1. Type of Area Form
   Town-wide: ☐
   Historic District: ☒
   Project Area: ☐
2. Name of area: Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District
3. Location: Downtown Peterborough, US 202 and Main Street
4. City or town: Peterborough
5. County: Hillsborough
6. USGS quadrangle name(s): Peterborough North, NH
7. USGS scale: 1:24000
8. UTM reference: 19.259150.4751 (at Main Street Bridge)
9. Inventory numbers in this area
   previous survey: PET0001, 0014, 0016, 0017, 0021, 0023
   current survey: PET0027-0029
10. Setting: Town Center, river crossing
11. Acreage: approximately 175 acres
12. Preparer(s): Laura Driemeyer, Kari Laprey, Lynne Monroe, Teresa Hill
13. Organization: Preservation Company
14. Date(s) of field survey: June 2010

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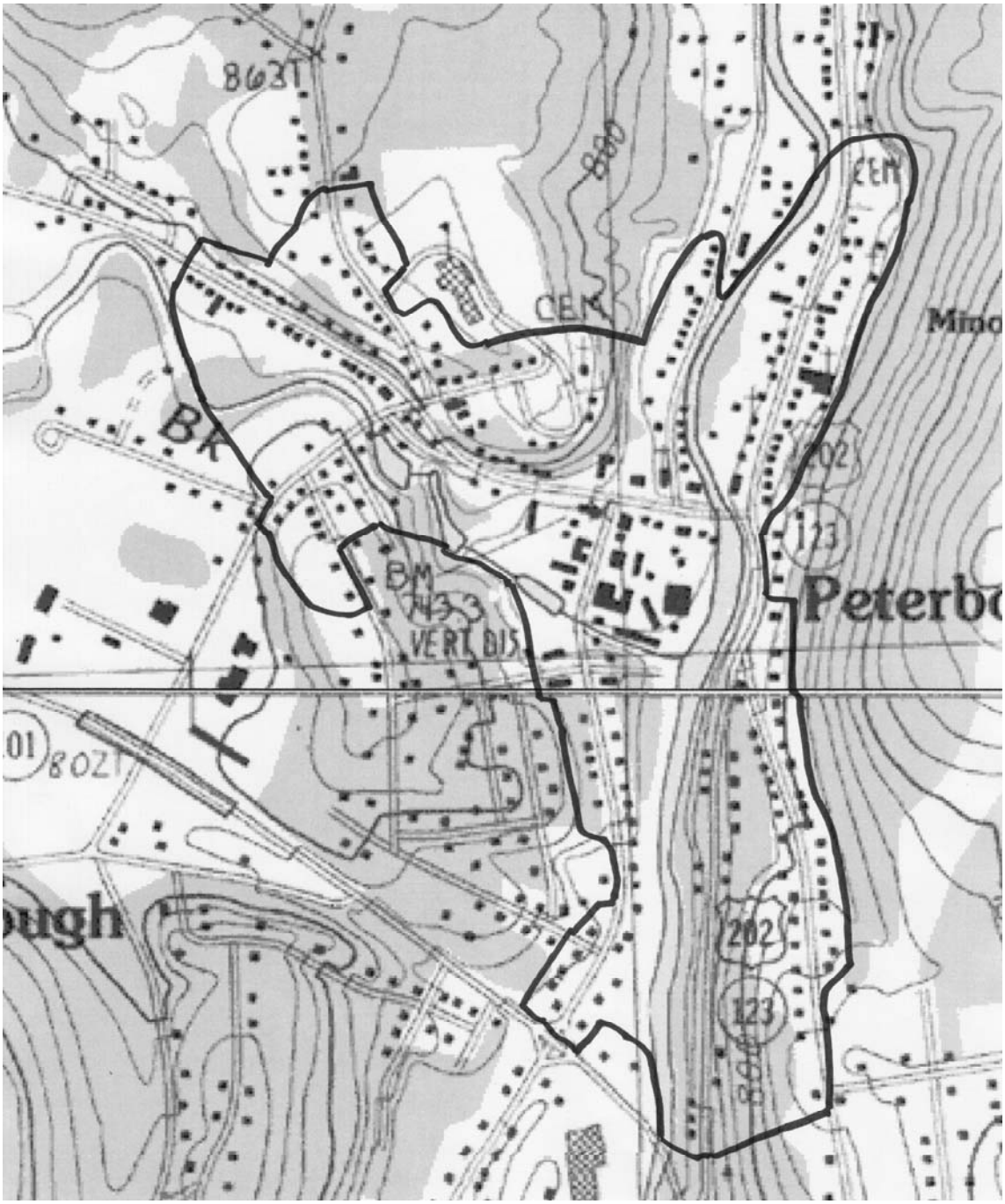
15. Location map

showing approximate boundaries (see large sketch map for detailed boundary and photo locations)



16. Sketch map

See large map included.

17. Methods and Purpose

Downtown Peterborough has long been recognized as an important historic area. This Historic District Area Form is being prepared as historic resources evaluation for the US 202 and Main Street Intersection and Main Street Bridge Reconstruction Project. The document defines significance and boundaries of the large National Register eligible historic district. The district covers approximately 175 acres and contains nearly 300 buildings and structures, the majority of which are historic. The large village, known simply as Peterborough, comprises a large part of the town's acreage and houses much of the population. Downtown Peterborough is the modern term. The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District, can be shortened to the Peterborough Downtown Historic District or simply the Peterborough Historic District.

The historic resources surveys of the village from 1971 and 1988 were used as a basis. The Peterborough Heritage Commission provided assistance with mapping. Historical background research was conducted using the local histories (1876, 1954 and 1996) and other Peterborough Historical Society publications. Historic maps are available from 1819, 1858, 1886, and 1892, plus Sanborn insurance maps of the village center. Only cursory individual property research was done to identify approximate construction dates and early owners. A detailed historical background overview of the district is provided. For organizational purposes, the text is divided into historic periods, based on some of the key historical dates in local development. This somewhat arbitrarily separates events that actually occurred in a continuum. The architectural description text is arranged by style and building type, also roughly chronologically, discussing the evolution of the building stock.

Due to the size of the historic district and the location of the present Project Area on the eastern edge, the methodology for a NHDHR Historic District Area Form was modified slightly. Individual property descriptions and histories are given only for those properties near the Main Street Bridge and Route 202 intersection. Three individual inventory forms (PET0027-0029) were completed for the Main Street Bridge, the retaining wall along Route 202, and the Brick Block on the east side of the intersection (1-7 Concord Street).

A table of properties at the end of the text gives identifying information for all properties, including address, basic description, property name if known, approximate construction date or range, and contributing or non-contributing status in the historic district. Outbuildings were not individually counted. The property table includes cursory historical data from historic maps, histories and the 1988 survey. Further study could refine this information and make corrections. The table and background text are intended to be used in conjunction.

Properties are identified by street address and photograph numbers. Every property was photographed, as were major outbuildings. Streetscape views show the character of the village and changes in character at the boundary edges. The vast collection of historic photographs at the Peterborough Historical Society is a significant research source. Many are included in this document for comparison with current views, but these are only a portion of those that are available.

The photographs and the property table are arranged by street, roughly geographically, beginning at the Main Street Bridge. The central downtown area is first with lower Main Street, Grove Street (upper), School and Depot Streets. Returning to the bridge, Concord Street properties are given (in street number order) south to north, followed by the length of Pine Street, north to south, and Granite Street north to south. Moving generally west, Summer Street is next, followed by Grove Street south of the Nubanusit bridge, then back to upper Main Street (east to west). Vine Street, Elm and Winter follow, then Union Street east to west and High Street east to west. Current photographs and historical photographs are presented separately, arranged in generally the same street order.

18. Geographical Context

The town of Peterborough is located in southwestern New Hampshire, mid-way between Manchester and Keene, in the Monadnock Region. Mount Monadnock is to the west and Pack Monadnock to the east. The topography is hilly, but there were areas of good soil for cultivation historically. The village is located in a narrow river valley, on the Contoocook River at the mouth of Nubanusit Brook. This is alternately called the Nubanusit River and was historically Goose Brook. The Main Street Bridge over the Contoocook is located where there has been a bridge since the mid-eighteenth century. Arterial roads from the surrounding towns converge there. The main roads follow both sides of the rivers, north-south and east-west, and there are side streets on the bases of the surrounding hillsides. The east side of the village is defined by East Hill which rises abruptly 200'. The crest of the hill was the location of the original town meetinghouse. Gentler slopes rise to the northwest and southwest of the village.

Downtown Peterborough was once known as Central or Centre Village. The alternate spelling "Peterboro" was how the local post office was identified by the U.S. Postal Service from 1894 until 1935 (Morison and Smith 1954:144-146). This has been the town center since the early 1800s, containing the historic town hall and other public buildings, churches and commercial blocks. Peterborough is one of the larger towns (along with Jaffrey and Rindge) in the region in terms of population. Its businesses serve residents of the surrounding towns in all directions. Downtown Peterborough is the principal center of the local population. There are much smaller villages at South Peterborough, West Peterborough and North Village. The intersection of two major highways, US 202 and NH 101, south of the downtown has become a commercial corridor in recent decades.

Settlement patterns were based on the topography. Roads generally followed the river valleys or connected the mill sites on them. Other than the original Street Road, there was no uniform pattern to the roads in Peterborough. Due to the surrounding hilly terrain and the need for everything to be within walking distance of home, downtown Peterborough developed in the nineteenth century into a dense environment of closely spaced buildings on small lots, with a somewhat urban character. Residential neighborhoods are confined primarily to the main streets, with little subdivision of side streets.

The **Contoocook River**, which defined the location of the village, flows south to north through the middle of the town, about a mile west of due center. In addition to the "Great Bridge" (later Smith's Bridge) there were early bridges over the Contoocook at South and North Peterborough. The river was also dammed for industry in all three locations. On the south edge of Peterborough downtown, the original "Morison Bridge" was built in the early 1800s on the newly created through-road from Wilton to Dublin (now NH 101) (Searle ca. 1805; Searle 1891). The historic bridge was replaced by the present NH 101 Bridge in 1958-59.

Nubanusit Brook (or Nubanusit River) flows west to east into the Contoocook, on the south edge of the commercial downtown. The Nubanusit was previously known as Goose Brook or Ash River. It powered factories at West Peterborough and multiple factories in the central village. Today, downtown Peterborough is noteworthy for containing five surviving historic dams: one on the Contoocook at Main Street, and four on the Nubanusit, at Grove Street, at the former Phoenix and Bell Factory sites off Main and River streets, and at Elm Street.

In the twentieth century, Peterborough was strongly influenced by the highways that passed through it. NH 101 and US 202 intersected initially on Main Street in the downtown, and bypassed the center on the south from 1959**. NH Route 101** has been the principal east-west state highway across the southern part of the New Hampshire between Keene and the Seacoast since trunk lines were

created in the early 1900s. Up to the 1950s, Route 101 followed Wilton Road and Granite Street, crossed the bridge on Main Street, continuing west up Main and Union streets, through West Peterborough and then to the Old Dublin Road. The present Route 101 bridge over the Contoocook and the adjoining sections of Wilton and Dublin Roads were rebuilt in 1958-59, creating a bypass around the south edge of the village. Now access to the downtown from 101 is via Grove Street or Granite Street.

US Route 202, posted east-west in New Hampshire, passes southwest to northeast through Peterborough up the Contoocook Valley. This was part of the Contoocook Valley Highway established by the state highway department in the 1910s. US 202 was created from existing state highways in 1934. (The 600+ mile route from Delaware to Bangor, Maine, is designated 202 for its intersection with US Route 2 in Maine.) US 202 from the Massachusetts border, passes through Jaffrey, Peterborough, Bennington, and Hillsborough, turning eastward toward Concord. In southern Peterborough, US 202 is on the west side of the river on Jaffrey Road and lower Grove Street. From the 101/202 intersection, US 202 is concurrent with NH 101 on Wilton Road across the river. Route 202 passes through the eastern part of downtown Peterborough on Granite and Concord Street, with a short section of Pine in between, continuing as Hancock Road to the north. A lesser state highway, NH Route 123 is concurrent with NH 101 east of Peterborough and follows US 202 northward.

The present **Main Street Bridge** was built in 1940 to replace an earlier stone bridge. Immediately east of the bridge is the intersection of Main Street with Pine and Concord streets, running south-north along the river at the base of East Hill. The riverbank on all sides of the Main Street Bridge is supported by stone retaining walls. Just upstream from the bridge (south) on the Contoocook is the Transcript Dam (1925), on the site of the grist mill dam of ca. 1829.

Peterborough's commercial area focuses on **Main Street**, which runs from east of the bridge, through the downtown, uphill to the west. South of Main, the upper end of **Grove Street** is also the location of public and commercial buildings. The town hall has been on the corner of Main and Grove since about 1860. In the angle between Main and Grove, **Depot Street** and **School Street** form a secondary commercial area, with parking lots where there were formerly railroad facilities and industrial buildings. The village school was there from 1844 to 1888; the railroad station from the 1870s through the 1950s. The railroad tracks paralleled the west bank of the Contoocook east of Depot Street where a public parking lot and riverfront park are now.

Between **Upper Main Street** and the Nubanusit was the location of the largest factory, the Phoenix Mill (demolished 1922). The building extended south from Main Street like the Guernsey Office Building at 70 Main does now. The mill yard was west of Grove Street, where the historical society and post office are now. The tail-race, locally known as "Little Jordan," was an open canal along the south side of the Town House, under Grove Street and through the present parking lots at Depot Street. The canal passed under industrial buildings (demolished 1920s) and was an open channel with the railroad trestle over it where it emptied into the Contoocook. The lower end was filled-in in the early 1900s when the railroad yard was reconfigured. The upper end of the canal was filled in the 1940s. The dam that powered the Phoenix Mill remains on the Nubanusit at the rear of the 70 Main Street parking lot. Downstream, the dam directly above the Grove Street Bridge was related to the former blacksmith and carriage shop across the street (36 Grove).

Pine Street and Concord Street on the east side of the Contoocook were an early south-north route and principal residential streets of the village. **Pine Street** was an early road to the Great Bridge from the south part of town. It follows the eastern edge of the "Mill Farm" set off by the early proprietors and the west side of the rectangular settlers lots on Street Road. Roughly parallel and closer to the river, **Granite Street** is so-called because a granite quarry operated there in the

nineteenth century. The road was built in three segments between 1868 and 1872. It has been a part of the main highways (Route 101, and now Route 202) through the village since the early 1900s. The lower end of **Concord Street** was laid out in 1795 and again in 1826 and put through all the way to North Peterborough in the early 1830s. Now part of US Route 202, Concord Street was long part of the main route northeast toward the city for which it was named.

On the opposite (west) bank of the river, **Summer Street** is another route to the north part of town. It was built in stages, ca. 1830, 1847 and 1855 (Smith and Morison 1876:192-194). The southern end of Summer Street, near Main, developed with a mix of commercial and residential buildings.

South of the downtown, **Grove Street** parallels the west bank of the Contoocook. It was laid out in 1826-27, 1¾ miles between Main Street and South Peterborough. The railroad (now gone) tracks ran behind the houses, along the river. On the hillside west of Grove are later nineteenth-century residential side streets, sparsely settled historically, with some in-fill.

NH Route 101 defines the southern edge of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District. The present highway dates from 1958-59 when Wilton Road was widened, a new bridge built over the Contoocook and Dublin Road built to the west. Wilton Road and Old Dublin Road had long formed a key east-west route through town. The early winding route was straightened by construction of a section of Wilton Road between Pine Street and Street Road at Wilson's Corner in 1811. The road east of Street Road dates from 1841 when it replaced the Bass Road route (Sanderson 2000:42). East-west travel was facilitated by a bridge south of the original Great Bridge built in the early 1800s, known as the Morison Bridge. The road (now Wilton Road) west of Pine Street over the bridge to the Grove Street intersection was called Bridge Street. The crossing was not exactly where the NH Route 101 bridge is now. The alignment was shifted in the 1958-59 construction. The southern end of Grove Street was historically a continuation of the village, but was severed by the expansion of the Route 101/202 intersection in the 1950s. Old Dublin Road to the west was a focus of early farm settlement. Dublin Road was built for the 1959 bypass.

The western part of Peterborough includes Elm, Union and High Streets, which all branch off from Upper Main Street. **Elm Street** was one of the earliest roads, part of the route to Dublin. It is still a key route out of the village toward the Dublin Road. Near the upper end of Elm Street on the Nubanusit, two dams mark the locations of industrial sites. The Bell Factory (1808 to 1922) stood on **River Street**, formerly Water Street, which connects Main and Elm Streets. In the early twentieth century, Mary Schofield built a vacation residence on the site (3 River). She also owned the dam and formerly associated property across the water. **Factory Street**, which had formerly contained worker housing, was redeveloped on Nubanusit Lane where Mrs. Schofield built several small houses in the 1930s. The upper end of **Winter Street** was built with Factory Street in the 1810s. It was extended southeast in 1861 (Sanderson 2000:29).

High Street was an early road to points north, with MacDowell Road forking to the northwest. The latter was the original route to West Peterborough and the Union Mills. High Street connects with the Middle Hancock Road. From the Main/Elm intersection, **Union Street** was built in 1832 on the north side of the Nubanusit, a more direct route between the central village and mills at West Peterborough. At the intersection of Main and High, **Vine Street** is a short dead-end street at the top of the hill above the village, built between 1847 and 1851 (Chace 1858; Sanderson 2000:50). The Catholic Church was erected there in 1876, and Vine was the location of the Central School from the 1880s to 1950s.

The surrounding rural areas of Peterborough were historically sparsely settled with large farms. Residential subdivisions were built off the main roads in the mid to late twentieth century.

19. Historical Background

1740s-1793: Early Peterborough Settlement, "Great Bridge"

Peterborough was granted in 1737 and settled in the 1740s-50s as an agricultural community. By 1759, there were forty-six families (Morison 1839:14). The settlers were nearly all of Scotch-Irish descent. Nineteen families came from the Scotch-Irish community of Londonderry, New Hampshire and ten families from Lunenburg, Massachusetts and other places. Only six of the original families were of English descent (Morison 1839; Morison 1954:55, 58). The local church was Presbyterian until 1799. The centrally located meetinghouse (built in 1752, replaced 1777-84 and used into the 1820s) was at the upper end of Old Street Road. This wide, straight, south-north road through the middle of the town was the first road, established in 1738 with rectangular hundred-acre settlers' lots on either side.

The location of Peterborough's present town center, west of the geographical center of the town, was determined by the water power of Goose/Nubanusit Brook and the subsequent placement of the first bridge over the Contoocook River. When the original Proprietors laid out farms and lots, they established a mill privilege, and set aside a "Mill Farm" around the potential mill sites. This comprised a large part of the present village, from Old Dublin Road north to the MacDowell Road, and from Pine Street on the east, to west of High Street. A grist mill was built ca. 1751 on the Nubanusit at River. This was the only one in the region for some years and served farmers in the surrounding towns. The "Great Bridge" was built ca. 1755 about where the Main Street Bridge is now. Main Street connected the bridge and the grist mill. The mill and farm were acquired by Samuel Mitchell who lived on the west side of Elm Street.

Pine Street was a south-north range road, parallel to Street Road on the west, running between the settlers lots and the Mill Farm. Pine Street and Powersbridge Road formed the route between the Great Bridge and the southern part of town. A sawmill was built in South Peterborough by 1760 (Sanderson 2000:4-6). A number of roads were laid out by the leaders of the newly established Town in 1760, some of them where paths already existed.

There was a road between the Great Bridge and the meetinghouse, rising diagonally up East Hill (abandoned 1829) (Sanderson 2000:3). Cheney Avenue was built as a cross road between Street Road and Pine Street. The Great Bridge became an intersection of roads from all directions (Carrigain 1816). Elm Street and its bridge over the Nubanusit originated ca. 1760 as part of the road from the grist mill toward the Dublin Road and the southwest part of town. High Street (south) and MacDowell Road date from 1761 (Sanderson 2000:5, 11). High was extended northward in 1768. The first bridges over the Contoocook in South and North Peterborough were built in 1765 (Smith and Morison 1876 II:266).

Peterborough's population grew slowly, from 546 in 1775 to 861 in 1790. An early center of settlement was on the road south of the Great Bridge around the junction of Pine Street and Cheney Avenue, later called "Carter's Corner." One of the town's first physicians, Dr. John Young lived in the vicinity from the 1760s (Hurd 1885:652). Samuel Smith built a house and store (now 69 Pine) there in 1788 (Smith 1876:281).

1793-1825: Smith's Village, Cotton Textiles, Eagle and Bell Factories, Phoenix Mill

Industry

No one lived near the Great Bridge until the 1790s when Smith established a large factory just downstream from the grist mill. Samuel Smith (1765-1842) gave his name to what was originally known as "Smith's Village." In 1793-94, he erected a large wooden factory on the later site of the Phoenix Mill (site of 70 Main), on the Nubanusit (Goose) Brook just above the Contoocook confluence. The two-story building was 200' long and contained facilities for making paper, sawing

and wool carding. One end was finished as a dwelling house, occupied by the Smith family from 1795 to 1805.

A third factory and dam on Nubanusit Brook was built in 1795 at Elm Street (site of 4 Elm). Later the Eagle cotton factory, this was initially the cabinet and chair shop of Daniel Abbot. He moved there from Pine Street. There were also small home shops. From ca. 1797 to 1810, Edmund Snow manufactured cards for wool carding in his home (85 Main) (Morrison 1954:405).

Population and Commerce

The town's population boomed in the 1790s to over 1,300 in 1800 and over 1,500 in 1810. The first post office opened in 1795. Mail was delivered once a week. Samuel Smith was post master, probably in the mill offices, from 1797 to 1813 and again from 1817 to 1833.

The Evans family became the owners of the original gristmill site and much of the Mill Farm land. Asa Evans (1760-1813) moved to Peterborough ca. 1785. In the 1790s, he opened a tavern facing the Nubanusit at the intersection of Main and Elm Streets (now 4-8 Union). Evans had a store and a large farm, and was an early selectman (Morison and Smith 1954:354).

The Great Bridge was known as Smith's Bridge (Searle 1805). Samuel Smith subsequently lived east of the bridge on the site of "1 Pine" from 1805 to ca. 1830 (historically 2 Pine). Houses at the northern end of Pine were occupied by Aaron Slater, papermaker, Nathaniel Prentice, clothier, and Henry Crane, papermaker. The lower end of Concord Street on the east bank of the river was already a trod path when it was transcribed in 1795, but there may have been little development until after it was laid out again in 1826 (Sanderson 2000:25). South on Pine Street at Carter's Corner, Oliver Carter Jr. ran the former Smith store from 1795 to 1812 (house moved to 69 Pine 1911) (Smith and Morison 1876 I:32). The ball room upstairs was a center of social activity during this period (Morison 1954:741). Lawyer James Walker lived in that house from ca. 1814, relocating to a new house on Grove Street (46 Grove) in the growing village around 1830.

Education

The first schoolhouse in the village was built in 1799. It stood southeast of the present Town Library, the intersection of Main and Pine Streets being slightly south of where it is now (Morison 1954:201). It was used until 1817 when a new brick schoolhouse was built, now 10 High Street, the first brick school in town (Smith 1876:108). The earlier building was moved north on Concord Street, but is now gone (Morison 1954:201). Peterborough's first library, the Peterborough Social Library was founded in 1811 with nearly a hundred volumes.

Churches

The center of population shifted toward the mills, but the meetinghouse remained on East Hill for several decades. During the early 1800s, construction of a new meetinghouse was discussed repeatedly at Town Meetings, but a location could not be agreed upon (Hurd 1885:661). In the 1790s, the local church members became increasingly aligned with Congregational views rather than Presbyterian. In 1799, this was made official with the ordination of Rev. Elijah Dunbar (who preached until 1827). Communion was administered annually by a Presbyterian (Rev. William Morison of Londonderry) for many years and everyone continued to attend the Town church (Morison 1839:30).

Transportation

Through-roads were increasingly important as overland transportation improved during the early 1800s turnpike era. Locally, the first chaise was owned in 1793 and the first horse wagon in 1810 (Morison 1839). Pine Street was the location of early homes and was part of the main route north of Jaffrey. Mill related housing was built on Main Street. High Street was the road north to Hancock.

The east-west route from Amherst to Keene (essentially today's Route 101) originally passed through town on Wilton Road, up Street Road, Cheney Avenue, Pine Street and over the bridge. From Main Street the route west turned onto Elm Street and then Old Dublin Road (Searle ca. 1805). For many years, Daniel and the Asa Gibbs carried the mail once a week between Portsmouth and Brattleboro. They started with single horse wagon. Later a two- horse carriage was used and carried passengers as well as the mail before stage routes were established (Morison 1839:15, 35).

Cotton Factories

The first cotton (spinning) factory, known as the "Bell Factory," was built in 1809-1810 by the Peterborough Manufacturing Company on the site of the original grist mill on the north side of the Nubanusit on River Street. Half of the shareholders were from Peterborough and half from Amherst. The local investors included: the Smith family, John Steele, John Scott, Asaph Evans, William Wilson and Edmund Snow. Looms were added in 1818, making this the first water-powered cotton textile factory in the state (Morison 1954:195-197). John H. Steele (1789-1865) supervised the building and installation of the looms. He had relocated to Peterborough from North Carolina in 1811 and was superintendent of this factory until 1824. (Later, in 1844-45, he was Governor of New Hampshire.) Company-owned worker housing (not extant) was located across the water from the Bell Factory on Factory Street, which was laid out in 1814, including the upper end of Winter Street (Sanderson 2000:29). Access to the factory was provided by a footbridge across the dam. The nearby Elm Street factory (site of 4 Elm) became the Eagle Factory and was converted in 1813 for cotton spinning. Products were cotton yarns, batting, and candle-wicking (Morison 1954:363).

Samuel Smith developed his own factory (site of 70 Main) into a cotton textile mill during the same period. In 1812 the north part of the building was converted for cotton yarn spinning, superintended by one of Smith's sons. In 1822, weaving was introduced. Papermaking ceased in 1823 and the south part of the factory was replaced by a new brick textile plant (Morison 1954:197). A new company, the Phoenix Factory was organized, owned by Samuel Smith and other investors. Smith's son, Samuel G. Smith was the first agent.

<u>1825- 1842: Shift in Town Center, Cotton Textiles, New Churches, Schools, Taverns</u>

Churches

In 1825, the old meetinghouse on Street Road was finally abandoned when a new one was built in the village (now the Unitarian Church). The shift in population center coincided with separation into several religious denominations following the Toleration Act of 1819. From that time, those who formed separate congregations were exempted from taxation for support of the Town church (in this case, the First Parish Church).

In Peterborough, Methodists first met in 1819, and held meetings for many years in local homes, schoolhouses and from 1830 in the Town House on Concord Street (Morison and Smith 1954:174-175). A Baptist Church was organized in December 1822 and a church was built on High Street, which was used for twenty years (site of 28 High). In 1822, more conservative members of the First Parish Church withdrew to form their own Presbyterian society, and a few years later (1825) they built a church at Gordon's Corner to the north on Street Road (not extant) (Hurd 1885:662).

The need to replace the old meetinghouse remained and in November 1824, a private association of local residents led by Samuel Smith, formed for the purpose of building a new meetinghouse in the village. Shares were sold in the Congregational Church Association of Peterborough, and pews auctioned. Construction began in 1825 and the building was dedicated early in 1826. The meetinghouse was to be available to all denominations, but it became the home of the First Church of Peterborough, which reorganized as the Congregational Society of Peterborough in December of 1826. The views of church members had transitioned from Calvinist to Unitarian by this time, and

in 1827 they hired Unitarian minister Rev. Abiel Abbot (1765-1859) who would play a major role in Peterborough's development in the 1820s-40s. He established the local Lyceum which met from 1828 to 1856 (and was later revived), and was instrumental in forming the Peterborough Town Library and the Academy. Abbot's daughter became the wife of mill agent Samuel G. Smith. The Town sold the old meetinghouse and it was dismantled in 1829. The steep road up East Hill between the bridge and meetinghouse was discontinued at that time.

Cotton Factories

Textile manufacturing became increasingly the dominant factor in the growth of the town, while farming declined (Morison and Smith 1954:352). A woolen carding mill was built in South Peterborough in 1813. Upstream on the Nubanusit west of the village in West Peterborough, John H. Steele oversaw the building of a cotton mill the Union Mill in 1824. A paper mill was built nearby in 1825. The North Cotton Factory on the Contoocook in the north part of town also dated from 1813 (Mitchell and Weston 1905:41). By 1830 there were a total of six cotton mills in town, a woolen mill, and several small carding mills and clothier's shops. Small hamlets developed around the factories, but the central village served as the commercial center for the whole town. Local agricultural production also peaked around 1830. Westward migration began and opportunities for work were provided by the mills (Morison 1954:340-342).

In 1828, the newly built section of the Phoenix Cotton Factory burned down. True to its name, the company rebuilt the following year (site of 70 Main) and Peterborough's growth as a mill town continued. The older northern half of the building was replaced in 1831. After that time, the factory contained 3,880 spindles and 78 looms, making 575,000 yards of "shirtings" and "sheetings" per year (Morison 1839). The Smith family's role in local industry came to an end after the 1828 fire however. Samuel Smith was ruined financially because he had invested heavily and his insurance had lapsed. Smith's village properties were divided up and sold at auction. He remained in town, turning his attention to historical research. Samuel G. Smith stayed on as superintendent for two years, then moved to factories in Baltimore and then South Berwick. He died on a return visit to Peterborough in 1842, a few months after his father. Albert Smith had clerked for his father during the 1820s, but after the fire decided to study medicine. Dr. Albert Smith returned to town in 1838 and had a home (28-30) and office (26½) on Concord Street.

The Phoenix Dam on the Nubanusit had a headrace from above the dam, across where the former AGCC parking area is now, and through the factory (site of 70 Main). The Phoenix Company owned much of the downtown area. The mill yard extended to Grove Street about where the Historical Society is now. On Phoenix Lane worker housing included two boardinghouses, a duplex and two single-family houses. Lots were sold off along upper Grove Street over the years. The Phoenix Company also owned the land east of Grove, with early worker houses (gone) on School Street. The tailrace, an open canal, passed directly south of where the Town House (site of 1 Grove) would be erected, and under Grove Street through the present parking lot, to the Contoocook south of the grist mill (site of 2 Main). The agents of the Phoenix mill were John H. Steele, then Jonas Livingston. In 1839, the cotton factory produced 1,725,000 yards of cloth a year (Morison 1839:34).

The Eagle Cotton Factory (site of 4 Elm) was owned from the 1820s to 1833 by brothers Joseph and Abisha Tubbs. They sold out after the building was damaged by a fire; the property went through various owners until becoming the Felt machine shop in the 1850s (Morison 1954:364). Felt manufactured cotton mill machinery, pumps and printing presses (Morison and Smith 1954:1077). Frederick Livingston (b. 1801) became the principal owner of the Peterborough Manufacturing Company at the "Bell Factory" in 1834 and again 1857-1865. The company owned a group of worker houses (not extant) across the river on Factory Street, now Nubanusit Lane, and there was a

footbridge over the dam. Fred and Lucy Livingston lived at 42 Grove Street. Their sons were George F. and William G. Livingston.

Brickmaking

Brickmaking was an important industry in town during the early to mid-nineteenth century. There are a number of brick buildings, particularly from the 1820s. The first brick house (Nathan Richardson) was built in 1811, followed by the Loring House on Pine ca. 1815. By 1839, there were twenty-three brick houses in town (Smith and Morison 1876 II:266). Brickmakers Eben Hadley and his sons had brickyards in several places in town. Isaac Hadley's operation was on McDowell Road. Hadley bricks built the lower level of 85 Main Street, the Stacey House on Concord Street, the No. 9 schoolhouse (now at the Historical Society) and the Unitarian Church (Morrison 1954:397). Before he engaged in manufacturing, Fred Livingston was a brick mason working from 1817 to 1826. He laid the brick for many houses, the front of the Unitarian Church and the 1823 Phoenix Mill (Smith and Morison 1876:136).

Transportation

With improvements in overland transportation, the Monadnock region became more closely connected to the rest of the state, and also to Boston. Stage routes through Peterborough began in 1826-27 (Morison 1839:35). The west-east route roughly followed present-day NH 101 between Keene and Nashua, where it turned southeast toward Boston. The mail coach between Exeter and Brattleboro came through town three times a week (Morison 1954:143). Teamsters were crucial to the operation of the new textile factories, delivering materials and products. In the 1820s, John Farnum drove horse teams to and from Boston. He also kept a hotel in the Loring house 59 Pine Street. The main route of travel through town was via Pine, Main and Elm streets (Smith and Morison 1876 II:69).

Businesses

Main Street was the location of some of the earliest housing in the village, now gone (see 1836 plan). Stores included Brown's store near the bridge and Riley Goodrich's on upper Main. Peterborough's principal hotel (site of 35 Main) was opened ca. 1834 by Col. Whitcomb French. He moved from Keene, having previously operated the eight-passenger stagecoach between Keene and Boston. In 1849, Whitcomb French retired to farming and turned the tavern over to his son Henry K. French who kept it many years. Another early tavern was across Main Street where the Town House is now. Samuel Holmes kept the tavern at Elm Street. When Union Street was put through in 1832, he remodeled the building, with a new Greek Revival style facade facing the new road.

