the first story windows, as well as a paneled door with builtin windows and plain trim, are sheltered by a veranda, which shares a shed roof and moulded eaves and verges with a small, one-story bathroom addition to its south. This addition is clapboarded with granite block foundation, sillboards, cornerboards, and a single window, a six over six sash window with plain trim and louvred shutters in its west facade. The veranda, supported by three slender wooden columns, has granite steps, board floor and flush board ceiling.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 13

Item number 7

Page 13

The rear (north) facade of the main block is divided into two sections, the older two story, gabled section to the west and the later one story section to the east. The gabled section has two windows in each story. The eastern section has, to the east, two similar two over two sash windows and, to the west, a modern triple window with large plate glass fixed central pane, flanking single pane casement windows, and a moulded frame. On the roof of the eastern section is a wide shed-roofed dormer, clapboarded with cornerboards, shallow moulded eaves and verges, and a plain framed six over six sash window. The rear facade also has a modern veranda, whose concrete base is floored with flagstones. Four chamfered pillars with capitals support a shed roof with exposed rafters. The decoratively cut rafter ends are trimmed with a fascia board. The porch is ceiled with beaded boarding, save for the easternmost bay, which is covered by a corrugated plastered roof. A latticework partition fills the east end of the porch.

The long, one and a half story, gable-roofed ell is clapboarded with cut granite block foundation, cornerboards, and a wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. Its doors and windows (all but one two-pane casement window, having two over two sash) usually have moulded lintels and louvred shutters. The five bay wide south (road) facade has two entries, both paneled doors with builtin windows. On the south slope of the roof are four identical gable-roofed dormers, all clapboarded with cornerboards, box cornices with mouldings, friezes and returns, and two over two sash windows with moulded lintels and louvred shutters. The west gable end is largely covered, having only a single window, in the gable. The six bay wide north facade has a single door, another paneled door with builtin window and moulded lintel, which, with two windows, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The porch, set on granite posts, is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The porch's west wall is completely clapboarded, but the north wall has two screened openings with plain trim, while the east wall has another screened opening and a screen door with transom screen, again with plain trim.

The first barn is a one and a half story structure, whose gable roof has a jerkin-head at the road (south) end. Set on a cut granite block foundation, the first barn is clapboarded save for short sections of the west and east facades, which are sheathed with vertical boarding. The walls are trimmed by cornerboards and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, simple mouldings and friezes. The windows and doors have plain frames. The main level of the south end is largely taken up by two large paneled sliding doors with builtin multipane windows and a concrete ramp. Above the sliding doors is a short hayloft board door. In the gable is found a four pane circular window. The southern vertical board section of the west facade is windowless, but the northern clapboarded section contains two six pane windows, a nine over six sash window, and a beaded board door. Another beaded board door appears on the east facade in that section of the wall beneath the roof of the open bay, a section that is sheathed with vertical boarding. Two small windows appear in the east facade between the roofed bay and the one-story, shed-roofed addition at the rear corner.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 14

Item number 7

Page 14

(The addition, set on a concrete foundation, is clapboarded on the south, but sheathed with vertical boarding on the north and east. Sporting simple eaves with exposes rafters, the addition has a boarded up window on the south and double beaded board doors on the east.) The northern gable end of the first barn has five small high single pane main level windows, a hayloft door above them and a six over six sash window in the gable.

The roofed bay between the two barns is open on the south with a dirt floor and a north wall that is clapboarded on the exterior and sheathed with vertical boarding on the interior. The saltbox roof has simple eaves with exposed rafters. The second barn is one and a half stories high, on a cut granite block foundation, beneath a gable roof. The three public facades are clapboarded with cornerboards. But the north gable end is sheathed with vertical boarding, as is that section of the west wall sheltered by the roofed bay. The wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins are timmed with fascia boards, friezes, and, in the south gable, a king-post truss with struts and chamfered edges. Each gable end is entered by a large pair of beaded board doors, the southern one being topped by a multipane transom window. In each gable is a six over six sash window. The gable ends do differ in that the side bays of the south end contain double windows with six pane sash, while the north end has only one main level window, a single six pane window. Each long side is windowless, having only a beaded door with a plain frame like the other barn openings.

The southernmost of the two sheds west of the barn is a one-story, gable-roofed structure (#11A), set on stone posts, sheathed with board and battens on the east and west gable ends and with vertical boarding on the blank north and south sides. The shed has only three plain framed openings, a sliding board door with granite step in the western facade, a nine pane window in the gable above the door, and a six over six sash window in the east gable end.

The north shed (#11B) is set on a granite block foundation that is, because of the steep bank on the north and east, quite high on those facades. The one-story shed is covered by an asymmetrical gable roof with a cornice with mouldings, frieze and sloping soffit. Open on the south side, the shed is sheathed by wooden shingles with cornerboards on the other three facades. A board door appears in the west gable end and a boarded up double window in the east gable end.

