

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

For NPS use only

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

received AUG 9 1983

date entered

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

**1. Name**

historic CENTRE HARBOR VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common CENTRE HARBOR VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

**2. Location**

street & number Main & Plymouth Streets n/a not for publication

city, town Centre Harbor n/a vicinity of

state N.H. code 33 county Belknap code 001

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple (See Continuation Sheet #1)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Belknap County Courthouse/Registry of Deeds

street & number 64 Court Street

city, town Laconia state New Hampshire 03246

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Centre Harbor Hist. Resources Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Centre Harbor Historical Society

city, town Centre Harbor state New Hampshire

## 7. Description

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

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

The Centre Harbor Village Historic District is, as the name implies, the historic core of the village of Centre Harbor, located at the head of Lake Winnepesaukee's Centre Harbor Bay. The District is laid out along three streets which meet in a wide intersection, marked by a public fountain. Old Meredith Road, which leads southwest from the intersection, formerly connected the villages of Centre Harbor and Meredith. Plymouth Street, to the northwest, is still an important highway (N.H. Route 25B) leading to Holderness and Plymouth, as is Main Street to the northeast (also part of Route 25B) which leads to Route 25, and thence to Moultonboro and the towns east of Centre Harbor. The northeastern edge of the District is Bean Road, a road historically important to the development of the District, as it links the village with Center Sandwich to the north.

Besides the early 20th century fountain, the Historic District includes nine buildings. Two buildings face Main Street, while the other seven face Plymouth Street, six on the north side of the street and the Nichols Memorial Library on the south. The library is the only 20th century building and the only masonry building in the District. All of the other buildings are 19th century wooden residential and commercial structures. (One of these, however, Kahle House, was substantially enlarged and completely remodeled in the early 20th century.) The buildings on the north side of Plymouth Street stand close to the sidewalk; and five of the six are set closely together, separated only by driveways and alleys. The other buildings in the District have more spacious lots and are set back from the road. Currently, four of the buildings (#1, #2, #4, #5) are vacant; three (#6, #7, #8) are single family homes; one (#3) is used for both offices and apartments, and one (#10) serves as the local public library.

#1 Raines House (Centre Harbor Village Associates, Inc.) - Raines House, erected in the mid 19th century, has served over the years as a guesthouse, a girls' school, a family home, and a college dormitory. The building consists of a two and a half story main block (five bays wide by four bays deep) with, to its rear, a lower and narrower two story wing (eight bays long). The main block is clapboarded, with wide corner pilasters above its cut granite block foundation. The wide box cornice has a deep frieze and returns on the gables. The six over six sash windows have moulded trim, and (save for those on the first story of the street facade) heavy plain entablatures. The gable end, facing the street, is distinguished by a full length, one story wooden porch surrounded by a simple railing and reached by steps on the south end. The porch's almost flat roof and its entablature with dentiled cornice are supported by four chamfered square posts with capitols and bases. Projecting onto the porch from the central bay is a shallow clapboarded vestibule with chamfered cornerboards and double-leaf paneled doors ornamented by arched windows. On each side of the vestibule are two windows (without entablatures). The street facade has five windows on the second story and two in the gables, while the sides have four windows on each story. The slopes of the gable roof are both broken by a tall brick chimney and two clapboarded hip roofed dormers. The wing, like the main block, is clapboarded with corner pilasters. But the pilasters are narrower, as is the frieze of the wing's lateral box cornice. (The gable eaves are ornamented by a shallow moulded cornice with returns, but no frieze.) The sash windows also have simpler trim, the nine over six windows of the first story boasting only moulded lintels, while the three over three windows of the kneewall second story have plain trim. On each long side of the wing is a paneled door with a four pane window, flanked by wide pilasters supporting a heavy although simple entablature. The southwesterly door is sheltered by a modern gable hood supported by plain braces. Also on the southwesterly side is another entry, a paneled door with a moulded lintel. On the northeasterly slope of the wing's gable roof are found four clapboarded gable roofed dormers. Save for these dormers and the hood on the wing's southwesterly door, the building's exterior has probably not changed since the 19th century.

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## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** c. 1800 - c. 1922      **Builder/Architect** (see individual descriptions)

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Centre Harbor Village Historic District is significant for its concentration of architecturally interesting buildings of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The establishment of the village of Centre Harbor was not planned, but was virtually dictated by the geography of the Lakes Region. Lake Winnepesaukee and Big Squam Lake, New Hampshire's two largest lakes, almost divide the region in two. Because of the mountainous terrain north and south of the lakes, the most practical route for east-west travel within the region is through the two mile wide gap between the two lakes. Route selection is further limited by a small mountain, Red Hill, and another water body, Lake Kanasatka, just east of the gap, which force any road to the south side of the gap, skirting the head of Centre Harbor Bay. As a result, there developed in the late 18th century at the head of the Bay, an intersection of four important roads--a road west, skirting the south shore of Squam Lake, to the pemigewasset Valley towns of Holderness and Plymouth (Plymouth Street), a road southwest to Meredith and the towns of the Winnepesaukee and Merrimack River valleys (Old Meredith Road), a road northeast to Moultonboro and the towns east of the lakes (Main Street and Route 25), and a road north between Squam Lake and Red Hill to the village of Center Sandwich (Bean Road). Around this important crossroads, there grew up a small hamlet, which, by 1837, contained some twenty houses, three taverns, three stores, two blacksmith shops, a cidermill, a schoolhouse and a Congregational Church.