Dr. William Follansbee who later lived in Samuel Smith's old house (site of 1 Pine) practiced in town from 1826 to 1867 (Morison 1954:461). Dr. D.B. Cutter, graduate of Dartmouth and Yale, came to town in 1837. His brother E.S. Cutter was a lawyer (Smith and Morison 1876 II:49).

Education

Intellectual and cultural life in Peterborough flourished in the 1820s-30s particularly due to the leadership of Unitarian minister Rev. Abiel Abbot. Peterborough established a Town Library in 1833, probably the first tax-supported free public library in the world. The Public Library had 900 books. In addition, the Union and Phoenix Factories each had libraries of 150 volumes. Rev. Abbot established a ministerial library in 1838 (Morison 1839). It grew from 500 volumes to 1,500 in 1876 (First Church of Peterborough 1953:9).

During the same early 1800s period, schoolhouses, a local academy and new churches were built. Having built a brick village school in 1817 (High St.), the Town voted to erect new brick schoolhouses in seven of the outlying school districts in 1824, in an example of early school reform; many towns did not replace their original wooden buildings until later (Garvin 1996). One of these

1824 brick schools survives, relocated to the Peterborough Historical Society. As the population grew, a second village district was needed and in 1833 District No. 11 was established and a school built on Summer Street north of the Unitarian Church. (This may survive as the brick portion of 12-14 Summer Street.) In 1837, a private high school Peterborough Academy was built on Grove Street (later the GAR Hall).

Concord Street

Concord Street developed in the 1820s-1830s. Dr. Follansbee sold off some land at the south end of the street in 1830 and the Brick Block (1-7 Concord Street) was built. A new Town House was erected on Concord Street in 1830. It was a one-story brick building, used by the Town for thirty years. When the original burying ground was filled, rather than enlarge it, a new Village Cemetery was established at the base of the hill east of Concord Street. Two acres was purchased in 1832 from Samuel G. Smith, and another acre in 1833. The Town voted that it be "fenced as proper" (Morison 1954:12). The Presbyterian Association desired a more central location and using the bricks from the 1825 church, built a new one at 33 Concord Street in 1839 (now Union Congregational). The Methodist Society bought land on Concord Street, with an existing house that became the parsonage when the church was built in 1840. This was known as Church Street early on. The name Concord Street recognizes its place on what has always been the main route toward Concord from points southwest.

Other New Streets

New roads were built to better connect the mill villages. Grove Street was laid out in 1826 and built in 1827, 1¾ miles between Smith's Village and the South Village. Grove Street passed through Phoenix Company property and bridged Nubanusit (Goose) Brook. The first houses were built at the north end of the street within a few years. They were owned by the Livingston family. Union Street more directly connected the Centre village with West Peterborough in 1832. Concord Street was extended north of Sand Hill Road to the North Village in 1835. The first houses on Summer Street were built in the early 1830s and were already there when the road was officially laid out by the town in 1845 (Sanderson 2000:48). Summer was a dead-end until ca. 1855 when it was completed as an alternate route to the North Village.

Granite Stone Masonry

Granite was quarried locally during the early nineteenth century and used in foundations and whole buildings. In 1839, James Wilson and Asa Davis erected a new gristmill at the dam by the Main Street Bridge using granite blocks from Davis's own quarry between Pine Street and the river where Granite Street runs now. This quarry furnished most of the cut granite used in town (Morison 1954:404), and remained in operation on the east side of Granite Street until ca. 1900. The stone grist mill stood until the flood and fire of 1938. On the corner of Main and Grove, the original "Granite Block" was built in 1847. A substantial stone arch bridge was built for Main Street in 1842 and this stood for many years (Smith 1876:213). Asa Davis lived on Pine Street (23). In addition to doing stone work and road building, he became a merchant with a store site of 20 Main. He was a selectman, overseer of the poor and road agent (Smith and Morison 1876 II:50).

More Churches and Schools

In 1842, the Baptists, under the Rev. Zebulon Jones, also built a new church right on Main Street, relocating from the outskirts on High Street. The new building had a sanctuary above and commercial space at street level for rental income, taking advantage of the demand for real estate in the village. The population had grown such that, in 1844, the two village districts (1 and 11) were combined and a three-room Village School for which School Street is still named was built (site of the later freight depot).

1842-1871: Growth of Downtown Businesses, Industries and Population

By the 1840s, Peterborough's Central Village was well established as the center of commercial, civic and religious activity in the town. Population growth continued into the 1850s to top 2,200 in 1860. After that time, the population of the town as a whole gradually declined, though the downtown area continued to grow as rural areas were abandoned.

Cotton Factories

Cotton textile manufacturing fueled the economy through the middle of the nineteenth century. As in other cotton mills, the factories primarily employed women; in 1850 the Phoenix Factory employed seventy-five women and twenty-five men and the Peterborough Manufacturing Company (Bell Factory, River St.) eleven men and thirty-nine women. Many were daughters of local families, others boarded in town. They contributed to the household's cash income and patronized local businesses. Men worked in trades associated with the mills, as machinists, carpenters, craftsmen and shop keepers. The Phoenix mill had seventy-eight looms and over 3,600 spindles in 1850. The number of machines increased over the next decade, the number of employees slightly less so. The number of workers at the Bell Factory declined to eleven men and twenty-eight women in 1860 (Bureau of the Census 1850a, 1860a). During the same period, the Union Manufacturing Company in West Peterborough grew substantially becoming the largest employer. It had its own worker housing and small shops, but was also only a mile away from the town center.

Downtown Businesses

Peterborough was a self-contained community with a full range of shops and services. The downtown had two dry goods and grocery stores and a butcher shop. The first drugstore was opened by Elijah M. Tubbs (dentist) and Frank Kendall in 1847 in one of the stores below the Baptist Church (PHS 1996 I:111). The business was acquired by J.R. Miller. He moved Miller's Pharmacy to the new Town House (site of 1 Grove) in the 1860s and the business remained there into the 1910s. The Baptist Church building (26 Main) contained a barber shop and Bullard's shoe store where two to three men worked making shoes and boots. William Baker also had a shoe shop on Main, with as many as six men and three women working (Census 1860a; Chace 1858). David Smiley of 12 Pine Street was a watchmaker and jeweler on Main Street. Samuel Converse of Summer Street (not extant) was a blacksmith (Smith and Morison 1876 II:42, 63; Chace 1858). There were two tin-ware and stove shops on Main Street, Merriam's and Caldwell's (Chace 1858). James Templeton's tailor shop employed three women sewing coats, pants and vests, and three women worked in John Gates' millinery shop (Census 1860a). Hubert Brennan (1824-1905) came from Ireland in 1845 and established the marble and granite works which operated throughout his life (Morison and Smith 1954:989). As many as eight men were employed there. The shop was originally in the Depot Street area (behind the Baptist Church), later in his own business block (site of 7 Main) which had its own railroad platform (Sanborn 1904).

The 1847 Granite Block was owned by Abiel Sawyer who lived on Grove Street. The Peterborough State Bank operated there from 1855 to 1865, with members of the Livingston family as officers. The State Bank was replaced by the First National Bank of Peterborough in 1865. Peterborough Savings Bank, incorporated in 1847, was formally organized until 1859. John H. Steele was the first president.

The local newspaper, now the *Peterborough Transcript*, was established as the *Contoocook Transcript* in 1849. The office was located in the upper part of the stone grist mill. The business employed three men printing hand bills as well as the newspaper. The editors were Albert S. Scott (b. 1824), then Elias Cheney, followed by Charles Scott (b. 1829), then his brother Kendall C. Scott

(1830-1875) (Smith and Morison 1876:234). The gristmill continued as a small one- or two-man operation owned by Thayer and Buckminster (Census 1850).

Builders

One branch of the Scott family owned the farm on the (northeast) corner of Pine Street and Cheney Avenue. The original house was set back from the north side of Cheney. James Scott (1807-1885) and Sarah Ann Wilson married in 1840 and occupied the northwest corner of the farm (probably 16 Pine). He made money through real estate development, probably including the houses at the northern end of Pine Street built in the 1840s. James Scott served as selectman and legislator, later Monadnock Railroad president. His properties passed to his youngest and only surviving daughter Miss Jennie Scott (Morison and Smith 1954; Smith and Morison 1876:246). Sally Scott (1789-1857) his sister lived on Concord Street (Smith and Morison 1876:246; Chace 1858).

As the village grew, the building trades employed local residents. John Alison (1776-1864) was a woodworker and turner (Smith and Morison 1876 II:65). Ira Forbush (b. 1805) was a carpenter. John A. Bullard a carpenter who came to town in 1856 built a number of rental properties (Smith and Morison 1876 II:27).

Other industry

Machine shops were essential to the local factories for fabrication and repair of equipment. From 1851 to 1875, Granville P. Felt operated a large machine shop where the Eagle factory had stood on Elm Street (site of 4 Elm). As many as eighteen men worked there (Census 1870a). Felt lived across the street on the site of 11 Elm Street (Chace 1858). Luke O. Forbush was in-charge during the 1860s. He owned 32 High Street and 67 Main (Hurd 1892). The building on the opposite side of the brook (2 Elm), originally part of the Bell Cotton factory, was used as a foundry by Felt from 1865 (Morison and Smith 1954:356).

Blacksmithing and carriage building remained important local businesses. G.W. Farrar who came to town in 1866, had a large blacksmith shop (employing five men) and carriage factory in 34 Grove. A smaller related building next door was later renovated into 32 Grove. (Farrar lived in Felt's house on Elm Street where the Scott-Farrar Home is now.) Lorenzo Holt's carriage painting shop was across the street (site of 27 Grove) and next-door was Wilson's paint shop (also gone). The three men were friends who moved to town in the 1860s and were in the carriage making business for forty years (Crabtree ca. 1985; Hurd 1892). Also in the village, the McIntosh harness shop employed three men (Census 1860a).

Smaller industries included the first basket factory established (Depot Street area) in 1854 by Amzi Childs of Pine Street (Smith and Morison 1876 II:40). John Smith II had an iron foundry making castings in a building on the north side of the Nubanusit (now Depot Street) where he and several other men were employed. Medical supporters and trusses for hernias were first manufactured in town in 1840, the first business of its kind. W.F. Pratt became the owner, then Pratt & Howe. The business employed four men (Census 1860a; Mitchell & Weston 1905:38).

Transportation

Due to the topography of the surrounding hills, the railroad came late to Peterborough. Several rail lines through other towns in the region were connected with Peterborough by stage coach and teamsters wagons. Teamsters included C.H. Brooks who lived at the north end of Pine Street (not extant). There were livery stables associated with the local hotels (none are extant).

Public buildings

The Town purchased its first "fire engine" in 1856 (Peterborough Bicentennial Committee 1976). A Town Clock was installed on the Unitarian Church, kept by jeweler David Smiley. In 1857 a

committee was formed to come up with official street names, which have remained unchanged since then (Morison 1954:127). Peterborough erected a new Town House ca. 1860-62, in the heart of the village on the corner of Main and Grove streets. The bricks for the building came from the brickyard of James Swan in North Village (Morison 1954:105). The Town Library was located in the basement of the Town House. The second floor meeting hall was used by early fraternal organizations. Peterborough had an Odd Fellows lodge from 1846 and Rebekahs from 1852. The Altemont Lodge No. 26 F. & A.M. masons also used the hall during the 1860s. Shops were located along the Grove Street side of the building. J.R. Miller's drugstore was there and he ran the Post Office there from 1861 until the 1880s.

Immigrants

Foreign immigrants moved to Peterborough in increasing numbers, replacing natives as the total population remained about the same after 1860. In 1850, there were a total of eighteen Irish immigrants in the town, and ten people from Canada and four from England. By 1860, Peterborough's population included forty-two Irish-born residents, sixteen from England, fourteen from Canada, and six Germans. In 1870, the number of Irish reached sixty-nine and English forty-seven. There was one Italian in town, but still only fifteen Canadians (Census 1850, 1860, 1870). In addition to New Hampshire-born residents, many people relocated to Peterborough from Massachusetts, Vermont and other northeastern states.

Population

Peterborough contained little company-owned worker housing. Houses were primarily single-family dwellings with a small number of two-families. Based on a cursory study of the 1860 population census (compared with 1858 map) Peterborough's population lived in mixed neighborhoods, business owners and workers together. Many families had boarders, particularly young women who worked in the cotton mills. There were also a number of two-generation households, with working children living at home, including daughters working in the mills. A small number of families had one or two live-in female servants working for them.

Concord Street homes were mostly owner-occupied in 1860. The residents included the Methodist minister, two physicians A. Smith and W. Follansbee, Deputy sheriff Charles Scott. Concord Street also had two farmers and five farm laborers, three carpenters, a painter, a cooper, a chair-seater, two basket-makers, two blacksmiths, an iron moulder, two machinists, a harness-maker, a road worker, an "expressman," a printer and two butchers. Women working outside the home included four milliners, a teacher, two carders in a mill and ten weavers. Pine Street residents worked at a similar range of jobs (Census 1860; Chace 1858).

Main Street dwellings were primarily rental properties. Residents included a physician, surgeon, lawyer, hotelkeeper, three hostlers, two traders, a peddler, farmer, wheelwright, machinist and teamster. There were four carpenters and two painters living on Main Street in 1860. Three shoemakers and a cordwainer lived near their shops. Three teachers (female) lived in the area and five women worked in millinery shops. More than a dozen young women living on Main Street worked as weavers. Some of the nine cotton spinners were also women. Summer Street residents worked as shoemakers (4), basket-makers (2), cabinetmaker, painter, iron worker, farmer (3) and farm laborer (2). Young women worked as teacher, weaver, and dressmaker (2). Some of Grove Street's residents included a druggist, tailor, harness-maker and farmer.

Elm Street had four farmers, a carpenter, two machinists, a weaver and a carder, and a store clerk. Union and High Street residents included: six machinists, seven carpenters, four masons, a painter, eight laborers and four farm laborers, a blacksmith, a wheelwright, a chair maker, two basket makers, a truss maker, two shoemakers, a tailor, a hotelkeeper, a hostler, three teamsters, a stage

driver, and a minister. Women worked as tailoress and milliner. In the mills were nine weavers (women), five spinners and two dressers (Census 1860; Chace 1858).

Public Sites and Churches

One of Peterborough's first "summer residents" was Catharine Putnam of Boston who spent summers with her uncle and cousins, the Paysons, as early as 1827, and later moved permanently to town. In 1862 she gave a 2¾-acre tract of land west of Grove Street south of the Nubanusit to the Town for a public park. The area was smoothed and graded, with a picket fence, gates and stiles erected by the 1870s (Smith 1876:218). After the Civil War, a Soldier's Monument was erected in 1869 (dedicated 1870) by the Soldiers and Sailors Mutual Benefit Association. The bronze statue, 6'-7" tall, on a Concord granite base, was sculpted by Martin Milmore (1844-1883). Originally located in Putnam Grove, the statue was moved across the street in 1902 to the front of the GAR Hall (40 Grove). In 1858, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches joined together and became the Union Evangelical Church. The Concord Street building was enlarged in 1860 at a cost of $3,000. Village Cemetery lots were all taken up by the 1860s and the site was not suited to expansion, so a large new cemetery was established northeast of the village, named Pine Hill.

1871-1904: Railroad Era, New Industrial Growth, Summer Homes

Railroads finally reached Peterborough in the 1870s and this was a period of growth in the downtown. New commercial blocks, factories and dwellings were built. In the surrounding area, the number of farms declined, but some were renovated into estates by the summer residents who would play a major part in the history of the town in subsequent decades. The town's population grew again slightly in the 1880s and construction of homes in the village continued.

Railroad

The Monadnock Railroad, organized in 1868, was completed in 1871 between Peterborough and Winchendon, Massachusetts, where transfers could be made for Fitchburg and Boston (a 3½ to 4 hour trip) (Morison 1954:300, 311). In 1878, the Northern Railroad was built, continuing north from Peterborough to Hillsborough, where it connected with the lines to Keene and Manchester. In Peterborough, the railroad tracks paralleled the west side of the Contoocook River, crossing to the east a short distance north of the Main Street Bridge in the village. The railroad station stood between the river and what became known as Depot Street, near the village school. Jonas Livingston was the first superintendent and president of the Monadnock Railroad, up to his death in 1877. Dr. J.H. Cutler was treasurer. The Monadnock was operated under lease by the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad and then the Cheshire Railroad. At its height, the railroad had four trains daily each way (Smith 1876:229; Morison 1954:311). The passenger station (site of 12 Depot Street) on the west side of the tracks had a freight house attached to the south end (Sanborn 1904). Freight sheds were parallel to the east side of the tracks.

Commercial Blocks

In the 1860s-70s, new commercial blocks were built and earlier ones enlarged. Some earlier buildings were removed. The main block of the Tavern was built in the Civil War period. The Granite Block was owned from 1869 by Alden B. Tarbell (1835-1919) who built two additions to the south and east in the 1870s. The last locally made bricks were used in the Savings Bank Building (14 Grove) of 1871, next to the Granite Block on Grove Street (Crabtree ca. 1985). The First National Bank was located on the ground floor from 1875. The Post Office was also in the building from 1886. The Masonic hall was upstairs. On Main Street east of the Granite Block, 38-40 Main Street was also built around 1870. Steele's Bookstore was originally located in the east extension of the Tavern (site of 35 Main). John Henry Steele (grandson of Gov. John H. Steele) acquired C.A. Ames book and stationary business in 1870. He was Town Clerk for fifty-two years,

a member of the fire department and chief for ten years. There were also commercial blocks (Second Empire style) to the west on Main Street (site of 45 Main).

Thomas B. Tucker (1830-1908) purchased the French Tavern (site of 35 Main) in 1879. Later he also owned the Union Hotel. His son G.S. Tucker owned the hotel after him, until 1948. In addition to Steele's, the Tavern block contained a barber shop and in the rear a livery stable. The Odd Fellows (IOOF) hall was upstairs in the east end of the Tavern during this period. William G. Livingston (1840-1921) of 56 Grove Street was the owner of the Union Store (26 Grove) from 1867 to 1881. The Brennan Block (site of 7 Main) was the location of Peterborough Marble and Granite works. The Farnsworth Block stood on the corner of Summer Street. Sister and brother Adelia and William E. Davis continued their family store (site of 20 Main). The commercial space in the Baptist Church building (26 Main) contained a shoe store in one side and a pharmacy in the other. Dr. John H. Cutler (1834-1897) came to Peterborough in 1865 and developed a large practice. He also kept a pharmacy. He lived at 91 Main Street. Dr. Charles Cutler, son of J.H. Cutler, lived there after and succeeded his father in practice (Morrison and Smith 1954:1036-1037). All told, the village had three doctors, two lawyers, two dentists, two insurance agents, a print shop and a photographer. There were two hotels, Tucker's Hotel and the Union Hotel, two livery stables and four saloons. There were two banks, a telegraph office, a book and stationary store, three dry goods and grocery stores, a meat market and a fish market, an ice dealer, two drug stores and three jewelers. Merchant tailors were J. and H.H. Templeton who employed seven women in their shop, and Osgood and Martin with eight women. The two millinery shops employed two women each. There were several boot and shoe shops in the downtown (Baker, Dadmun, Bullard and Clark), with 1-2 men each doing mostly jobbing and repairing in addition to selling ready made shoes (Anonymous 1873; Census 1870a).

Builders

Carpenters working in town in the 1870s included C.H. Longley, Ira and A.A. Forbush of Union, Jeremiah Pritchard of Vine Street and G.B. Priest of Concord Street (Smith and Morison 1876:251). Charles H. Longley had seven men working for him year-round as of 1870. Sawyer, Dodge and Priest had nine men working seven months. German Day (1834-1907) a carpenter and farmer in the SE part of town from the 1870s (Morison 1954:344), reportedly built a number of houses. Charles E. Jaquith (1844-1892) who moved to town from Greenfield ca. 1870 was a contractor and builder. He lived on Grove Street. His shop was on Depot. Charles A. Jaquith his cousin was also a carpenter (Census 1880, Anonymous 1873). Wilson and Lowe had four men working for their house painting and window glazing business (Census 1870a).

Public Works, Utilities

The first street paving was done in 1872 when Union Street residents built gravel sidewalk from Elm Street west to the last house on the street. In 1873, Jonas Livingston had asphalt sidewalk in front of his house on Grove Street, and it was soon extended. The Town laid asphalt crosswalks over the dirt streets in 1873 (Morison 1954:127). Livery stable owner Alvin Townsend ran the street sprinkler.

Modern utilities were introduced in the late nineteenth century. Storekeepers had the first kerosene streetlights in the early 1870s. Streetlights were installed by subscription in 1875, but were soon taken over by the Town. The first lights were kerosene lamps on wooden posts, the lantern frames made by the local blacksmith. There was a light near each bridge, one near the Unitarian Church and by the Town House, and at the corner of Pine and Granite and High/Union (Morison 1954:127-129). The public water system originated in 1874 when Main Street property owners collected subscriptions to lay pipe with hydrants from the Phoenix mill fire pump, down Main Street to the Bridge. In 1885 pipes for hydrants were laid under Grove and School streets. Coal and ice were sold by Shattuck and later Woodward Brothers (which evolved into Hafeli Oil) (Morison 1954:429).

Education

In 1871, the Town established a public High School and the stockholders of Peterborough Academy leased the building to the town rent-free. Following the abolishment of the school district system in 1886, Peterborough Central School was built 1887-1888 on Vine Street on the hill overlooking the village. This contained the high school and grammar school. From Main Street up the steep bank was a long flight of stairs next to 67 Main, now 45 Main parking lot. The old schoolhouses elsewhere in town and the Village School were vacated by 1888. The old Academy, eventually deeded to the Town, became the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Hall in 1898.

Industry

The cotton textile industry never recovered following the Civil War. The Phoenix Manufacturing Company (site of 70 Main) continued to operate under agent Jonas Livingston. In 1870, the Phoenix employed eighteen male workers, forty-five women and twelve children. The Peterborough Manufacturing Company (River Street) formerly under Frederick Livingston, was sold to a New York firm in 1865. The factory was repaired and expanded and twenty men, thirty-five women and fifteen children were employed there as of 1870 (Census 1870a; Smith and Morison 1876:197). Soon after it closed and the machinery was auctioned off. The old factory was used for various things including pulp mill and fiber products (Sanborn 1892). In 1893 the Peterborough Manufacturing Company was reorganized by local citizens and the building contained a shank factory until 1913 (Morison 1954:358).

Increasingly a mix of water-powered industries took the place of textiles in the local economy. The grist mill at the Main Street Bridge was owned by J. Frank Noone from 1872 to 1888 and had its own railroad siding (Morison 1954:390). Basket-making became a significant business. Amzi Childs and Asa Henry had a factory on Depot Street until it burned down in 1891. The waterpower for the saws, lathes and planers came from the Phoenix canal before it emptied into the Contoocook (Morison 1954:385). Twelve men and two women worked for Childs as of 1870 (Census 1870a). Also near the depot was Joshua Briggs' piano stool factory (Anonymous 1873). It expanded to employ more than thirty people, relocating to West Peterborough.

Brennan's gravestone and monument works employed four men. In 1872, Brennan built a business block on Main Street northwest of the bridge, beside the railroad tracks, replacing buildings that burned a few years previously (Mitchell & Weston 1905:38). Trusses were manufactured from 1870 by Pratt & Howe, in the Brennan Block and then on Concord Street from 1884. The business was continued by Albion Howe until 1920 (Morison 1954:392; Mitchell & Weston 1905:39). Farrar's blacksmith shop with a water powered trip hammer and lathe employed four men. Across Grove Street, Lorenzo Holt had four men in the carriage painting and trimming shop (not extant).

To encourage industries to locate in town, the "Peterborough Improvement Company" was formed by local businessmen including Dr. J.H. Cutler, Charles H. Brooks, T.B. Tucker and G.W. Farrar. They built a large factory near the railroad depot in 1884. It was rented as a shoe factory where over 200 people were employed, two-thirds of them women, but only for eight years. From 1895 to 1902, the building contained a piano factory. In 1893, H.B. Needham who formerly worked for Amzi Childs, built a basket factory on the Nubanusit at Elm Street (4 Elm)

John Scott and Joseph Farnum ran the *Peterborough Transcript* and printing company upstairs of the old gristmill (site of 2 Main) in the late nineteenth century, followed by Scott alone. About five men worked there, operating water-powered and hand presses (Census 1870a). Walbridge and Taylor built a large grain elevator in the rear in 1889 (Morison 1954:420).

Immigrants

The number of foreign-born residents living in the town at a given time remained about constant, but there was an influx of French Canadians, particularly to the Union Mills in West Peterborough. In 1880, seventy-nine Canadians (mainly French) lived in town; in 1900 there were over 250. The late nineteenth century saw some continued emigration from England and Ireland, as well as other Europeans. In 1900, Peterborough had 24 Germans in town, four Italians, two Swiss, and a half dozen Austrians and Russians (Census 1880, 1900).

Churches

Peterborough's Catholic Church was established in the 1870s. In 1869, St. Peter's was organized as a mission of the Keene church. Hubert Brennan gave land on the hill overlooking the river at the end of Vine Street. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church was begun in 1870, finished and dedicated in 1876. A cemetery was established in the churchyard in 1879 and used for about a generation (Morison 1954:179-180).

The Unitarians purchased a brick house on Concord Street (26 Concord) as a parsonage in 1882 (owned until 1921). That same year, a committee was formed to improve the horse sheds behind the church. Built in sections by individual owners, the sheds were not actually replaced until more then fifteen years later. The interior of the Unitarian Church was remodeled between 1896 and 1903 (Garvin 1996).

Public buildings and utilities

The Town Hall on the corner of Main and Grove was remodeled and enlarged ca. 1886. The second floor auditorium, seating 500, was used by various touring theatrical companies. The building became known as The Opera House. Electric lights were first discussed in 1887. The Thompson-Houston Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, installed three poles and arc lights in Peterborough hoping to promote their business. Power was generated in the shoe factory (Depot Street). The following year, another out-of-town group formed the Peterborough Electric Light, Power and Heat Company. Over sixty incandescent street lights were installed and more lights inside downtown buildings. In 1895, electric wires were extended out Grove Street to South Peterborough. The Town took over the electric plant in 1902 (Morison 1954:130).

Summer tourism and farming

In 1874 as many as 400 summer boarders were housed at local farms and boardinghouses. The opening of the railroad brought Peterborough within three hours of Boston (Morison 1954:612). By the 1880s, Peterborough farms and hotels were hosting more than 600 summer boarders each year (PHS 1996 I:10). The numbers of summer visitors continued to grow, peaking around the turn-of-the twentieth century. Regular summer residents acquired property in town for seasonal use. Most summer homes were in the outlying parts of town, particularly in South Peterborough. The south edge of the village included summer estates on lower Pine Street (58, 59, 63, 69 Pine, etc.) and along Wilton Road. Older buildings were remodeled or "restored" in the Colonial Revival fashion

Farming continued in the rural parts of town, including gentlemen's farms and summer estates. Dairy farming, cattle grazing and orchards were the focus. The first Guernsey cows were brought to town in 1883. In 1894 Peterborough became the location of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, a non-profit organization founded in 1877 to protect the purity of the breed by recording ancestry and ownership statistics (Morison 1954:346).

Town Library

The collection of the public library was housed in a local store and then in the Town House until 1893 when the Peterborough Town Library was erected just east of the bridge with funds from descendants of the town's original settlers. In 1891, Mrs. Nancy S. Foster of Chicago contacted

local resident George S. Morison, offering to give $10,000 toward construction of a library, if he design the building and supervise construction. George Morison (1842-1903) was a noted bridge engineer, one of the leading civil engineers in the country at the time, responsible for railroad bridges spanning the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. This is one of only two known buildings he designed (Morison and Smith 1954:1180). His sister Miss Mary Morison (1851-1917) was a summer resident active in the local library.

1904-1938: Automobiles, Summer Residents, Philanthropy, Guernsey Cattle Club

Industry and Commerce

The automobile played a major role in Peterborough's early twentieth-century history. The first locally owned automobile arrived in 1904 (Morison 1954:317). Peterborough remained an industrial town. The Needham Basket Factory expanded into the Depot Street factory (site of parking lot) in 1906. The former Bell Factory (site of 3 River Street garden) was a leather board factory, then a basket factory in the 1910s, employing between forty and fifty people (Morison 1954:358). The Phoenix Mill was occupied only sporadically after 1900. At the depot, a new separate freight house (now 14 Depot) was built ca. 1910 alongside the passenger depot. There was a railroad siding to the basket factory (Sanborn 1911).

The Peterborough Transcript was run by the Cummings family from ca. 1900 in the old grist mill. Walbridge and Taylor had a large grain elevator in the rear, which was rebuilt after a fire in 1903 (Morison 1954:420). The Granite Block on the corner of Main and Grove had been damaged by a fire in 1902 and was rebuilt and enlarged to four stories. The third floor contained a hall used by social groups and as a drill hall for the National Guard. The Peterborough Board of Trade was organized in 1905 (Mitchell & Weston 1905:44).

The long commercial block (site of 45 Main parking) on upper Main was the "Peterboro House" in the early 1900s, containing a series of shops and rooms above (Sanborn 1904, 1924). The former Upper Hotel at Union and Elm became tenements, but retained a meeting hall above (Forester's Hall) and a livery stable. The Olympia Theatre operated for a few years in the 1910s on Grove Street (site of Historical Society). It was superseded by the Gem Theater at 6 School Street built in 1914 by C.K. Nichols & Sons (site of 1945 theater).

Immigrants

Italians included shoemaker Boccelli who immigrated in the early 1900s and kept a shoe store and cobbler shop on School Street for forty years (Morison and Smith 1954:982). Canadian Frank Belcher had a butcher shop and meat delivery truck into the 1940s. The Italian Vanni family had a grocery and fruit market in the Goodnow Block (site 51-53 Main) from 1898 to 1947 (PHS 1996 I:2). Second generation French Canadian Archille Fontaine was also a grocer (Census 1930). Peterborough became a Catholic parish in 1900 with its first resident pastor in 1905. Father O'Neil (who was Irish) lived in his own house on Union Street before the rectory was built. The influx of foreign immigrants slowed with the decline of industry. In 1930, Peterborough still had in its population, ninety-four French Canadians, twenty-seven English-born residents, twenty-two Irish, thirteen Italians and four Russians. About 500 people were New Hampshire-born; nearly 200 were from Massachusetts and others were from elsewhere such as Maine and Vermont (Census 1930).

Highways-automobiles

The first paved roads in New Hampshire were the north-south trunk lines of the early 1900s. The principal east-west route was the South Side Highway (now Route 101) built in the 1910s, with the State and Towns splitting construction costs. It followed Main and Union Streets through the village. The Contoocook Valley Highway established in the 1910s became part of U.S. Route 202, a federal highway created in 1934. It passed through the village on Grove Street, Main and Concord

Street. Both highways converged on Main Street and crossed the old stone arch bridge. Shade trees were planted along Grove, Union and Concord Street in 1907 (Morison 1954:131). Village roads were oiled in 1914. In 1915, the Town received State highway funds for oiling. Village roads were paved first with crushed stone, then macadam, concrete and bituminous (asphalt) (Morison and Smith 1954:288-289).

In 1905, the Unitarian Church tore down the old horse sheds and erected the existing long building. The stalls rented out by the Church increasingly sheltered automobiles (First Church Peterborough 1953:11). In the 1920s the bays were enclosed with garage doors (Garvin 1996). In 1906, Perl and Ernest White opened the first automotive garage in the west end of their machine shop on Elm Street (2 Elm). White's Garage was in business until 1942 (Morison 1954:388). H.F. Nichols livery stable behind the Tavern evolved into a Ford garage (site of 35 Main) (Morison 1954:432). The Townsend livery stable (site of 45 Main) became F.C. Mercer's garage in 1928 (Sanborn 1924; PHS 1996 II:397). By the 1930s the downtown contained a Socony filling station (2 School), a Texaco (site of 12 Main) and an Esso (see 1938 flood views).

Summer Residents

The wealthy summer residents increasingly traveled to Peterborough by automobile. The purchasing of farms for summer homes was at its height during the early twentieth century. Their properties became gentleman's or model farms, maintaining a strong agricultural character in outlying parts of Peterborough, though the number of farms declined overall. The American Guernsey Cattle Club known as "The Guernsey" had a staff of about seven people in 1912 when it purchased the Jonas Livingston House (site of 20 Grove Street) as its first office.

Peterborough also became a destination for artists, particularly after the MacDowell Colony was established in 1907. Composer Edward McDowell (1860-1908) and his wife Marian McDowell had acquired a farm north of the village, west of High Street, in 1896. Prior to his death, she carried out his wishes of establishing an artist's retreat, bringing artists of all types to the area. Some established permanent homes in town later. Charles F. Pierce (1844-1920), painter of landscapes and animals, grew up in Peterborough and later did much of his work at his spring and summer home, 59 Pine Street, purchased in 1882, with a year-round studio in Boston (Morison and Smith 1954:424-425, 1234). During this period, J. Ernest Townsend had a photography studio from 1915 in the old office of Dr. Smith on Concord Street (Morison 1954:431).