The grounds around Meadow Wind are a flat plateau bounded on the north and east by a steep tree and shrub covered bank. The grounds are largely grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. Notable among them are a high hedgerow along the street in front of the main block and the ell, a row of spruce trees on the road in front of the south shed, a short hedgerow to the rear of the ell's porch, large shrubs flanking the main block's entry porch, and cedar trees at the house's front corners.

Meadow Wind, the only early two and a half story house in the District, is one of the village's most important buildings.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 15

Item number 7

Page 15

#12 - The Parsonage (Union Congregational Church) - The ornament and form of this house suggest a mid 19th century date. The house may well have been the buildings bought with this corner lot by David W. Doe in 1844. The house was purchased by the Union Congregational Church for use as a parsonage in 1920. Renovations in 1971-2 did include some exterior changes, but only on the rear facade, a picture window on the rear gable end, a wide dormer on the rear slope of the roof, and kitchen casement windows on the ell. A wooden deck was built on the rear of the ell in the mid 1970's. And the front door was replaced in 1983.

The Parsonage has a one and a half story gable-roofed main block with the north gable end facing the road, connected by a long gable roofed ell to an attached barn to the east, which is also set with its north gable end facing the road. The main block has a cut granite block foundation, save on the rear, where the foundation is built of brick. It is clapboarded with cornerboards. The wide box cornice is ornamented by mouldings, large dentils, deep frieze and returns. (The dentils were omitted on the rear gable.) The main (north) gable end is two bays wide with the main entry in the east bay. The modern paneled door with multipane window has a granite step and a single half sidelight to its east. The entry is framed by paneled side boards with lower cornerblocks, supporting an entablature with a deep moulded cornice. The single window in the first story's west bay and the double window in the gable both have four over four sash and moulded lintels. Four other windows with four over four sash and moulded lintels appear on the west facade. On the west slope of the roof are two gable-roofed dormers with clapboarded side walls, two over two sash windows with plain trim, and cornices with mouldings, dentils, sloping soffits, and friezes. The brick basement wall on the rear (south) gable end, partially exposed by the slope of the lot, features a three pane window and a short board door. In the first story is a modern picture window, a triple window with a large central plate glass pane, flanking one over one sash, and plain trim. In the gable itself are two two over two sash windows in plain frames.

The long, one and a half story, gable-roofed ell has a cut granite block foundation and is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The north (road) facade has four two over two sash windows and two doors, a paneled door with builtin window in the center and a beaded board door to the east. On the rear (south) facade we do find a high modern double casement window which does have moulded trim in contrast to the two two over two sash windows and a high eight pane window, which have the usual plain trim. About in the center of the south facade is a paneled door with window which opens onto a modern wooden deck, set on square wooden posts, with board floor and steps and a plain wooden railing. A wide shed-roofed dormer is found on the west end of the ell's rear roof slope and overlapping the east slope of the main block's roof. The dormer is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze, and is lit by two two over two sash windows with plain trim.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

16

Item number 7

Page 16

The attached gable-roofed barn is one and a half stories high with the basement exposed on the rear. The barn has a foundation of both cut granite block and concrete. It is sheathed with clapboarding on the north (road) gable end and the west facade, and with board and batten siding on the east facade and the south (rear) gable end, all facades being trimmed with cornerboards and plain window frames. The wide box cornice with simple mouldings, frieze and returns is ornamented by elaborate sawn trusswork in the north gable which includes cutouts of circles and stars, scalloped and curvilinear edges. In the first story of the north gable end is a large sliding board door with a concrete ramp and moulded lintel. Directly above the sliding door is a short hayloft board door with plain trim. A six over six sash window appears in the gable. A similar window appears on the west facade and another in the south gable. The main level of the south gable end is blank, but its basement level has double beaded board doors with a window to each side, one still having a four pane sash, the other being covered with wire mesh. The long east facade only has two high-single pane windows.

The grounds are largely grassed with trees and shrubs, notably a row of spruce trees on the road east of the house, and shrubs in front of the house. As the land slopes to the south, a short stone retaining wall is found to the rear of the main block.

A pleasant sidehall plan house, the Parsonage is notable for its Greek Revival inspired ornament and form. The attractive parsonage is an appropriate building for its prominent site at the entry to the Common.

South Side of the Common

#13 - Adams House (Eleanor Cordon) - As this house is less than fifty years old, it will be described as a non-contributing building.

#14 - Hebron Academy (Newfound Area School District) - Hebron Academy was incorporated in 1839 to provide secondary education for the children of the area. The Town encouraged the enterprise by voting at the annual March meeting to convey a piece of land on the Common to the new school. The first term of the Academy was held in the fall of 1839, but the building may not have been erected until after the land was conveyed by the selectmen in February of 1840. The Academy "was very successful for a few years",<sup>3</sup> but eventually failed for lack of boarding facilities. After being unoccupied for some years, the building was sold by the Academy trustees to the village school districts in 1862. It has been in constant use as a public school ever since, but has seen only a few exterior changes, such as the new sash in the first story windows. A one-story addition was built on the rear about 1950 and enlarged slightly in the late 1970's to cover the oil tank.