Another factor in the growth of the village was Lake Winnepesaukee as sailboats, horseboats, and, later, steamboats were important means of transportation in the Lakes Region in the 18th and 19th centuries. Centre Harbor, with its broad bay, was a major lake port. After two railroad lines were built to the Lake, reaching Lakeport in 1848 and Alton Bay in 1849, regular steamboat service was established on the Lake. Until railroads were built directly to the White Mountains, the major route for tourists was to the Lake by railroad, then by steamboat to Centre Harbor, where the travelers boarded stages for Conway and the mountains. Lake Winnepesaukee itself became an important destination for vacationers. And Centre Harbor village entered a period of prosperity based largely on the tourist trade. Major hotels were built in the village--the old Senter House which stood on the site of the Library (#10), the Colonial Hotel and the Moulton House, both of which stood just outside the District on the other sides of Old Meredith Road and Plymouth Street. Summer homes, many the large estates of the wealthy, were built on the lakeshore and hill-sides near the village.

Most of the buildings in the Historic District date, in their present forms, from this prosperous period between the establishment of the steamboat lines and World War I. Only one building, the Locust Cottage (#6) is a reminder of the earlier hamlet, as it remains, despite a later porch, an attractive early 19th century vernacular house. While the period of construction is not known for Raines House (#1), its style is that of the late Greek Revival with some Victorian details in the entry and porch. So, this pleasing building may well date from the 1850's. The other houses are all representative of the Victorian period. The Dr. Morrill House (#7) is a rather modest Victorian vernacular building, and the other two are well-preserved buildings of obvious architectural merit. The Coe House (#2),

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# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 15

Quadrangle name Winnipesaukee, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

### UTM References

A	1,9	30,174,5	4,841,350	B	1,9	30,153,0	4,841,225
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,9	30,149,0	4,841,210	D	1,9	30,136,0	4,841,350
E	1,9	30,140,0	4,841,425	F	1,9	30,150,0	4,841,450
G	1,9	30,165,0	4,841,450	H			

### Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

### 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

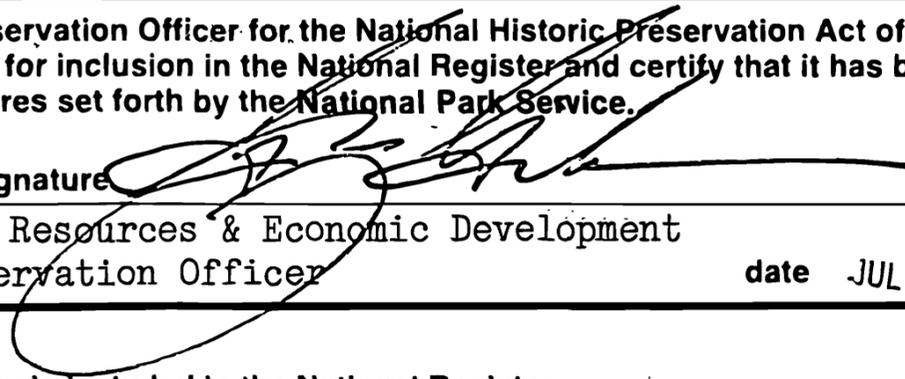
name/title	David L. Ruell		
organization	Lakes Region Planning Commission	date	February 27, 1983
street & number	Main Street	telephone	279-8171
city or town	Meredith	state	New Hampshire 03253

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

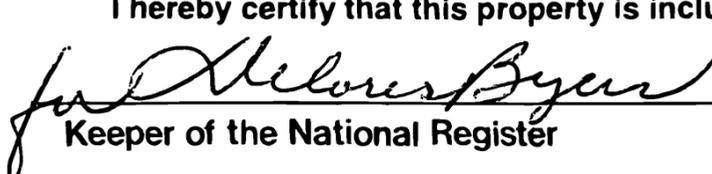
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

Commissioner, Dept. of Resources & Economic Development

title NH State Historic Preservation Officer date JUL 29 1983 JUL 3 1983

### For NPS use only

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



Keeper of the National Register date 9/8/83

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet #1 - OWNER OF PROPERTY

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- #1, #2 - Centre Harbor Village Associates, Inc., Box #189, One Mill Plaza, Laconia, NH 03246  
#3 - James & Helen Ferrante, RFD, Centre Harbor, NH 03226  
#4, #5 - Centre Harbor Village Associates, Inc., Box #189, One Mill Plaza, Laconia, NH 03246  
#6 - Douglass and Aleta Anderson, Plymouth Street, Centre Harbor, NH 03226  
#7 - Richard & Priscilla Lavalley, Centre Harbor, NH 03226  
#8 - Donald & Mary Ann Keay, Boyce Farm Road, Lincoln, MA 01773  
#9, #10 - Town of Centre Harbor, P.O. Box #140, Centre Harbor, NH 03226

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Continuation sheet #2 - DESCRIPTION

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To the rear of Raines House is a simple barn (#1A), rectangular in plan with a gable roof. Two facades are clapboarded while the other two are shingled. They are broken by a few small windows, louvers in the gables, a large sliding door, and two plain doors of vertical boarding. The grounds around the Raines House are still grassed, but to its north and east are large gravel parking lots. Along Bean Road and the property lines to the northwest and southwest are rows of trees. The boundary between Raines House and Coe House (#2) is also marked by a stone wall.