Historical Society and Town House

Peterborough's summer residents, some of them descendants of the town's early settlers, had a strong interest in local history and colonial history in general. The Peterborough Historical Society was established in 1902, meeting in the Bank Building (14 Grove) and other locations before a permanent building was erected (17-19 Grove). The key benefactress was Mrs. Clara Foster Bass (1844-1933). She and her husband Perkins Bass of Chicago had purchased a farm in South Peterborough in the 1880s, which had belonged to her great uncle John Smith. They established a large model farm, known as Orchard Hill, and became the largest landholders in town (Morison and Smith 1954:617). In 1902, Mrs. Bass's sister Adele Adams and her husband George Everett Adams, a Chicago lawyer, bought the nearby farm that had been their grandfather's, "Elm Hill," which they maintained as a summer home. Clara Foster Bass moved permanently to Peterborough and her son Robert Perkins Bass (1873-1960) joined her. He entered politics in 1905 and became a prominent Republican and "Progressive" politician, Governor of New Hampshire in 1911-1913. Mrs. Bass first proposed funding construction of a building for the historical society in 1913, and Robert Bass soon contracted with Boston architect Benjamin F.W. Russell, a newly established local summer resident himself.

Benjamin Franklin W. Russell (1875-1943) purchased the former Peterborough "Poor Farm" in South Peterborough as a summer residence and weekend retreat in 1912. He established a Guernsey dairy-farm and became an active member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Peterborough became his primary residence, while he maintained a house in Brookline, Massachusetts. Russell, who had served as architect Guy Lowell's chief assistant on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, partnered with J. Lovell Little from 1915. They brought the brick Georgian Revival style to downtown Peterborough, with designs for the Town House, Peterborough Historical Society, and first American Guernsey Cattle Club buildings all on Grove Street. Russell was active in local affairs into the 1920s, but later spent less time in Peterborough due to his wife's ill health.

During 1915, Robert and Clara Bass worked with Little & Russell on designs for a Peterborough Historical Society (Roper 2001: 38-39). Mrs. Bass purchased a site on Grove Street adjacent to the Town House and the Phoenix Mill property. The building committee also included John Smith, Miss Mary Morison, and H.F. Nichols. As preparations for the new building proceeded, the Basses and Russell became involved in redeveloping the adjoining sites.

In April of 1916, the Peterborough Town House (site of 1 Grove) suffered its third fire in seven years. Russell hired an engineer to report to the Town on the building's condition. The negative report in June 1916, stating that the previous fires and water damage had caused structural damage, encouraged voters to approve $60,000 for construction of a new town hall (Roper 2001:40-41). Russell put forward his ideas for designing a new building to harmonize with the Historical Society. The Town Building Committee included Russell, Robert Bass, lawyer James Brennan, storekeeper Andrew Walbridge and banker Frederick Livingston. Little and Russell were officially hired as architects in July 1916 (Roper 2001:41, 43). Russell persuaded the Bass family and Town building committee to save money, and achieve a unified appearance, by hiring the same contractor (J.H. Mendell Company of Manchester) and suppliers, including brick from Massachusetts, for their concurrent projects.

Construction of the Town House took place during 1917 and it was dedicated in 1918. The Historical Society was completed afterward, opening in 1920. The Historical Society building incorporated office space for rent to help sustain it. The offices were used over the years by lawyers, including the Bass family, and local Men's and Women's clubs. New England Telephone Company operated out of the building from its construction until 1956.

Factories Demolished

Nearby, the old Phoenix Mill fell vacant early in 1916. Robert Bass contacted the owners about selling the property, realizing its future use would affect the adjacent public buildings about to be built. He organized a group of eighteen year-round and summer residents into the Old Phoenix Mill Associates, and funds were pledged to meet the $12,000 purchase price. The group included B.F.W. Russell, George and Adele Adams, and Mrs. Mary L. Schofield among others. All had an interest in community beautification. They included officers of the Men's Club, Progressive (Women's) Club, Peterborough Historical Society, Golf Club, Peterborough Savings Bank and Cooperative Bank, Mother's Club, Garden Club and Board of Trade. Phoenix Mill land was donated to the Town to be part of the Town House lot and land was exchanged with the Historical Society. The Old Phoenix Mill Associates sought to redevelop the factory property, balancing the local need for manufacturing jobs with their own aesthetic tastes about what the town center should look like. In 1918, brick additions to the mill along Main Street were demolished, followed by most of the outbuildings. The group heard proposals from manufacturers for the mill's reuse, including the Noone family of South Peterborough. However, they preferred to offer the building to the Town in 1921 for use as a new High School. The offer was not accepted by the voters, even though Mrs. Schofield offered to build

a community center and gymnasium as well. Within a year or two the Phoenix Mill was demolished and the site remained undeveloped for nearly thirty years (Roper 2001).

Concurrently, in 1919, several of the Old Phoenix Mill Associates including Benjamin Russell and Mary Schofield also formed the Peterborough Company to purchase and demolish the large wooden factory on Depot Street. The building contained the Needham Basket Factory then owned by Eastern States Package Company. It was an active business, but the large industrial building in the center of the village was to some an eyesore and fire hazard. The Peterborough Company proposed building a new factory south of the village to replace it. The old factory was demolished in 1921. A few years later the site was sold to Mrs. Schofield who filled in the cellar hole and planted shrubs. The new basket factory was built off the lower end of Grove Street (Roper 2001:47). In 1922, the last mill complex in the village, the old Bell Factory (site of 3 River Street) was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Schofield later acquired the site, dam and Factory Street across the river.

American Guernsey Cattle Club

The Guernsey Cattle Club became one of the largest local employers, bringing new families to town for office/managerial rather than manufacturing jobs. In 1919, Benjamin Russell designed a new building for the 20 Main Street site that completed the grouping of brick Colonial Revival buildings, and contributed to the reorientation of the downtown from Main onto Grove Street. The former Jonas Livingston house was moved to the south on Grove (51 Grove).

Philanthropy and Culture

Other projects funded by summer home and estate owners included construction of an Episcopal Church, a common feature in summer home communities. All Saint's Episcopal Church was organized as a mission in 1904 and became a parish in 1916. The construction of the church on Concord Street was a ten year project, funded by William H. and Mary L. Schofield. The Parish House was built first in 1913. The church was begun in 1916, not completed until after WWI in 1920. It was consecrated in 1923. The architect, Ralph Adams Cram was the leading Gothic Revival architect of the day. The granite was quarried on the Schofield estate (Roper 2001:38). The Rectory was built later in the 1920s (Sanborn 1924).

Mary Lyons Cheney Schofield (1868-1943) was one of Peterborough's most active and influential seasonal residents. She came to Peterborough as a summer resident with her first husband Charles P. Cheney (1869-1897) whose family had a summer home on the corner of Street Road and Cheney Avenue from 1881. The widowed Mrs. Cheney built a new mansion on East Hill (where the old meetinghouse had been) ca. 1900. In 1907, she married her second husband William H. Schofield. Other projects were the 1901 clubhouse (not extant) for the Peterborough Golf Club off High Street north of the village, and the 1913 addition on the rear of the GAR Hall (40 Grove). During WWI, Mrs. Schofield was state chairman of the National League for Women's Service and the president of the Women's Land Army. She was widowed again in 1920 (Morison and Smith 1954:1016). The American Legion Post formed in 1919 in the Grove Street GAR Hall was named for William H. Cheney who was killed in training in 1918. In the 1930s, Mrs. Schofield built a vacation cottage with landscaped garden on the former Bell Factory site, 3 River Street. She named it "Beside Still Waters." Across the dam, she demolished the worker housing on Factory Street and laid out Nubanusit Lane on which she had several small houses built, complementing the French style of her home.

Philanthropy included smaller projects, such as the elaborate watering trough installed on the corner of Summer and Main streets in 1914 by David McGilvray in honor of his parents (now on Historical Society grounds). In 1915, Mrs. Adele Foster Adams, sister of Clara Bass, donated land on Union Street to the Town for a park and playground. Year-round local citizens were also active in the

community. In 1909, a Home for the Aged was founded by Mrs. Charles H. Cutler, Mrs. George P. Farrar and others. It was located in 8 Vine Street until 1928 (Morison 1954:549). After the First World War, a Memorial Gate in honor of Veterans was erected in 1923-24 between the Town House and Historical Society, paid for by subscription. The memorial was updated in 1955 and again in 1977. The Home for the Aged occupied George W. Farrar's former home (site of 11 Elm) from 1928 to the 1950s. Summer property owners contributed to other buildings and cultural sites outside the village, else where in town including Mariarden summer theater (1919), and the Peterborough Players (founded 1933) in the northern part of town (PHS 1996 I:10). Monadnock Hospital (1923) founders included Robert Bass, Benjamin Russell, Elizabeth Cheney, as well as Maurice Nichols, James Brennan, Robert Parmelee and George Pushee (Roper 2001:38).

Other Public Buildings, Churches and Businesses

After years of discussion, Peterborough built a new High School ca. 1925 on High Street, leaving the lower grades in the Central School. The building sat close to the street, in front of the existing Peterborough Elementary School (17 High). By the 1920s, Peterborough had nearly 200 electric streetlights and 70 percent of houses were wired for electricity (PHS 1996). The Transcript Printing Company (site of 2 Main) had always been water powered. In 1925 new equipment was installed, using the falls to generate electricity.

The Catholic Church Rectory was built in 1918-19. The Unitarian Church acquired a new parsonage on Pine Street in 1921 (First Parish Peterborough 1953:13). Baptist services were discontinued permanently in 1926. The church continued as an organization, its members attending the Methodist Church, and the church building rented for commercial use (Morison 1954:178). A Christian Science Church was established in 1935 and services held in the Odd Fellows Hall for some years before a building was acquired on Concord Street in 1954 (26 Concord).

On downtown Grove Street, the streetscape of brick Colonial Revival style buildings was completed in the early twentieth century. The First National Bank was built next to the Historical Society in 1924 (23-25 Grove). The next year, the façade of the old Bank Building at 14 Grove was remodeled, and the first floor became the Peterborough Savings Bank (formerly upstairs) (Morison 1954:449). The Peterborough Cooperative Bank, organized in 1920, was also located in the First National building from 1924 to 1954. The Peterborough Post Office was in the northern half of 14 Grove for many years. Home delivery within the village was instituted in 1921. Rural carriers delivered by automobile from about 1925 (Morison 1954:146). In 1936, a new U.S. Post Office was built at 27 Grove Street, with a W.P.A. mural in the lobby. The outdoor pool and playground installed at Adams Park in 1936 was also a W.P.A. project (PHS 1996 I:42).

Small Town, Americana

Wealthy year-round resident, A. Erland Goyette (1887-1960) also played a substantial role in Peterborough's early twentieth-century history. He was manager of the Noone Mills in South Peterborough and inherited them on Noone's death. Goyette made a fortune in textiles during WWI and continued to operate the factory until 1951 (Morison 1954:372). From 1932 to 1960 he was president of the First National Bank. Major Goyette, who served as President of the McDowell Colony Club, was a member of numerous historic military associations and collector of antiques and "Americana." In 1935, A.E. and Hazel Goyette established the "Goyette Museum of Americana" in the old Basket factory at 4 Elm Street. The museum was something of a local landmark until it closed after his death in 1961. The Goyettes lived at 26 Concord Street and then in the 1950s at "Bleak House" on the corner of Pine and Route 101 south of the village (Morison and Smith 1954:738).

Peterborough was immortalized by playwright Thornton Wilder (1897-1975) in his most famous play *Our Town* (based on Peterborough and other area towns), written in 1937 following a stay at the McDowell Colony, for which he received a Pulitzer Prize for drama in 1938. The play was set in "Grover's Corners," New Hampshire, in the early 1900s. It focused on everyday life in a small town, with characters including the doctor's family, the milkman, the local historian and newspaper editor, with scenes set in the Congregational church and the village cemetery.

1938-1960: Flood and Rebuilding, Highway Travel, Post-War Population Growth

Hurricane

In September, 1938, Peterborough, like other towns in the region, was transformed by the hurricane that brought major flooding, and caused fire to break out in the old grist mill/Transcript building (site of 2 Main). The Main Street Bridge suffered damage, and buildings in the block west to Depot Street were completely destroyed. This was in the wake of the 1936 flooding, which required reconstruction of the bridges at Grove and Elm streets. Railroad bridges and the dams received damage in both events.

Transportation

In 1939, repair of the Main Street Bridge was considered, but determined to be insufficient to carry Routes 101 and 202 which crossed it at that time. The old double stone arch bridge was dismantled and the present bridge completed in 1941. Passenger service on the Northern Railroad did not resume after the 1936 flood. There was freight traffic, but after further damage in 1938, the Northern Railroad north of Peterborough was abandoned by 1942 (Morison 1954:314). The railroad trestle north of the Main Street Bridge was removed down to the bottoms of the pilings and the tracks along Summer Street were taken up in 1956 (PHS 1996 I:86). Between Peterborough and points south, the Monadnock Railroad remained in business. There was one passenger train a day until 1953. This was replaced by bus lines of which there were several in the 1940s-50s. The passenger station stood until the end of the historic period (replaced by the A&P 12 Depot). Freight trains continued to operate (PHS 1996 I:86-88). The freight depot (14 Depot) consisted of two buildings, the depot and the grain store or Merrimack Farmer's Exchange connected by an addition in the 1940s (Sanborn 1941, 1951). Monadnock Lumber Company was in business in Depot Square from the 1950s (PHS 1996 I:135). Oil replaced coal for home heating, Swiss immigrant Martin Hafeli was in the oil business at 44 Concord Street from 1928 to 1947, followed by his son George (Morison and Smith 1954: 1109). On Summer Street by the railroad tracks an oil dealer was established ca. 1920. This has been A.W. Peters gas and fuel oil business since ca. 1950 (35 Summer St.).

Industries

The Transcript Printing Company relocated to a new building on Grove Street in 1939. It was one of the largest employers in town at the time. The Peterborough Basket Company south of the village on lower Grove Street, and Joseph Noone's Sons woolen mill in South Peterborough were the others. The old grist mill was replaced after the fire by a one-story grain storage building (now 2 Main) still with its own railroad siding. Merrimack Farmer's exchange became the main feed supplier and 2 Main housed NH Ball Bearing from 1946.

Automobiles

On Main Street near the bridge, several new automotive garages were built to replace those lost in the flood. 10 Main was the Santerre garage from 1941 to 1955 and 12 Main was Lambert Motors. On the site of the old block on the corner of Main and Summer, was Snow's Esso, later encompassed by 7 Main. The Brennan Block (now 7 Main) survived and contained the monument works. When it became the First National Store ca. 1946, the building was either rebuilt or remodeled with the

upper stories of the block removed (Sanborn 1941, 1951; Morison and Smith 1954 II:410). Subsequently remodeled ca. 1972, it is not recognizable from this period. The Nichols and Mercer garages to the rear and side of The Tavern (site of 35 and 45 Main) were large service stations and auto dealerships. Older adjacent buildings were removed for parking (Sanborn 1924, 1941). The last blacksmith in town, John Downing, had a shop on Summer Street from 1928 through the 1940s (not extant, part of Fire Station lot) (Morrison 1954:427; Sanborn 1941). By 1958, there were five automobile service stations on Main Street, and the Emmes gas station on the corner of School and Depot (2 School).

Businesses

A new Wyman's Market (20 Main) was built after the flood/fire by Robert F. Carll. Wyman occupied the building until 1949. Robert and then Albert Roy owned it from 1956 (PHS 1996 I:103). Other long-time local businesses were the Village Pharmacy in 49 Main (not extant) and Dyer's Pharmacy in the Granite Block (PHS 1996 I:111-112). Vanni's market closed after a fire in 1947 and the building was demolished (site 55 Main). Walbridge sold his shoe store in 26 Main to William Collier in 1941 (PHS 1996 I:107). The small building at 32 Grove Street housed the State Liquor Store from 1935 to 1954. When the Gem Theatre at 6 School Street burned in 1945, Warren Nichols built the existing theater and named it the Community Theatre. The hotel across the street (site of 5 School) was Gatto's Inn from 1937 to the 1960s, 20 rooms with a restaurant and tap room (PHS 1996 I:113). Gatto also had a restaurant at 5 Main 1939-45. A diner was located in a small structure at 28A Grove from the 1930s. Milton Fontaine, a WWII veteran, established his Peterborough Diner there in 1946. He then moved to an existing (Sanborn 1941) diner on Depot Street, where he installed the present "Peterboro Diner" ca. 1949. Fontaine later became the owner of the Ford dealership behind the Tavern. F.C. Mercer's garage and car dealership operated until 1972 (site of 43 Main) (PHS 1996 II:397; Hurd 1892; Sanborn 1904). The Tavern (site of 35 Main) closed during WWII and afterwards reopened only as a restaurant and tea room. The Townsend Block or former Peterboro House (site of 45 Main parking lot) was vacant by the 1950s (57-63 Main) (PHS 1996 II:397).

American Guernsey Cattle Club

The American Guernsey Cattle Club played an increasingly important role as a local employer, and by 1937 the offices at 20 Grove were too small. "Brick Ends" to the south on Grove Street (56 Grove) was purchased, and office space was rented in the Historical Society building. In 1950, when there were 190 employees, a new American Guernsey Cattle Club building was erected on the old Phoenix Mill property on Upper Main Street (70 Main) above the Town House (Morison 1954:540). In 1951, the former Guernsey building on Grove Street became the location of New Hampshire Ball Bearing, which had occupied a building in the former railroad area off Depot Street since 1946 (Morison 1954:388).

New Public Facilities

Peterborough's population finally began to increase again after 1950. It rose from 2,500 by about 1000 people each decade. The high school was enlarged in the 1950s. Behind the 1920s school on High Street (not extant) an addition was built in 1949-50, the center of the present Elementary School building. In 1954, wings for the elementary and junior high schools were built toward Vine Street. The Central School closed in 1955 and was demolished in 1960, becoming parking for St. Peters Church.

Life-time resident Jennie Scott (1857-1951) bequeathed money to build a new nursing home. The old Farrar house and adjacent building were removed and the Scott-Farrar Home (11 Elm) built in 1957-1959 (PHS 1996 I:469). Public utility improvements included the introduction of direct dialing from a new telephone company building on Concord Street built in 1958-59. The PSNH

building on Grove Street dates from slightly later, 1963. The present fire station on Summer Street was built as the town garage around 1950. The fire engine house on Main Street was renovated in 1952 (76 Main). It received a brick façade and bays for three vehicles (Morrison 1954:114).

Highways

The end of Peterborough's "historic" period is defined by the construction of the Route 101 bypass of the village in 1958-59. In addition to being located on the two major highways, downtown Peterborough was the principal commercial center in a fifteen-mile radius (Morison 1954:318). As truck and car traffic had increased, the village became congested with the intersection of Routes 101 and 202 in the heart of the downtown. The hillside location of the Main and Grove streets intersection made it particularly difficult to navigate. Moving the highways out of the downtown was discussed for some time.

In 1956, ice jams destroyed the old double arched Morison Bridge on Bridge Street south of the downtown. It was replaced by a temporary "Bailey Bridge," but the need to rebuild was the final impetus for re-routing NH 101 to bypass the village. The State proposed a new bridge 100' upstream (southeast) from the old one, and a new stretch of wider approach road (2.84 miles) from the end of Pine Street to the Dublin line. At the east end, new highway replaced Wilton Road/Bridge Street. To the west, an entirely new stretch of highway bypassed Old Dublin Road. Construction of the new bridge involved relocating the channel of the river, straightening a bend and shifting it closer to Granite Street (east). This left a new tract of filled land on the west side of the river, immediately west of the new bridge, developed with a shopping plaza soon after (PHS 1996 I:74-77). Northwest of the bridge, the intersection of Grove Street (Route 202) and Route 101 remained in the same location, but the highway was widened. Two buildings were moved and two demolished. Construction was completed in August 1959. What had formerly been a quiet cross roads on Route 202, became a major intersection with heavy traffic (PHS 1996 I:77). This was the location of the first and only traffic lights in town (PHS 1996 I:80). North of the intersection, the State rerouted US 202 onto 101 and then up Granite Street. This avoided the center of town and shifted traffic onto the new bridge rather than the older Main Street Bridge. A traffic island and deceleration lane were built at the 101/Granite Street intersection (PHS 1996 I:80). Two houses were removed from the south side of the highway.

Businesses

The bypass meant that shops and services began to relocate out of the downtown. This was the era of the shopping plaza. The first was the Peterborough Shopping Village built on Grove Street Extension-US 202 in 1958 just as highway construction was proceeding. It contained Grand Union and Aubuchon stores. The builders were Charles and Roland LaRoche. Their next project was a new office building in downtown, the Peterborough Professional Building on Grove Street, built 1959-60 (PHS 1996 I:128). Right at the 202/101 intersection, Johnson's Gulf Station (99 Grove) was originally owned by Milton Fontaine 1959 to 1969.

Five freight trains a week still served downtown Peterborough, though the freight office closed in 1957. In 1959, the Town purchased 2½ acres from the B&M to create a public parking lot. The A&P also purchased land and erected a new supermarket where the passenger station had been ca. 1961 (PHS 1996 I:88).

<u>1960 to present: Town Center of a "Bed-room Community," Regional Population Growth</u>

Businesses

In the 1960s, two large older commercial buildings were removed from Main Street. The Peterborough Savings Bank (35 Main) was built ca. 1965 on the site of the Tavern and its outbuildings. Farther west, the large Mansard-roofed block, now the PSB parking area, was taken

down in 1960 having been vacant for some years. The former Village Pharmacy and Arista Chevrolet remained in place until 1986 when they were replaced by PSB Annex (45 Main).

When the old tavern was demolished, Steele's bookstore relocated across Main Street to 38-40 Main. The space had been vacated by the A&P which moved to a new building in 1961 on the site of the railroad depot. The First National Store (5 Main) closed in the 1960s and was replaced by a Cumberland Farms. Roland and Albert Roy expanded their grocery to fill the whole block (20 Main). In 1971, they established a smaller convenience store (Little Roy's) to the rear on Depot Street (PHS 1996 I:103-104). In 1970 the Peterborough Shoe Store moved from its long-time location in the Baptist Church, to Grove Street (28A). Dyer's Drugstore in the Granite Block operated through the 1970s. In 1972, Village Pharmacy moved to newly renovated "Centertown," a small plaza at 7 Main Street (PHS 1996 I: 111-112). Gatto's Inn (site of 5 School) closed in the 1960s, and became office and retail space for Derby's department store.

A number of late twentieth century companies in town had evolved from late nineteenth century businesses. Dyer Drug in the Granite Block had been the John R. Miller drugstore. G.L. Forbush Drugs became the Village Pharmacy. Steele's Bookstore and the Peterborough Transcript were two long-time businesses still under the same name (Peterborough Bicentennial Committee 1976). The Peterborough Shoe Store moved from 26 Main to 28A Grove in 1970.

The earlier buildings at 1-7 and 11-15 Main were renovated ca. 1972 into a small plaza, "Centertown." Additions were built to the rear and side. The Village Pharmacy moved there from Upper Main (not extant). The Toadstool Bookshop, now a Peterborough landmark (12 Depot), originally opened in the Centertown building ca. 1972. The Merrimack Farmers Exchange in the freight depot closed in 1966 and Derby's took over the building for its furniture business in 1967, remaining until 1984 (PHS 1996 I:100, II:410). In 1976, the Derby's building at 30 Grove Street was remodeled, eliminating the mid-twentieth-century facade. The focus of the store was on furniture and the business was renamed the Peterborough Furniture Company in 1989 (PHS 1996 I:100, 102).

In 1973 the Peterborough Shopping Plaza opened next to the NH 101 bridge. The A&P relocated out of downtown and an Ames department store was the other major tenant (PHS 1996 I:99). In 1974, First National Bank (later Granite Bank) relocated out of the downtown to the corner of Grove Street and Route 101. The Peterborough Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1973.

Industries

Modern factories in outlying areas of town included New Hampshire Ball Bearing, Brookstone, New England Business Service. The Basket Factory, Noone's textile mills and Union Mills operated in to the late twentieth century (Peterborough Bicentennial Committee 1976).

Public Buildings

Since 1970, local students have attended Contoocook Valley Regional High School (Conval) in north part of town. The former Peterborough High School (17 High), which became the elementary school, suffered a major fire in 1971 (PBC 1976) after which it was rebuilt to its current appearance. The former town garage became a new fire station in 1971. The adjacent brick house became the Aquarius Fire Museum in 1974. In the 1980s, a house north of the fire station was razed for municipal parking (PHS 1996 II:393). Peterborough's municipal sewer system was established in 1972. The Police Department remained in the lower level of the Town House until recently, when it relocated to 73 Grove Street. The interior of the Town House was remodeled in 1995.

In 1982, a significant event was the relocation of the American Guernsey Cattle Club to Columbus, Ohio. The 70 Main Street building became a publishing company office (Crabtree ca. 1985). The

Historical Society complex incorporates two factory houses; a foreman's cottage and a double boardinghouse, which were moved over slightly from behind the First National Bank in 1966 (PHS 1996 II:399). The nearby watering trough was moved from Putnam Park in 1976. In 1999 The Historical Society moved the brick District 8 Schoolhouse to its property from Middle Hancock Road.

Downtown Today

In the late twentieth century, Depot Street or "Depot Square" became the center of downtown commercial activity, partly due to its proximity to the municipal parking lot. The former Monadnock Lumber building was renovated into a group of shops ca. 1983 (PHS 1996 I:135). The Community Theater, used as a restaurant for some time, reopened in 1996. The diner is a local landmark and Toadstool Books occupies the old IGA building. The riverfront is now a small town park with shelter, benches and paths.

The town's population continued to grow, reaching 4,200 by 1976. Today, it is around 6,000. The same scenic, historic and "small town" qualities that attracted earlier summer residents, made Peterborough attractive for housing development. Many local residents commute elsewhere to work, in Keene, Jaffrey and beyond. Peterborough is only fifty-seven miles from Boston. There are several modern factories outside the town center. The downtown remains an active business center, though there are fewer stores, more offices and specialty shops. The Peterborough Town House retains its central location, with the historical society and post office alongside on Grove Street. There are six active churches. Cultural resources include the library, historical society and other museums.

20. Applicable NHDHR Historic Context(s)

18. Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1920.

23. Wood products mills and shops in New Hampshire.

24. Paper manufacturing and making in New Hampshire.

30. Granite quarrying and stone cutting, 1790-present.

39. Brick making for local and regional markets, 1650-1920.

44. Machine tool manufacture, 1840-present.

46. Carriage and wagon manufacture, 1820-1900.

53. Grain farming and grist milling, 1650-present.

61. Cattle raising and summer pasturing in New Hampshire, c.1850-present.

65. Dairy farming for urban markets, 1880-1940.

71. New Hampshire as artists' colony, 1870-present. (P) (author: Lisa Mausolf)

73. Summer and vacation home tourism, 1880-present.

79. Theaters, opera houses, and movie houses in New Hampshire.

80. Museums and historical sites in New Hampshire.

82. Pre-automobile land travel, 1630-1920.

83. Taverns, inns, hotels, motels, motor courts and bed and breakfasts, 1623-present.

86. The railroads in NH, 1842-1960. (F) (authors: R. Stuart Wallace and Lisa Mausolf)

88. Automobile highways and culture, 1900-present.

97. Engineering in New Hampshire, 1623-present.

98. Architecture in New Hampshire, 1623-present.

99. Banking and finance in New Hampshire

105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.

106. Libraries in New Hampshire.

107. Local government, 1630-present.

112. Philanthropy, 1850-present.

125. The Scots-Irish and Ulster-Scots in New Hampshire.

126. The French-Canadians in NH, 1840-present.

127. The Irish in New Hampshire.

130. Commerce, industry and trade in New Hampshire village and town centers, 1630-present.

136. Public and private cemeteries and burials.

21. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation

The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District is a well-preserved example of a nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century New Hampshire town center. Commercial, civic, religious, and institutional buildings are concentrated predominantly on Main, Grove, Depot, and School streets in the center of the district. Adjoining streets, nearly all primary arteries, are lined predominantly with nineteenth-century houses plus a few churches. The building types, forms, and styles span those common from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, corresponding to initial development and subsequent growth of the Peterborough Center Village during that period. The majority of the building stock dates to the nineteenth and early twentieth century with comparatively little infill with a few exceptions (in particular on the north side of Main Street near its intersection with Grove Street and in the Depot Square area). The historic district area has been the civic, commercial, institutional, and originally the industrial center of development since the late eighteenth century. The intersection of Main and Grove streets and the two waterways, Nubanusit Brook and the Contoocook River are the focal points of the historic district area and the intersection of Main and Grove streets remains the civic and commercial center of the community.

Main Street was an early transportation route and remained so well into the twentieth century as part of several state highways. Within the historic district area Main Street intersects with several early north-south and east-west transportation routes and constituted the early crossing of the Contoocook River, around which the village center developed. That river and Nubanusit Brook prompted the earliest settlement, as the latter in particular provided water power for several of the earliest mills in the area. Only the dams remain as above ground resources of that early industrial history however.

The commercial, civic, and institutional character of the Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District remains intact as do the adjoining nineteenth-century residential streets to the east, south, west, and north of the town center. Approximately seventy of the 274 buildings in the historic district area are commercial, institutional, civic, small-scale

industrial, mixed commercial-residential, or former residences converted to offices. The remainder, or roughly two-thirds are residential. Less than ten buildings are modern, built after 1960. The historic district includes ten structures, including five dams, three bridges, a late nineteenth-century retaining wall, and an early twentieth-century Memorial War Gate, and eight sites, including two historic parks and the 1833 Village Cemetery.

While some of the residential structures have replacement siding and/or replacement windows, especially along the primary routes such as Concord and Granite streets, the residential streetscapes remain nineteenth-century in character, distinguished by characteristic house forms and styles of a prosperous nineteenth-century New Hampshire town center. Most retain their original massing and some period detail. A number of the houses retain their original carriage barns (some connected, some detached), though many have been converted to residential use.

The settlement pattern and density of development is characteristic of a village and town center, with the buildings set close together on small lots. The lots predominantly range in size from one-quarter to one-half acre with the exception of the commercial center where some of the properties are less than one-quarter of an acre. On Pine, Granite, and Grove Street south of Nubanusit Brook the lots tend to be slightly larger, measuring one-half to one acre. Whereas in the commercial and civic center, along Main and Grove streets the buildings tend to be close to or along the front property line, elsewhere in the district the buildings generally have modest setbacks.

The range of building types, forms, and styles is representative of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century New Hampshire town landscapes. A substantial amount of the building stock in the historic district dates to the 150-year period between ca. 1800 and ca. 1930. Whereas the residential landscape is predominantly nineteenth century, the commercial and civic core is more diverse, reflective of several building campaigns, in response to improved economic conditions, the need to rebuild in the wake of flooding and fires, and concerted building improvement campaigns, most notably in the early twentieth century. Consequently the buildings display a range of architectural styles beginning with the Federal and Greek Revival, followed by the Romantic ones of the mid- to late nineteenth century including the Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne, and ending with the Colonial Revival of the early and mid-twentieth century.

The residential architecture is predominantly single-family residences, of both one-and-a-half and two-and-a-half stories in height, but with some purpose-built small-scale multi-family units, mostly duplexes, of similar scale, height, and massing. In addition, there are a few apartments or residential units above first-floor commercial storefronts. Over much of their history the houses have been a mix of owner occupied and rentals. Wood frame construction predominates but brick buildings are also present throughout the historic district. Throughout the district the majority of nineteenth- and even early twentieth-century houses have granite block foundations. Granite is also frequently used for front retaining walls or as edging. In addition, a number of houses in the historic district, of varying forms and scales, feature slate roofs. About forty percent of the houses now have replacement siding and/or 1/1 replacement windows and for many of those it's either replacement siding or replacement windows. A significant number, however, retain original 6/6 or 2/2 sash windows and historic siding and in a few instances the replacement siding is historic. Even with these alterations, however, the building types, forms, and in many cases styles remain apparent and the buildings remain an important part of the historic streetscape.

Six buildings are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They are the 1825-26 Peterborough Unitarian Church (25 Main Street, added 1973), All Saint's Episcopal Church, Rectory, and Parish House, built between 1913 and ca. 1925 (51 Concord Street, added 1980); the

Peterborough Post Office, built 1936 (27 Grove Street, added 1986); and the 1917-1918 Peterborough Town House (1 Grove Street, added 1996).

Eighteenth Century and Federal Period, ca. 1750- ca. 1830: Georgian, Federal, and Transitional Federal/Greek Revival

Concentrated development in the Peterborough Downtown Historic District began only in the late eighteenth century in conjunction with the construction of mills that harnessed the water power of Nubanusit Brook (originally known as Ash Brook and Goose Brook). In the several decades after the Revolution the area developed as a small-scale industrial center (with some agricultural activity). For the most part residential, industrial, commercial, and religious buildings remained intermingled on the landscape though the buildings were beginning to acquire function-specific forms. By the end of this period mostly detached frame buildings used for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings were concentrated on Main Street and its intersection with Concord, Grove, and Elm streets. A small number were of brick construction. Historic photos from the 1860s-1880s convey the nature of this type of landscape. Small numbers of these buildings remain scattered in close proximity to the town center with varying degrees of alterations and significance. The earliest surviving buildings in the historic district date to this period and are predominantly residential. Not surprisingly, they are generally concentrated close to the historic village center along the earliest roads. This includes Pine Street, the westerly end of Main Street, the northerly end of Grove, the southerly end of Concord Street, and Elm Street. None of the industrial buildings date to this period though there likely is archaeological evidence present in multiple sites. The residential lots are comparatively small, thus limiting any agricultural activity in the immediate vicinity. A number of houses, however, do feature attached carriage barns.