<sup>3</sup>Hebron Bicentennial Committee - HISTORY OF HEBRON, N.H. (Hebron, 1976) p. 53.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

17

Item number

7

Page 17

The Academy building has a two and a half story, gable-roofed main block with a two stage tower astride the roof ridge above the north gable end facing the Common. On the rear (south) gable end is a one-story, hip-roofed addition. The main block has a foundation of cut granite blocks and concrete. Its clapboarded walls are trimmed by cornerboards and sillboards with watertables. Plain trim surrounds its windows. The wide box cornice with mouldings and deep frieze is pedimented on the north gable. But the rear (south) gable has only close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the north gable end is the main entry, a large seven panel door with granite steps. The door is framed by wide pilasters supporting a heavy entablature. The first story's side bays contain two over two sash windows, while the three second story bays contain eight over eight sash windows, which butt up against the horizontal frieze of the pediment. In the clapboarded pediment itself is a twelve pane window topped by a "Gothick" arched louver. The two stage tower above the north gable end is square in plan. Both the short base and upper belfry stage are clapboarded with cornerboards and a moulded cornice with frieze. While the base and the rear (south) facade of the belfry are blank, the three public facades of the belfry each contain a large rectangular louver with plain frame. The low-pitched roof is marked by a tall wooden pyramid in each corner and an even taller wooden pyramid in the center. Picket railings connect the corner pyramids. The three bay wide east and west long facades have two over two sash windows in the first story and eight over eight sash windows in the second story. The rear gable end, whose first story is covered by the addition, has a single eight over eight sash window in the second story.

The one-story, hip roofed addition has a concrete foundation. Its clapboarded walls are trimmed with cornerboards, sillboards with watertables, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. Plain frames surround a beaded board door (reached by concrete steps) in its east facade and three six over six sash windows in the south facade. The west facade is hidden behind the small shed-roofed oil tank cover. Built of plywood with close eaves and verges, the cover's sides are blank, save for a hinged section of the south wall. The grounds of the small lot are grassed. Their only significant feature is a wooden flagpole standing next to the building's north-east corner.

The Hebron Academy is a fine example of a provincial Greek Revival school building. Architecturally the most significant building in the District, the Academy dominates the south side of the Common.

West Shore Road

#15 - Hazelton House (Marion Settele) - This early cape was certainly standing by<sup>4</sup> March of 1835, when John and Mary Hazelton sold "the land on which we now live". A late 19th century photograph of the village shows that the dormers are later

<sup>4</sup>Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 135, page 42, (manuscript, Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Haverhill, N.H.).



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 18

Item number 7

Page 18

additions. The house was purchased in 1926 by the Setteles, who soon added the porch on the rear. The attached barn was removed after it was severely damaged in the 1938 hurricane. In the 1950's, the present wooden shingles replaced some of the clapboarding on the house and its ell.

The main block of the Hazelton House is a cape, set with its long southwest facade facing West Shore Road, with a screened porch on its rear (northeast) facade and a one and a half story ell to its southeast. The cape has a cut granite block foundation, cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. (The rear lateral box cornice is now hidden by the porch roof.) The cape is clapboarded on the road and rear facades, and on the first story of the southeast gable end. But the southeast gable and the entire northwest gable end are now sheathed with wooden shingles. Both the front and rear slopes of the gable roof can boast two gabled dormers, which are clapboarded with cornerboards, and shallow moulded cornices, and lit by six over six sash windows with plain trim and (on the front) louvred shutters. In the center of the five bay wide road (southwest) facade is a five-panel door with brick steps, plain trim and transom window. In the other bays are found nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters. A similar window is found in the first story of the southeast gable end, to the west of the ell. In the gable is a double window with four over four sash and louvred shutters. The northwest gable end has two nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters in the first story. A triple window with central six over six sash, flanking two over two sash, and louvred shutters appears in the gable. The four bay wide rear (northeast) facade has three more nine over six sash windows and a paneled door with builtin window. The entire rear facade is covered by a screened veranda, which has a latticework base, and low wooden shingled walls beneath screened panels. Square posts support a shed roof with exposed rafters with fascia boards in the lateral eaves, simple box cornices in the gable eaves, and vertical boarding in the half gables. Wooden steps serve a screened door with plain trim, screened "sidelights" and a transom screen on the veranda's rear facade.