#2 Coe House (Centre Harbor Village Associates, Inc.) - This house was originally built for John Coe in 1820, but it was enlarged and extensively remodeled in a more fashionable early Victorian style by the Coes in 1850. Some exterior changes (added dormers, etc.) were made to the wings, but not the main house, during the 1960's, when the building was part of the Belknap College campus. Coe House has the most complex plan of any building in the District. The two and a half story L-shaped house has a one-story projection in the angle of the ell. To the southwest of the ell is a one and a half story wing, which is in turn connected to the two and a half story barn by a two-story wing. The barn itself has two wings. And four porches add to the complexity of the building. The house and its wings are all clapboarded with gable roofs, but ornament, dormers, porches, etc., do vary the appearance of the different sections.

As noted, the house itself consists of a two and a half story main block with an ell of the same height and ornamentation to the rear. In the angle to the northwest of the main block and to the northeast of the ell is a shallow one story hip roofed projection (with an inset porch) which also received the same ornament as the main house. The walls, which sit on granite block foundations, have sillboards and corner pilasters (paneled on the more visible front corners, but plain in the rear.) All but one of the sash windows have moulded trim, while some have louvred shutters and entablatures as well. The wide box cornice has mouldings, a frieze, sawn brackets and returns on the gables. (The one story projection has a simpler box cornice without brackets.) The street facade is five bays wide with a three bay wide one story porch in the center. The porch's moulded box cornice is supported by four square posts, each with chamfered corners, moulded bases and capitols, and four elaborate sawn brackets with knoblike ornament. The central paneled door is flanked by full sidelights, all surrounded by a shouldered architrave; its lintel is embellished by four small wreaths and a medallion of a woman's head framed by flowers. On each side of the entry are two full length six over nine windows with moulded trim, shutters and entablatures. The second story has a central glass door with wooden frame opening onto the porch roof, flanked on each side by two six over six sash windows, all with moulded trim and louvred shutters. In the center of the roof above the street facade and between the two tall brick chimneys is a hexagonal lantern. The lantern has sides of flush boarding, four over four sash windows in each side, and a bracketed box cornice. The six over six sash windows of the southwesterly facade all have moulded trim and shutters. The first story windows and the main block's second story windows have entablatures as well. Also on the southwesterly facade is a side entry--a paneled door with transom window, and flanking pilasters, sheltered by a small porch with two posts and a box cornice like those of the front veranda. The northeasterly end of the main block and the projection have two full length windows with moulded trim and entablatures on the first story, and a single six over six sash window with moulded trim on each story above. The rear facades of the house are simpler, their nine over six and six over six windows having moulded trim but no entablatures. The most interesting feature of these rear facades is the inset porch in the

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one story projection, with its two pairs of posts with latticework panels. A pair of glass doors with wooden frames and a paneled door open onto the inset porch.

Perpendicular to the ell on the southwest is a one and a half story wing. Its street facade received the most decoration--a box cornice with mouldings, six over six sash windows with shutters and moulded trim, double paneled doors with a hood mould, and two rectangular panels with hood moulds above the windows. (A large multi-pane window seems to be a modern addition.) The two other facades have simpler box cornices and plain trim around their sash windows and the single door found on each facade. The three gable dormers on the front slope of the roof and the wide shed dormer on the rear slope are recent additions.

To the northwest of this wing and connecting it to the barn is another short wing, with plain trim and a plain box cornice. The second story with its low pitched gable was added during the Belknap College years. On the southwest side of this connecting wing is an open one-story porch with a dirt floor and a shed roof supported by square wooden posts. The large attached barn has plain trim, close eaves and verges, louvers in the gables and a few sash windows. Besides four single doors, there is a main entry in the center of the barn's southwest facade--large double doors, reached by a wooden ramp. The main entry is flanked by the barn's two wings. The smaller one-story wing on the east (added by the College) is sheltered by the same roof as the open porch of the connecting wing. The larger one and a half story wing to the west, which also has a shed roof, is partially open on the first floor. The trim of these two wings is as plain as that of the barn. The recent changes to the wings have not seriously compromised the integrity of Coe House or its status as the best 19th century building in the District.

An attractive wooden fence with turned balusters and square posts with caps separates the front lawn of Coe House from the street. Ornamental trees and shrubs surround the house. To the northeast of the house is a modern asphalt basketball court, and in the rear of the lot is a large open field bordered by trees.