Taverns/Hotels

Historically Peterborough had several major taverns/hotels in the historic district area, owing to its prominence in the nineteenth century as an industrial center and its location at some important crossroads. Only one of those establishments remains, on the corner of Union and Elm streets. **Evans Tavern/Holmes Tavern/Upper Hotel (4-8 Union Street, Photos 292, 293)**, first built in 1790, originally faced Nubanusit Brook. At the time of its construction Elm Street was the primary in and out of town from the south. The building has undergone several major building campaigns, most notably in 1840 when the original gable-roofed building was reoriented so the primary entrance fronted on the newly laid out Union Street. The building was enlarged in the Greek Revival style largely to its present size. The two-and-a-half-story, side-gable building is fourteen bays long and has an attached gable-front carriage barn (now altered). Notable decorative detailing includes the full-width front porch supported by Gothic Revival posts, screening the Greek Revival frontispiece. The building now contains apartments.

Educational

Exceptionally, in the early 1820s, the town of Peterborough constructed new schoolhouses, of brick construction. The historic district includes two of these buildings, though one was moved to its present location behind the Peterborough Historical Society in 1999 from Middle Hancock Road. **Old No. 8 Schoolhouse (rear 17-19 Grove Street, Photo 34, 40)** is a brick one-story former one-room schoolhouse built 1824. It is thought to be one of the earliest surviving schoolhouses in New Hampshire and is equally rare for its brick construction at such an early date (Garvin 1996a). The original entry on the long elevation was moved to the gable end sometime before 1860. The other schoolhouse was converted to a residence in the 1840s. **10 High Street (Photo 326)** was also built 1824, as the District No. 1 Schoolhouse. In 1844, however, it was converted to a residence with the addition of a frame upper story. The original building has been added to over time including a shed-roofed porch and a one-story wing and attached garage.

Ecclesiastical

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the size and form of church buildings represented a transformation in the sacred landscape seen not only in New Hampshire, but throughout New England and along the Atlantic seaboard (Dempsey 2001: 33). The Historic District includes one church from this period. **Peterborough Unitarian Church**, originally the **First Church** (**25 Main Street**, **Photos 17-20)** and one of two churches fronting on Main Street**,** was completed in January 1826 and dedicated the following month. The design is attributed to a Mr. Kilburn (first name unknown) and appears to be based on plates in Asher Benjamin's 1820 edition of *The American Builder's Companion* (Morison and Smith 1954:164, 163).[1] Rectangular in massing and set on a granite foundation the nave church consists of a three-bay by three-bay pedimented gable main block with full-height windows set in the blind arches on the long elevations. On the façade each entry is set in a blind arch, with a sash window at the top of the arch. A fan is centered in the flush-board sided closed pediment. A three-stage steeple-clock tower straddles the front of the roof ridge. A bell was added in 1828 and a clock in 1856 which was subsequently replaced in 1947 and is owned by the Town. The roof was first slated in 1853. Over the years the interior has been modified and remodeled. An organ was added in 1866 (rebuilt 1933) and two furnaces were installed in 1870 (it had been heated with wood stoves since 1842). Interior changes were done in 1868 and again in 1895 and 1924. A chapel had been added to the rear in 1880 but was replaced with the Morison Memorial Parish House in 1926, designed by Benjamin F. W. Russell of Little and Russell, his last major known design work in Peterborough (Morison and Smith 1954:165, 168-169; First Church of Peterborough 1953:9; Tolles 1979:111; Zimmerman 1972). The church was listed on the National Register 1973. A row of fifteen horse stalls, located northwest of the church, along the west property line were built in 1905, replacing earlier ones; they have since been converted to garages. The Peterborough Unitarian Church was listed on the National Register in 1973.

Industrial/Dams

Little or no evidence of the village's earliest industrial history survives above ground in the historic district though archaeological evidence most likely does. One notable exception is the **Bell Mill Dam (Photo 256)** on Nubanusit Brook, built 1808 and repaired in 1968 after damage from high water and heavy ice jams. The dam dates to the incorporation of the Peterborough Cotton Manufacturing and construction of a mill, the first cotton factory in Peterborough, in 1808. The adjacent site on the north bank of the brook had first been developed with a saw- and gristmill by the 1750s (Morison and Smith, 1:355). Located approximately 300' downstream from the Elm Street Bridge, the 10'-high, 153'-long dam is constructed of stone granite blocks of varied sizes with plank facing on the upstream face and a vertical downstream face of large stones with smaller ones behind and set on a bed rock foundation. In the second half of the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century a footbridge paralleled the dam.[2] The related penstock, turbines, and tailrace were all covered in the 1920s after the Bell Mill burned and the land was redesigned as a scenic garden by landscape architect Fletcher Steele.[3] In 1968 repair work included repair of stone core of dam and replacing timber and plank face and rebuilding the spillway. Half of the upstream wood facing was replaced and a bottom drain pipe was installed.[4]

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[1] The church was long misattributed to Benjamin but church documents demonstrate otherwise.
[2] For a historic photo of the bridge see Morison and Smith, 388.
[3] NHDES Vertical Files, Dam No. 191.08, Elm St. Dam, Application for Preliminary Permit [1981].
[4] Dam no. 191.07, "Bell Mill Dam," NHDES files, Concord, MA.

Residential

CAPE COD HOUSE

In this earliest period of development in the historic district one-story houses were most commonly constructed. The earliest house type surviving in the historic district is the central chimney house, characterized by three to five rooms arranged around a center chimney stack under a gabled roof, with two tiers of rooms. This form is used for one-and-a-half-story buildings, known as a **Cape Cod House**, and two-and-a-half-story houses (though none of the latter are present in the historic district). Additional defining characteristics include small narrow sash windows (originally 9/9 or 12/9) set close together and abutting the eaves, framing the centered or nearly center entry on the façade. Often a transom light above the entry door illuminates the lobby entry. It appears that while the majority has granite foundations, some have brick foundations. Nearly all examples in the historic district have been modified or altered to varying degrees, owing to their age and comparatively modest original footprint. Alterations typically include added dormers, wings, and/or ells in addition to replacement siding and/or windows. This type appears to have remained popular until ca. 1830. **17 Pine Street (Photo 159)** (connected to **2 Granite Street**), built ca. 1830, is a characteristic example of a Cape, with an added pair of gabled dormers on the façade and a one-and-a-half-story rear ell that connects to 2 Granite Street. **12 Elm Street (Photo 277)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1800, retains its original Federal-style transom above the entry door though the window openings on the façade have been altered. Other examples of Capes in the historic district include **16 Elm Street (Photo 280), 15 Winter Street (Photo 291)**, and the restored **former mill house (Rear 17-19 Grove Street, Photo 36)** moved from Phoenix Avenue to the Peterborough Historical Society grounds in 1966. **1 Nubanusit Lane (Photo 274)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1814, is a distinctive example set on a high brick foundation, with brick end walls with windows set in blind arches. Thought to be one of the oldest houses in the village is the **Snow-Adams House (85 Main Street, Photo 249)**, attributed to Edmund Snow and said to have been built in 1797 on land he acquired from Asa Evans. Now a two-story, gable-roofed building with a one-story wing on the west gable end (replaced an earlier one 1924-1941), the structure features a brick first story and a frame second story. The building has undergone alterations since its original construction and is thought to have been raised up to accommodate the brick first story (Morison and Smith 1954:757-758). The Colonial Revival Federal- style doorway on the northwest end of the wing was likely added at the time the building housed an antique shop in the early twentieth century. Historic photos show a window originally in that location. **15 Summer Street (Photos 183)** is now a two-and-a-half-story, side-gable, five-bay house. This restored frame house is said to date to this period. At the time of work in the late twentieth century, the owner found evidence that the building was originally a one-and-a-half-story Cape (Martins 1988). Historic maps show it was raised to its present size by 1886. **38 Pine Street (Photo 144)** is also now also two stories. This Shingle-style gable block was originally one-and-a-half stories and is traditionally dated to the early 1800s so was likely a Cape until the roof was raised in the 1940s (Sanborns 1924 updated 1941, 1924 updated 1951).

DOUBLE HOUSE

By the late colonial period in New Hampshire, typically a town's most prosperous residents constructed two-and-a-half-story Georgian houses for themselves but this form continued to be built in the Federal period in New Hampshire's larger towns. The *Georgian plan* is distinguished by two tiers of rooms on either side of a center stair hall and bi-lateral symmetry on the façade. It was often historically referred to as a *double house*. Simple ornament in the Federal style is most commonly concentrated around the centered entry of the five-bay façade, in the form of elliptical fanlights and three-quarter sidelights. The historic district includes one well-preserved example in the Federal style, the **Loring/Pierce House (59 Pine Street, Photo 157)**. This brick double house, built in

1815, features a hip roof, integral end-wall chimneys, and a Palladian window above the elliptical fanlight entry. The house was modified several times in the twentieth century with Colonial Revival additions and alterations including, early in the century, a two-story, hip-roofed wing and later an attached two-bay garage. The present colonnaded entry portico replaced an earlier gable-roofed entry porch (see historic photos). The **Union Congregational Church Parsonage (47 Pine Street, Photo 152)** is a second example, traditionally dated to ca. 1820, but its appearance dates to a major Colonial Revival remodeling.

Several other double houses in the district combine stylistic characteristics of the Federal, which derived from Roman classical details, and the Greek Revival, or Grecian as it was called historically, which derived from Grecian classical details.[5] The ca. 1825 **Shedd House (87-89 Main Street, Photo 250)** is a brick example that sits on a rise, high above the street. The main block is augmented with a two-story frame rear ell and a one-and-a-half-story frame building that was moved to the house lot and attached to the house in the late 1880s as a wing. Transitional details include a seven-light transom, one-half side lights, and brick splayed lintels. A large carriage barn is located behind the house. **The Barber House**, built ca. 1830 **(73 Main Street, Photos 242-244, 246)**, is a frame example, also with one-half sidelights but a fluted entry lintel. The house features 6/6 window sash, a slate roof, an added Queen Anne wrap-around porch but replacement siding.

ELL HOUSE/L HOUSE

In the Federal period (ca. 1790 to ca. 1830) throughout New Hampshire and New England generally but especially in more densely settled town and village centers such as Peterborough builders introduced houses that on the façade suggested the double house form but in fact were only one room deep. A gabled or hipped roof is most commonly employed along with a connected rear ell, to accommodate the service spaces.[6] This placement of service spaces in ells corresponded to the increased specialization of interior spaces and increased separation of more formal public, social spaces and the more informal, private work spaces. Known as an *ell house (or L house)*, because of this feature and its L-shaped footprint, its construction corresponds to the first period of concentrated growth and development in the nineteenth century in the historic district area. In all instances additional space was placed in rear ells or wings and usually accommodated service spaces such as the kitchen and work rooms. Typically chimneys were located on the rear wall of the main block and on the gable end of the ell or wing but they could also be integral on the gable ends of the main block.

The historic district includes three brick and five wooden examples of L houses, some of which may date to the next period as they combine late Federal and early Greek Revival period details. The **Senter House (34 High Street, Photo 343)** is a representative brick example, possibly built in the 1820s. The two-story main block is augmented with a one-and-a-half-story wooden rear ell. Well-preserved characteristic Federal style details include bilateral symmetry, granite block foundation, a transom over the centered entry, and splayed lintels on the first-story windows. Other brick L-house examples include the **Dr. Cutler House (91 Main Street, Photo 251)**, with a hip roof and integral end chimneys, traditionally dated to the early 1800s, and **13 High Street (Photo 328)**, possibly built ca. 1810s, with a two-story frame rear ell connected to a gable-front carriage barn. Later Italianate

[5] Asher Benjamin, *The Architect, or, Practical House Carpenter* (Boston: L. Coffin, 1844; New York: Dover Publications, 1988), iii.

[6] Ell houses, also called L houses (both historic terms) get their name from the shape of the footprint. In port towns in New Hampshire, such as Portsmouth, other variations of these single-pile houses were also constructed including the three-room-plan ell house and hall-and-parlor-plus houses, owing to the narrow frontage of these urban lots. See Laura B. Driemeyer, "Rising From the Ashes: The Transformation of Nineteenth-century Building Culture in Charlestown, Massachusetts" (Ph.D. diss., Boston University, 2006).

alterations include an entry porch screening the original semi-circular fan and entry, a side porch, and 2/2 sash windows. The **Livingston House (42 Grove Street, Photos 199-200)**, a representative frame example likely built in the early 1830s, is one of two adjacent houses that combine late Federal and early Greek Revival details. The main block has rear wall chimneys and is augmented by a two- and one-story rear ell, the latter of which connects to the gable-front carriage barn. A substantial Doric entry porch, supported by paired fluted Doric columns dominates the symmetrical five-bay façade. Contemporary with this house is its neighbor to the south, the **Walker Livingston House (46 Grove Street, Photo 201)** that has a similar but simpler Doric entry porch. The **Fairbanks/Townsend House (36 Union Street, Photo 311)**, built ca. 1833, has integral chimneys on the gable ends and Colonial Revival alterations done in the early twentieth century including entry porches on the front and side elevations; the rear ell was raised to two stories at the same time. Other examples include the **Dr. D.B. Cutter House (69 Main Street, Photo 241)** whose rear ell now extends the full width of the rear elevation (done by 1892) and **7 Winter Street (Photo 289)**, traditionally dated ca. 1810, whose roof was altered sometime after 1886 (Bird's Eye 1886).

DUPLEXES AND OTHER MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING

Befitting the growth of this emerging mill town the housing stock included construction of multi-family housing, most commonly semi-detached houses or duplexes. A small number were constructed in this period but the majority date to after ca. 1830. Though two main types of duplexes exist, those constructed in Peterborough in this period are the type known as a "block of two houses" or a side-by-side duplex.[7] This form was adopted by the elites in urban areas in the Federal period but was soon constructed for all classes at various scales (Stillman 1994:53-54). This form consisted of two houses set adjacent to each other to create a six-bay-wide, double-pile-deep block, most commonly with a gable roof. In New Hampshire one-and-a-half and two-and-a-half-story examples were constructed. Entries could be paired in the middle bays, placed at the outer bays, or occasionally, at the first or last bay of each half. A one-story kitchen ell could augment the main block. Plan variations, aligned with the scale of the duplex, derived from the placement of the chimney or chimneys, presence of secondary circulation space, and location of the most formal social spaces and of the kitchen.[8] The plan of each house likely consisted of a side-entry hall, two rooms front to back, and occasionally a small room behind the stair. Brick was customarily used for the more fashionable, large-scaled houses, while frame was widespread with the more modest examples. **7-9 High Street (Photo 325)** is a two-and-a-half-story example, traditionally dated to ca. 1815, with paired center entries, a center chimney, two-story rear ells, and later Queen Anne alterations.

Only one example of a row house is known to have been constructed in the historic district. The **Brick Block (PET0027, 1-7 Concord Street, Photos 4, 66-67)**, built in 1830-1831, at the end of this period. This row of four brick attached houses in the late Federal/early Greek Revival style is sited prominently opposite the Main Street Bridge (see detailed description below). The well-preserved block, built for four local residents, is distinguished by paired entries with elliptical fanlights.

<u>Ca. 1830- ca. 1860: Late Federal, Greek Revival, Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate</u>

This period represents the first period of significant expansion of the Peterborough Centre Village along newly laid out streets such as Concord, Union, and Grove streets. Many of the residential and

[7] A duplex is two joined houses with living spaces on at least two floors in each half. By the end of this period deeds reference "a block of two houses" demonstrating that each half was considered an individual house. They were also known as "double houses" but to minimize confusion with Georgian plans with that name it will not be used here, except when the building is historically referred to as a double house locally such as the Dr. Smith Double House (28-30 Concord Street).
[8] See Driemeyer, especially chapters 4 and 5.

ecclesiastical buildings date to these decades. While the center of the district area remained densely developed with a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, education, and religious buildings, increasingly the outlying streets (a number laid out in this period) came to be lined predominantly with houses, often with carriage barns, on small lots, typically one half to one acre. In addition, several congregations erected new churches, including two on Concord Street. This created some distinction between the village center and surrounding residential streets, though the latter were also important thoroughfares rather specific residential neighborhoods off of primary roads. At the end of the period the town constructed its first town house, on the corner of Main and Grove streets, solidifying the area as the town civic and commercial center.

Ecclesiastical

Three of the town's congregations erected new churches early in this period, indicative of the growth and prosperity of the town in the historic district. All are nave churches, two are of brick construction, and all emphasize symmetry, with ornament concentrated on the façade and around window and door openings. The **Presbyterian Church** (now the **Union Congregational Church**) erected a new church on Concord Street in 1839 just fourteen years after having built one outside the village center **(33 Concord Street, Photo 87)**. The new church used bricks from the earlier structure. The Greek Revival Church has paired entries on the pedimented façade and is five bays deep. Characteristic period detailing includes the two-stage belfry tower with pinnacles and splayed brick lintels above the entries and the double-height side elevation windows. In 1858, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches joined together and became the Union Evangelical Church. The building was enlarged in 1860 at a cost of $3,000. The 1860 addition was further expanded in 1924 and again in 1970, creating the present large, wide one-story rear frame addition with a T-shaped footprint (Morison and Smith 1954:172-173). The pediment has replacement siding and the paired windows on the façade above the doors and in the closed pediment have replacement 6/6 sash. In 1840, the **Methodist Episcopal Society** built a frame nave church, also on Concord Street **(41 Concord Street, Photos 95-96)**. The Greek/Gothic Revival nave church is three bays deep. Originally a one-story, L-shaped rear ell augmented the main block; this was expanded to a rectangular footprint sometime after 1951 (Sanborns 1904, 1924 revised to 1951). Centered on the pedimented façade is a pair of entries, flanking a 6/6 sash window; above the entries is a trio of 6/6 sash windows. Each entry is framed with a molded pilaster topped with pinnacles. A square one-stage tower with an open balustrade is set atop the front gable. The master builder, Caleb Beede (1805-1877), was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and may have built as many as sixteen churches in New Hampshire before migrating to Ohio in 1850. Unspecified repairs and refurnishings were made in 1873.[9]

The **Baptists** were the last of the congregations to build a church in this period, erecting a brick nave church in 1842 on Main Street, nearly opposite the Unitarian Church **(26 Main Street, Photos 17, 21).** Somewhat unusually the Greek Revival/Gothic Revival church featured storefronts on the ground level, for income purposes, with the sanctuary on the three-bay deep upper level. A centered elevated entry with a double-leaf door provides access to the upper story. At the ground level storefronts with centered entries and topped by a granite lintel flank the elevated entrance. On the façade at the upper story a pair of double-height, multi-light windows flank a centered tripartite window. Lancet fans are centered above the tripartite window and in the closed clapboarded pediment. Originally the two-stage tower was topped with a spire that was removed sometime before 1954 (see historic photos). By the mid-1920s, the congregation was too small to maintain a minister so since that time the upper story has been used for other purposes, though the lower story

[9] Beede-L Archives, Ancestry.com <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/ BEEDE/2009-02/1233988465> accessed October 2010. Smith and Morison, 99-100.

continued to contain businesses. By the early 1990s the building was occupied by the New England Marionette Opera Theater. The interior of the building was destroyed in a devastating fire on New Year's Day 1999. Since then the building has been restored to largely maintain the original exterior appearance, and now houses the Mariposa Museum and World Culture Center.[10]

With the completion of the new Unitarian meetinghouse in 1826 and the relocation of the town center around the confluence of the Contoocook River and Nubanusit Brook a new burial ground was needed closer to that area. In 1833 land was set aside on the east side of the recently laid out Concord Street for the **Village Cemetery (north of 61 Concord Street, Photos 111-112)**. By 1926 it contained 400 plots.[11] A dry-laid rubble stone wall defines the street boundary and flanks a double-leaf cast-iron gate hung on dressed granite posts that provides access to an asphalt road that extends the depth of the cemetery. Some of the wall's stones feature pre-1830 cape chisel splitting marks. Fieldstone walls demarcate the other boundaries. The cemetery contains a collection of common nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century headstone forms, including obelisks, in slate, marble, sandstone, or granite. The cemetery also includes at least one crypt.

Schools

Only one school building from this period survives in the historic district, though the area once included a public school in the Depot Square area that was also constructed in this period, a two-story brick building with wings built in 1844 and in use until 1887 (Morison and Smith 1954: 205-206, 225). In connection with a number of local reform efforts to improve educational opportunities in the town, a number of local citizens, led by Abiel Abbot, then minister of the Unitarian Church. Their efforts led to the construction of a private secondary school, the **Peterborough Academy (now G.A.R. Hall) (PET0015, 40 Grove Street, Photos 195, 198)**, in 1837. The brick gable-front building closely resembles in form, scale, and style the several churches built in the historic district around the same time. The building is set back from and on a rise above the street. The transitional Federal/Greek Revival styled 30' x 47' building was constructed at a cost of $1,452.97 (Morison and Smith 1954: 235-236). The five-bay wide, six-bay deep brick one-story is augmented with a frame one-story rear addition, added in 1913 and designed by Bigelow and Wordsworth (Smith 1999:4). A two-stage tower straddles the roof ridge. Characteristic period detailing includes the elliptical fan above the entry, the elliptical fan in the closed front pediment, and the pinnacles on the tower. The building was occupied as a private school until 1871 and the following year it became the public high school. In 1889, with the completion of a new high school building, the local G.A.R. Post occupied the building, and later it became home to the local American Legion post, who continue to use the building.

Commercial/Stores

In larger urban American areas the emergence of commercial blocks as a purpose-built type began in the early nineteenth century. In the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century in smaller New Hampshire towns such as Peterborough, however, stores tended to be inserted into existing structures or in buildings that combined commercial and residential functions. A small number of the commercial blocks in Peterborough do date to this period, most of which have undergone modernizations and expansions over the years. A distinctive example and the only example of stone construction is the **Granite Block (44 Main Street/2-8 Grove Street, Photos 26-27, 30)** built in 1847 by Abiel Sawyer (1784-1870) with locally quarried granite. Originally a two-and-a-half-story granite gable block (see historic photos), it had two additions in the 1870s to the south and east,

[10] Ellen Derby, "Baptist Church Building—A Place Community," http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM1EN7_Baptist_Church_Peterborough_NH (accessed October 2010).
[11] Eben W. Jones, "Gravestones in Village Cemetery, Peterborough, New Hampshire," manuscript binder at Peterborough Historical Society.

presumably at the time of the construction of the Anderson Block (38-40 Main Street), its neighbor to the east. The building acquired its present form, a four-story commercial block in the Federal Revival style with a flat roof, in 1902, after a fire. At that time the upper two stories of frame construction were added. The third-floor meeting hall was a social hall and drill hall.

The other purpose-built stores (where goods are sold) from this period are two- or two-and-a-half-story gable-front wooden buildings. The **Union Store/Finch and Field Store (26 Grove Street, Photo 43)** is the best-preserved example of a two-and-a-half-story frame gable-front commercial block in the historic district. Tradition indicates the building, originally a blacksmith shop, was moved to Grove Street from South Peterborough. Historic maps place a building on this site by 1858 (Chace 1858). The original building had been expanded to the rear by the late nineteenth-century with one-story sheds (Sanborns 1884, 1892). The sheds were replaced by the early twentieth century with a substantial two-and-a-half-story "barn" or storage space, creating the present deep rectangular footprint (Sanborn 1904). The barn was converted to a second store, possibly after the 1936 flood. The full-width front porch has been present since at least the late nineteenth century and its posts with scroll sawn brackets represent the primary decoration on this otherwise simply detailed commercial building.

Industrial/Shops

During this period the industrial landscape underwent considerable development, with the construction of new mills, the expansion of old ones, or the replacement of ones that burned. None of these survive but the structures for harnessing and channeling the water powering those facilities remains. On the Nubanusit Brook a new dam and other infrastructure was built in 1836, south of the others already present near Elm Street, to power the Phoenix Mill **(Phoenix Mill Dam/Guernsey Dam, Photo 239**). This rock fill stone gravity dam with a concrete cap is 18' high and 100' long. The outlet with removable boards in the gate section once led to the Phoenix Mill. The dam was rebuilt in 1968 (DES Files). A second dam, the **Farrar/Grove Street Dam** (**Photos 51**), downstream from the Phoenix Mill Dam and just upstream from the Grove Street Bridge likely dates to this period also.[12] It is shown on an 1836 Plan and likely powers the blacksmith shop present on the later site of the George W. Farrar and Son, blacksmith and carriage makers (Lund 1836; Morison and Smith 1954:393). The dam appears to be a stone-filled gravity dam with a concrete dam. A portion of the dam likely was rebuilt or partially rebuilt in the wake of the flooding in 1936 on Nubanusit Brook that damaged the nearby Grove Street Bridge (Morison and Smith 1954:627).

Roy's Market (4 Depot Street, Photo 61), a one-and-a-half-story, gable-front building with a one-story, offset addition (added after 1951), in the Colonial Revival style may date to the mid-nineteenth century and thus may be one of the few remaining early, small-scale shops (where goods are manufactured and sold) in the historic district.[13] A small building has been in this location since before 1858 (Lund 1836, Chace 1858). At that time it was directly adjacent to the north side of the pond at the east end of the canal or Little Jordan. By 1858 Hubert Brennan (who established the Peterborough Marble and Granite Works by the early 1850s) had a facility "in rear of Baptist Ch" and in 1892 his blacksmith shop is in this location (Chace 1858, Hurd 1892). By 1924, however, it was an auto repair shop, an indication of the increased importance of the automobile to the local economy by that time (Sanborn 1924). Since 1951 the building has been a market and the Colonial Revival exterior details likely date to that conversion, along with the addition of the offset rear ell.

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[12] The DES files on this dam (191.05) could not be located at the time of the preparation of this form.

[13] This assumes the building was not heavily damaged and extensively rebuilt after the 1938 flood and fire. The building is visible in an aerial view included in *Peterborough in Pictures* [n.p.] and incorrectly dated to the 1940s. The old Grist Mill is still extant in the photo so it obviously dates to before 1938. The Roy Market building is a gable-front building with a center garage bay, as at that time the building was an auto repair shop (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated to 1941).

The now altered former **Farrar Carriage and Blacksmith Shop**, possibly built ca. 1850 as the Buss & Rourke Blacksmith Shop and H. Holt Wagon Shop, **(36 Grove Street, Photos 48-50)** is a larger example of a former shop, originally housing a blacksmith shop and carriage manufacturing enterprise. The operations were powered by a tail race running under the southerly side of the building adjacent to Nubanusit Brook (Sanborn 1904). The building housed the Farrar small-scale manufacturing operations until the 1930s when the building was altered to storefronts (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated to 1941). It has been altered several times since then.

Residential

TRANSITIONAL CAPES WITH STOVE-FLUE CHIMNEYS OR HIGH POSTS/KNEE WALLS

Many of the houses in the Peterborough Downtown Historic District date to this period. Residential architectural forms underwent a significant transformation in this period though some builders continued to use traditional forms but with modifications to chimney placement as a result of changing heating technologies and structural framing techniques.[14] By the 1830s builders began to alter the traditional Cape form, replacing the center chimney with pairs of stove-flue chimneys, placed either between the front and rear rooms or on the gable ends. In addition, with the later ones the structural framing was altered, using lengthened corner posts. This transformation overlapped with the late stages of the Federal style and earliest stages of the Greek Revival style. Ornament is concentrated around the window and door openings and the edges of the building. In Peterborough, the earlier examples from this period feature a transom above the entry but on the later examples the entry treatment typically includes side lights and a door surround with varying degrees of elaboration from simple boards to a frontispiece with an entablature above supported by pilasters. Windows are typically 6/6 sash and granite is used for the foundation. The **Clark House (5 High Street, Photo 323)**, traditionally dated ca. 1825, is a transitional Cape with end-wall stove-flue chimneys. Twentieth-century alterations include a full-width shed dormer on the front roof slope, a sun porch, and a Colonial Revival segmental arched entry porch above a Federal style blind fanlight and three-quarter sidelights. A gable-front carriage barn is connected to the one-story rear ell. **20 Elm Street (Photo 281)** is a late representative example, possibly built in the 1840s, with a pedimented Greek Revival frontispiece flanking three-quarter side lights that overlaps the cornice. The **Alexander House (29 Union Street, Photo 303, 307)** has a pair of interior stove-flue chimneys and added polygonal bay windows flanking the center entry. A breezeway and connected gable-front garage were added in the twentieth century to the southeast gable end. The **Job Hill House (14 Summer Street, Photo 182)**, built ca. 1831, is a rare brick example of this type in the historic district. Historic photos show the stove-flue chimney location has been altered. The house is connected to its neighbor, 12 Summer Street, which was constructed sometime between 1858 and 1886. Other altered examples include the **Salter-Safford House (10 Pine Street, Photos 116-117)**, built ca. 1820s, **9 Concord Street (Photos 68-69)**, possibly built ca. 1830s, and the **United Methodist Parsonage (43 Concord Street, Photos 95-96)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1830, which was moved to the north slightly to allow for construction of the new United Methodist Church in 1840.

By the 1840s the houses incorporate Greek Revival period details and lengthen the corner posts even further, creating a fully developed high-posted cape and maintaining two tiers of rooms in the main block with only a small rear ell, often connecting to a gable-front carriage barn. Additional popular detailing may include corner pilasters, molded raking cornices, and cornice returns. **77 Main Street (Photos 243, 245-246)**, likely built in the 1850s, is set on a high brick foundation and features a number of Greek Revival details including corner pilasters and cornice returns. Historic photos

[14] The dates of construction for most of the capes are approximate based on general building patterns; some may actually date to the 1820s. Deed work on individual properties might help to narrow the dates and allow for a better chronology for building details and patterns.

show the brick level on the southwest gable end originally featured a center entry flanked by single sash windows; the garage doors were added sometime after the 1950s. An altered example, possibly built in the 1840s, is **34 Pine Street (Photo 142),** which retains sidelights at its entry, similar to those on 38 Concord Street. The **Pritchard House (8 Vine Street, Photo 262)**, likely built in the 1830s or 1840s, is an altered example with an expanded rear ell connected to a twentieth-century garage. Its neighbor to the north and possible contemporary, the **Eben Jones House (12 Vine Street, Photo 263)**, is an unusual example, with a saltbox profile, that has a number of twentieth-century additions and alterations. Two later altered examples include **32 Pine Street (Photo 140)**, possibly ca. 1840s, set on a brick foundation and **56-58 Concord Street (Photo 107)**, possibly ca. 1860, that has been subdivided.

38 Concord Street (Photo 93) is a rare brick knee-wall cape example, sited gable end to the street, that features somewhat surprisingly a center chimney as the construction date is thought to be the 1830s or 1840s. The center entry is framed by one-half sidelights and a brick splayed lintel; a six-light sash is centered above the entry. Later in the nineteenth century an entry was added on the east gable end to create a side-hall plan house. A flat entry hood supported by scrolled brackets shields the entry. Across the street a smaller example but of frame construction is the **Pratt/Jaquith House (35 Concord Street, Photo 91)**, also a center-chimney, knee-wall cape. The one-and-a-half-story house, built ca. 1830 in the late Federal style, is possibly one of the older houses on Concord Street. Like 38 Concord Street it is sited with the gable end to the street. Notable details include the windows at the knee-wall level on the façade and an elliptical fanlight above the center entry.

The historic district also includes two four-bay examples of transitional Capes with stove-flue chimneys. **21 Union Street (Photo 301)**, built sometime between 1832, when Union Street was laid out, and 1858, features a transom above the entry; the front wing connects to a gable-front carriage barn. **28 Pine Street (Photo 137)**, likely built ca. 1830, features three-quarter sidelights and an altered one-story wing that housed a truss manufactory in the 1920s (Sanborn 1924).

GABLE-FRONT HOUSES—END HOUSES, TEMPLE-FRONT HOUSES, UPRIGHT-AND-WING HOUSES

Beginning in the second quarter of the nineteenth century a new house type gained popularity in New England. The rise of this house type is associated with the change in the outward appearance of houses in the region with the reorientation of the house to the street to produce the gable-fronted house, historically known as the *end house*. While retaining the rectangular gable roofed block, the massing was significantly altered by turning the building ninety degrees, changing the roof ridge from parallel to perpendicular to the front wall so that the façade became the tall and flat gable end. On the exterior the main block is typically three bays wide, with the entry in the first or third bay, leading to the side hall. At the same time service spaces were moved into secondary ells or wings. In Peterborough, the use of wings predominated. This form of a gable-front house with a subsidiary wing is also known as an *upright-and-wing house*. The majority of all the houses in the area are gable-front houses, representing a significant period of concentrated residential development in the historic district, in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Most examples in the historic district of this form exhibit the characteristic three-bay façade and side entry, most commonly with Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate detailing, or frequently a combination of those stylistic elements. The form appears in both one-and-a-half- and two-and-a-half-story buildings, usually with additional massing elements including bays, ells, and/or wings, sometimes connecting to a gable-front carriage barn. The earliest examples in the district employ Greek Revival period detailing such as corner pilasters and a frontispiece with corner blocks. Those constructed in the Italianate style or a combination of the two tend to feature additional massing elements such as polygonal or square bay windows on the façade or on the rear pile of one side elevation. Paneled pilasters and cornice returns or a closed pediment and bracketed cornices are

other common period details of mid-nineteenth century gable-front houses in the Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style. Another revival style that appeared in this period is the Gothic Revival and it is employed on other house types in addition to end houses and upright-and-wing houses. This style of detailing is especially common on houses on the northerly end of Pine Street, typically characterized by the use of a gothic window or fan in the gable end in addition to Greek Revival or Transitional Greek/Italianate period details.