The one and a half story, gable-roofed ell has a cut granite block foundation on the road (southwest) facade, but a fieldstone foundation to the rear. Trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close eaves and verges, the ell is clapboarded on the road facade and sheathed with wooden shingles on the southeast gable end and the rear facade. The street facade has three nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters, and two doors--a four panel door in the northernmost bay, and a paneled door with builtin window to the south. The southern door opens onto a small wooden landing with clapboarded base, board floor and steps, and a simple wooden railing with square posts. The rear facade also has three nine over six windows (two with louvred shutters), a paneled door with window, and a four-panel door, as well as a small six-pane window, all on its main level. A low, small board door, and a wooden bulkhead with stone walls serve the ell's cellar. The southeast gable end has a board door and, in the gable, a six-pane window.



100-1000-2  
(3-82)

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 19

Item number 7

Page 19

Only a few feet from the cape's northwest gable end is a small wellhouse (#15A). The one-story, gable-roofed wellhouse has low flush boarded walls beneath latticework upper sections. The eaves have exposed rafters and fascia boards.

The grounds are grassed around the house, with dense shrubbery along much of the road and Common frontages, and part of the rear boundary. The lot is well shaded by ornamental trees and shrubs. A simple rail fence is found along the road in front of the house. A picket fence appears on the road frontage south of the driveway, and on parts of the Common frontage and the southeast and northeast boundaries. A stone walkway leads from the road to the cape's front steps.

The Hazelton House is another of the attractive early 19th century capes that are so important to the historical and architectural character of Hebron village.

Non-Contributing Properties

#3A - Lindgren Garage (Audrey Lindgren) - On the Gurney House lot is found a garage, built about 1972 for the present owner, Audrey Lindgren. The one-story, gable-roofed garage has a concrete block foundation, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, plain trim around its doors and one over one sash windows, and a simple box cornice with frieze. The north gable end facing Groton Road has an overhead garage door and a single window. Two windows appear in the west facade and one in the south gable end. Another window and a paneled door with builtin window are found in the long east facade.

#4 - Hebron Village Store (Thomas and Lillian Jaques) - The present village store is the third store building on this site since the 1830's. The first store burned in April, 1870, the second on May 31, 1945. The present building was erected for Miller Bestick in 1947. In the early 1960's, the western rear addition, a shallow one-story structure, was built. About 1970, the front porch was added by the present owner. An eastern rear addition was erected in 1974-5 and vinyl clapboarding was installed in 1979. In 1981, a one and a half story addition with the post office in the first story and a glassed in porch above was built on the east end of the building. The front porch and the rear addition were extended at the same time to cover the north and south facades of the newest addition.

The main block, set on a concrete foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and plain window trim, save for the vinyl clapboarding on the long south facade. It is trimmed by a simple cornice with mouldings. The four bay wide first story of the Common (south) facade has three large plate glass windows and a wooden framed glass door, all with plain trim. The wide shed-roofed dormer on the south slope of the roof is sheathed with vinyl "clapboards" on the south and with wooden clapboards on the west. (The east side is covered by the glassed porch of the addition.) The dormer is trimmed with cornerboards and a cornice with simple mouldings, sloping soffit, and

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 20

Item number 7

Page 20

frieze, and is lit by five two over two sash windows with decorative louvred shutters. The shed-roofed veranda, which runs the full length of the building's south facade, has a latticework base, board floor and steps, square posts, simple railings, and a plywood ceiling. The veranda roof is trimmed by a simple box cornice on the south and the clapboarded western half gable, but the vinyl "clapboarded" eastern half gable has only close verges. The west gable end of the main block has three two over two sash windows in both stories. The rear facade is covered by the rear addition. On the north slope of the main block's roof is another wide shed-roofed dormer with the same cornice as the south dormer. The north dormer is sheathed with novelty siding on the north and with clapboards on the west. (The east end is again covered by the glassed porch.) The dormer has four two over two sash windows and a paneled door with window, which opens onto the roof of the rear addition.

The east addition is the same height as the main block. The first story is sheathed by vinyl clapboarding with corner strips. The three bay Common facade (on the porch) has a central paneled door with window, flanked in the side bays by two over six sash windows. The east facade of the first story has two six over six sash windows with decorative louvred shutters and two paneled doors with windows, sheltered by a side entry porch. The porch, set on concrete posts, has board floor and steps, square wooden posts, exposed rafters with fascia board in the lateral eaves, close verges, a vinyl clapboarded southern half gable, a flush boarded northern half gable, and a shed roof. The upper level of the east addition is occupied by a glassed, hip-roofed porch with windowed walls and a glass roof. The exposed studs, rafters and purlins are simple wooden timbers. Four large two pane windows are found on the north and south facades, and eleven on the east facade.

The one-story rear addition, although built in three separate sections, appears today as two visually distinct sections, all under the same shed roof. The western addition (the early 1960's section) including the short western extension with its low pitched gable roof, is set on a concrete block foundation and is clapboarded with cornerboards and a simple box cornice with mouldings and frieze. It has only one window, a two over two sash window in the south facade of the western extension. On the north facade is an exterior wooden stairway up to the roof, which serves the dormer door. The eastern section (built in 1974-5 and 1981) is set on concrete and wooden posts and is trimmed with close verges and lateral eaves with exposed rafters. The eastern section is sheathed with horizontal boarding on the north and with vinyl "clapboarding" on the east. In the rear facade is found a two over two sash window and in the east facade a six over six sash window.