#3 Morse & Stanley Block (James and Helen Ferrante) - By 1837, a one-story store with living quarters stood on the corner of Plymouth and Main Streets. This building was enlarged and remodeled by local builder James P. Leighton (c. 1856) for Rufus Fellows, who retired in 1886, leaving his business to his son-in-laws, Frank H. Morse and Frank B. Stanley. It appears today as a late 19th century building with some 20th century modifications, notably the large store windows on the first floor. The gable roofed two and a half story block is T-shaped in plan--a seven bay wide by two bay deep main block facing Plymouth Street with a four bay deep wing to the rear. The northeasterly angle of the T is filled by a one-story shed roofed wing. A taller wing perpendicular to the rear wing and parallel to the main block is found to the northwest. The narrow space between this northwest wing and the main block is partially filled by a shallow one-story wing. All sections of the building are clapboarded and have cornerboards. The main block and its corresponding rear wing share the same ornament, such as the box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and, save in the rear gable, sawn brackets. The cornice has returns in the gables, including the cross gable above the central three bays of the main block's Plymouth Street facade. The sash windows all have lintels with mouldings. Most are two over two sash windows, although the windows in the gables and on the second floor of the rear wing all have six over six sash. The Plymouth Street facade is enlivened by a central three-bay wide wooden porch. Paneled

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wooden posts with bases and capitols support a box cornice with mouldings and sawn brackets. The porch's hip roof is interrupted by a small gable, ornamented by a sunburst in the pediment, over the central bay. A glass door with wooden frame and moulded lintel opens onto the porch between two rectangular wooden framed bay windows. Attached to the west end of the main porch is a smaller shed roofed porch sheltering a side door, also with a moulded lintel. The major alterations to the main block are in the fenestration. The original sash windows of the first story of the Plymouth Street facade have been replaced by pairs of larger wooden framed plate glass display windows to the east and west of the porches. The Main Street facade once had a central doorway with a single sash window on each side. The entry--a glass door with wooden frame, reached by concrete and stone steps--is now located in the bay nearest the street corner; the rest of the first story is occupied by another pair of plate glass display windows. On the second story, one window in the Plymouth Street facade has been boarded in, and one sash window on the Main Street facade has been replaced by a three-part window. The one-story wing to the northeast also has on its Main Street facade, a pair of wooden-framed plate glass windows as well as two doors and two sash windows. A porch sheltered by the same shed roof as the wing runs the full length of the wing's northeast facade. The northwest wing has an assymmetrical gable roof, as it is one-story high to the northeast and two stories high to the southwest. Its fenestration is a mixture of older and modern sash windows, all with plain trim. The short flat-roofed one-story section that partially fills the gap between the northwest wing and main block has only one window, of six over six sash. Despite the changes that have been made to the building, particularly to its windows, the Morse & Stanley Block still retains its basic late 19th century character.

#4 Kahle House (Centre Harbor Village Associates, Inc.) - By 1837, there was a one-story store on this site. It is still unclear whether the local builder James P. Leighton replaced the store building with a new building in the 1880's or simply enlarged the earlier structure by adding another story, a public hall which gave the building the name of Independence Hall. In any event, the building received its present appearance after 1922, when Albert Bennett, owner of the Garnet Inn (#5) next door, purchased Independence Hall. The building was then enlarged from a two-story gable-roofed store and public hall to a four-story flat-roofed hotel connected to the original Inn by a common wooden veranda on the Plymouth Street frontage. Originally, the porch directly in front of Kahle House was two stories high with an open deck at the third floor level. But, the upper levels have been removed, leaving a flat-roofed, one-story porch with a slat base and four paneled pillars supporting a box cornice. The porch's wooden floor and plain wooden railing are only found in front of the building. But the porch roof, supported by more paneled pillars, is continued to the northwest over the driveway between the two buildings to the porch of Dane House (#5). The building itself is rectangular in plan, clapboarded with corner boards topped by capitols. The projecting box cornice has a deep frieze and a course of dentils. Above the cornice, on the public front and sides of the building, is a low wooden parapet topped by a moulded cornice. The parapet is stepped up at the corners of the building and in the center of each side. Moulded panels appear in these higher sections, save in the raised section in the center of the street facade, which, however, did receive two steps. The windows are virtually all two over two sash windows with moulded lintels. The exceptions are the two triple windows on the first floor of the street facade which have fixed plate glass windows. In the central bay between them is a door with a multipane window and a moulded lintel. A similar door, opening onto the porch roof, is found on the second story. Otherwise, the five bays of the upper stories are filled with sash windows. The long sides

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of the building are marked by a projecting cornice above the first story level. The first story has, on the northwest side, six windows, and, on the southeast side, four windows and a paneled door. The upper stories have eight windows on each long side. The rear facade, like the street facade, is five bays wide. A paneled door with a window is the only rear entry, although there is a bulkhead door in a small concrete block flat roofed extension of the basement to the rear. Save for the upper levels of the porch, Kahle House appears today as it has since its remodeling in the 1920's.