SMALLER GABLE-FRONT HOUSES WITH REAR ELLS

In this earlier period, the smaller gable-front house is more common, with multiple examples present throughout the historic district, especially on the easterly end of Union Street and on High Street, coinciding with the rapid development of those streets during a key early building phase in Peterborough. Common period details for Greek Revival style examples include a frontispiece with corner blocks framing the entry and three-quarter sidelights. Many have replacement siding and/or windows but the original massing and period details remain intact. End house examples with rear ells, most likely built in the late 1840s or early 1850s, include the **Brennan House (34 Summer Street, Photos 190-191)**, the **Blair-Field House**, built 1845 **(29 Concord Street, Photos 84-85)**, **28 Summer Street (Photo 188)**, **24 High Street (Photo 336)**, and **38 Union (Photo 312)**. **25 High Street (Photo 337)**, including its rear ell and attached carriage barn, has been subdivided into several apartments but it retains its decorative slate roof. The **French House (49 Grove Street, Photos 204-205)** combines Greek Revival and Gothic Revival detailing. A three-part window in the gable is topped with a Gothic arch fan. The historic district includes one small end house, the **J. R. Miller House (60 Grove Street, Photo 212)**, traditionally dated to the 1850s and entirely detailed in Gothic Revival details. Characteristic details of this style include the steeply-pitched gable roofs and cross gables, labels (window crowns or drip molds), and deep eaves.

SMALLER UPRIGHT-AND-WING HOUSES

A variant of the smaller gable-front house features a one- or one-and-a-half-story wing (likely accommodating service spaces). This form is known as an *upright-and-wing house* and combines a gable-front main block (or end house) with a side-hall plan and a lateral ell or wing extending from its long wall. This form is part of the continued transformation of houses with L-shaped footprints (where service areas are removed from the main block to a subsidiary ell). The wings are usually visually and functionally secondary to the main block, and are associated with the growing number of service areas added to houses during the middle years of the nineteenth century; it is not clear that this type is functionally distinguished from those that extend these service spaces into a rear ell. These houses are commonly executed in the Greek Revival or Italianate styles, and tend to be more common in rural than in urban contexts. In Peterborough the entries are almost always located in the gable-front block, but in other parts of the country and later in the nineteenth century this is not always the case. In Peterborough the wings frequently have façade gables, providing more light and space to the upper story. This type was particular popular in Peterborough and constitute a substantial amount of its housing stock dating to this period. The main block of the **Ira Furbush House (26 Union Street, Photo 305)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1850, is augmented with a wing with a cross-wing and a rear ell. Well-preserved Greek Revival period details include the recessed entry with a fluted frontispiece and corner blocks, corner pilasters, and cornice returns. **30 Union Street (Photo 308)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1845-1850, is a Greek Revival/Gothic Revival example with a full-width porch with Gothic Revival piers and a well-preserved gable-front carriage barn connected to the wing. Other examples typically feature transitional Greek Revival and Italianate period details, including cornice returns on the gable ends, pedimented lintels, and molded pilasters. An example in the Italianate style is **23 High Street (Photos 333, 335)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1850, which has a later Queen Anne wrap-around porch (partly screened) supported with turned posts.

Other examples include the Greek Revival **Kimball/Hadley House (12 Pine Street, Photos 118-120)**, built 1836 (see below for description), the Greek Revival/Italianate **Luke O. Furbush House (32 High Street, Photo 341)**, traditionally dated to the 1850s, which has an added enclosed front porch and a large, well-preserved carriage barn with characteristic Peterborough barn opening details, **17 Union Street (Photo 398)** with a later shed dormer on its wing, and **60 Concord Street (Photo 108)**, possibly built ca. 1855.

SMALL TEMPLE-FRONT HOUSES

The historic district also includes nine examples of *temple-front versions* of a gable-front or end house. In this version the overhanging gable is supported by columns, suggestive of a temple front. Most examples in Peterborough are just one-and-a-half stories with a one-and-a-half-story wing and include Greek Revival details and/or Gothic Revival details. Many also have carriage barns, either connected or detached. A well-preserved, representative example is the **Davis House (23 Pine Street, Photo 132)**, built ca. 1840, one of three examples on the northerly end of Pine Street. The main block is augmented with a one-and-a-half-story wing with added shed-roof dormers on the front and rear slopes. The Davis House features many characteristic period detailing including fluted Doric columns supporting the porch that spans the façade and wraps around the side and rear elevations of the wing, full-height windows on the façade of the main block, a frontispiece with corner blocks and fluted architrave framing the three-quarter side lights and entry, and corner block and fluted architraves on the windows. Across the street the **Henry Steele House (24 Pine Street, Photo 133)**, also built in the 1840s, closely matches much of the form and period decorative detailing of the Davis House, though it does have replacement siding. The wing has been raised to two stories and the original connected carriage barn has been converted to a two-bay garage. The **Wheeler/Bullard House (16 Pine Street, Photos 126-128)**, built ca. 1840, combines Greek Revival and Gothic Revival elements, including a Gothic arch fan in the façade gable, a detail popular in a number of houses in the district from this period. Other examples include the **Theopohilus Ames House (50 Pine Street, Photo 154)**, built ca. 1847 and the **Towns House (46 Union Street, Photo 321)**, built ca. 1850, both in the Greek Revival style, and the **Tarbox House (46 Concord Street, Photo 98)**, built ca. 1850 in the Italianate, where the entry was later moved to the long elevation,. The **Kyes-Sage House (PET0014, 14 Concord Street, Photo 72)**, likely built in the 1840s, is a well-preserved and rare example in the Carpenter's Gothic style with additional massing elements including a cross gable and rear ell. Characteristic period detailing includes the turned droplet verge boards, the pair of Gothic arch fans above the windows in the façade gable, and scroll sawn posts supporting the gable overhang.

LARGER END HOUSES

In this period, *larger end houses* are less common than the smaller examples. Entry treatments typically employ Greek Revival or Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style detailing. Examples can be found throughout the district but many have replacement siding and/or windows though the form, massing, and some period detail remains. Two examples, generally dated to ca. 1850-1860, in the Greek Revival style with recessed entries are **26 Summer Street (Photo 187)** with a denticulated raking cornice in the front pediment and 6/6 sash windows and **11 Concord Street (Photo 70)**, with corner pilasters and a frontispiece with molded pilasters and corner blocks. The **Jonas Livingston House (51 Grove Street, Photos 204, 208)** is a well-preserved late example that combines Greek Revival and Italianate detailing and massing. The house was moved in 1919 from further east on Grove Street to make way for the construction of the new American Guernsey Cattle Club building (20 Grove Street). Notable detailing includes the denticulated cornice and pair of arched windows in the closed pediment. Other examples with transitional Greek Revival/Italianate details include **67 Main Street (Photo 240)**, **53 Grove Street (Photos 204, 209)**, with a recessed entry, and **40 Pine**

Street (Photo 146) with a less commonly used side-gable carriage barn. Examples with Italianate detailing include **31 Pine Street (Photo 139)** with a two-story wing and connected gable-front carriage barn. **12 Summer Street (Photo 182)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1860 has a Greek Revival frontispiece on the gable end and connects to 14 Summer Street.

While the majority of larger end houses are of frame construction, the historic district also includes a brick example. The well-preserved **26 Concord Street (Photos 78-79),** built ca. 1830 in the transitional Federal/Greek Revival style, has a frame one-story wing. Originally the house of the Unitarian minister Abiel Abbott (1765-1859) who came to Peterborough in 1828, it has been the Christian Science Reading Room since 1954. Historic photos show a wrap-around Queen Anne porch in the late nineteenth century. A 1920s remodeling included the replacement of the porch with a Colonial Revival entry porch, addition of a two-story sun porch on the rear ell, and removal of an attached carriage barn. Noteworthy period detail includes the flush board siding in the façade gable, a modillion block cornice, splayed brick lintels, full-height first-story windows, and a segmental arch lintel above the window in the gable.

FIVE-BAY, GABLE-FRONT HOUSES

In this period some builders retained the traditional five-bay façade with center entry but adopted the gable-front roof form. The historic district contains several examples of this gable-front variant, predominantly in the Greek Revival style, the majority with one-and-a-half-story or two-story main blocks, augmented by rear ells and sometimes connected carriage barns. The **Edes House (30 Summer Street**, **Photo 189)**, though it has replacement siding, is a representative two-story, double-pile example in the Greek Revival style, likely built in the 1840s, with a recessed entry with period trim including a frontispiece with bullet corner blocks and a tripartite window with corner blocks in the gable. A one-story rear ell connects to a gable-front carriage barn. The **Shattuck House (88 Grove Street, Photo 227)**, built in the 1840s or 1850s in the Greek Revival style, features a flush entry and knee wall windows on the side elevations. The main block is augmented with a deep one-and-a-half-story rear ell connecting to a one-and-a-half-story wing and substantial well-preserved barn. **4 Winter Street (Photo 287)**, which appears to date to ca. 1860 as it is not on the 1858 Chace map, is another example but with minimal period trim. The **Nelson-Mercer House (94 Grove Street, Photos 233-234)**, possibly built in the 1860s, is a three-bay example with a recessed entry but later Colonial Revival alterations. The **T. K. Ames House (44 Pine Street, Photo 150)**, is a rare example in the historic district of a two-and-a-half-story example of this variant from this period, possibly built in the late 1830s or early 1840s, but with an added Queen Anne wrap-around porch and replacement windows.

GABLE BLOCKS

In this period the double-house form, known as a *gable block* to distinguish it from the earlier version, remained popular with builders and homeowners. The historic district includes examples from the period constructed entirely of brick, just with brick end walls, or entirely of wood. Constructed more commonly with two-and-a-half-story main blocks, rear ells (often connected to carriage barns), typically augmented the main block. Whereas those constructed in the Greek Revival and transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style typically had 6/6 sash windows, by the end of the period 2/2 sash might be used. The area also includes one well-preserved example in the Gothic Revival style. With the transitional Greek Revival/Italianate and Gothic Revival styles additional massing elements such as ells and bays were often used to augment the interior spaces. Typically granite foundations were used, and several examples have slate roofs. The **Currier House** (**6 Elm Street, Photo 273)** is a well-preserved early brick example with a two-story rear ell and connected early twentieth-century garage which replaced an earlier carriage barn between 1924 and 1941. This

Greek Revival styled house, likely built in the 1830s, features contrasting splayed lintels, a slate roof, and 6/6 windows. Later alterations include a polygonal bay window on the southwest elevation (added 1892-1904) and a Colonial Revival entry porch. **28 Grove Street (Photo 44)**, likely built ca. 1830, is a brick house with integral end chimneys and late Federal detailing including splayed lintels. The building remained residential until the 1930s at which time storefront windows were added on either side of the entry to accommodate two stores at the first-floor level, occupied initially by the First National Store, then Peterborough Hardware, and since the 1980s Nonie's Restaurant and Bakery. The upper and rear portions of the building remained residential after the first-floor remodeling (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated 1941).

The historic district includes two examples of gable blocks with brick end walls from this period. The **Sawyer-Livingston House (56 Grove Street, Photos 210)**, built 1837 in the Greek Revival style, has brick end walls and a slate roof. Centered on the façade is a two-story cross-gabled bay with a Grecian frontispiece flanked by later Italianate polygonal bay windows. The one-and-a-half-story rear ell connects to the former gable-front carriage barn. The house has replacement siding but 6/6 window sash. The **Scott House (32 Concord Street, Photo 88)**, likely built in the 1830s or 1840s, is a second example with integral end wall chimneys but a modicum of period detailing. The one-and-a-half-story wing with gabled dormers connects to a gable-front carriage barn. Additional massing extends to the rear. A façade gable provides light and space to the attic story.

The historic district includes a number of frame gable blocks in the Greek Revival style. **47 Concord Street (Photo 101)**, likely built ca. 1845, has a recessed entry. **35 Pine Street (Photo 143)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1830, has a pair of interior stove-flue chimneys and a two-story rear ell that connects to an altered carriage barn; a wrap-around front porch, a later addition, was removed in the 1940s. The **Nichols House (64 Grove Street, Photo 214)**, traditionally dated to the 1830s, has a full-width Doric front porch and a one-story wing.

Later in this period builders began to incorporate the new and fashionable Italianate period details to new houses. Examples include **25 Concord Street (the Jellison Funeral Home, Photo 77),** with polygonal bay windows flanking the center entry and a large attached gable-front carriage barn and **45 Concord Street (Photo 100)**, likely built ca. 1855, which has a double-leaf entry flanked by square bays. **33 Union Street (Photo 309)**, traditionally dated to the 1850s, has a polygonal bay window but replacement siding and windows. **13 Summer Street (Photo 183)** is a comparatively rare three-bay example.

The **Childs House (22 Pine Street, Photo 131)** was built 1848-1849 by Amzi Childs (b. 1817) in the Gothic Revival style. The house displays many of the features of a Gothic Revival house illustrated by A. J. Downing in his iconic volume *Cottage Residences* (1842), published for prospective property owners and Plate XXIV in his *The Architecture of Country Houses*, first published in 1852 (Tolles 1979:112). Characteristic features include the building's form and its period decorative detailing including the board and batten siding, cut-sawn verge boards, pointed arch windows, labels or drip molding window hoods on the façade openings, full-height windows on the façade, and a polygonal bay on the side elevation. Though the main block remains well-preserved, the rear elevation, rear ell, and original carriage barn have been modified. The carriage barn was converted to a residence between 1924 and 1941 (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated 1941).

The historic district area includes some houses of a form uncommon for this period, of which there are singular examples, or are of unknown form. The **Turner House (4 Vine Street, Photo 261)**, traditionally dated to the 1850s, is a five-bay, double-pile building with an at grade brick first story and wooden upper story; a full-width Queen Anne porch spans the upper story. The gable ends feature decorative shingles. Similarly, **35-37 Union Street (Photo 310)**, which also possibly dates

to the 1850s is a five-bay, double-pile building with an at-grade first story and a two-story porch spanning the façade. Now a two-family the building has replacement siding and windows. **84 Main Street (Photos 252-253)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1850, reads as a small end house with a one-story wing but owing to the topography is two-stories in the rear pile along River Street; a two-story Colonial Revival wing along River Street also augments the main block. Historically the building combined residential, factory office, and storage uses; it was rebuilt after a 1939 fire. **19 Summer Street (Photo 184)** is distinctive small one-story three-part building, built sometime between 1830 and 1858. The walls are clad with batten and boarding siding while the gable roof is a standing metal seam roof. Local builders also constructed variations of the side-gable, single-pile house, with integral stove-flue end chimneys. The **J. N. Thayer House (37-39 Concord Street, Photo 92)** is traditionally dated to ca. 1860 and said to incorporate part of the brick one-story 1830 Town House. This may account for the house's distinctive massing with a wide, off-set one-and-a-half-story rear ell with rear wall stove-flue chimneys augmenting the main block. The building is now a two-family. **2 Granite Street (Photo 159)** (attached to 17 Pine Street), traditionally dated ca. 1830, is the only example in the historic district of a four-bay, single-pile house that connects to the rear ell of 17 Pine Street. A pair of stove-flue chimneys straddles the ridge of the gable roof. **23 Concord Street (Photo 74)**, possibly built ca. 1840, is an altered one-and-a-half-story gable-front house with an entry nearly centered on the gable end. The irregular fenestration of the south elevation and fieldstone foundation in the front half suggests unknown alterations were made in the late nineteenth century. **19 Union Street (Photo 299)**, possibly built ca. 1850, is a rare example from this period of a four-bay, two-story, double-pile, side-gable house. A one-story wing with 6/6 sash windows (subsequently partly converted to a garage) augments the main block. The main block features 2/1 sash windows but an altered frontispiece and replacement siding.

DUPLEXES/"BLOCK OF TWO HOUSES"

Over twenty-five duplexes were constructed in the historic district, most dating to the nineteenth century, as it was a popular housing choice for developing town centers such as Peterborough's center village. The historic district includes examples of one-and-a-half-story and larger two-and-a-half-story side-by-side duplexes with late Federal, transitional Federal/Greek Revival, Greek Revival, and early Italianate detailing, depending upon when they were constructed. Most are of frame construction but the historic district does include two brick examples, both from this period. **The Carr Block (30-32 Main Street, Photos 17, 22)**, built 1842, is a substantial, brick, two-story side-by-side duplex in the Greek Revival style with paired recessed entries and two-story offset frame rear ells with brick end walls. Period features include the granite foundation, full-height windows on the first story of the east half, splayed brick lintels, entries with three-quarter side-lights and a granite lintel above the recessed entries. In the early twentieth century a storefront was added in the first story of the west half. The lintel above the storefront window and entry would have been added at that time. Later additional frame massing elements include a one-story Queen Anne porch on the east gable end. The **Phoenix Mill Superintendent's House (80-82 Main Street, Photo 248)**, traditionally dated to the late 1820s, is a second brick example that has since been modified with the replacement of the original paired entries with a single, centered entry screened by an added gabled entry porch, multiple side and rear additions, an exterior brick chimney, and replacement windows (see historic photo). By the 1950s the eastern portion was a store, though a beauty shop had occupied some space since the late 1930s. It contained commercial space until at least the 1960s but by 1989 it had been converted to apartments (PHS 1996 II:399).

The **Phoenix Mill Double Boardinghouse (rear 17-19 Grove Street, Photos 34, 40)** is a restored two-and-a-half-story frame example with brick end walls, that was built sometime between 1836 and 1858 (Lund 1836, Chace 1858). The building original stood to the south on Phoenix Avenue which

once ran west from Grove Street (behind present-day 23-25 Grove Street) and was moved to its present site in 1966. The building was restored in 1988 to accommodate offices. Two other duplexes (demolished 1916), also stood on Phoenix Avenue but the 1911 Sanborn suggests they were wider and deeper and predated this duplex (Sanborn 1911).[15] The **Stacey House (57-59 Concord Street, Photo 109)**, likely built ca. 1840, is a second duplex with brick end walls.

The historic district contains four examples of large frame two-and-a-half story duplexes. The most substantial is the **Dr. Smith Double House (28-30 Concord Street, Photos 82-83)**, likely built ca. 1840 in the Greek Revival style. The building is noteworthy in that it has an extra bay between the entries, making each half four bays wide. A Doric porch spans the middle four bays, screening the Greek Revival doorways. Though now clad with replacement siding the duplex retains its 6/6 sash windows. **79-81 Main Street (Photos 243, 246)** is a later large eight-bay example, likely built in the 1850s in the Italianate style, with a façade cross gable and a double window above the paired center entries. The double window is present on a number of duplexes in town. The district also examples of the more common five-bay, two- or two-and-a-half-story duplexes, including **20-22 Union Street (Photos 300, 302)**, likely built ca. 1850, and **3-5 Summer Street (Photo 181)**, likely built ca. 1840, both with replacement siding and/or windows. **6-8 High Street (Photo 324)** is a late example, built ca. 1860 in the Greek Revival style with paired entries, that was subsequently modified by moving the entries to the gable ends in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, along with additional Queen Anne additions.

The historic district includes three one-and-a-half-story duplexes, possibly built ca. 1840. All have been modified with additions and alterations since first constructed. **22-24 Summer Street (Photo 186)**, likely built ca. 1840, retains its original paired entries with transoms. The south half was expanded in the late nineteenth century with the addition of full-width gabled dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. The north half was similarly expanded sometime after 1951. The south duplex features several Craftsman-era fieldstone additions including an exterior chimney, front porch railing that spans the width of the duplex, and an attached garage. Two small duplexes are located next to each other on Concord Street **(13-15 Concord Street, Photo 71 and 17-19 Concord Street, Photo 73)**. Each has pairs of one-story rear ells. Though 17-19 Concord Street now has a single centered entry, an early twentieth-century historic photo shows an earlier configuration for the entries to each unit.[16] The current granite retaining wall is a later twentieth-century addition, replacing an earlier concrete wall and steps (see historic photo). 13-15 Concord Street has replacement siding and windows but a cut granite block front retaining curb.

A second type of duplex was constructed in town beginning in this period, though it can be found in New England port towns by the end of the eighteenth century. Known as a back-to-back duplex, it is characterized by two semi-detached houses sited with the gable end to the street and each half sharing on the long rear elevation an interior wall and chimney stacks. Entries, typically centered on opposing exterior walls, further separated the households and established a degree of privacy under the same roof. **50-52 Grove Street (Photos 206-207**) was built ca. 1850 as a back-to-back duplex in the Greek Revival style (Sanborn 1904). Sometime between 1924 and 1941 the building was converted to apartments and a six-bay decorative concrete block garage was constructed south of the building. On the exterior, the **Scott Duplex (18-20 Pine Street, Photo 129)** appears to date to the 1860s or 1870s, with its polygonal bays on the gable end and a Gothic arch fan in the gable in the Gothic Revival/Italianate style, but historic maps indicate a house on this site by 1858. The current

[15] The 1836 Plan shows only the two duplexes demolished in 1916.
[16] It is possible this building was built as a cape and later converted to a duplex, which may explain the asymmetrical openings on the façade seen in the historic photo.

structure either replaced the earlier structure or is an alteration of the earlier Scott family house (Smith and Morison 1876 II:41; Chace 1858).[17]

The historic district includes two other multi-family units built in this period, both possibly dating to before 1858 but with later alterations. **1 Vine Street (Photo 257)** is a two-and-a-half-story gable-front building with a two-story porch spanning the façade. A shed dormer on the north elevation provides light and space to the attic story. **3-7 Vine Street (Photo 258)** is an altered two-and-a-half-story side-gable building, possibly originally built as a duplex and later converted to four units sometime after 1951.

Ca. 1860- ca. 1890: Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Classical

Commercial

This period proved to be one of notable commercial development in the Peterborough Downtown Historic District with formalization in the second half of the nineteenth century of the village center along Main, Grove, Elm, and Depot streets as a commercial center. The transformation included the construction of a number of purpose-built, multi-story commercial blocks in addition to the replacement, remodeling, enlargement, or alteration of existing buildings though some were subsequently destroyed or demolished in the twentieth century. The area around the intersection of Main and Grove streets and to the southeast around School and Depot streets remained mixed in character but increasingly defined by commercial buildings in the Center Village. The purpose-built commercial blocks tended to be two or three stories and of wood or brick construction. Whereas the earlier examples tended to be gable-front wood buildings, later examples had fashionable Mansard roofs. The latter were two-part commercial blocks, the most common type of small and medium-sized structures, not only in Peterborough but also throughout New Hampshire in more densely settled districts. This type is characterized by a horizontal division on the exterior representing different uses on the interior. Whereas the ground-floor level is occupied by more public enterprises such as retail stores, banks, or insurance agencies, the upper stories are typically used as offices, meeting halls, or other more private uses. This type first emerged in the first half of the nineteenth century in large towns and cities and remained popular from the 1850s to the 1950s (Longstreth 1987:12, 24). Their construction further formalized the village center as the town's commercial center.

The **Peterborough Savings Bank (14 Grove Street, Photos 30-31)**, completed 1871, was one of three commercial blocks erected in the 1870s along Main and Grove streets in the Second Empire style, and the only one of brick construction. The five-bay wide, two-story brick building is capped with a mansard roof, allowing for a full third story, occupied as the Masonic Hall for many years. The symmetrical fenestration on the façade at the second story and the side elevations has raised brick labels; the windows on the mansard roof have segmental arch lintels. Tradition suggests the building was constructed of some of the last locally made Hadley bricks. The Worcester, Massachusetts, architectural firm Earle & Fuller drafted the preliminary design for the building (Crabtree and Wardwell ca. 1985).[18] Prior to construction, however, the design was modified and the building was widened from three to five bays to allow for a second storefront at the first-floor level. Upon completion the first-story façade consisted of a center entry leading to the upper stories and centered entries to each storefront flanked by paired sash windows. This treatment was replaced

[17] An examination of interior finishes and the building frame might help date the structure. The Burleigh 1886 *Bird's-Eye* view shows it as a duplex with separate rear ells.

[18] The partnership of Stephen C. Earle (1839-1913) and James E. Fuller (1836-1901) existed for less than ten years, from 1866-1874. The firm was known predominantly for their institutional designs in the Worcester, Massachusetts, area. Pamela Kristine Hurd, "Stephen Carpenter Earle," http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mcmanigle/27542.htm (accessed October 2010).

in 1925 as part of the Georganization remodeling designed by the Boston firm of Hutchins and French, who also designed the recently completed National Bank Building (23-25 Grove Street). The first-story façade was remodeled with five recessed arches filled with semi-circular fanlights above a centered entry and the multi-light windows in the outer bays. Another remodeling occurred in 1987, designed by local architect John Jordan, with the enclosure of the center entry and addition of a glass-enclosed entry and stair tower on the south elevation (Crabtree and Wardwell ca. 1985).

The other extant Second Empire commercial block from this period, **40 Main Street (Photos 25-26)**, built ca. 1872, is of frame construction. The original pair of storefronts on the first story was combined in the mid-twentieth century. The remodeled first-story façade features plate-glass windows spanning the easterly two-thirds with a recessed entry and plate-glass window across the westerly one-third. A flat roof supported by trusses extends the width of the façade, screening the storefronts. Access to the upper floors has been altered. Characteristic period detailing includes the 2/2 sash windows, bracketed cornice, and flat window hoods. **3-15 Main Street (Photos 9-10)**, is a much altered two-story, gable-front commercial block with several additions and consists of storefronts on the ground floor and several offices and shops on the upper story (see detailed description below). It likely contains the lower two stories of the Brennan Block, a three-story, five-bay, hip-roof commercial block built in 1872 (see historic photos).

One frame two-story, gable-front commercial building dates to this period though in much altered form. **30 Grove Street (Photo 46)** was built 1882, by Goodnow and Derby. By 1912 it was a characteristic two-story two-part commercial block with storefront windows on either side of a recessed center entry. A parapet rose above the flat roofed building. Occupied for many years by the Derby family department store, the façade was remodeled several times (see historic photos) and the roof raised to a shallow gable one, most recently in 1976 (Crabtree and Wardwell ca. 1985).

26½ Concord Street (Photos 81-82) may be a rare surviving example of a nineteenth-century doctor's office. Historically used as a doctor's office, then an artist's studio, the one-story, side-gabled building was converted to a residence between 1911 and 1924. A two-story gable-roofed addition was added in the 1940s.

Parks

The historic district includes the earliest park established in town, **Putnam Park (Grove Street, Photo 196)**, a two-plus-acre parcel on the west side of Grove Street, adjacent to the south bank of Nubanusit Brook. The triangular parcel was a gift to the town in 1862 by Miss Catharine Putnam (d. 1862), a Boston native who moved to Peterborough later in life. Originally the parcel included a picturesque grove of hemlock, maple, and beech trees and was enclosed with a picket fence and used for special town gatherings. The 1938 Hurricane damaged or destroyed many of the trees, however, though the west end remains wooded. In 1957-1958, when there was discussion of turning the park into a parking lot, an association was established for the maintenance and landscaping of the grounds. At the same time the McGilvray horse trough, given to the town in 1914 by David McGilvray to honor his parents was moved from its original location at the intersection of Summer and Main streets to the park. The water trough was moved again in 1976 to the grounds of the Historical Society. Low mortared rough-cut irregular coursed granite walls with openings separate the park from the sidewalk; one also runs along the Nubanusit. The park has several paths, lawns, and seating areas. Catherine Putnam's gift to the town is honored by a memorial stone and iron plaque, given by the Peterborough Chapter of the DAR in 1915, located at the front of the park near the street. In 1869 the **Putnam's Grove Soldier's Monument (Photo 198)** was erected in the park and dedicated in June 1870. This bronze statue, 6'-7" tall, on a Concord granite base, was designed by Martin Milmore, Boston, and cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee,

Massachusetts. In 1902 the statue was moved across the street to stand in front of the GAR Hall (Smith and Morison 1876:172, 175, 219; Morison and Smith 1954: 491; PHS 1996 I:725-726).

Industrial

Though manufacturing was a significant part of the economy of Peterborough in this period, with much of it located in the historic district, few of the above ground resources remain in the historic district. One exception is an altered building on the north side of Nubanusit Brook, adjacent to the Elm Street Dam, the site of industrial activity since the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The **Peterborough Company/G. Felt Pump and Machine Shop (2 Elm/1 River Street, Photos 270-271)**, was built ca. 1865 as a two-story building with a one-story section at the southeast end, on the site of the Old Batting Mill (1954: 356; Sanborn 1924 updated 1951). The machinery was powered by the sluiceway that passes under the lower section of the building along Nubanusit Brook. This hydro-electric capability remains but the one-story section was removed sometime after 1951, likely around the time the two-story building was converted to a residence (Sanborn 1924 updated 1951). The now altered **Howe Truss Shop (36 Concord Street, Photo 94)**, built 1884 as a two-story, gable-roofed building, was also converted to residential use sometime after 1951 (Sanborn 1924 updated 1951).

Railroad

The arrival of the railroad in 1871 transformed the center of the historic district. The tracks ran along the Contoocook River at the east end of lots fronting on Grove Street (in some instances passing close to the houses) before entering Depot Square, the center of the village and long an industrial area. The tracks have been removed, though their water crossings remain in evidence. Across the mouth of the Nubanusit Brook, stone piers (built ca. 1871) that carried the tracks into Depot Square remain. The truncated trestle posts north of the Main Street Bridge, where the railroad crossed the Contoocook River**,** first built 1878 when the railroad was continued north to Hillsborough, also remain. The former **Freight House**, built ca. 1910 roughly on the site of the 1844 public school, also remains **(14 Depot Street, Photos 58)** but in altered form. The original one-story, gable-roofed rectangular building has been expanded on the southeast end to one-and-a-half stories and restored, now housing commercial establishments.

Ecclesiastical

Only one congregation erected a new ecclesiastical space in this period, the result of an increased number of immigrants of the Roman Catholic faith in town. Construction of a frame gable-front nave church in the Gothic Revival style began in 1870 on Vine Street **(St. Peter's Catholic Church, 18 Vine Street, Photo 264)** and was completed six years later. An enclosed gabled entry porch with a lancet window is centered on the three-bay façade, flanked by lancet windows with trefoils; a small rear ell augments the main body of the church. On the façade a trefoil in a lancet arch is centered in the gable. The seven-bay deep side elevations feature lancet windows.

Residential

GABLE BLOCKS

Peterborough residents in this period continued to commission earlier residential forms. One, the gable block remained popular but with period appropriate stylistic detailing, most commonly Italianate. The well-preserved **A.S. Clark House (29 Pine Street, Photo 138)**, built in the 1870s, features a number of period massing elements including a façade gable, polygonal bay windows flanking the double-leaf entry door, and an offset two-story rear ell connected to a gable front carriage barn. Period decorative details in the Italianate style include the entry hood supported by scrolled brackets and paired brackets under the eaves, brackets under the sills, 2/2 sash windows, and a slate roof. **21 Pine Street (Photo 130)**, built in the 1860s (the Unitarian Parsonage since the

1920s), is a rare three-bay example of the frame gable block and features a number of characteristic Peterborough elements including a one-story wing connected to the gable-front carriage barn. Italianate period details include cornice returns, 2/2 window sash, and polygonal bay windows flanking the entry porch. The entry porch and full-width porch on the wing are supported with Tuscan posts. The carriage barn features detailing seen on some other barns in the historic district, notably a round window in the gable and a segmental arch lintel over the loading bay door. The 1886 Bird's Eye view shows the house with a façade gable; the atypical denticulated cornice on a building of this date may have been applied at the time of the gable's removal. **The Manse (86 Main Street, Photo 254)**, likely built in the 1870s, was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1928 by Mrs. William Schofield to be a boardinghouse for single female teachers. Modifications to the three-bay building included application of a Federal-style frontispiece with an elliptical fanlight, quoins, and a two-story sun porch on a faux masonry above-grade foundation with blind arches; two-story wings augment the main block. **19 Granite Street (Photo 168)** is an altered example, with an added exterior stair; the former carriage barn has been converted to apartments. The historic district also includes an example of one-and-a-half-story gable block in the Italianate style with a façade gable. **15 Union Street (Photo 297)**, built ca. 1870, features the period details and additional massing elements common to this period including polygonal bay windows flanking the center entry and an entry hood supported by scrolled brackets.

In this period a new styling for houses makes its appearance through the addition of a mansard roof to the main block reproducing the modern associations of the Second Empire style, without the more elaborate picturesque elements, such as towers. Typically, these houses were constructed in both two and three stories, and often had bay windows, porches, and projecting bays added to them. Such a roof line produced a blockier building proportionally and allowed for a full top story. The use of this roof form was most commonly used in the 1870s and early 1880s. Popular in many more densely settled New Hampshire towns, the historic district has only one altered residential example. The simply massed **25 Pine Street (Photo 134)**, dated to ca. 1880, lacks additional massing elements or period details and has replacement siding and windows.