East of the store on the Common is a one-story, gable-roofed shed (#4A). This small rectangular building is clapboarded with cornerboards and a shallow box cornice with frieze. Blank on the east and north facades, the shed has a four-panel door and a two over two sash window in the west facade and double board doors in the south gable end facing the Common.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 21

Item number 7

Page 21

The grounds are grassed with a few trees and shrubs. In front of the store, the Common is paved around a concrete island with two modern gas pumps. A picket fence with a wide opening is found between the store and the shed, and another picket fence is found on the east boundary north of the shed. A wooden flagpole stands next to the east end of the veranda.

Although a relatively new building, and considered a non-contributing structure, the Hebron Village Store was built in the same vernacular tradition as its older neighbors on the Common and does not therefore seem out of place.

#5 - Union Congregational Church (Union Congregational Church) - The Hebron Meeting House, finished in 1805 and remodeled as a church in 1846, was destroyed by fire on May 31, 1945. The present Colonial Revival church, designed by Concord architects Howard A. Goodspeed and William F. Hollings, was not intended to be a replica of the earlier church, although the main block is reminiscent in form and plan of its predecessor. Construction began with the excavation of the basement on May 31, 1947. The building was erected mostly with volunteer labor under the direction of the pastor, Walter P. Bröckway. Although finished in 1950, the church was not dedicated until July 5, 1953.

The two and a half story, gable-roofed main block has a two stage tower astride its roof ridge above the south gable end facing the Common. One story, gable-roofed additions are found on the north (rear) and west facades. The main block is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards above a concrete block foundation. The wide box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the south gable. (The rear gable, by contrast, has close moulded eaves.) In the center of the three bay wide south gable end is the church's main entry, double three-panel doors with granite steps, framed by pilasters with bases and capitals supporting a heavy entablature. In each side bay is found an eight over eight sash window in the first story, and a twelve over eight sash window topped by a short louvred section in the second story. (Like the church's other windows, these windows have plain frames.) In the pedimented gable itself is a segmental fanlight. The base of the tower directly above the main facade is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The second (belfry) stage is smaller than the base and is surrounded by a wooden railing, whose cornerposts are topped by moulded caps and knobs, and whose balustrades are ornamented by decorative patterns of struts in the center of each side. Each face of the belfry is occupied by a large rectangular louver, framed by pilasters supporting the belfry's box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The tall, metal sheathed, pyramidal roof is crowned by a globe and a weathervane. The long east and west facades each have eight over twelve sash windows in the first story (three on the west, five on the east) and three large twenty over twenty sash windows in the second story. (Beneath the northernmost second story window in the east facade is a plywood panel and some applied beams, which mark the location of an exterior stairway, removed in the 1970's.) Projecting from the north gable end, above the rear addition, is a large plain exterior brick chimney.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 22

Item number

7

Page

22

Almost covering the north (rear) facade of the main block is a one-story, gable-roofed addition, which, like the main block, is clapboarded with a concrete block foundation, cornerboards and sillboards. It has lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close moulded verges. Its windows all have six over six sash, there being two windows on the east facade, one on the west facade, a double window and a single window on the north gable end. The north gable end also has a high rectangular louver and an eight panel rear door, both with plain frames. The west addition, again a one-story, gable-roofed structure, overlaps both the main block and the rear addition. Like the north addition, it is clapboarded with a concrete block foundation, cornerboards and sillboards. But here, the close moulded verges have returns of the lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. The west gable end features a six panel door, reached by a granite step and framed by a moulded surround topped by an entablature. The two bay wide north and south facades each have a western six over six sash window and a small eastern two over four sash window.

The grounds are grassed save for a gravel driveway around the church and to the cemetery behind it. (In the southwest corner of the lot is the concrete floor of a former garage.) A large tree grows near the eastern boundary and foundation shrubs are found around the building, particularly on the south facade. A picket fence marks the western boundary. And a row of granite posts is found on the northern boundary.

Although considered here as a non-contributing building because of its age, the Union Congregational Church is one of the most important buildings on the Common, an essential and pleasing element in the village scene.