#5 Dane House (Centre Harbor Village Associates, Inc.) - Dane House was probably erected in the early 19th century, as it is known to have been standing in 1832. Originally a family house, it was used in the 19th century as a summer hotel, known as the Garnet Inn. About 1922, the Inn was enlarged. The building received a new dining room wing on the southeast and was connected by a new porch to its remodeled neighbor (#4), which became the Garnet Inn Annex. Presently, Dane House includes the following, a two and a half story gable roofed main block; a two-story main wing to the rear of the main block with a lower pitched gable roof, a small shed roofed addition with a porch on the west, and a one-story shed roofed addition on its roof, a two and a half story gable roofed rear wing to the rear of the main wing; a narrow one-story shed roofed dining room wing on the southeast side of the main block and the main wing; and finally, a one-story wooden porch on the street front of the main block and the dining room wing. All of these sections are clapboarded with corner-boards and sash windows. The main block, whose gable end faces the street, has a plain box cornice with a frieze and returns on the gable. Most of its windows have moulded lintels and virtually all have six over six sash. The exceptions are the five six over one sash windows on the first story of the street facade. In the center bay are found double multipane glass doors with wooden frames. A single multipane glass door with wooden frame is found on the second story, opening onto the porch roof. It is flanked on each side by two windows and three more windows appear in the gable. Four gable roofed dormers with six over six sash windows are found on each slope of the roof. The main wing has a plain cornice with a sloping soffit and a frieze. Its six over six and two over two sash windows all have plain trim. Projecting to the northwest of the main wing is a shallow one-story shed roofed addition with an entry porch facing the street. The porch, which has a plain wooden railing and turned posts with brackets, shelters a paneled door with a window. Above the wing and attached to the main block is a small shed roofed addition with a single window. The eaves of the rear wing have exposed rafters with a fascia board. Plain trim is found around the rear wing's six over six sash windows, as well as the two plain basement doors and the paneled door with multipane window on the main level. The one-story dining room wing has a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. Its three facades are clapboarded below with an almost continuous range of six over six and six over one sash windows above, broken only by a single door with multipane window, which opens onto the porch. The street-front porch has the same features as that of Kahle House--a slat base, paneled pillars, a box cornice and simple wooden railings. Originally, the porch also had similar wooden railings with paneled square posts topped by caps on its roof. But this railing has been removed save for one section that still survives on the porch roof between the two buildings. But for this minor change, the Dane House, like the Kahle House, appears today as it did in the 1920's.

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#6 Locust Cottage (Douglas and Aleta Anderson) - Built about 1800 for David Drake, this house later served as a summer tourist home, called The Locust Cottage. The two-story gable roofed house has a one-story porch on the street facade, a one and a half to a two and a half story gable-roofed ell, and, on its rear, a shallow one-story shed roofed addition. All three sections are clapboarded with cornerboards. The house itself has a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns on the gables. Its windows have two over two sash, louvred shutters, and, save for the second story windows on the street front, moulded lintels. In the center of the five-bay street facade is a paneled door with windows and plain trim. The veranda which stretches the full length of the facade has a low lattice-work base, a simple wooden railing with square capped posts flanking the central entry, and four tapering square posts with "capitals" supporting the hip roof with its exposed rafters. The southeasterly and northwesterly side facades have single windows in each story, as well as a door on the southeasterly facade. To the rear and towards the east is the shallow shed roofed addition, which is only one bay wide and two bays deep. With plain cornerboards, close eaves and verges, it is somewhat simpler than the main house, but the single window on the southeasterly facade does have a moulded lintel and louvred shutters like the main block's windows. However, the two windows on the rear facade have plain trim, and one is a modern single pane window. To the west of the addition is the ell which is one and a half stories high towards the front, but, because of the fall of the land, two and a half stories high in the rear. Its trim is simple, close eaves, close verges and plain trim around all openings, save for a single window on the northwesterly side and the door on the main level of the southeasterly facade, which have moulded lintels. The door also has a shed roofed hood. Three more plain doors are found in the lower level to the rear. On each slope of the ell's roof are two shed roofed dormers. The only major changes that have been made to the ell are the new vertical board siding on the northeasterly gable wall, and the modern open wooden deck with plain railing added to the east of the ell. There are not visible to the public. So, but for the front door, the two over two sash windows and the veranda (all probably late 19th century additions), the building appears today as it did when built--an attractive early 19th century vernacular house.

Also on the property is a small one-story gable roofed garage (#6A), with board and batten siding and a pair of hinged vertical boarding doors facing the driveway. Trees and shrubs surround the house and its backyard.

#7 Dr. Morrill House (Richard and Priscilla Lavallee) - Probably built around 1860, this house was for many years the home of local physician Dr. Leonard B. Morrill. The one and a half story gable-roofed main block has plain box cornices on the sides and rear, but the gable end facing the street is adorned with a scalloped bargeboard. The street facade has a paneled door with two tall windows in the center, flanked by two sash windows on each side. In the gable above are two more windows, which, like the first story windows below and on the side facades, have moulded trim. But the gable windows have two over two sash, while the first story windows all have six over six sash. The main feature of the street facade is the three bay wide Victorian porch which has turned posts with brackets, plain wooden railings, a decorative valance, box cornice and metal covered hip roof. To the rear is a one and a half story gable roofed ell, which also has a plain box cornice, and six over six sash windows with moulded trim. On the northeasterly gable end of the ell is a single multipane glass door with wooden frame. Stretching the full length of the southeasterly side of the ell, is a one-story shed roofed porch, enclosed by multipane windows and also featuring a single multipane glass door with wooden frame. Originally, the house

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was clapboarded with cornerboards, but it is now sheathed in an asbestos siding that partially obscures the qualities of the building.

To the rear of the house is a one-story garage (#7A) with a low pyramidal roof. Clapboarded with cornerboards, the garage has a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, two stalls with vertical boarding doors on the driveway facade, and two six over six sash windows with plain trim on each of the other three facades. Shrubs and a single tree are found along the street front of the house, while trees line the side and rear property lines.