LARGE END HOUSES, SIDE-HALL PLANS

A second earlier residential form, the end house, also remained popular. A well-preserved late Greek Revival example is the **Jesse Martin House (46 Pine Street, Photo 151)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1868, with a recessed entry and one-and-a-half-story wing. The majority, however, feature period appropriate stylistic detailing, predominately the Italianate and then the Queen Anne. The historic district includes nearly ten large end house examples from this period in the Italianate style, nearly all constructed in the 1870s, and many well preserved. Common Italianate features might include bracketed cornices and lintels, 2/2 sash windows, double-leaf entry doors, entry hoods supported by scrolled brackets, corner pilasters, and additional massing elements such as polygonal bays or bay windows. Ells and connected carriage barns commonly augment the main block. **5 Granite Street (Photo 160)** is a well-preserved, representative example of a larger end house in the Italianate style, built ca. 1872. Characteristic features include the additional massing elements such as the polygonal bay window on the façade, a two- and one-story wing connecting to a gable-front carriage barn and period decorative detailing such as the paired brackets under the eaves, molded corner pilasters, 2/2 double-hung sash windows, and double-leaf entry door. The carriage barn retains early features such as the rolling doors and loading bay in the gable. **17 Granite Street (Photo 167)** has a two-story wing that once had a full-width porch. Though now apartments the building retains many original Italianate style details. Unlike a number of other houses of this period and scale along Granite Street, the house never had a carriage barn. A pair of one-bay, gable front garages, built 1941-1951, replaced an earlier small garage, perhaps around the time the building was

subdivided into apartments. The **Dr. Chase House (61 Concord Street**, **Photo 110)** has additional massing elements, including a two-story wing connected to a large gable-front carriage barn and original Italianate detailing. **51 Pine Street (Photo 155)** is well-preserved with polygonal bay windows on the façade and side elevation and an entry porch screening the double-leaf entry. Other large end houses in the Italianate style include **40 Concord Street (Photos 97, 99)**, built in the 1860s or 1870s, which has a substantial attached carriage barn (now containing residential units) topped by a cupola with similar detailing as the house and the **Hamilton House (76 Grove Street, Photo 220)**, also now apartments, though the main block retains its original period detailing. A late Italianate example is **18 Granite Street (Photo 169)**, likely built in the 1880s, with simple detailing, notably molded corner pilasters. A former connected carriage barn was removed sometime after 1951 (Sanborn 1924 updated 1951).

The **John Scott House (35 High Street, Photo 344)**, is a rare example in the historic district of a three-bay, hip-roofed, side-hall plan house in the Italianate style such as was popularized in the books of A. J. Downing and later pattern-book authors. Built in the early 1870s by John Scott, co-owner of the *Transcript*, the main block is augmented with a two-story rear and connected carriage barn and retains some period detailing such as paired brackets under the eaves and entry and side porches. The latter had been converted to residential use by the early 1940s (Sanborn 1924 updated 1941).

The **Farnum House (31 Concord Street, Photos 86)**, built ca. 1865-1870 for Joseph Farnum, the other co-owner of the *Transcript*, is a well-preserved distinctive large end house example set on a granite foundation that combines Italianate and Queen Anne decorative detailing (the latter possibly a later alteration) and additional massing. A square bay on the façade and cross-gable bays with square bays on each side elevation augment the T-shaped main block, along with a two-story rear ell. Original period detail includes paired brackets on the corners and supporting the window and door lintels, a double-leaf entry door, original sash with decoratively arranged square lights (likely added in the early twentieth century), and decorative shingles, scroll sawed verge boards, and trusses in the cross gables.

As building styles changed in the 1880s, local builders began to apply new period details common to the Queen Anne style. The degree of additional massing elements and the use of decorative elements such as ornamental and combinations of wall coverings and decorative turnings and railings on the porches distinguish Queen Anne examples from the earlier Italianate end houses. The **Miller House (62 Grove Street, Photo 213)**, built ca. 1890, is a well-preserved large end house example in the Queen Anne style with additional massing elements. Period details include the entry porch supported by turned posts screening a double-leaf entry and side porches with turned posts, decorative shingles in the gable end and a canted window on the northwest corner of the façade. A high rough-cut granite block retaining wall along the south elevation abuts the driveway leading to a small, well-preserved gable-front carriage barn with sliding doors and decorative shingles in the gable end. On Union Street is a pair of nearly identical Queen Anne large end houses with complex massing and period detailing, both dating to ca. 1879 and likely constructed by the same builder. The **Sheldon House (39 Union Street, Photos 313-314)**, is the better preserved of the two, with a gabled bay on the façade with a canted corner, decorative shingles in the gable ends, and an entry porch with an open fret cornice. The property includes a well-preserved gable-front carriage barn **(Photo 315)**, also with decorative shingles in the gable end. The **White House (41 Union Street, Photos 313, 316**) resembles the Sheldon House in massing and some of its period detail but has replacement windows. The **Charles Scott House (53 Pine Street, Photo 156)**, built ca. 1892, is a rare example in the historic district with a three-story square corner. By the end of this period some houses combined Queen Anne and Classical details. Other large end house examples with Queen

Anne and/or Classical period details, most with replacement siding and/or windows or that have been subdivided into apartments include the **Frost House (15 Elm Street, Photo 279)**, built ca. 1880; **7-9 Granite Street (Photo 161)**, built ca. 1886 with Classical detailing, a wing and attached carriage barn, and subdivided into apartments sometime between 1924 and 1951 (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated 1941); and **23 Granite Street (Photo 172)**. A group of large end houses line the east side of Granite Street, all with fieldstone or granite block front retaining walls, and several date to this period. Most of them have been subdivided and the attached carriage barns have been converted to residential use. These include the **Scott-Jellison House**, built ca. 1885 **(10 Granite Street, Photo 164)** and the Classical-styled **Walbridge House (12 Granite Street, Photo 165)**. The **Jacquith House (14 Granite Street, Photo 166)**, built ca. 1890 is another example with a three-story corner tower and slate roof but the former carriage barn has been converted to residential space.

The historic district also includes several examples of two-story end houses, each with different period detailing. The **Baldwin House (90 Grove Street, Photo 229-230)**, built ca. 1887, is a distinctive, well-preserved example in the Queen Anne style with a clipped façade gable, decorative wall shingles on the upper story, and complex massing. **85 Grove Street (Photo 225)**, likely built ca. 1880, combines Italianate and Queen Anne period details. A one-and-a-half-story wing connects to a now altered side-gable carriage barn. The earliest example is the now altered **29½ Concord Street (Photos 84-85)**, possibly built ca. 1870.

SMALL GABLE-FRONT HOUSES

While the majority of small gable-front houses in the historic district are upright-and-wing houses, four examples have rear ells instead of wings. Builders used similar period details as employed on the larger gable-front houses. As in the earlier period small gable-front examples in the Italianate style have a main block augmented either with a rear ell or a one-and-a-half-story wing, often with a façade gable (a feature that seemed especially popular in this period), and some with connected carriage barns. The **Jewett/Willard House (93 Grove Street, Photos 232, 236)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1865, features an offset rear ell and connected carriage barn (now commercial). Period detailing includes a bracketed cornice (rare in the smaller houses) and a wraparound porch is supported by chamfered posts and scroll sawn brackets. Other examples with rear ells include the **Rourke House (18 High Street, Photo 331)**, with corner pilasters toped with paired brackets, and the **Willey/Bagley House (21 High Street, Photos 332-333)**, traditionally dated to the 1870s, with a full-width Classical front porch, likely added later. The **George B. Priest House (24 Union Street, Photos 302-304)** is an example in the Queen Anne style likely built in the early 1880s by Priest, a house carpenter. The main block is augmented by a one-story rear ell and an enclosed side porch. The picturesque, clipped-gable end house retains much of its Queen Anne period detailing including decorative shingles in the front gable, a decorative vergeboard, entry hood supported by scrolled brackets and scrolled brackets at the tops of the corner boards. The **H. T. Buckland House (42 Union Street, Photo 318)** is a rare example without an ell or wing but only a connected carriage barn (now converted to living space).

SMALL UPRIGHT-AND-WING HOUSES

The historic district includes over ten examples of small upright-and-wing houses from this period. **11 Winter Street (Photo 290)** is a well-preserved example in the Italianate style with a one-and-a-half-story wing with a façade gable and a remodeled connected gable-front carriage barn. Period details include paired bracketed cornice, window hoods supported by paired brackets, 2/2 sash windows, and molded corner pilasters. An enclosed added front porch, added in the 1940s, spans the façade (Sanborns 1924 updated 1941, 1951). A trio is located on the southwest side of Union Street, near its intersection with Main and High streets. The group **(10, 14, and 16 Union Street, Photo**

296), built ca. 1880 in the Italianate style, is attributed to hotel owner Thomas B. Tucker (1830-1908) who owned the nearby Upper Hotel (4-8 Union Street). The three houses are nearly identical and retain their originally massing and some period detail such as a clipped-gable roof and square bay window on the façade. 10 Union Street retains its paired brackets under the eaves whereas the other two houses retain their original entry hoods supported by scrolled brackets. The **Longley House (92 Grove Street, Photos 230-231)**, built in the 1870s with a low-pitched gable roof, indicative of the Italianate style, is a rare two-story example in the historic district. Other examples include the **Wilder House (57 Grove Street**, **Photo 211)**, built in the late 1860s or early 1870s, which features pedimented lintels; the **Temple House (34 Concord Street, Photo 89)**, built sometime between 1858 and 1870, which retains its original pedimented lintels and molded corner pilasters; and **32 Granite Street (Photo 176)** and **Charles K. Nichols House (14 High Street, Photo 329)**, both likely built in the 1870s. The **Davis House (83 Grove Street, Photos 222-223)** was altered and converted to commercial space sometime after 1951.

By the 1880s, builders began to return to Classical-style detailing for the upright-and-wing house. A well-preserved example is **5 Winter Street (Photo 288)**, built ca. 1880, with a one-and-a-half-story wing, connected outbuilding, full-width front porches on the main block and ell, and a modicum of characteristic period detail including cornice returns and corner boards. A well-preserved gable-front carriage barn is located northwest of the house. A trio of upright-and-wing houses with only a modicum of period detail in the Classical style is located on the westerly side of Granite Street, high above the river **(37, 35, and 33 Granite Street, Photos 177-178)**. Because of the sloping lots, each has an additional story under the rear pile of the main block and wing. Likely built in the 1880s, and owned by W.W. Munkittrick, a butcher who had a shop on Grove Street, the best preserved of the group is 37 Granite Street. Original period detailing includes thin corner boards, cornice returns, plain board window trim, 2/2 sash windows, and the entry door with glazing in the top panel above molded horizontal panels. **28 Granite Street (Photo 174)**, also built in the 1880s in the Classical style has a full-width front porch spanning the wing.

Present in the historic district is a rare example of an upright-and-wing house in the Stick Style from this period. **20 Granite Street (Photo 170)**, built ca. 1880, retains much of its characteristic Stick style detail including vertical boards and trusses in the front gable, entry hood, and bracketed window hood on the wide first-story façade replacement window.

TEMPLE-FRONT HOUSES

The historic district contains two late examples of the small temple-front end house, built in this period. **10 Elm Street (Photo 275)**, built in the 1860s, is a well-preserved example that combines Greek Revival and Gothic Revival elements. Paneled posts with Gothic detailing support the temple front of this one-and-a-half-story end house. Gabled dormers on both side elevations of the main block provide light and space to the upper floor. A one-and-a-half-story wing with a full-width front porch and a shed dormer connects to a set-back, gable-front carriage barn. Additional notable period details include the full-height first-story windows on the façade and a closed pediment with a wide unornamented entablature. **89 Grove Street (Photo 228)** appears to have been a temple-front end house, likely built in the 1870s, but the lower story has been filled in with an enclosed sun porch.

GABLE-FRONT, CENTER ENTRY

The **Ezra Smith House (28 High Street, Photo 338)** is a well-preserved, rare example from this period of a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, double-pile, gable-front house in the Italianate style, built in the 1870s on the site of the original Baptist Church. The wealth of characteristic additional massing includes polygonal bay windows on the façade flanking the double-leaf entry door and connected by an Italianate porch, polygonal bays on the southeast elevation, and porches at both

stories on the two-story rear ell. Characteristic period detailing includes the paired brackets on the cornices and under the flat window hoods and 2/2 sash windows. A connected carriage barn has a segmental arch lintel over the loading bay and a round window in the gable, both features used on a number of carriages barns from this period in the historic district. **75 Main Street (Photos 243-246)** is a three-bay, two-and-a-half-story example, possibly built in the 1860s, with an added Classical entry porch. Until the 1970s period detailing included a scalloped cornice in the pediment and corner pilasters which was lost with the application of replacement siding.

CROSS-WING OR BENT HOUSE

In this period, as part of the continued use of picturesque elements, including additional massing such as polygonal bay windows, builders adopted another form that consisted of gable-front and side-gable masses set at right angles to each to create a picturesque structure yet maintain some balance and symmetry. This type, known as the *cross-wing or bent house* typically featured an interior arrangement of the parlor in the wing rather than the main block (Upton).[19] This form bears a close relationship to published house types of the mid-nineteenth century and later, executed in the Gothic, Italianate, and other Picturesque styles. The entry is most commonly on the cross-wing rather than the gable-front block. The historic district includes a small number of examples of what appear to be variants of this type in both one-and-a-half-story and two-and-a-half-story versions. A well-preserved small one-and-a-half-story example with gambrel roofs and a wealth of Shingle/Queen Anne period detailing including varied wall cladding and varied window forms is **12 Union Street (Photo 295)**, traditionally dated to ca. 1880, and also attributed to Thomas B. Tucker (see 10, 14, 16 Union, above). **28 Union Street (Photo 306)**, a second smaller example, was built as a carpenter's shop ca. 1850 and later altered to a cross-wing house ca. 1880. The **Perry House (29 High Street, Photo 339),** built ca. 1895 by Charles Henry Perry is a large late characteristic example in the Queen Anne style with a gable- front carriage barn. Characteristic features include an entry in the cross-wing, close to the four-bay front-facing wing, screened by a wrap-around porch. Period detailing includes a polygonal corner bay window, combination wall cladding, and 2/2 sash windows. Smaller two-story examples with shorter side wings include the **Myrick House (84 Grove Street, Photo 224)**, traditionally dated to the 1860s and the **C.E. Buckland House (40 Union Street, Photo 317)** traditionally dated to ca. 1880. A third two-story example is **1 Winter Street (Photo 285)**, possibly built ca. 1850 but with later alterations including alteration of the side wing roof to a gambrel roof. The property includes a gable-front carriage barn at the southeast edge of the lot. The **McIntosh House (41 Pine Street, Photo 147)**, built in the 1860s or 1870s in the Gothic/Italianate style is a well-preserved distinctive variant of this type with the entry on the long elevation of the front gable wing. The side-facing wing is graduated compromised of a higher two-and-a-half-story gabled bay augmented by a polygonal bay in the reentrant angle of the two wings and a lower height two-story side wing. Period details include the Gothic molded window labels supported by thin pilasters, 2/2 sash, and corner boards.

As in earlier periods the historic district area includes some houses of a form uncommon for this period, of which there are singular examples, or are of unknown form. The well-preserved **Hamill House (95 Grove Street, Photos 234-236)**, traditionally dated to the 1870s, has a distinctive form comprised of a two-and-a-half-story, gable-front main block with an offset one-and-a-half-story rear ell on the south side and a gabled bay on the north elevation. The entry is on the east elevation of the wing. A porch wraps around three sides of the gable-front section with the north side now enclosed. The house retains a wealth of period detail in the Italianate style, and additional massing

[19] Dell Upton, "Pattern Books and Professionalism: Aspects of the Transformation of Domestic Architecture in America, 1800-1860." *Winterthur Portfolio* 19 (Summer/Autumn 1984): 144.

elements along with a well-preserved detached Colonial Revival garage. **3 Elm Street (Photos 269, 268)**, built 1884-1892, is a two-story, side-gable, single-pile building with two entries which originally had a two-story wing and rear addition and a front porch. They were all removed sometime after 1951 during a remodeling (Sanborn 1924 updated to 1951). The **Elbridge Howe House (26 Pine Street, Photo 135)**, built ca. 1875, is rare example in the historic district of an L House in the Italianate style. **The Smith House (43-45 Union Street, Photos 313, 319)**, built ca. 1870, is a distinctive example of a one-and-a-half-story gable block with a façade gable, integral full-width front porch, and one-and-a-half-story wings with full-width porches. **87 Grove Street (Photo 226)**, possibly built ca. 1890, is a rare example in town of a two-story, two-bay, side-gable main block, set with the gable end to the street. The main block is augmented with an offset two-story rear ell and a pair of polygonal bays on the street gable end. The entry, in the reentrant angle between the main block and ell is screened by a porch. The only period detail is a scroll-sawn verge board on the street gable. **40 Summer Street (Photo 192)** is a rare example from this period of a four-bay, two-story, side-gable house. The simply finished, single-pile house, built sometime between 1858 and 1886, sits on a brick foundation and is augmented with an expanded one-story wing. **74 Grove Street (Photo 219)** is an altered one-story, side-gable house, built before 1886, with later twentieth-century additions. The **Smiley/Leonard/Field House (PET0001, 14 Pine Street, Photos 121-122)** was extensively remodeled in the 1880s into a hip block in the Italianate/Queen Anne style with complex massing, including a clipped cross gable, polygonal bay windows (possibly added at different dates) flanking the center entry, clipped gables on the side elevations, a two-story wing on the south elevation, and polygonal bay window on the north elevation. Now multi-family housing, the building may have been built in the 1830s as a one-and-a-half-story side-gable house that was extensively altered largely to its present form in the 1880s (Mausolf 2001:3).

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING

Small numbers of *multi-family housing* forms continued to be built in the historic district in this period, nearly all duplexes. **80-82 Grove Street (Photo 221)** is a duplex in the Italianate style dated 1867, with characteristic period detailing including square bay windows on the side elevations, a bracketed cornice, and 2/2 sash windows. **30 Granite Street (Photo 175)** is a second large example, built in the 1880s in the Colonial Revival style, with a full-width front porch with turned posts screening the paired entries. A one-and-a-half-story wing augments the south half. A substantial granite block retaining walls runs along much of the front property line. **70 Grove Street (Photo 216)** is a back-to-back duplex, built ca. 1890, expanded to the south. **66 Grove Street (Photos 215-216)** is a rare example in the historic district of a large, gable-front multi-family, likely built ca. 1880. The two-and-a-half-story now altered building has gabled bays on the side elevations creating a T-shaped footprint; paired entries are centered on the gable end.

Ca. 1890-ca. 1950: Transformation of the Town Center, Colonial Revival, Bridge Construction

Civic and Institutional

In this period a significant portion of the town's center was reconstituted at the behest of a group of civic oriented reformers in the post-World War I period. The building campaign shifted the focus from Main to Grove Street with the construction of a collection of institutional structures, including a new town house, historical society building, American Guernsey Cattle Club building (at the time one of the larger employers in town), and a bank building. All these buildings employed similar stylistic language, scale, and building material to create a unified civic and institutional landscape that contrasted with the earlier wooden mill buildings, commercial blocks, and smaller-scale buildings along Main Street. These buildings were all done in the Georgian Revival style and three were designed by the same architect, Benjamin F. W. Russell (1875-1943), partner in the Boston

architectural firm Little and Russell.[20] The fourth building was designed by Hutchins and French, also a Boston firm, well-known for its bank designs throughout New England. But in some respects this building campaign began in the last decade of the nineteenth century with the construction of the **Peterborough Public Library (PET0023, 2 Concord Street, Photos 62-65)** built in 1893 (see individual entry below). A second building that slightly pre-dates this comprehensive building campaign is the former **Peterborough Fire Engine House**, built 1916 **(76 Main Street, Photo 247)**, on the steeply sloping site of an earlier fire station. The rectangular frame building rises two stories from a high fieldstone foundation to a low-pitched gable roof. The original fire hose tower is centered on the peak of the roof at the rear wall. The building was converted to apartments in 1986. The three-bay, brick-faced façade (added 1952) features three former garage bay openings on the first story, now enclosed with a pair of windows in the first bay, a window and door in the second bay, and a centered door in the third bay. The original fenestration pattern on the second story remains, a double window flanked by single windows. At the time of the 1952 alterations the original L-shaped footprint was extended to create a rectangular footprint and the first story was altered to accommodate a third garage bay (see historic photo).

The major building campaign, completed in the years after the First World War, occurred along Grove Street. Three new institutional buildings appeared between 1918 and 1923. The first to be completed was the **Peterborough Town House**, completed in 1918, on the corner of Grove and Main streets **(1 Grove Street, Photos 27-29, 40).** It replaced the earlier Italianate/Queen Anne town hall/opera house (built 1860, remodeled 1886) on this site that had been damaged by a fire in 1916, the third one in just seven years. Benjamin F. W. Russell, of the Boston firm Little and Russell, designed the new town hall and modeled it after Bulfinch's 1805 remodeling of Faneuil Hall in Boston. J. H. Mendell Engineering and Construction, of Manchester, was the general contractor (Peterborough Heritage Commission 2007; Fonda and Hicks 1996). The new rectangular brick building was oriented towards Grove Street, whereas as the earlier building had fronted on Main Street. A profusion of distinguishing detailing on the two-story building includes the semi-circular headed windows on the façade and side elevations, upper-story fluted Corinthian pilasters above the water table, supporting the modillion block and denticulated entablature. The lantern atop the one-stage tower in particular resembles that found on Faneuil Hall. The original plan consisted of two small offices, banquet room, and kitchen on the first floor and the town hall or auditorium with a stage on the second floor (Peterborough Heritage Commission 2007; Fonda and Hicks 1996; *Architectural Forum* 1922:Plate 47). The Town House was listed on the National Register in 1996.

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[20] The firm of Little and Russell was established in 1915 in Boston by J. Lovell Little (1874-1948) and Benjamin F.W. Russell. Russell was born in Boston, but educated in Concord, Massachusetts, schools before attending Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1898. He was chief assistant to Guy Lowell, architect of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (1907). Russell died in Santa Barbara, California, where he and his wife wintered. Peterborough Heritage Commission, "The Russell Tour." Crabtree, and Wardwell, "Grove Street Then and Now". Little, a native of Boston, was Harvard Class of 1897, and then acquired his architectural training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He first worked as a draftsman in the Boston office of Guy Lowell but by the early 1900s established a practice with James Purdon. Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956), 375-376. The men likely met at MIT or when employed in Guy Lowell's office. The firm practiced throughout New England, but predominantly in Massachusetts, designing residences, commercial buildings, and schools, mostly in the Colonial Revival style. The firm designed the Plymouth County Memorial Building in 1924-1925, and the design duplicates some of the elements used on the Peterborough Town House. Russell owned a summer house in Peterborough, which is how he came to be so involved in reshaping the town's civic and institutional landscape in the early twentieth century. He had purchased the Old Poor Farm in 1913 and spent the next ten years renovating it. Scott C. Roper, "The Role of Elite Perceptions in the Transformation of Landscape in Peterborough, New Hampshire, 1907-1933," (Ph.D. Diss, University of Kansas, 1997), 139.

Mrs. Clara Foster Bass commissioned Little and Russell to design a new building for the **Peterborough Historical Society, 17-19 Grove Street (PET0016, Photos 34, 40)**. Bass had first proposed the idea of this building in 1913 and contracted Benjamin Russell to design the building. Russell chose the Georgian Revival, as his interpretation of "the spirit of the town." Plans were finalized in 1915, and construction finally began two years later. To save money (and to assure a unified landscape) Mrs. Bass and the Town House Building Committee agreed to use the same contractor and suppliers, including hard-burned, dark-red, water-struck bricks from the same vendor in Boston, for the concurrent projects. That and the war slowed completion of the historical society building until 1921 (Peterborough Heritage Commission 2007). The brick, two-story Georgian Revival building has a U-shaped footprint and a hip roof clad with tiles. The interior was designed not only to house the historical society but also to contain offices for rental income and includes a two-story paneled assembly room (*Architectural Forum* 1922:Plate 53).

The **American Guernsey Cattle Club (PET0017, 20 Grove Street, Photo 38)** was third major institutional building to be designed by Russell and constructed on the northerly end of Grove Street in the second decade of the twentieth century. Built in 1919, this two- and three-story brick building closely resembles the Historical Society in form and materials but has a deeper and higher main block. Russell individualized the detailing by including decorative bovine panels above the façade windows. The Colonial Revival decorative details are more derivative of the Federal than Georgian style and include a semi-circular fanlight and gabled entry porch with a Composite entablature supported by Doric Roman columns, contrasting stone or cast-concrete splayed, keystoned lintels on the façade, and a decorative cornice. The AGCC outgrew this facility by the late 1940s and so in 1951 the organization moved to their newly constructed building on Main Street. At that time the Grove Street building became an office building, occupied successively by the *Monadnock Ledger*, the New Hampshire Ball Bearing Company, and most recently as a general office building. A stair and elevator tower erected in 1987 connects the building to its neighbor to the south, 14 Grove Street (Peterborough Heritage Commission 2007).

The last of the institutional buildings to be added along Grove Street is the one-story, brick, hip-roofed **United States Post Office (27 Grove Street, Photos 41-42, 51)**, designed in 1935 by Louis A. Simon (1867-1958), Supervising Architect in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the United States Department of Treasury, and constructed the following year by Loucke & Clark, contractor.[21] The nicely detailed Georgian Revival styled building continues the building style and materials featured in the earlier institutional buildings constructed in the previous decade along this portion of Grove Street. The five-bay façade features an open pediment frontispiece framing a semi-circular fanlight and entry. The interior features a W.P.A. mural by the artist Marguerite Zorach (1887-1968) and depicts a winter street scene (St. John 1985).[22] The building was listed on the National Register in 1986.

The **Peterborough War Memorial Gate (Grove Street, between 1 and 17-19 Grove Street, Photo 33)** consists of two brick walls trimmed with cast-concrete bases and caps flanking an elaborate double-leaf cast-iron gate, leading to the grounds of the historical society and its several historic buildings. Each end pier supporting the gate is topped with cast-concrete orbs. Iron

[21] Simon was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For most of his career he was an architect with the United States Department of Treasury, serving as Superintendent of Architects from 1905 to 1933, and Supervising Architect in the Office of the Supervising Architect from 1933 to 1939. Known especially for his design of post offices, most were in the Colonial Revival style http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_A._Simon (accessed October 2010).

[22] For biographical information on Zorach see http://www.hollistaggart.com/artists/biography/marguerite_thompson_zorach/. Her style draws upon that of the French Fauvists and she was friends with the artists Marsden Hartley and Charles Demuth. Her work can be found in most major United States museum, with a large collection at the Smithsonian in particular.

memorial plaques are affixed to each wall, naming the war dead from the First and Second World Wars. First built in 1924 with subscription funds to honor Peterborough residents who lost their lives in World War I, additional plaques for the Second World War dead were added in 1955. A third wall, adjacent to the Town House terrace and at right angles to the original walls, was added in 1977 to honor the war dead from the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Commercial

In keeping with the improvements along Grove Street in this period, the **First National Bank Building (23-25 Grove Street, Photos 39-40)** completed a new building in 1924. The Boston architectural firm Hutchins and French, specialists in the design of bank buildings for nearly twenty-five years, designed the new structure.[23] The one-story brick rectangular building in the Georgian Revival style has a three-bay façade distinguished by four pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment. The original building was expanded to the rear first in 1948 and again in 1966-67 with brick additions. Following a 1980s renovation, the building became law offices (Peterborough Heritage Commission 2007).

The historic district includes a number of small, frame commercial buildings from this period though many of them have altered fenestration, including replacement windows, replacement siding, and additions. The best preserved is the **Peterborough Shoe Store (28A Grove Street, Photo 45)**, attached to 28 Grove Street. It is one of two small, one-story stores built in the historic district in this period. The characteristic one-story store was built ca. 1946 was occupied as a hardware store until 1970. A wooden lunch diner car had been on the site for a time in the 1930s Since 1970 the Peterborough Shoe Shop has occupied the space (PHS 1996 II:409, Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated 1941, 1924 updated 1951). **32 Grove Street (Photos 47, 50)** is a rare example in the historic district of a small, one-story brick store, built ca. 1900. The building's present appearance dates to 1954 when the structure was extensively remodeled in the Colonial Revival style and faced with brick to be the home of the Peterborough Cooperative Bank (Peterborough Heritage Commission 2007). The façade of the gable-roofed building is dominated by multi-light windows flanking the center entry. The frontispiece features pilasters supporting a broken scroll pediment. A one-story lumber shed, belonging to George W. Farrar's blacksmith and carriage-building shop next door to the south, had been on this site since the nineteenth century (Sanborn 1884). In the 1920s or 1930s it was converted to a store with a one-story addition (Sanborn 1924, 1924 updated to 1941). **1 Summer Street (Photo 180)** is a one-story, four-bay, side-gabled shop built in the 1920s or 1930s. **4 School Street (Photo 54)**, a one-and-a-half-story, gabled-roofed structure traditionally dated to ca. 1880 was moved to School Street from Main Street in the 1910s and converted to a cobbler's shop. **5-7 School Street (Photo 52)** was built ca. 1910 as a three-and-a-half-story hotel but remodeling in the late twentieth century included removal of the top story and conversion of the lower stories to commercial space.

A second are in the center of the historic district to be transformed in this period was along the south side of Main Street, near the Main Street Bridge. A fire in the wake of the 1938 Hurricane and flood destroyed all the buildings on that block. Lost were a group of buildings of different form and building material, including the 1830s stone mill and several nineteenth-century frame buildings, some commercial and some combined commercial and residential. The businesses included a grocery store, a gas station, an auto store, and the newspaper offices (in the former stone mill). In the wake of this destruction, property owners erected a group of new buildings, all of which remain,

[23] Withey, 313. Franklin H. Hutchins (1871-1934) and Arthur E. French (1876-1929) established the practice in 1910 and did design work throughout New England and even maintained an office in Manchester, New Hampshire, in addition to their primary one in Boston. Withey, 313-314, 221-222.

though all but one no longer retain integrity due to alterations to massing and use. In contrast with the earlier buildings, several were of brick construction but all maintained similar siting, with several of the buildings set back from the front property line but others along it. All of these are located within the potential impact area of the Route 202/Main Street Bridge project (see detailed descriptions below). **2 Main Street (Photos 7-8)**, built ca. 1940, is a gable-front building, recently renovated as the Lake Sunapee Bank. It was built on the site of the nineteenth-century the old stone grist mill/Transcript Building. **10 Main Street (Photos 11-12)** is a two-story rectangular building with a gable roof, the appearance of which largely dates to changes made in the last quarter of the twentieth century. **12 Main Street (Photos 13-14)** is a one-story, brick-faced rectangular building built as a garage/automobile showroom but converted to storefronts in the 1980s. **20 Main Street (Photos 15-16)** is a well-preserved example of a mid-twentieth-century two-part commercial block in the Art Moderne style.

The emergence of the automobile in the early decades of the twentieth century and the presence of highways passing through the historic district contributed to the presence of a number of automobile related businesses in this period. Several gas stations were located on both sides of Main Street, near the bridge. As late as 1958, the town had six service stations in downtown Peterborough, five on Main Street, and the sixth on the corner of School and Depot streets. That is the only remaining station in operation at this time in the historic district. Their departure from the town center is largely related to the construction of the Route 101 Bypass, which greatly reduced traffic through the town center (PHS 1996 I:83, 125). The now altered former **Socony Gas Station**, built ca. 1936 **(11 Depot Street, Photo 55)** remains on the corner of Depot and School streets but with later exterior finishes and alterations. Others service stations were located at 10 Main Street and 12 Main Street, and across the street on the corner of Main and Summer streets. A repair garage was located further west on Main Street, where the Peterborough Savings Bank Annex now stands (45 Main Street). One of the town's more iconic commercial establishments, also related to the early automobile era, is the **"Peterboro Diner" (10 Depot Street, Photo 60)**. The well-preserved lunch diner car, in classic green and cream was manufactured in Worcester, Massachusetts, and installed on this site in 1949, replacing an earlier diner car on the site. The diner was expanded with a rear addition in the 1980s.

An earlier eating establishment, also related to the emergence of the automobile in the early twentieth century is the tea room. The one-story Craftsman-style building at **9 Vine Street (Photo 259)** was built sometime between 1911 and 1924 as a tea room. It remained in operation in the 1920s but was converted to a residence by 1941. The tea room phenomenon reached its height in the 1920s and was intricately linked to early automobile culture. The popularization of tea rooms in rural and scenic locations paralleled the rise of the automobile and tourism in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Many of these establishments were seasonal and often run by pairs of women with complimentary domestic and business or entrepreneurial skills. Often creatively decorated and furnished, with Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival styles these businesses sold simple lunches and dinners and sometimes the items decorating the spaces.[24] Furthermore the use of bright colors or mix-and-match colors became popular in the 1920s and many tea rooms decorated walls surfaces, painted furniture, or coordinated dish colors with wall, curtain, and table cloth colors.[25] Typically tea rooms served lunch and to a lesser degree dinner. Food emphasized fresh ingredients such as

[24] Cynthia A. Brandimarte, "'To Make the Whole World Homelike': Gender, Space, and America's Tea Room Movement," *Winterthur Portfolio* 30 (Spring 1995): 1-4; Jan Whitaker, *Tea at the Blue Lantern Inn: A Social History of the Tea Room Craze in America* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2002), 5. The operator of this tea room has not been identified.
[25] Whitaker,143.

were readily available in rural locales and simplicity of preparation. Items typically included sandwiches, salads, casseroles, and home-made desserts.[26]

In 1945, the town lost another one of its institutional buildings to fire, the 1914 Gem movie theater. The owners, however, soon rebuilt, erecting the **Community Theater** a two-story, gable-front building in the Colonial Revival style **(PET0021, 6 School Street, Photo 53)**. The elaborated façade retains all of its original detailing including a marquee above the ticket booth and paired entries and flanked by pilasters, corner pilasters, closed pediment, and display cases to either side of the entry with broken scroll pediment tops.