#13 - Adams House (Eleanor Cordon) - Built in 1947 as the local post office and the home of postmaster Blanche Adams, this Colonial Revival style cape was later enlarged by the Knowles family, probably soon after their purchase of the house in 1955. The one and a half story cape has a small, one-story, gable-roofed extension on the east gable end, another small one-story, shed-roofed addition and a wooden deck above a basement addition on the rear (south) facade. The house's concrete block foundation is fully exposed on the east side and partially exposed on the south, because of the natural slope of the lot to the rear. The building is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window trim, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and moulded verges with returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the cape's long three bay wide north (Common) facade is a paneled door with builtin window, flanked by narrow fluted pilasters and two-thirds sidelights with wider outer fluted pilasters, all four pilasters supporting a shallow entablature. This main entry is served by a large concrete landing and steps, protected by wrought metal hand rails. East of the entry is found a large, three-sided bay window, projecting from the facade and trimmed by the same box cornice as the cape itself. The bay window has a concrete foundation, a clapboarded base with cornerboards, central fixed thirty-five pane window, flanking eight over twelve sash, and a low pitched hip roof. West of the entry is a double window, with the six over six sash found in the majority of the cape's windows. The west gable end has a paneled door with window and two six over six sash windows in the first story and another such window in the gable. (The west gable end is covered by a patio with concrete base, flagstone floor, and metal railings.) One window appears in both stories of the east gable end. (The east addition is one story high

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

23

Item number 7

Page 23

on the north, but two stories high on the east. The north and south facades each have a double window, again with six over six sash. The east gable end has a three bay basement level--a central paneled door with multipane window and flanking six-pane windows. On the main level is a triple window with the usual six over six sash.) The rear (south) facade, east of the south addition, has a paneled door with window, a single window and a double window. Stretching almost the full length of the south facade is a shed-roofed wall dormer, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, and the same verges and lateral cornice as the cape. The dormer contains seven short three over three sash windows.

The one-story, shed-roofed addition at the southwest corner has a single three over three sash window in its west facade, another three over three sash window and a four pane window in its east facade, and a triple window with six over six sash in its south facade. The rest of the south side of the house is almost all covered by a low basement addition topped by a wooden deck. The concrete block walls of the addition, partially exposed on the west and south, but fully exposed on the east, are trimmed by close moulded wooden eaves beneath the deck. The east facade has a large triple window with a central thirty-two pane fixed window, flanking four over four sash, and plain trim. The south facade has two four over four sash windows, and a tall exterior concrete block chimney. On the narrow west facade is a metal bulkhead door on a concrete foundation. Next to the bulkhead, wooden steps lead up to the deck, whose board floor is protected by a wooden railing with short square posts and plain rails.

West of the house is a one-story garage (#13A), built by the Knowles family. The garage has a concrete block foundation, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, close moulded verges with returns of the lateral box cornices, and an asymmetrical gable roof. The north (Common) facade features a large overhead garage door. The east facade has a six over six sash window, a paneled door with window, and a six-pane window. Another six-pane window appears on the west facade, as does a small short garbage bin with concrete block base, clapboarded sides with cornerboards, and a hinged top.

The grounds are largely grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. The natural slope of the lot encouraged terracing. A concrete curb that marks off the shallow front lawn becomes a full story high retaining wall east of the house. Perpendicular to it is another concrete retaining wall, continuing to the north the line of east basement wall of the east addition. Another shorter retaining wall continues to the south the line of the basement addition's east wall. A concrete block border encloses a shallow garden on the south and east facades of the garage. Next to the paved driveway to the garage stands a modern lamppost.

Although a non-contributing building because of its age, the Adams House was designed to complement the older village buildings. It does, in fact, succeed in matching them in form and style.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

24

Item number

8

Page

2

The buildings around the Common are all oriented to that fine open space. On the west, north and south sides, the buildings are set to face the Common directly. The two houses on the east side of the Common (#10 and #12) face North Shore Road, but they are set close to the western boundaries of their lots, so that they also help to frame the Common. This frame of buildings gives the Common that necessary feeling of enclosure that distinguishes a village common from a park. The formality of the rectangular Common surrounded by buildings was further emphasized by the placement of two major public buildings, the church (#5) and the Academy (#14) roughly in the centers of the Common's long sides, so that they face each other across the open space. (By contrast, the layout of the roads across the Common was quite informal. The present paths of the three major roads reflect the quickest routes to the village store in the northwest corner of the Common.)

Village commons are unevenly distributed in the State of New Hampshire, being concentrated in the south and the west. Hebron Common is only one of two true commons in the Lakes Region, the other being Barnstead Parade, a rectangular common surrounded by four streets and a less distinguished group of buildings. Hebron Common is undoubtedly the finest of the two. And it must be ranked among the best in the state. Hebron's common is a relatively large one. It is substantially larger than the nearest commons in the Baker River valley to the north, in Plymouth, Rumney and Wentworth, although not as large as some of the Connecticut River valley commons to the west, such as those in Lebanon, Hanover, and Haverhill. But more important than its absolute size is the appropriateness of its scale. If the Common was much smaller, the village would lose its feeling of spaciousness. If the Common was substantially larger, the open space would overpower the one and two-story buildings that frame it. The Common and its surrounding buildings seem to strike the right balance. And that, after all, is the basic characteristic of a good community plan.