#8 Page House (Donald and Mary Ann Keay) - This wooden house is believed to have been built by Dr. John C. Page, who owned this property from 1852 until his death in 1879. The two and a half story main block and one and a half story ell are both clapboarded with paneled corner pilasters. They also share the same wide box cornice with mouldings, deep moulded frieze, and returns on the gables. Doors and windows all have the same shaped and incised lintel. The street facade of the main block is three bays wide with a central entry--double leaf paneled doors with arched windows, sheltered by a wide entry porch. The heavy entablature with moulding and the low hip roof of the porch are supported by square chamfered pillars, clustered in groups of three at the outside corners and echoed by pilasters on the wall. The windows flanking the entry and occupying the three bays of the upper story are all double one over one sash windows sharing the same shaped, incised lintels and folding louvred shutters. Two over two sash windows, with louvred shutters and similar lintels, occupy the four bays of the gable facades (northwest and southeast), as well as the exposed rear facade and the facades of the ell. The ell, gable roofed like the main block, has a single gabled dormer on the southeast, as well as two flanking hip roofed porches. The southeasterly porch, a veranda which overlaps the main block as well as the ell, has a base of latticework panels, plain wooden railings, and the same pillars and entablature as the main entry porch. The porch on the northwesterly side is smaller and plainer, with a latticework base, wooden rail, a single tapered and chamfered square post, and exposed rafters with a fascia board. The ell's doors onto the porches correspond--a paneled door with two arched windows and a shaped lintel on the southeasterly porch, a simpler paneled door with plain trim on the northwesterly porch. Attached to the rear of the ell (although placed to the west, not directly behind the ell) is a two and a half story gable roofed rear wing. Clapboarded with plain cornerboards, the rear wing has a plain box cornice with returns on the gables, and plain trim around its windows which are mostly nine over six sash windows. Plain trim also surrounds its two doors, the plain door in its northwesterly facade, and the paneled door on the "northwesterly" porch which it shares with the ell. Page House is a fine mid Victorian house which has apparently seen few, if any, external changes.

Within the small U-shaped space formed by the main block, ell and rear wing of the house, is a small wellhouse (#8A), clapboarded with cornerboards, a gable roof and a single door. Behind the house is a large hip roofed garage (#8B), clapboarded with cornerboards, and exposed rafters in its eaves. On the driveway facade are two pairs of swinging garage doors, and two single doors, one with a transom window. Three sash windows are found on the rear wall, but the side walls are blank.

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The spacious grounds of the Page House are protected by a picket fence along the street, punctuated by square paneled and capped posts, two pedestrian gates and a driveway opening. The wide lawns are surrounded by trees and shrubs. And, at the end of the south-easterly lawn, is found a modern tennis court.

#9 Kona Drinking Fountain (Town of Centre Harbor) - The Kona Drinking Fountain was erected in the summer of 1907 and formally presented to the Town of Centre Harbor by Herbert Dumaresq, on September 30 of that year. Dumaresq, a wealthy Boston businessman, owned Kona Farm, a summer estate on nearby Moultonboro Neck. The circular bowl on its round pedestal was cut from a block of Concord, N.H. granite. A dedicatory inscription, interrupted by small carved dolphins, encircles the bowl, just below its moulded lip. In the center of the bowl, is a bronze statue by sculptor Samuel Russell Gerry Crook, of an Indian boy sitting on a boulder inscribed "KONA" and struggling with a goose. In seasonable weather, a jet of water spouts from the goose's outstretched beak to fill the bowl. The fountain is one of the most charming pieces of public sculpture in the state.

#10 Nichols Memorial Library (Town of Centre Harbor) - The Nichols Memorial Library was given to the Town of Centre Harbor by James E. Nichols, a prominent New York merchant and former resident of Centre Harbor village, in memory of his parents. The cornerstone was laid on September 29, 1909. The library was built by T.J. Guay Construction Co. of Laconia, N.H., to the Classical design of Boston architect Charles Brigham. The building was formally dedicated and opened to the public on June 18, 1910. The one-story library has a rectangular hip roofed main block with two projections centered on its shorter axis, a shallow pedimented entry facing Plymouth Street, covered by a subsidiary gable roof, and a semicircular projection to the rear, covered by another subsidiary roof with a half conical termination. The high cut granite block foundation is topped by a moulded limestone sill course and broken only by short segmental arched and rectangular basement windows. The walls are faced with thin, sand colored bricks, laid in a running bond on the main block, but in Flemish bond on the rear semicircular projection. At the corners of the main block and flanking the rear projection, are found limestone quoins, which rise a little above the eaves. The main block's stone cornice features mouldings and blocks. The roofs are covered with slate, and their copper ridge flashings are ornamented by heavy mouldings. Wide chimnies of the same sand colored brick break the northwesterly and southeasterly slopes of the hip roof. The main feature of the Plymouth Street facade is the pedimented entry. Granite steps lead up to double-leaf paneled doors with a stone architrave surround, a bracketed entablature, and an ornate transom window. Flanking the doors are two narrow windows with stone sills and flat brick heads. The doors and windows are set in a shallow recess between banded stone piers which support a full Classical stone entablature and pediment with a brick tympanum. (The library's name is spelled out in bronze letters on the entablature.) Between the piers and flanking the steps are two stone Tuscan columns, with corresponding pilasters on the side of the piers. On the faces of the piers are found elaborate electric lamps with torch-shaped supports and glass globes. On each side of the projecting entry are three-part windows with one over one sash and wider central window. The windows are framed in stone--sloping sills, Corinthian pilasters at the sides, engaged Corinthian colonettes between the windows, and a full entablature with projections over the pilasters and colonettes. The side facades (southeast and northwest) each have a similar three-part window towards the front of the building, with one or two smaller and plainer windows with stone sills and flat brick heads towards the rear. The semicircular projection in the center of the rear facade has seven narrow windows, all with stone sills