One of the last major buildings to be constructed in the historic district before the Second World War is the former **Peterborough Transcript Building (43 Grove Street, Photo 202)**, on the corner of Grove and Vale streets. Completed in 1939 after the 1938 flood and fire destroyed their previous home on Main Street, historic photos show the one-story brick building in the Colonial Revival style consisted of a three-bay front section on Grove Street and a wider rear section.[27] Between 1941 and 1951 the newspaper had expanded the building to the rear with a one-story wing of brick-faced, cinderblock, and steel girder construction like the earlier section (Sanborns 1924 updated 1941, 1924 updated 1951). The building was badly damaged by fire in 1975 but was soon rebuilt, largely maintaining the existing footprint though a top portion of the walls, including the cornice, were removed at that time. After the two local papers merged in 2006, the building was converted to the Grove Village Shops with multiple storefronts in the rear and wing sections; the fenestration and main entry of the front section has maintained much of its historic appearance, with the exception of the removal of a frieze that ran along the top of the building on at least the east and north elevations and some of the upper portion of the walls.

Bridges and Dams and Other Infrastructure

During this period the town upgraded a lot of its infrastructure, including the present **Pine Street/U.S. Route 202 Retaining Wall (PET0029, Photos 5)** along the east side of the Contoocook River, south of the Main Street Bridge, which dates to the 1890s, "according to a Town photograph" (see detailed description below).[28]

The 1936 flooding on the Nubanusit Brook and the presence of two major highways along Grove and Main streets prompted the replacement of the two primary crossings in the center of the historic district. The town constructed two granite-faced, concrete rigid-frame bridges with arch effects providing picturesque bridges in the central village district to carry highway traffic over Nubanusit Brook and the Contoocook River. In 1936 the **Grove Street Bridge (Photo 50)** was built, replacing an earlier bridge damaged in the 1936 flooding.[29] At the time, the bridge carried U.S. Route 202 traffic through the center of the historic district. This concrete rigid-frame bridge with stone facing is one of three in Peterborough, and one of two over the Nubanusit Brook, all built between 1936 and 1941.[30] The bridge is the shortest of the three bridges, measuring just 54'-0" in length with a clear span of 47'-1¾". Like the Main Street Bridge, concrete light standards are located atop the end piers of each of the railings. The stone facing is more ashlar like than on the Main Street Bridge.

[26] Ibid., 9.
[27] Peterborough Historical Society I:172. The building is illustrated in a ca. 1940 photograph.
[28] SEA Consultants Inc., "Existing Conditions Report: Stabilization/Rehabilitation U.S. Route 202 Retaining Wall for the Town of Peterborough, NH," (March 2001), 2.1. Copy on file, Town of Peterborough, Town Clerk.
[29] Morison and Smith, 627. Morison indicates the bridge was wood. Historic photos show a stone arch bridge at this location at some point.
[30] The third is in West Peterborough. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Bridge Summary, Peterborough. Revised April 2010. http://www.nh.gov/dot/org/projectdevelopment/ bridgedesign/documents/08-287nhdot_bridge_summary.pdf (accessed June 2010).

Construction of the **Main Street Bridge (PET0028, Photos 1-4)** over the Contoocook River to replace the 1842 double-arch stone bridge began in 1940, with completion the following year (see detailed description below). At the time, the bridge carried U.S. Route 202 and N.H. Route 101 traffic.[31]

In addition to construction of new bridges, two of the historic dams were rebuilt or replaced in this period. The **Elm Street Dam (No. 191.08, Photo 271)** on Nubanusit Brook adjacent to the Elm Street Bridge was rebuilt in 1921. This concrete and timber dam on a ledge foundation is 7' high and 33' long and consists of two spillway sections set at 90 degree angles with flashboards and one 36" penstock with a trash rack entrance below the adjacent mill building on the north side (1 River Street). The mortared stone retaining walls act as abutments for the dam and foundations for the buildings flanking the waterway to either side of the dam. A dam at this location dates back to the eighteenth century when mills flanked both sides of the brook, explaining the V-shaped configuration of the spillways.

Also rebuilt in the 1920s is the **Transcript Dam (No. 191.03, Photos 5-6)**, on the Contoocook River just upstream from the Main Street Bridge (see entry below for detailed description). It was rebuilt in 1925 by the bridge and dam building firm Caughey & Pratt of Antrim, N.H, on a dam site extant since ca. 1829.[32]

Industrial

As previously noted, comparatively little of the nineteenth-century manufacturing landscape remains, aside from dams, retaining walls, and outlets along the waterways. One exception from the late nineteenth century is the former **Goyette Museum (4 Elm Street, Photos 272, 268)**, built in 1893 (expanded 1906) as the **Needham Basket Factory**, on the south bank of Nubanusit Brook adjacent to the Elm Street Dam. It was built on the site of the original Felt's Machine Shop which was badly damaged in a fire in 1875 (1954:365). The two-and-a-half-story, 11 x 8 bay, gambrel-roofed factory building has a two-story rear ell. The factory was converted to a museum in 1935 by A. Erland Goyette (1887-1968) with Colonial Revival alterations including a broken scroll pediment frontispiece and an elliptical arch garage bay. An altered former manufacturing building may be the now one story remnant of the originally two-story **W.K. Nichols Door and Window Manufactory (44 Concord Street, Photo 98 with 46 Concord)**, built ca. 1900. Now the Family Center of Peterborough, the building was either replaced or the upper story was removed sometime between 1941 and 1951.

In contrast with the improvement efforts along Grove Street in the 1910s and 1920s, the Depot and School Street area remained industrial in character for much of this period, owing in part to the continued presence of the rail line. The former three-story C.E. Jacquith Lumber and Planning Mill, adjacent to the Nubanusit Brook was replaced with a new one-story building ca. 1940 and subsequently occupied by the Monadnock Lumber Company **(16 Depot Street, Photo 57)**. In 1983 the rectangular building was subdivided into four store fronts with a braced overhang spanning much of the façade. In 1949 the **Derby Furniture Store** built a three-story, concrete block warehouse along Nubanusit Brook **(18 Depot Street, Photo 56)**, southeast of its Grove Street store. Since that time the building has been used for different purposes. It now houses a store and restaurant on the first floor and offices on the upper two floors.

[31]Bridge Design, Design Card and Inspection Reports, Bridge No. 092/089 [1941-present]. On file at NHDOT.
[32] For more information about the firm of Caughey and Pratt see Preservation Company (Laura B. Driemeyer), "Old North Branch Road over North Branch River (NHDOT No. 130/149)," NHDHR Individual Inventory Form ANT0007 (2008).

Ecclesiastical

The ecclesiastical landscape continued to evolve in this period. The last, but perhaps best known, of the churches to be constructed in the historic district dates to this period. Mrs. Mary Schofield, who played a key role in reshaping other parts of the historic district in this period, commissioned the nationally known Boston architect, Ralph Adams Cram of Cram and Ferguson to design **All Saint's Episcopal Church** (1916-1920) for one of Peterborough's newer congregations **(51 Concord Street, Photos 102-103)**. Well known for his church designs and his understanding of the Gothic Revival, Cram designed a building in the Norman Revival style with a cruciform plan and additional massing for chapels at two of the intersections. Deeply set back from the street, adjacent to the now heavily wooded East Hill, the church, constructed of locally quarried rough-cut granite, faces west but is flanked by the rectory and vestry buildings that are sited closer to the street, creating a U-shaped group of buildings. A square tower with pairs of inset lancet vents on each elevation straddles the crossing of the nave and transepts. A Gothic entry centered on the gable end is centered under a rose window with heavy tracery and is flanked by buttresses. Lancet windows with stained glass by the Boston-based Charles J. Connick (d. 1945) line both sides of the nave. In contrast with the weighty church, the rectory and vestry are in the Georgian Revival style. The **Parish House (53 Concord Street, Photo 105)**, built 1913, pre-dates the church and housed services before completion of the church. It is a one-and-a-half-story gable block with one-story wings. A gabled entry porch with a segmental arch supported by fluted piers set on paneled posts is centered on the façade. The **Rectory (49 Concord Street, Photo 104)**, built ca. 1925, and the last of the buildings added to the site, is a two-story gable block with integral end chimneys and is clad with stucco. The five-bay façade features a segmental arched frontispiece. A two-story wing with a full-width porch extends from the east gable end. The roofs of all three buildings are sheathed with slate. The complex was listed on the National Register in 1980.

Residential

BUNGALOWS

In the early decades of the twentieth century, house plans and styles were in a transitional phase. This produced some houses that blend traditional and new ideas about plan and style. The housing reform ideas ultimately led to several new house forms, the result of the movement to simplify and rationalize the home and housekeeping. Comparatively few examples of these transitional house forms and styles are present in the historic district as the lots were largely developed by this period and there was comparatively little replacement of older houses with new ones.

One new form that was built in a small number of cases within the historic district was the bungalow. This type was typically a single story or single story with a low dormer-lit attic story; a broad porch, often formed as an extension of the roofline, often dominates the façade. Commonly the plan was deep and linear featuring three tiers of rooms from front to back to accommodate the living room, dining room, kitchen and one or two bedrooms on the first story. Period details in the Craftsman style might include exposed rafter feet, deep eaves, shingle cladding, fieldstone foundation and exterior chimneys, and banks of windows, often 1/1 sash. Five examples of bungalows are present in the historic district. The **Longley House (45 Grove Street, Photo 203)** is an atypical example of a Craftsman bungalow in the historic district. Built between 1911 and 1924 on a previously undeveloped above street-grade parcel, it is comprised of a shallow, gable-roofed rectangular main block with additional massing elements, including polygonal ends and a gabled bay centered on the façade. An added enclosed sun porch spans the northerly half of the façade in the reentrant angle between the bay and main block. A two-story rear ell is centered on the rear elevation. Characteristic period detailing includes deep eaves, triangular braced supports, extended rafter ends, and differently sized windows, sometimes in pairs with 6/1 double-hung sash. Other

examples of bungalows in the historic district include a pair located off Vine Street, well hidden by vegetation and thus not visible from the road and only one could be partially photographed **(off Vine Street, Photo 267)**. The **Stevens House (44 Union Street, Photo 320)**, built ca. 1937, is a distinctive one- and two-story side-gable example in the Craftsman style with paired 6/1 windows, built on the site of an earlier temple-front house that burned in 1937. A one-bay gable-front garage is located to the southeast of the house. A much altered example is **27 Granite Street (Photo 173)**.

FOURSQUARE

A second new form by the second decade of the twentieth century was the foursquare, a popular house form in the New England landscape and nationally. The basic form typically features a nearly square two-story double-pile main block often under a hip roof, with an offset entry screened by a front porch and dormers augmenting the third story. These four-room plans include a large stair/entry area and living room in the front and a dining room and kitchen in the rear. Decorative ornament can be in the Craftsman, Classical, or Colonial Revival style. While the historic district lacks any typical examples of foursquares it does contain four houses that appear to be transitional forms between the older end house, side-hall plan form and the newer foursquare plan. **The Charles E. Bullard House (16 High Street, Photo 330)** is a well-preserved, representative example in the Classical style, retaining the gable-front orientation of a side-hall plan but with a nearly centered entry leading to a larger entry hall and a nearly square footprint with several additional massing elements. A hip-roofed entry porch with Tuscan columns and polygonal bay window span the façade and a two-story hipped bay augments the south elevation. **The Barker House (6 Granite Street, Photo 162)** combines Queen Anne and Colonial Revival period detail. Additional massing elements include a polygonal bay and hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns on the facade, and a polygonal bay and large gabled dormer augmenting the rear pile of the south elevation. A modest two-bay example in the Queen Anne style **(Ware House**, **27 Pine Street, Photo 136)** features an integral entry porch and a square bay on the facade. An altered example is the **Catherine Day House (43 Pine Street, Photo 149).**

MODERN COLONIAL HOUSES: CAPE COD, DUTCH COLONIAL, COLONIAL

At the same time, there was the continued construction of earlier building forms, notably the Cape and the Georgian Colonial, but with more open plans. They could be dressed with Colonial Revival detailing or in the Craftsman style. The smallest of the modern colonial models is the *Cape Cod* house. These are single-story gable blocks, with a dormer-lit attic story, and often in a nod to modern needs, an attached garage connected by an enclosed breezeway or family room, especially for houses built in the 1920s and later. An early well-preserved example is **2 Vine Street (Photo 260)**, built sometime between 1892 and 1904 in the Colonial Revival style. Characteristic period details include the nearly full-width shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes, providing additional light and space to the upper story, overhanging eaves, and a double window on the façade. The **Harrington House (49 Pine Street, Photo 153)**, built sometime between 1924 and 1941, is a characteristic later five-bay example with a trio of gabled dormers on the front roof slope and a mudroom connected to a two-bay garage.

Even as new house forms appeared featuring open plans, the more traditional Georgian or center entry, double-pile plan remained popular also. A number of the houses built in the area in the 1920s or after reflect an interest in historical revivals and the preference for local colonial models with this plan and an emphasis on symmetrical elements. One type is the *Dutch Colonial* house, of which there are three examples in the historic district, all slightly atypical. Generally this type of house is two stories tall, with peaked gable roofs, shed dormers across the front roof slopes, and pedimented entry porches. All three examples of this type in the area are two stories but each varies in terms of

the type of dormers on the front roof slope. The **Campbell House (42 Pine Street, Photo 148)**, built ca. 1920, is an example of the less common three-bay type; the entry is recessed at the third bay and the dormer is not full width. The other two examples are older houses built originally with gable roofs that were altered in the early and mid-twentieth century. The **Bryer House (22 High Street, Photo 334)** was converted to its present form in the early 1900s. A trio of shed-roofed dormers punctuates the front roof slope. A complex group of additions extend from the rear, connecting to a garage. **33 Pine Street, the Bagley House (Photo 141)** was converted from a Cape to its present form sometime between 1941 and 1951 with the addition of a gambrel roof and a full-width dormer on the front roof slope (Sanborns 1924 updated 1941, 1924 updated 1951). The rear ell connects to a gable-front barn.

Similar in size and layout to the center-entry Dutch Colonial but distinguished primarily by a five bay, center entry main block under a gable roof is the *Colonial* house. Beginning in the late nineteenth century and continuing into the early decades of the twentieth the historic double-house form with a hip roof but in the Colonial Revival style was popularized. While examples are present in Peterborough on the boundaries of the historic district, only one example is present in the district. In 1918-1919 St. Peter's Catholic Church built a characteristic example of this type as their rectory, located to the south of the church and burying ground **(Vine Street, Photo 265)**. Characteristic features include hip-roofed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes, a paired window above the classically detailed Colonial Revival entry porch, and additional massing elements such as a square bay on the façade and a sun porch (now enclosed).

GABLE-FRONT HOUSES: END HOUSES, UPRIGHT-AND-WING HOUSES

In addition to colonial houses, a small number of other older house forms continued to be built in the historic district in this period, notably gable-front houses including end houses and upright-and-wing houses. The small number of end houses from early in this period employ either the Queen Anne style or Classical details indicative of the increasing popularity of the Colonial Revival style. The **William Ames House (8 Granite Street, Photo 163)**, built ca. 1900, is an example in the Queen Anne style with complex massing and combination wall materials, notably a clapboarded first story and decorative shingled second story. **74½ Grove Street (Photo 219)** is a late example from this period. **20 Vine Street (Photo 266)** also built ca. 1900 is an upright-and-wing house.

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Beginning in the late 1920s, Mrs. Schofield, who was instrumental in the reshaping parts of Peterborough, including areas in the historic district, directed her attention to the area along Nubanusit Brook, east of the Elm Street Bridge. Over the next decade or so she acquired the lots along Factory Road, Nubanusit Lane, and River Street adjacent to the river.[33] First, in 1927, she hired the nationally known landscape architect Fletcher Stelle to design the walled garden "Waterfall Terrace" on the site of the Bell Factory. Then that same year she commissioned Boston architect Edwin Goodell to design "Beside Still Waters," a small house in the Mediterranean style **(3 River Street, Photo 255)**. The original one-story stuccoed building had a T-shaped footprint and was built directly on the river bank. The roof was raised in 1951 and extended on the south elevation. As previously noted, the following year she oversaw conversion of 86 Main Street to a boardinghouse for single female teachers. Then, in the 1930s, after she had acquired the lots along Factory Road and Nubanusit Lane, the lots were redeveloped with three new small picturesque houses with Italian or Southern France influences, as part of the development of Nubanusit Park. All three of the houses use distinctive or varied building materials and features garages built into above-grade basements of

[33] Roper, "The Role of Elite Perceptions," 166-167. Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds, Book 912, Page 557, 6 June 1932 (hereafter HCD 912/557); HCD 912/558, 15 June 1932.

each house. **3 Nubanusit Lane (Photo 282)**, the smallest of the three houses, is a one-story stone house with a hip roof and a T-shaped footprint. **35 Nubanusit Lane (Photo 283)**, located on the corner of Nubanusit Lane and Factory Street is the largest and most distinctive of the three with a raised stone lower story and a stuccoed upper story. Short front and rear wings augment the hip-roofed rectangular main block. **5 Nubanusit Lane (Photo 284)** most closely resembles Mrs. Schofield's own house on the other side of the river in terms of building materials. The rectangular block is one-story in the front with a raised basement and two stories in the rear. The stuccoed, hip-roofed building has casement windows. Like 35 Nubanusit Lane the chimney is stuccoed.

The historic district includes a singular example of a house form more common to suburban development in this period. The **Herbert Nichols House (11 High Street, Photo 327)**, built in 1906, is a rare example in the historic district of a Tudor-styled house. The two-story, side-gabled, stuccoed main block is augmented with complex massing including steeply pitched cross-gables and dormers, common to this style. The one-story rear ell connects to a side-gable carriage barn.

As in earlier periods, the historic district includes some houses from this period of which there are singular examples or are of unknown form. **15 Pine Street (Photos 123-125)**, built ca. 1930, is wide, three-bay, gable-front house with a wing in the Colonial Revival style (see below for detailed description). Owing to the slope of the lot the building is one-and-a-half stories in the front and two-and-a-half stories in the rear. Or, alternatively, some buildings were built originally as carpenter's shops and subsequently converted to residences in this period. **30 High Street (Photo 340)** was built, possibly ca. 1920, as a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable carpenter's shop. The nearly square original building was augmented with a one-story wing and converted to a private residence sometime after 1951. **13 Elm Street (Photo 278)** is a small, one-and-a-half-story house that may have been built ca. 1900 as a carpenters shop and later expanded and remodeled for residential use ca. 1960.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District has a long tradition of purpose-built and converted multi-family houses. A least one former single-family house built in this period was subdivided into apartments or tenements. One example, the **Valenti House (42 Summer Street, Photo 193)**, built ca. 1880, was moved and converted to a *two-family end house* in 1915. This multi-family house form was quite common in urban New Hampshire areas and represents the adaptation and expansion of the two-and-a-half-story end house with the horizontal division of a structure into flats or apartments, one on top of the other. On occasion they have porches at their entries or across the entire facade. In the simplest of these houses, polygonal bays, and occasionally square ones, are added at windows, most commonly to those on the facade next to the door, but also on the second floor directly above, above the door, or along the lateral walls of the house, usually on the wall opposite the entry. Examples can feature a single side entry with access to each unit or separate entries for each unit. In the later instance the facade is slightly wider than an end house to accommodate the interior stairwell to the second-story unit. The atypical two-story Valenti House has a pair of entries (with different detailing suggesting different dates) on the gable end, screened by a full-width porch. A pair of bay windows on the north elevation augments the main block while a porch spans the depth of the first-story rear ell, under a sun porch at the second story.

1950-present

New construction occurred in the historic district during this period, concentrated predominantly in the center of the town, along Main Street and in the Depot Square area and is commercial, civic, or institutional. A number of historic frame buildings were demolished, especially on the north side of Main Street, north of Summer Street. These included several old nineteenth-century landmarks such

as the Tavern and Odd Fellows Hall. The land was developed with brick-faced buildings in the Colonial Revival style. In addition, the Depot Square area underwent considerable change in this period in the decades after the cessation of railroad service. A number of buildings in this area were either eventually replaced with new commercial structures or extensively remodeled.

Institutional/Commercial/Civic

Several brick commercial and institutional buildings were built in the historic district in the 1950s and 1960s, all in the Colonial Revival style, in keeping with the earlier twentieth-century local building traditions. One of the first was the **American Guernsey Cattle Club** which erected a monumental building on the former site of the Phoenix Mill in 1950 **(70 Main Street, Photo 238)**. By that time they had outgrown their earlier building on Grove Street. The design featured the stylistic language employed by Benjamin Russell in the earlier twentieth century for institutional buildings in town. The large brick rectangular building is two stories on the façade, but owing to the topography of the lot is four stories for most of the southerly portion of the regularly fenestrated building. The otherwise monumental rectilinear mass is modified with side cross gables on the side elevations at the north and south ends. On the façade the pedimented portico is supported by Doric columns. Other characteristic Georgian Revival detailing includes the four-light transom above the entry door, frontispiece with fluted pilasters supporting a frieze and denticulated cornice, splayed brick lintels and contrasting cast concrete keystones above the façade windows, and a wide entablature. Since 1982 when AGCC moved out, the building has been occupied as offices, initially by a publishing company and more recently by multiple companies.

Some of the earliest new construction in this period was on previously undeveloped lots on Summer, Concord, and Grove streets. In 1951 the town constructed a town garage, a one-story brick rectangular building **(16 Summer Street, Photo 185)**. The structure was expanded slightly with a small one-story front addition at the south end in 1971 to become the Peterborough Fire Station and to house the department offices, replacing the earlier building on Main Street. The building features five garage bays (four of equal size) at the north end. A second utilitarian structure erected in this period is the **Telephone Company Building (24 Concord Street, Photos 75-76),** erected in 1958 on the site of the garden of the adjacent Christian Science Reading Room property. This brick, two-story, flat-roofed utilitarian building sits on an above ground concrete foundation and features Colonial Revival detailing including a projecting cast-concrete frontispiece with Tuscan pilasters, a semi-circular fan, and three-quarter side-lights; cast-concrete water table, and 12/16 sash on the façade and 12/12 sash on the side elevations. A large concrete block garage is sited along the rear (west) property line. Just outside the historic district boundary, the **Peterborough Police Station (73 Grove Street, Photos 217-218)** was built in 1964 by the power company Public Service of New Hampshire. The original brick one-story, gable-roofed building was remodeled ca. 2000 when the police department moved into it. A large, three-bay garage (built 1970s) is located toward the south end of lot. A house, 81 Grove, formerly stood where the southern driveway is now.

A number of the building additions to the historic district were strictly commercial in form and use but of varying scale. Roughly on the site of the former Railroad Depot, the national grocery store A & P constructed ca. 1961 a new building in the characteristic A & P form **(12 Depot Street, Photo 59)**. The original brick, one-story, hip-roofed building topped by a cupola was subsequently expanded to the south with one- and two-story additions ca. 1970. **Peterborough Savings Bank (35 Main Street, Photo 23),** built 1965-1966 in the Colonial Revival style, strongly references the early civic buildings designed by Benjamin Russell on Main and Grove streets. It was built on the site long occupied by one of Peterborough's prominent downtown landmarks, the French/Tucker Tavern, a three-story, gable-roofed building in the Italianate style. Two-story front porches spanned the façade of the earlier eight-bay wide building; gabled dormers provided additional light and space at

the attic level. The new one-story, hip-roofed brick bank building has a generally rectangular footprint and a slightly off-center, three-bay cross gable entry pavilion. The original main hipped block was expanded slightly to the rear and east in 1979, creating an asymmetrical façade. The classically derived detailing echoes that found on the earlier Georgian Revival buildings constructed nearby on Grove Street. The bank added a substantial bank **Annex (45 Main Street, Photos 24, 29)**, designed by local architect Richard M. Monahon, Jr., in the Colonial Revival style in 1986-1987, to the west of the original building, on a site former occupied by a collection of mostly later nineteenth-century buildings.

The **Peterborough Professional Building (39-41 Grove Street, Photo 197)** is a rare example of a purpose-built commercial and residential block from this period. Located on the corner of Grove and Vale streets, the two-story, L-shaped frame and brick ended building was built in two stages, the east-west section begun in 1959, and the north-south addition built five years later. The brick-end frame structure contains offices and garden apartments, the later fronting on Vale Street. Colonial Revival detailing includes semi-circular keystoned arch windows and quarter windows on the gable end, semi-circular arches above the north and east entries, keystoned splayed window lintels, 8/8 window sash, and a colonnade centered on the north elevation. The LaRoche Brothers, who built a number of housing developments and commercial blocks in the late 1950s and early 1960s in Peterborough, were the builders of this block (PHS 1996 I:128).

Ecclesiastical

All Saint's Episcopal Church erected a large new **Parish House and shop** on the west side of Concord Street in 1985 to accommodate their expanded operations **(52 Concord Street, Photo 106)**. The one-and-a-half-story building is generally suggestive of the church's earlier buildings on the other side of the street in style, with a gable roof, cross gables, short tower, narrow rectangular windows, and stuccoed exterior.

Parks/Memorials/Bridges

During this period the town created several small parks in the center of the district on parcels where building had been recently demolished or had burned down. In 1958 the town created a small, asymmetrical **Nubanusit Terrace Park** on **Grove Street (Photo 42)** between the Post Office and Nubanusit Brook and opposite Putnam's Grove, on the long-time site of a Carriage Paint Shop that burned in 1941, when it was occupied by a clothing store and bakery (1996: I, 726). This was the first of three small green spaces created in the second half of the twentieth century in commercial and civic center of the historic district. In the 1980s, after the demolition of the nineteenth-century Boccelli House in 1983, a second piece of green space along Nubanusit Brook on the former **Bocelli Land**, but on the east side of the street was created **(Photo 196)**. The most recent addition is **Depot Park** along the west side of Contoocook River, adjacent to the Depot Square parking lot (no photo). Designed by Gordon Hayward and completed ca. 2000 as part of the Downtown 2000 Plan, the space includes landscaping, an arching stone wall, and an open structure vaguely suggestive of the former Depot. In 2003 the town replaced the old Elm Street bridge with a new I-beam bridge with a concrete deck.

Residential

RANCH HOUSES

The final transformation of mid-twentieth-century house plans appears in the **ranch house**. These one-story, sprawling structures under a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves feature an entry hall that separates the bedrooms on one side and the more public spaces on the other side. The plan often consists of a combination living room and dining room in the front with open access to the kitchen at the rear. Indicative of suburban resident's reliance upon the automobile the houses include

integrated garages which often lead into a family room or mud room attached to the kitchen. The historic district includes just a three examples, all non-contributing because of age. They are **39 Pine Street, 26A Concord Street** (now offices, **Photo 80**), and **4 Nubanusit Lane**.

Just as with the larger institutional and commercial structures in this period, the Colonial Revival was used for institutions with a domestic focus. The **Scott-Farrar Nursing Home (11 Elm Street, Photo 276)**, a brick building constructed 1956-1957, consists of a two-story, gable-roofed main block with two-story wings. Bi-lateral symmetry and regular fenestration distinguish this Colonial Revival styled building. The wings are slightly lower in height and set back slightly from the main block. Each wing features a centered square bay window. The most ornamental element is the frontispiece with a broken scroll pediment around the centered entry. Also on the property is a brick, two-bay, side-gable garage contemporary with the house. The building replaced a large Victorian house bequeathed to the Peterborough Home for Aged People by George W. Farrar in 1928. At that time the organization, established in 1909 in a house on Vine Street, had outgrown its facility. When well-known Peterborough resident Jennie S. Scoot bequeathed a large sum to the organization in 1956, they demolished the Farrar house and its neighbor to the north, replacing it with the new nineteen-room brick building (PHS 1996 I:469-70).

Other new construction includes a large group of attached townhouses constructed ca. 1980 and abutting the east side of the historic district. A modern house is present at 22 Granite Street, built ca. 1980.

Overall Changes, twentieth century

Overall the district remains remarkably intact with a few key exceptions. Since the period of historic significance, the most significant transformation has been on the north side of Main Street, between the Peterborough Unitarian Church and 67 Main Street, and in the Depot Square area. The transformation along Main Street however is somewhat in keeping with the extensive building program along Grove Street in the first quarter of the twentieth century in its use of Colonial Revival elements, albeit on modern building forms. 35 and 45 Main Street, built 1965-66 and 1986-87, replaced a collection of mostly nineteenth-century frame buildings. The group was demolished over a roughly twenty-five-year period, from ca. 1960 to ca. 1986. The most easterly building was the two-and-a-half-story and three-and-a-half-story, gable-front Odd Fellows Hall Building (29 Main Street, built 1874) with commercial and meeting hall space that connected to The Tavern (35 Main Street). Built ca. 1833, the hotel was a three-and-a-half story eight-bay gable block with two-story front porches and a substantial two-story rear ell. Behind the Tavern was a large auto garage, portions of which may have dated to the nineteenth-century when a livery stable occupied the site. West of the Tavern was a large 1920s brick-faced garage and auto sales building (43 Main Street). In front of that was a three-story, Mansard roof commercial block, the Moulton/Goldman Building, likely built in the 1870s (49 Main Street). It was the last of the buildings along this stretch of Main Street to be demolished which occurred in 1986. West of that was a collection of frame three to four-story buildings, one with a Mansard roof that either burned or were demolished between 1950 and 1960 (PHS 1996 II:397-398).

The two small areas of company-owned worker housing are no longer extant. Phoenix Avenue was off of Grove Street where the Peterborough Savings Bank Building and Post Office are now. They consisted of two two-story duplexes with one-story, T-shaped rear ells, a narrower two-story duplex with a one-story rear ell, and two one-story capes, some dating to the early 1800s. The first two duplexes and one of the capes were demolished ca. 1918. The remaining two buildings were moved to the rear of the Peterborough Historical Society in 1966 when the Peterborough Savings Bank Building was expanded. A group of six houses had been built on Nubanusit Lane and Factory Street in the early 1800s, on the south side of Nubanusit Brook, across from the Peterborough

Manufacturing Company Bell Factory (off River Street). All were demolished ca. 1930 except one house that was moved to Winter Street (location not identified).

At intersection of Pine/Granite/Main streets, two later nineteenth-century houses were demolished ca. 1979 for the construction of a large complex of modern townhouses.

In the Depot Square area, all the railroad-related buildings have been replaced with or altered to commercial buildings.

Comparative Evaluation

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District is the primary civic, cultural and commercial center in Peterborough and is a distinct built environment that clearly illustrates the growth and development of a prosperous New Hampshire town's commercial and civic center in the nineteenth- and twentieth-century. Furthermore it remains the primary center of the town. Though there have been some modern intrusions, especially along Main Street, a number of those have been in keeping with the earlier twentieth-century Colonial Revival aesthetic. Further the center has remained as such, even in the wake of commercial development in the form of a shopping center on the southern edge of the town. The other villages in Peterborough, including West Peterborough, North Peterborough, and South Peterborough though formerly important industrial centers with associated residential development, never matched the Peterborough Downtown Historic District or Centre Village in scale, density, or diversity of buildings. The district is one of the larger commercial, civic, and residential town centers within the Monadnock Region and one of the better preserved.

Route 202/Main Street Bridge Project—Potential Impact Area

Properties within the potential impact area of the Route 202/Main Street Bridge project are described individually below. Discussion includes integrity and National Register significance. See also the individual NHDHR Inventory Forms for the Brick Block (1-7 Concord), the Main Street Bridge, and the Pine Street retaining wall.

PET0027 1-7 Concord Street The Brick Block, 1830-1831 Contributing building(s)

The Brick Block (1, 3, 5, and 7 Concord Street) is a well-preserved brick block of four two-and-a-half-story attached houses in the late Federal/early Greek Revival style, with side-hall plans. This block is the only example of a brick row in Peterborough, a building type more commonly erected in urban towns and seaports in New Hampshire and New England in the early nineteenth century. The property is situated on the east side of Concord Street/U.S. Route 202/N.H. Route 123, a heavily trafficked roadway and directly opposite the east end of Main Street and the Main Street Bridge. Each house is three bays wide and was originally two rooms deep with a side-hall plan. The entries are paired in the middle two bays of each set of houses. The main rectangular block is augmented slightly with different types of rear ells on the south (1 Concord Street) and north (7 Concord Street) houses, both added during the period of significance. In typical fashion common to the late Federal/early Greek Revival style, decorative detailing is concentrated around the façade door openings, and to a lesser extent the window openings. Each elliptical entry opening features a wooden elliptical fan above three-quarter sidelights and thin pilasters flanking the side lights. The pilasters at 1 and 3 Concord Street are fluted. A row of brick headers rings each elliptical arch. An asphalt driveway runs along the south side of the block leading to the rear of the lot and a paved parking area and a pair of nineteenth- or early twentieth-century small carriage barns located east of 1 and 7 Concord Street. Both are one-and-a-half-story, side-gable buildings. The better preserved of the pair is behind 1 Concord Street but the barn behind 7 Concord Street may be the original or early outbuilding for this house. Each has a variety of exterior sheathing materials.