Architecture

Hebron Village Historic District is not distinguished for high style architecture. Most of its buildings were built in the vernacular tradition or as provincial versions of the high styles. Although not noted for their inventiveness, the District's modest buildings are nevertheless pleasing structures.

Most of the houses date from before the Civil War. Four of these early houses are capes. They are relatively unchanged, although the Elliott House (#2) has been graced by a veranda. The Hazelton House (#15) is a simple but pleasingly proportioned early cape. The Noyes House (#10) is distinguished by a fine entry and a pedimented gable, as well as good lines. The Powers House is a charming three-quarter cape, again with an attractive, if simple, entry. The Elliot House (#2), although probably a little later in date than the other capes, shares their simplicity and good proportions. The only two-story house in the District is Meadow Wind (#11). The house has been enlarged



001 1 1 1984

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 25

Item number 8

Page 3

and its entry has been embellished by a Colonial Revival portico, but Meadow Wind still retains the simple ornament and attractive proportions that distinguish Hebron's early houses.

The Greek Revival style influenced only two of the buildings now standing in the District. The Parsonage (#12) is a good example of the sidehall plan house that became popular in the mid 19th century. The influence of the Greek Revival can be seen here in the heavy proportions of the entry, and, particularly, in the wide box cornice with its deep frieze and large dentils. More significant is the Academy (#14), the finest single building in the District. Still a relatively simple building, the Academy (c. 1840) is trimmed with cornerboards and sillboards, and a heavy pedimented box cornice. The central door of the symmetrical building is framed by pilasters and entablature. And the Academy is crowned by a distinguished two stage tower. The Hebron Academy ranks among the finest school buildings in the Lakes Region.

The 20th century saw several changes on Hebron Common, largely because of fires. Fire destroyed the two houses that stood on each side of Groton Road. The northern house has never been replaced. But, about 1910, Wallace Gurney built a house on the site of the southern house. The Gurney House (#3) has the unusual but dignified form, sometimes called the "tri-gable ell". The house is distinguished by its form and its surrounding veranda, but, fortunately, not by any elaborate ornament that would have conflicted with the simple architecture of its neighbors.

The early 20th century also saw the erection of two public buildings in the northeast corner of the Common. The Memorial Chapel (#8), built in 1909-10, is a small building lifted above the norm by its temple style portico facing the Common. In the Chapel, we can see the Classical style that had become the standard for public buildings translated into a modest and provincial structure, but still providing a sense of dignity, if not monumentality. Next to the Chapel, the Olive Branch Grange built its hall (#9) in 1914-15. A vernacular building distinguished only by its entry porch, the Grange Hall is still a pleasant building, and a not unsuitable companion to the more impressive Chapel.

A May 31, 1945, fire destroyed two of the most important buildings on the Common, the village store and the church. The store was replaced in 1947 with a vernacular structure (#4), whose form and sheathing recalls the earlier buildings in the village. 1947 also saw construction begun on a new house, and a church to replace the burned structure. The Adams House (#13), later enlarged and remodeled, is a modern Colonial Revival cape, which is stylistically related to the older village houses. The church, as well, was designed in the Colonial Revival style. Although not a reproduction of the earlier building, the new church did echo the form and plan



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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 26

Item number 8

Page 4

of the original church. And it does succeed in taking the place of that all important element in the village scene. These three later buildings, although listed here as non-contributing, are sympathetic replacements and additions to the village that enhance, rather than detract from, its essential architectural qualities.

The regard for the village's character shown in the design of its most recent buildings can also be seen in the care that has been taken of the older buildings. Most are in good condition and have received only a few minor and usually sympathetic alterations. The same interest shown by the property owners has been shown by the community at large. In 1971, a town ordinance was enacted to protect the historic character of the Common and the area within a quarter mile of the Common. In 1973, when the Town adopted a zoning ordinance, this area, which includes all of the proposed National Register Historic District, was designated a local Historic District and placed under the regulation of an Historic District Commission.

The architecture of the Hebron Village Historic District is with the exception of Hebron Academy, relatively modest in character. But the District's contributing buildings are fine examples of the rural New England architecture of their day, notable for the simple but good taste of their designs. The houses, the four capes, Meadow Wind, the Parsonage, and the Gurney House, are all pleasing residences. The three public buildings are attractive and dignified. Hebron Academy is the District's outstanding building, while the Memorial Chapel and the Grange Hall are good examples of early 20th century provincial architecture. The similarity of style, the consistent use of the same traditional forms, wooden frame construction and clapboarding, guarantee that the buildings are architecturally cohesive as a group.

In the final analysis, the sum is greater than the parts. It is the combination of the village's fine plan centered on a spacious common and its pleasant buildings that makes Hebron Village one of the most attractive villages in central New Hampshire.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 27

Item number 9

Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

General:

Grafton County Registry of Deeds (manuscripts, Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Haverhill, N.H.).

Hebron Bicentennial Committee - HISTORY OF HEBRON, N.H. (Hebron, N.H., 1976).