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and flat brick heads. The stone cornice of the main block is continued around the projection, but here it is topped by another band of stone and a moulded metal cornice. The three windows of the rear facade all have stone sills and flat brick heads as does the rear entry, a paneled door with a built-in window and a large transom window, just east of the projection. The rear door's granite steps span the stairway down to the basement door. The Nichols Memorial Library is a fine building in the Classical style of the early 20th century. And, architecturally, it is easily the most important building in the District.

The Library sits on a flat broad lawn, marked off from the sidewalk by a granite curb. On the lawn are a few ornamental trees and shrubs, the library sign, and the town's war memorial--a large boulder with two elaborate bronze plaques honoring Centre Harbor's soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the two World Wars.

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notable for its proportions and ornament, is one of the best surviving early Victorian houses in the region. The Page House (#8), although less important, is nevertheless a fine mid Victorian house that is an ornament to the village. The one Victorian commercial building surviving in the District is the Morse & Stanley Block (#3) which, despite some alterations, notably on the first floor, is still a good example of its type.

The 20th century has seen a few changes in the District. In 1907, a wealthy summer resident gave the Kona Drinking Fountain (#9) to adorn the village's major intersection. The fountain is unique in the Lakes Region as the only public fountain boasting sculpture, here a charming piece by Massachusetts sculptor, Samuel Russell Gerry Crook. Another public benefactor, James E. Nichols, gave an even more impressive gift to the town in 1910, the Nichols Memorial Library. Designed in a Classical style by prominent Boston architect Charles Brigham, the Library is one of the best small public libraries in the state, and the most architecturally significant building in the town of Centre Harbor. Its exterior, like the fountain's has not changed since the day of its dedication. Two 19th century buildings (#4 and #5) were enlarged and remodeled in the 1920's to form the new Garnet Inn complex. Kahle House (#4) was completely remodeled and therefore, has a more coherent design than the Dane House (#5), which still retains much of its 19th century character. Both, however, are attractive buildings, particularly if considered separately.

Since the 1920's, the District has survived almost unchanged. This stability can be attributed partially to the new section of Route 25, built nearer the lake in 1953 and 1954 to bypass the village. Strip commercial development has been diverted to the new road, thus sparing the District. Several of the buildings in the District were used by the short lived Belknap College (1963-1973). Page House (#8) was the college president's residence, while the property now owned by Centre Harbor Village Associates (#1, #2, #4, and #5) served as the College's Lower Campus. But only Coe House (#2) saw any important external changes, and then only in the wings. One building within district boundaries, Harper House, located on Main Street just north of Raines House (#1), did burn in 1972, while being used as a college dormitory. Basically, however, the Centre Harbor Village Historic District appears today as it did over fifty years ago, a pleasant village core notable for the quality of its buildings.

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Continuation sheet #11 - REFERENCES

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Centre Harbor Historic Resources Survey (1982 and 1983, manuscript, Centre Harbor Historical Society, Centre Harbor) - survey forms prepared by the following volunteers, Gladys Bickford - Coe House (#2), Garnet Inn (#5), Locust Cottage (#6), Nichols Memorial Library (#10); Dorothy K. Simonds - Raines House (#1), Dr. Morrill House (#7), Page House (#8); Nancy Kelley - Kona Drinking Fountain (#9); supplementary fact sheet prepared by Gladys Bickford.

Smith F. Emery, "Sketch of Village of Centre Harbor, 75 Years Ago" (1914, manuscript, Centre Harbor Historical Society, Centre Harbor).

Interviews: Gladys Bickford, December 28, 1982, February 15, 1983,  
Gladys Bickford and Dorothy K. Simonds, January 19 and February 8, 1983.

Specific References

#9 (Kona Drinking Fountain) - Laconia Democrat - August 31, October 4, 1907.

Laconia News and Critic, August 21 & 28, October 9, 1907.

DEDICATION OF KONA DRINKING FOUNTAIN, CENTRE HARBOR, N.H., 1907 (Boston, 1908).

#10 (Nichols Memorial Library) - Laconia News and Critic - July 21, August 11, 1909,  
June 22, 1910.

Laconia Democrat - October 1 & 20, November 19, 1909, March 4, June 10, 17 & 24, 1910.

