Sited on the north side of South Road, this house sits fairly close to the road. A semi-circular driveway lies to the south of the house. To the north lie open lands and scattered residences are visible from the site to the east and west.
This five-bay dwelling has been altered from its original appearance as a Colonial-period building. Once featuring a center chimney and a roof void of cornice returns, the house today only retains its "coffin" door on the east elevation. Around 1850 the house was "Victorianized" by the addition of a full-length, open porch (now removed), and full-length windows on the first story of the front facade. Note that the house lacks its chimneys, although six-over-six sash (reminiscent of the Victorian period) are found throughout the building. A modern broken pediment door surround, atypical of the building's architectural past, and twentieth-century additions to the west and north are visible.

### Architect

**Builder**

### Historical or Architectural Significance

The early history of this building is obscure. Research indicates that a dwelling house stood on this site as early as 1735. This older dwelling may have been incorporated into the existing building, which was probably altered to its present appearance in the mid-nineteenth century. Daniel North (1702-1784), a descendant of John North, one of Farmington's early settlers, was responsible for erecting the original house on this lot. Daniel North, Jr. (1746-1824) inherited this house in 1779 (FPR 2:362). Ira North purchased half of his father's homestead in 1805 (FLR 35:114) and Daniel North, Jr. willed the other half to his grandson, Omri North in 1824 (FPR 9:6). Omri received his father's portion in that same year (FLR 42:377). Eight years later, in 1832 Omri North sold the family homestead with forty acres to Sylvester Woodruff for $1400 (FLR 46:58). Both the North and Woodruff families were early settlers in the East Farms District and many descendants populated the area during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In March of 1855 Woodruff sold the same forty acres with buildings to George Lawrence for $1500 (FLR 53:421). It is interesting to note that this house does not appear on the 1855 Woodruff Map. Three months after George Lawrence acquired the house, he sold it to his relative Alexander Lawrence (FLR 53:550). Over the next three years the property was passed back and forth between the Lawrence and Southergill families, who were related by marriage (FLR 53:23; 55:75; 54:127; 54:238; 55:416). Alexander Lawrence was the occupant of the house in 1869 according to the Baker and Tilden Atlas. In 1873 the farm was sold to Mary Hold (FLR 61:528). Born in Ireland, Mary (McGee) (See Cont.)
Holt (1844-1927) was the wife of Paschal A. Holt (1847-1914), a farmer, born in Keene, New Hampshire to Donald and Sybil (Brewster) Holt. The Holts' had two daughters, Grace (b. 1872) and Jessie Alice (b. 1874). The family resided here many years and farmed the surrounding land. In 1928 Grace (Holt) Austin, wife of John F. Austin, inherited the house from her mother's estate (FLR 74:487). Mr. Austin was employed as a metallurgist and the family traveled extensively. At the time of their marriage in 1909, Austin was living in Monterrey, Mexico. Later the family lived in Murray, Utah, where he was employed in the mining industry. It is said that during Austin's ownership of the house it underwent further remodeling. The house was sold out of the family in 1945 (FLR 98:460).

Although its early history is unclear, the North-Lawrence House is historically significant due to its association with the early development of South Road.