Hebron Public Library photo collection (Hebron Public Library, Hebron, N.H.)

"Hebron Town Reports" (manuscript, Hebron Town Offices, Hebron, N.H. and microfilm, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H.).

Interview - Isabel Blodgett, August 28, 1984.

Interview - Beverly Smith, September 12, 1984.

Maps:

H.F. Walling "Topographical Map of Grafton County, New Hampshire" (New York, 1860).

D.H. Hurd & Co. - TOWN AND CITY ATLAS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (Boston, 1892).

Individual Properties:

#2 - Correspondence - Louise Goulding.

#3 - Interview - Audrey Lindgren, August 17, 1984.

Bristol Enterprise - October 20, 1908, August 10, October 14, 1909, July 7, 1910.

Plymouth Record - June 4, 1910.

#4 - Interview - Thomas Jaques, August 21, 1984.

#5 - Interview - Rev. and Mrs. John Fischer, March, 1984.

Correspondence, Rev. John Fischer.

007 1 7 1984

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 28

Item number 9

Page 2

#7 - Interview - Margaret Mudge, August 9, 1984.

Correspondence - Margaret Mudge

Deborah Blossom - "Home of the Month", New Hampshire Profiles, Sept. 1960,  
vol. IX, No. 9, pp. 34-9.

#8 - "Hebron Memorial Chapel" - (manuscript, Hebron Public Library, Hebron, N.H.).

Bristol Enterprise - September 30, October 14, 1909; March 31, August 25,  
September 8, October 6 & 13, 1910.

#9 - Interview - Jane Ramsay, January 18, 1984.

Bristol Enterprise - June 4 & 11, July 16, December 17, 1914; February 4  
& 11, March 4, May 20, June 3, 1915.

#10 - Interview - Donald Stevens, August 17, 1984.

#11 - Interview - Donald Stevens, August 17, 1984.

#12 - Interview - Rev. and Mrs. John Fischer, August 9, 1984.

#13 - Interview - Eleanor Cordon, August 18, 1984.

Bristol Enterprise - June 26, 1947.

#14 - Interview - Verna Matthews, March 7, 1984.

ANNUAL REPORTS, TOWN OF HEBRON, for years ending December 31, 1950,  
December 31, 1951, December 31, 1952 (Hebron, N.H.).

#15 - Interview - Marion Settele, September 4, 1984.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

10. BOUNDARY

- The boundary of the Hebron Village Historic District is as follows: beginning at the intersection of the Common's western boundary with the north curb of Groton Road, then north and east along the Common's western and northern boundaries to the property of Thomas and Lillian Jaques, then north on the west boundaries of the Jaqueses and Hebron Village Cemetery, then along the north and east boundaries of the Cemetery to a point about 85 feet north of the Cemetery's southeast corner, then south and southeast along the top of the steep bank between the plateau on which Meadow Wind (#11) stands and the river-side fields below, detouring around the foundation of Meadow Wind's north shed (#11B), to North Shore Road, then across North Shore Road to the southeast corner of the intersection of North Shore Road and Cross Road, then across Cross Road to the southwest corner of the same intersection, then south on the west curb of Cross Road to the southern boundary of the Union Congregational Church Parsonage, then west on the southerly boundaries of the Parsonage, Eleanor Cordon, and the Newfound Area School District to the property of Marion Settele, then southerly on the northeast and southeast boundaries of Settele to West Shore Road, then north along the east curb of West Shore Road to a point directly opposite the southern end of that section of the Common between West Shore Road and Hobart Hill Road, then directly across West Shore Road to the said southern end of that section, then northwest along the Common's boundary and continuing on the same line across Hobart Hill Road, then westerly on the north curb of Hobart Hill Road to the southwest boundary of the property of Louise and Amelia Goulding, then northerly on the southwest boundaries of the Gouldings and Audrey Lindgren, then easterly along the northwest and north boundaries of Lindgren to the edge of the Common, then north across Groton Road to the point of beginning. The boundary of the District was drawn to include the historic core of Hebron village--the Common, the buildings facing the Common, and houses of architectural merit on North Shore Road and West Shore Road. The District boundary follows the property boundaries of the individual properties, save for Meadow Wind (#11) where an obvious natural visual boundary, the top of a steep bank that separates the plateau on which the house and the village stand from the fields below, was used, thereby eliminating many acres of fields and woods that are of no architectural merit and visually separate from the village itself. The District is bounded by fields, woods, modern and modernized buildings. (All of the properties in the District are found on Hebron Property Map 17. The individual parcel numbers are as follows: #1-21, #2-59, #3-58, #4-28, #5-27, #6-24, #7-25, #8-26, #9-26, #10-22, #11-23, #12-17, #13-19, #14-20, #15-18.)

Boundaries are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

This is to certify that the photographs taken in support of the Hebron Village Historic District nomination have not changed.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 30

Item number 10

Page 3