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The boundary of the Centre Harbor Village Historic District is as follows - beginning at the junction of Bean Road and Main Street, then southwesterly along the western curb of Main Street to the northern boundary of James and Helen Ferrante, then due south on an arbitrary line across Main Street to the easterly curb of Main Street, then due east on an arbitrary line to the westerly curb of Old Meredith Road, then southwesterly along the westerly curb of Old Meredith Road to the southwest boundary of the Nichols Memorial Library lot, then along the southwest and northwest boundaries of the Library lot, then, continuing on the same line as the northwest boundary of the Library lot across Plymouth Street to the north curb of Plymouth Street, then west on the north curb of Plymouth Street to the northwest boundary of Donald and Mary Ann Keay, then along the northwest and northeast boundaries of the Keays to the boundary of Centre Harbor Village Associates, thence along the northwestern and northeastern boundaries of Centre Harbor Village Associates to Bean Road, then east along the southerly curb of Bean Road to the point of beginning. (This boundary is shown by the heavy dashed line on the attached sketch map.)

The boundaries are drawn to include the surviving unaltered buildings of architectural merit in the center of the village of Centre Harbor, excluding from the District empty lots, modern and modernized buildings. The District includes the nine buildings, their lots, and through the use of arbitrary lines, the Kona Drinking Fountain with some surroundings open space.

All of the properties in the District appear on Sheet 9 of the Centre Harbor Property Maps. The parcel numbers are as follows: #1, #2, #4, #5 - 222; #3 - 237; #6 - 235; #7 - 234; #8 - 233; #10 - 246.

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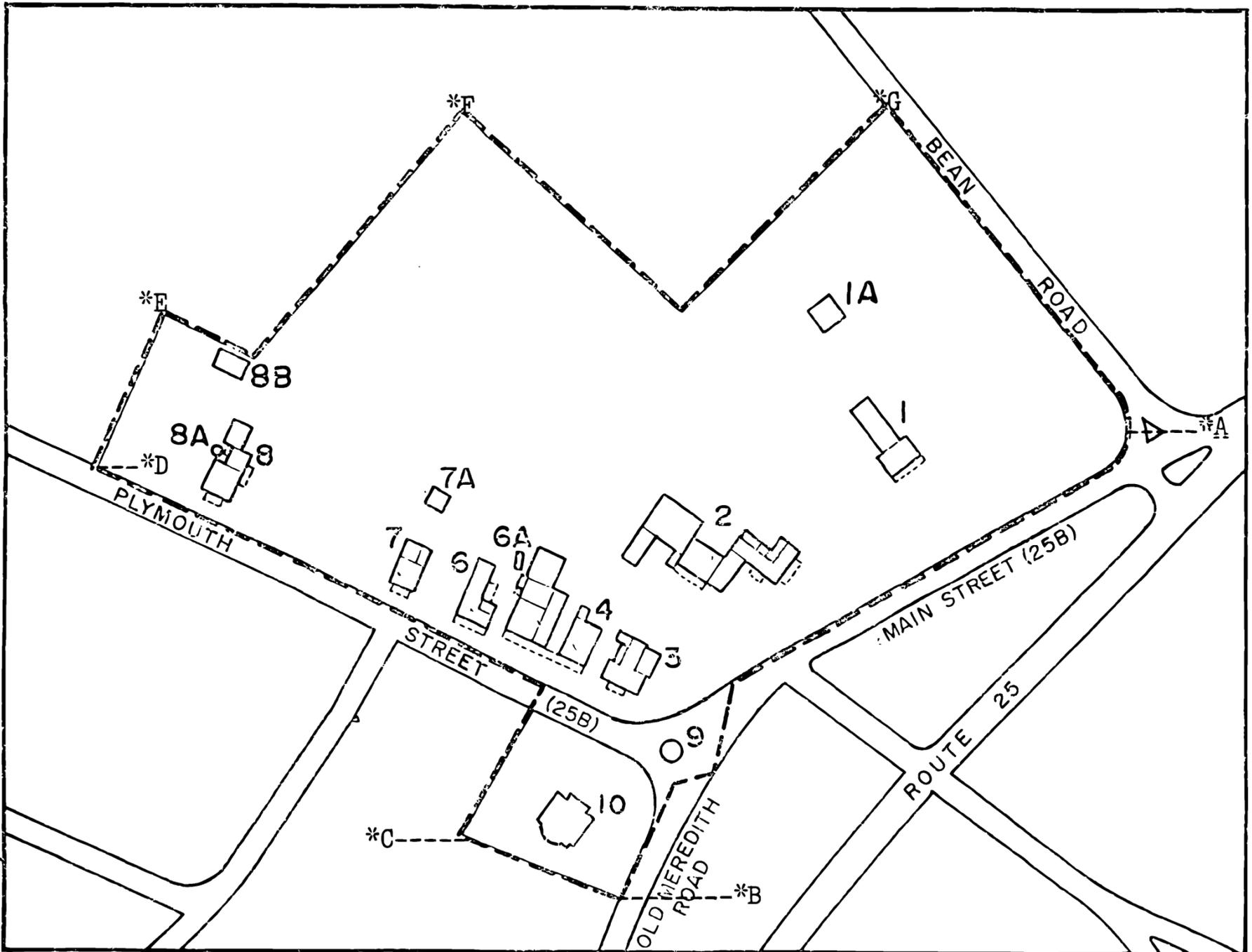
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Continuation sheet #13 - SKETCH MAP

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Centre Harbor Village  
Historic District

200 0 100 200 300 feet



\*UTM reference points (\*A,\*B,\*C,\*D,\*E,\*F, & \*G)