The Brick Block was built 1830-1831 by four young men, all Peterborough residents at the time: Solomon Richardson, trader; Franklin Spalding, joiner; Horatio N. Dunbar, yeoman; and Benjamin

P. Cushing, clockmaker.[34] For all of the block's history, each house has been owned individually, though sometimes by the same owner. Since the original owners sold their houses (mostly in the mid-1830s) ownership of the houses has been relatively stable with ownership generally no less than five years. Oftentimes a house was owned by the same family for several decades, often by successive generations. On occasion, related families or different generations owned the houses. Prominent older individuals often owned the houses, especially in the nineteenth century and women frequently owned one or two of the houses. Store owners or shopkeepers with businesses in the village center also owned and occupied the houses. Over its more than 175-year history the houses in the Brick Block have been both owner occupied and rentals and have not been subdivided into apartments but have remained intact as single-family residences.

PET0028 Main Street Bridge, 1940-1941 ***Contributing structure***

The Main Street Bridge over the Contoocook River (No. 092/089) is a single-span, concrete rigid-frame bridge with an arch effect and stone facing built 1940-1941.[35] The bridge carries the eastern terminus of Main Street over the Contoocook River, one of the earliest roads in town, laid out by 1755. This crossing is one of the earliest in town and has had a number of important bridges, and so was historically known as the Great Bridge. The bridge replaced an 1842 stone double arch bridge. At the time of the bridge's construction, two highways, U.S. Route 202 and N.H. Route 101 crossed the bridge. The new bridge was wider, had a longer clear span, and a higher clearance. John H. Wells, a civil engineer employed with the New Hampshire Highway Department since the early 1930s designed the new bridge, with two other bridge design engineers assisting with some aspects of the setting design (see plans). D'Ambrosio Construction Company built the bridge.[36]

The bridge has a skew of 21 degrees, with a cast-in-place concrete deck, reinforced concrete abutments, and stone-faced cyclopean concrete wings. The Main Street Bridge has an overall length of 86'-0½" with a clear span of 75'-0". The bridge's overall width of 43'-3" includes two 15'-0"-wide travel lanes between granite curbs and 4'-10½"-wide sidewalks on each side. The width between the railings is 39'-9". The arched bridge deck measures an atypically wide 14'-0" at the abutments and tapers to 2'-6" at the center. The tapered legs measure 5'-6¼" at the top and 3'-2½" at the bottom. The wearing surface is covered with 4.5" thick asphalt. The stone-faced concrete railings are cast integral with the deck and rise 2'-9"above the sidewalks. The railings are trimmed with rock-faced cap stones. Rectangular end piers anchor each end of the railings and each has a concrete light standard with a multi-faceted globe. On the southeast and northwest approaches, steel pipe and pales railings, each panel 7-10½" wide, extend from the end piers along the curving edge of the sidewalks. Other nice aesthetic finish details include ring stones on the arches, some reused from the earlier stone bridge, and corbelling at the top of the northwest and southeast legs in response to the curve of the roadway at those junctures. Owing to its placement at a historic crossing and the presence of existing stone walls and/or wing walls at each quadrant of the site, each one different.

PET0029 Pine Street/U.S. Route 202 Retaining Wall, ca. 1890s ***Contributing structure***

The U.S. Route 202 Retaining Wall parallels the north end of Pine Street (now part of U.S. Route 202/N.H. Route 123), a road first laid out in the 1750s. The random dry laid rubble stone retaining wall runs roughly 382' long and was possibly built in the 1890s. The north end of the retaining wall abuts the roughly 47' wide by 17' high Main Street Bridge (Bridge No. 092/089, built 1940-1941) mortared ashlar stone southeast wing wall. The random dry laid rubble stone retaining wall extends roughly 382 feet south from the bridge wing wall along U.S. Route 202. The northerly end of the

[34] HRD 167/365, 14 October 1830; HRD 167/366, 367, 368, and 370, all dated 1 August 1831.
[35] See Individual Survey Form PET0028 for more historical and architectural description and a comparative evaluation.
[36] New Hampshire Department of Transportation, Bridge Design, Design Card, No. 092/089. Plans, 1940, Sheet 12a. No information has been located on this firm to date.

retaining wall tapers down with the newer wing wall rising across it. The wall is constructed of stone ranging in volume from roughly 2 to 6 cubic feet, randomly shaped and loosely stacked. The exposed height of the wall ranges from roughly 3' to 17'.[37] Four drainage pipes protrude at various heights and locations along the length of the wall. The storm drain pipes spilling on to either a concrete apron or directly onto the embankment (see 2006 photos). One, twelve inches in diameter and located about mid-point, is concrete and extends about 2' from the wall face. The stone work around one consists of small stones and mortar, indicating an alteration. They carry runoff from catch basins located along the eastern side of U.S. Route 202.[38] Some variation and condition of portions of the wall suggests slightly different building phases but that may relate to work done around the drainage pipes than the wall surface.[39] The random dry laid rubble stone wall has deficiencies including large voids between some stones and bulging and tilting sections.

The need for a wall in this location can be directly correlated with the topography and the road's close proximity to a steep embankment along the east side of the Contoocook River. The present retaining wall dates to the 1890s, "according to a Town photograph."[40] In the 1890s the Town initiated a number of improvements, town-wide including installation of concrete sidewalks throughout the village center. The construction or reconstruction of the U.S. Route 202 Retaining Wall may have been related to the construction of a concrete sidewalk along the west side of Pine Street. In 1892 the Town Warrant included the item "[t]o see if the town will authorize the continuation of the construction of concrete Sidewalks under the direction of the Selectmen and raise and appropriate money for the same."[41] The 1895, 1896, and 1897 Annual Reports include town warrant items and expenses for concrete sidewalks on Pine Street.[42] It may have been at this time that the wall was built or rebuilt though no itemized expense can be identified in the annual reports relating to the building of the wall.

Contoocook River Transcript Dam ca. 1925 Contributing Structure

The Transcript Dam is a concrete capped, stone masonry gravity-type dam founded on sand and gravel, built ca. 1925 at the site of an earlier structure. It is 6' high and 173' long and consists of granite masonry with a vertical face and a sloped crest capped with concrete. An old, inoperable intake structure cast in 1929 is present on the west abutment. Water flows through the intake structure and exits through a concrete draft tube at the base of the dam. A stop log structure is located approximately 20' from the western abutment. Historically the dam operated with 10-inch flashboards on the crest of the spillway. In the 1920s and 1930s a single 33", 35 horsepower Hunt vertical turbine with a 75 KVA Westinghouse Generator powered the Transcript Printing Company on the west side of the river; the turbine was no longer operational by 1942.[43] An engineering study of the Transcript Dam was done in 2001 by CLG.

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[37] SEA Consultants Inc., "Existing Conditions Report," 2.1-2.2. A second source indicates the height ranges from 4 to 10 feet. Richardson to Brillhart, 8 February 2006.
[38] SEA Consultants, Inc., "Engineering Study Report," 2-1, 2-2.
[39] Richardson to Brillhart, 8 February 2006.
[40] SEA Consultants Inc., "Existing Conditions Report: Stabilization/Rehabilitation U.S. Route 202 Retaining Wall for the Town of Peterborough, NH," (March 2001), 2.1.
[41] *Annual Reports of the Town Officers of Peterboro';, N.H. for the year ending March 1, 1892* (Peterboro': Transcript Office, 1892), 45.
[42] *Annual Reports of the Town Officers of Peterboro';, N.H. for the year ending February 15, 1895* (Peterboro': Transcript Office, 1895), 42-43. *Annual Reports of the Town Officers of Peterboro';, N.H. for the year ending February 15, 1896* (Peterboro': Transcript Office, 1896), 36-37. *Annual Reports of the Town Officers of Peterboro';, N.H. for the year ending February 15, 1897* (Peterboro': Transcript Office, 1897), 35.
[43] CLD Consulting Engineers, "Transcript Dam Engineering Study," Submitted to Town of Peterborough, NH, 2002: 1-6. Copy in vertical files, NHDES Dam Files.

Contoocook River pilings of RR trestle 1878/1956 Potential archaeological site
Only the bottoms of the pilings remain of the railroad trestle bridge over the Contoocook just north of the Main Street Bridge. Rows of low timber piles project just above the surface of the river, a barely visible reminder of the former railroad context. This was the Northern Railroad, completed north of Peterborough in 1878. It operated through the early twentieth century. Passenger service on the Northern did not resume after the 1936 flood. In 1942 freight traffic ended and the line was abandoned (Morison 1954:314). The tracks remained until 1956 when the railroad trestle was removed down to the bottoms of the pilings and the tracks along Summer Street were taken up (PHS 1996 I:86). Only small fragment of the structure remains, not enough to contribute to the historic district. However, it may have archaeological potential.

2 Main Street Bank, ca. 1940/2000 Non-contributing Building
This building was renovated recently as a bank, now Lake Sunapee Bank. The façade and additions obscure the original underlying structure that dates from 1939-1940 (Sanborn 1941). It was built as a grain storage building on the site of the old stone grist mill/Transcript Building that burned during the flood of 1938. The grain building was used as such only a short time. It subsequently housed an auto parts store then was the first Peterborough location of NH Ball Bearings from 1946 to 1951. Derby's department/furniture store used it as a warehouse between 1958 and 1967 (PHS 1996 II:402). The original form and appearance of the building is barely evident. The monitor roof remains in the center, with front and rear two-story gable-roofed additions. The riverside elevation has new double windows in the center section and triple windows in the two-story front and rear sections.

7-15 Main Street 1872/1946/1972 Non-contributing building
The commercial property at 7 Main Street reportedly contains the lower levels of the nineteenth-century Brennan Block, a three-story, hip-roofed commercial block in the Italianate style, with a two-story front porch (see historic photo), built in 1872 by Hubert Brennan. However, the present appearance is entirely late twentieth century. Known variously as the Brennan Block, Mercer Block, and Centertown, it is a much altered building that acquired its present appearance through several major alterations and additions in the third quarter of the twentieth century. The building is located on a parcel that was until the mid-twentieth century two separately developed properties. The lower levels of the Brennan Block had been occupied by Brennan's Peterborough Marble and Granite Works for many years. In ca. 1946, likely at the time the First National Store, a national grocery chain, moved in, the upper story and front porches were removed leaving behind a two-story, five-bay block with a flat roof, augmented by a one-story rear addition (Sanborns 1924 updated to 1941, 1924 updated to 1951). Historic photographs, confirmed by Sanborn maps, show the former three-story building, reduced to two stories. An Esso Service Station, a one-story, two-bay, filing station was located to the west of the newly altered block, on the site of the former Farnsworth Block (a three-story, Mansard-roofed commercial block demolished in 1937) (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated to 1941, 1924 updated to 1951).[44] Forrest C. Mercer acquired the property in 1950, owning it for the next twenty-two years (PHS 1996 II:393). He operated a garage and auto dealership further west on Main Street, now the site of the parking lot for 45 Main. By 1951 the filling station had been expanded or rebuilt as a one-story wing attached to the Mercer Block; it remained a gas station into the 1960s (PHS 1996 II:393). The First National Store occupied the main block until 1961 when they moved to Depot Square.

[44] A portion of the building's present building's distinctive footprint along the river matches that of the 1870s building. Peterborough Historical Society, I:393, 395.

In the early 1970s the structure was renovated again, as "Centertown," and became 3-15 Main Street. Paul Houlhoulis acquired the building in ca. 1972 and soon after he made significant changes, creating the existing two-and-a-half-story gable-roofed form. Alterations included the addition of a gable roof and a second story to the rear addition, a one-story addition behind the one-story wing (the former filling station), and subdivision of the building into five store fronts on the first floor screened by a full-width porch, with offices and small shops on the second floor (PHS 1996 II:393, 395).

The Clearys purchased "Centertown" in 1975, owning it until 1989 (PHS 1996 II:393). In the last quarter of the twentieth century the building housed a number of well-known Peterborough establishments. In 1972 the original Toadstool Bookstore opened in the eastern store (3 Main); an extension of the bookstore along the river side of the building was done in 1984 (PHS 1996 II:393). The Village Pharmacy relocated to 5 Main in 1975. Upstairs were (lawyers) offices then a beauty salon/barber shop (PHS 1996 II:393).

10 Main Street former Texaco Gas Station 1940/1980s Non-contributing building

The building's current appearance, a two-story rectangular building with a gable roof largely dates to the 1980s, when the frame upper story and square oriels on the façade were added to the original brick-faced, one-story building (see historic photos). The original building was a service station with two service bays and a façade angled to the street (Sanborn 1941), built ca. 1940 on the site of a building destroyed in the 1938 flood and fire. The greenhouse at the upper level in front of the gabled addition is a more recent alteration. At the time of the 1980s alterations the building housed Second Addition, a baby and maternity clothing store; the building is now insurance offices.

The 1940 garage housed Santerre's Garage until 1960, and included a Buick dealership up to 1955. There were gas pumps out front. The garage was converted into a store by the 1970s. The upper stories were added in the 1980s, substantially changing the building's appearance (PHS 1996 II:402). Before the 1938 flood and fire, a two-and-a-half-story gable-front frame building with a pair of storefronts built between 1884 and 1892 occupied the site. By 1892 a framer and a tailor occupied the first-floor storefronts while a photographer was located upstairs (Sanborn 1892). Other occupants over the years included a restaurant on the first floor (Sanborn 1911, 1924).

12 Main Street former garage 1940/1980s Non-contributing building

This one-story, brick-faced building was built ca. 1940 on the site of an earlier structure destroyed in the 1938 fire. The rectangular building originally featured garage bays flanking a center entry bay, all of which remain evident. The original openings have been filled in, including polygonal bays in the outer bays, done in the 1980s. A historic photo shows the shingled pent roof had been added across the façade by the 1970s when it still housed an automobile-related business. The rear elevation retains its earlier appearance.

Until the early 1980s the building was occupied by automobile-related businesses, including Lambert Motors (1940-1965), Peterborough Automotive Services (1965-1976), and Valley Automotive and Tire Center (1976-1980) (PHS 1996 II:402). Historic photos show an island with gas pumps situated between the building and the street, roughly where street parking is now. The enclosure of the garage bays to their present appearance dates to 1984 when the Stoops Block, as it was known, was converted to house several stores (PHS 1996 I:53). Two stores now occupy the building.

Prior to 1938, the building on this site was a nineteenth-century, two-story, side-gable building with polygonal bay windows flanking a center entry. By the late nineteenth century it had been partially converted for commercial use, through additions to the west and rear elevations (Sanborns 1884, 1892, 1904, 1911). A billiard room occupied the upper story of the rear addition in the early

twentieth century (Sanborn 1911). By 1937 Lambert Motors, owned by Edward A. Lambert leased the building, selling Texaco gas and Dodge, Plymouth, and Chrysler automobiles (though he must have made some major alterations to do so). Lambert rebuilt after the fire, remaining in business until 1965.

20 Main Street Wyman's /Roy's Market, ca. 1939 Contributing Building

The two-story brick commercial building on the corner of Main and Depot streets was built in 1939, following the flood and fire of 1938. Designed by John Gunther, it originally consisted of two stores on the ground floor and offices above (PHS 1996 I:813). It is a well-preserved example of a mid-twentieth century two-part commercial block in the Art Moderne style. This type, characterized by the horizontal division of the structure into two zones, was commonly used for small commercial buildings throughout much of the twentieth century (Longstreth 1987:24). The building displays a number of characteristic features of such types built in the interwar years including its rounded corner with a recessed entrance and banks of storefront windows lining much of the Main Street elevation and part of the Depot Street elevation. A wide unornamented contrasting metal frieze runs above the glazing, meant for signage. A similar frieze rims the top of the brick walls which rise from a high contrasting concrete foundation. Symmetrically placed 6/6 sash windows run the length of both street elevations at the second story. Originally occupied by two stores, the recessed entry to the east store is now boarded up.

This block replaced a mid-nineteenth century commercial building that contained the Davis store and from 1920, Wyman's Market. Wyman rebuilt and owned the building until 1949. The Roy family, Roland and Albert Roy, took over in 1956. In addition to the corner grocery store, the eastern unit was originally a separate shop. Western Auto occupied it for about five years, followed by a jewelry store. In 1961 the market expanded to occupy all of the ground floor. There have always been offices upstairs (PHS 1996 II:402)

PET0023 2 Concord Street (US 202) Peterborough Town Library 1893 Contributing Building

The Peterborough Town Library, completed in 1893, is located at the northeast corner of the Main Street Bridge. The Peterborough Town Library was determined to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places in 2006. The building faces Main Street, with its modern entrance on Concord Street. The triangular-shaped lot is adjacent to the Contoocook River and a mortared, rough cut, irregularly coursed retaining wall (originally built 1892, partially rebuilt 1939) extends along the west property line.[45] The main block is a restrained one-story brick building in the modified Georgian Revival style. The original rectangular main block, of fire-proof construction sits on an above grade brick foundation and rises to a gable roof, sheathed in slate, with integral brick chimneys at either end. The symmetrical thirteen-bay façade features a raised centered semi-circular entry porch supported by paired Corinthian columns, flanked by narrow 4/4 double-hung sash. A rough-cut sandstone water table runs along the tops of the above grade basement windows. The only other original decorative detailing is a denticulated cornice. The original main block was expanded in 1956 with the Eben W. Jones Wing, a brick rear ell in the same style as the main block, creating an L-shaped footprint. In 1976 the library was enlarged again with the construction of a modern addition adjacent to and north of the rear ell. The primary entry was relocated to the Concord elevation of this addition at that time. Two houses to the north of the library were demolished to accommodate each of the expansions. The Kyes-Sage House immediately to the north on Concord is now part of the library

[45] See historic photo for initially building. *Annual Reports of the Town Officers of Peterborough, N.H. for the year ending January 31, 1939 and School District Officers for the year ending June 30, 1938* (Peterborough, NH: 1939), 37.

property (0.76 + 0.30 acre). The driveway and parking lot extend between the two buildings and toward the riverbank on the west.

Local resident and nationally recognized bridge engineer George Shattuck Morison (1842-1903) designed the original library building at the behest of Mrs. Nancy S. Foster (nee Smith) of Chicago and William H. Smith of Alton, Illinois, who had offered $10, 000 and $5,000, respectively, towards the construction of a library building in 1891. They requested Morison take charge of the matter and draw up the plans and supervise construction.[46] The entry porch was added in 1914, funded by Morison's sister Miss Mary Morison, to relieve some of the severity of the original structure.

10 Pine (US 202) Salter/Safford House, ca. 1820s Contributing Building

The Salter House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay high posted or knee wall Cape with additional massing elements. The house, though recognizable as a knee wall Cape has been modified with several additions and replacement siding and windows. A one-story rear ell connects to a one-and-a-half-story wing with a connected one-and-a-half-story gable-front garage. The latter replaced an earlier connected one-story structure between 1924 and 1941 (Sanborns 1924, 1924 updated 1951). In addition the entry has been moved to the south gable end. Like all the houses at the north end of this side of Pine Street the house sits high above the street; it is also set further back from the street than most other houses on the east side of Pine Street, with the exception of 14 Pine Street. As a result the house sits close to the wooded hillside, accessed by a long ascending driveway.

The date of construction of this house is unknown but it may date to the 1820s based on the ages of the first identified occupants, thus making it one of the earlier houses constructed on Pine Street. One town history identifies Aaron Salter, a paper maker, as an early occupant (1954: 662). Salter had married Polly Prentice (1785-1826) and they had three children (1876: 229), so it is possible the house dates to the 1820s. By 1858 the owners were Scott and Steele (Chace 1858). Ervin H. Smith a grocer who had married Clara L. Gray (b. 1842) lived here in the late nineteenth century (Census 1880; Hurd 1892). Rev. DeForrest Safford (d. 1914), Baptist minister, and his second wife Delia (1853-1924) acquired the property in 1901.[47] After her husband's death Mrs. Safford's daughters and grand-daughter lived with her (Census 1920). Emily L. Safford (1881-1969), known as Emma, inherited the property after her mother's death and lived there until the late 1960s. For many years Safford was in charge of registration at the American Guernsey Cattle Club.[48]

12 Pine (US 202) Kimball/Hadley House 1836 Contributing Building

The Kimbal1/Hadley House is a well-preserved example of an upright-and-wing house in the Greek Revival style, an especially popular house type constructed in Peterborough in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The one-and-a-half-story gable-front main block is augmented by a one-and-a-half-story wing with gabled dormers that was expanded with a one-and-a-half-story addition built between 1924 and 1941 (Sanborn 1924, 1941). Notable Greek Revival detailing includes the entry frontispiece with corner blocks and a tripartite window in the front gable under a semi-circular louvered fan. The gable front carriage barn is also a contributing building. Like its neighbors the house is set above the street but with a modest set back; a granite block foundation walls defines the front property line, paralleling the east side of Pine Street.

William B. Kimball (born 1801) built this house in 1836, and he continued to live there until sometime after 1876 (Smith and Morison 1876:130). He came to Peterborough from New Ipswich in 1830 with his wife of four years, Mary Ann Pierce. He was a mechanic and pattern-maker,

[46] Morison and Smith, 261. Janet Shea, "Peterborough Town Library," Individual Inventory Form PET0023 (2006), on file NHDHR.
[47] HCD 605/547.
[48] HCD 961/544 21 July 1924; 962/145 4 May 1934; 2062/115 19 December 1969. Morison and Smith, 1258.

mechanical inventor, and carpenter. In the 1850s he served as selectman and County Commissioner. His first wife died in 1849 and he married again in 1851. His older daughter Mary Ann Thursa Kimball became a homeopathic physician (Smith and Morison 1876:31; Chace 1858; Census 1860). The Hadley family acquired the property by the late nineteenth century, owning it for several generations (Hurd 1892). According to the town history, T. Hadley (1824-1897) was a machinist. His son Alfred G. Hadley lived here in the twentieth century. He was a gardener and caretaker (Census 1920). Grace Hadley lived here after, then Dr. Harold and Nancy Bowditch (Martins 1988).

#PET0001 14 Pine U017-176 Smiley/Leonard/Field House 1835/1880s

This building, a two-and-a-half-story hip block in the Queen Anne style with complex massing acquired much of its massing in the 1880s. At that time an earlier house was raised up and remodeled (Mausolf 2001). A DOE was done in 2001 for the Contoocook Housing Trust and it was determined the building, though it was of interest because of its nineteenth-century features such as jerkinhead wall gables, hip roof, hipped dormers, and front bay windows, did not have significance or integrity necessary for eligibility for the NR. In 2001 the building was converted to a multifamily, at which time the siding and windows were all replaced. The building sits up above the east side of Pine Street with a significant setback, comparable to 10 Pine Street. A long, winding drive leads to the rear of the lot and a large paved parking area. A high retaining wall constructed of dry laid boulders runs along the southeasterly side of the drive, owing to the notable change in grade.

The early owner of this house was David Smiley, a jeweler who had a shop on Main Street (Chace 1858). Smiley (b. 1801) and his wife Harriet had two daughters. His father (retired physician) moved in with them (Census 1850). Mrs. Luthera Leonard (b. 1819) was the owner of the property during the late nineteenth century when the renovations were made (Hurd 1892). She then moved to Vermont and lived with her grandson (Census 1900). The Field family owned and occupied the house from ca. 1893 when Franklin Field retired to the village. His son rented the other half of the two-family house. William F. and Augusta Field became the owners in the twentieth century (Morrison 1954; Census 1920). They moved here from Street Road where he had been a caretaker (Census 1900). Augusta Field lived here throughout her life. She was the owner in 1951. The other unit was rented (Census 1930).

15 Pine U017-002 Woodbury Funeral Home ca. 1930 Contributing building

The siting of this ca. 1930 Colonial Revival style house on a sloping triangular lot at the junction of Pine and Granite streets creates a distinctive form. The house covers much of the lot and sits close to both streets. From the Pine Street elevation, where the primary entrance is located, the house appears to be a wide three-bay, one-and-a-half-story end house with a side hall plan, augmented by a one-and-a-half-story wing. The house is set below street level on Pine Street and accessed by steps down from the street to the entry. On the Granite Street side, the main block and wing are a full two stories plus attic because of the significant grade change. At the attic level of the main block a shed dormer connecting a pair of gabled dormers provided added space and light; gabled dormers are located on both sides of the wing. A two-bay, flat-roofed garage, fronting on Granite Street, extends from the north end of the wing.

The original owner of this house was Dr. Harry Morse who had rented the house across the street as of 1930. In 1946, the Woodbury Funeral Home acquired the property (Morison and Smith 1954; Census 1930).

16 Pine U017-177 Wheeler/Bullard House ca. 1840 Contributing building

Just south of the Granite and Pine Street intersection on the east side of Pine sits this well-preserved example of a small Greek Revival/Gothic Revival temple front house. It is one of nine examples of

this type of house located in the Peterborough Downtown Historic District. It includes a number of common characteristics including a one-and-a-half-story temple-front main block with a one-and-a-half-story wing. The house is larger than some due to the two-story rear ell that connects to a gable-front two-bay garage. Notable stylistic details include the Doric columns, Asher Benjamin styled frontispiece, full-height first story window openings, and the Gothic arch fan in the façade gable, a detail popular in a number of houses in the vicinity. A shed/garage is located towards the rear of the property in the southeast corner close to the adjacent garage of 20 Pine. The house is set back more than 50' from the street on a rise above the east side of Pine Street. A granite block retaining wall runs along the front property line, paralleling the street.

George T. Wheeler was an early owner. He had a dry goods and grocery store on Main Street (Chace 1858; Census 1860). During the late nineteenth century, this was the home of Francis S. Bullard (1824-1905) shoemaker with downtown shoe store (Hurd 1892). The house was acquired by the Scott family, one of many properties owned by Miss Jennie S. Scott to the 1950s. In 1920, the tenant was Henry D. Field, foreman at the basket shop (Census 1820). Harry Morse lived here before building 15 Pine (Census 1930). R.A. and Eva Day were the owners of this and other Jennie Scott properties in 1956. A later owner was Stanley Szydlo (Martins 1988).

Property information about other buildings in the historic district is given in the attached property table below.

22. Statement of Significance

The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a large historic district. It is a major business and cultural center, with surrounding residential neighborhoods that make up a large village. Peterborough retains a strong sense of its historic environment as an active downtown center, reflecting the interrelated business, public, religious and residential activities. As Peterborough's main village, and the focus of the majority of the population, the Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic District represents the historical significance of the Town of Peterborough as a whole. The district is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. It is significant for the physical design and construction of the village and its buildings, and for representing the historic trends and sequence of events that influenced the development of the town.

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District contains a total of 255 contributing buildings, structures and sites, and thirty-one noncontributing. There are four properties (six buildings) in the Historic District already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Peterborough Unitarian Church was listed in 1973 and All Saint's Episcopal Church in 1980, followed by the U.S. Post Office on Grove Street in 1986 and the Peterborough Town House in 1996. There are estimated to be about fifty contributing outbuildings and fifteen non-contributing ones, mainly new garages.

Criterion A:

The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for association with patterns of events and historic trends. It illustrates the development and prosperity of a local trade and industrial center, and its evolution throughout the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. As an industrial-based town center, Peterborough reflects trends and activities typical of nineteenth-century mill communities in New Hampshire. This context is important not only to the town, but also to Hillsborough County and southwestern New Hampshire's Monadnock Region as a whole. The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic represents a number of identified historic contexts.

Areas of Significance include: Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Industry, Politics/Government, Religion, Social History and Transportation.

Peterborough is a large village, the primary center of activity in the town. The distinct concentration of buildings and sites is united historically by their physical development. Peterborough is composed of a variety of built resources which are interrelated. Together they convey a strong sense of the village's nineteenth and early twentieth century historical environment. Downtown Peterborough contains the town hall, churches and cemeteries, commercial and office blocks, former school buildings, the public library and historical society, dams and mill sites, and the bridges and streets that connected them. The majority of homes in town are concentrated in this one large village. All physical components of the district contribute to its significance.

Peterborough's development as a center of trade and transportation was based on its geography and topography, at a major source of waterpower and an intersection of transportation routes. Waterpower was the reason for the village's settlement, and cotton textile mills were the most significant reason for the community's development. There are no remaining factories, but their demolition in the 1920s took place over ninety years ago, during a period of re-development in the downtown. Although industrial use of the water-power ceased in the early twentieth century, Peterborough is significant for retaining five historic dams. The dams contribute to the industrial historic associations, and as a defining factor of the setting. Industrial contexts with which Peterborough is identified include: locally-focused mill villages, grist milling, locally capitalized textile mills; hydropower; wood products mills and shops; paper manufacturing; machine tool manufacture; carriage and wagon manufacture; granite quarrying and stone cutting; and brick making for local and regional markets.

On all sides of the downtown are the residential streets that developed in response to industrial growth. In this village, houses are located primarily on the main arterial roads with only a few short side streets. The outer edges of the developed urban area are about equidistant from Main Street on all sides, and all within easy walking distance. Most of the town's population lived, worked, shopped and interacted in this central village.

The surrounding areas of town are rural, historically agricultural and the village itself has strong agricultural associations. As a regional marketplace for the surrounding agricultural areas, the local economy was closely tied to dairy farming and cattle raising. On some of the larger properties, particularly on the edges, residents kept small farms, in addition to their other trade or business.

Peterborough has strong connections with the important New Hampshire contexts of summer home tourism and artist colonies. Peterborough's many summer residents and visiting artists lived in the rural parts of town, but were active in the downtown area, attending the churches, public meetings and events, and patronizing the businesses in-season. Summer residents played a major role in modifications to the town center in the early 1900s, which shaped the downtown of today.

The domestic components of the district document patterns of residential development and provide information about the lifestyles of Peterborough families. Residential areas are located along all of the main roads in and out of the downtown. Each street has a distinctive character, but all are closely spaced, primarily single family homes. Smaller and larger houses are interspersed. Most were individually built, a mix of owner occupied and rentals. There was little separate worker housing. The many young women employed in the textile factories boarded in family homes or a few boardinghouses in the downtown. After the town's original Scots-Irish settlers, the immigrant population included French-Canadians and Irish.

The house types, forms and styles selected by homebuilders are clearly evident in the existing building stock, although vinyl siding, window and door replacement has eroded some integrity. The settlement patterns of this concentrated town center are strongly conveyed by the closely spaced homes, mainly on small lots. Peterborough's housing stock was built during a relative short period of development. Only a few buildings are extant from the first period of development before the 1820s. The majority of houses date from the 1830s to the about 1880. While civic and business activities influenced the historic character of the village during the early decades of the 1900s, there was little new home construction after the turn-of-the twentieth century.

Criterion C:

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District fulfills National Register Criterion C, as a significant and distinguishable entity, though some components lack individual distinction. The Historic District is important in the Area of Architecture for documenting the physical growth of the town center, and the building types and architectural styles employed. The Peterborough district contains a diverse collection of representative examples of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century civic, commercial, ecclesiastical, and residential forms in a range of types and styles. This diversity provides information about the historic building fabric of a town center that developed and prospered over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Engineering, in particular related to the industrial contexts, is represented by Peterborough's many dams and mill sites.

A number of buildings are individually prominent, serving as focal points within the town center, such as the Town House, Peterborough Historical Society, Peterborough U.S. Post Office, First National Bank Building, the Peterborough Unitarian Church, and All Saint's Episcopal Church (several of which are already on the National Register). While many buildings are not individually eligible, together they have sufficient integrity to represent a broad collection of common building types and forms in a range of styles common to New Hampshire and New England nineteenth- and early twentieth-century town centers. These include frame and brick commercial blocks, most commonly with Italianate or classically derived detailing, in addition to one stone-and-frame example. The residences include the full spectrum of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century building forms and styles. Most of the buildings embody distinctive characteristics of their particular type, period and method of construction. One-and-a-half and two-and-a-half-story gable-front houses with side-hall plans in Greek Revival or Italianate styles are the most prevalent but smaller numbers in the Queen Anne, Classical, or Colonial Revival are also present. In addition, small numbers of other forms are present including Greek Revival temple fronts, Federal L-houses and double houses, and Italianate gable blocks. The district also contains a good cross-section of institutional buildings, including a several Greek Revival gable-front churches and a Norman Revival stone church. Two stone-faced concrete rigid-frame bridges are also present in the historic district.

Though the district does contain a number of architecturally significant properties, as noted above, overall the buildings are best understood in the context of the larger landscape, a nineteenth- and early twentieth-century town center comprised of commercial, civic, institutional, and residential buildings and structures. The variety of forms and styles constitute a thriving and dynamic civic, commercial, institutional, and residential New England landscape developed in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Criteria Considerations:

Peterborough contains a significant group of religious properties. Each of the five churches is an example of a specific architectural style and period, all in excellent preservation. Peterborough's churches meet National Register Criteria Consideration A for religious properties, because all

contribute to the district for their architectural significance. The churches were also each related to specific historical trends and contexts in Peterborough's history. The three buildings moved to the Peterborough Historical Society meet Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. They are all significant under Criterion C as rare surviving examples of important early local building types.

Individual National Register eligibility:
In addition to the six buildings already individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Downtown Peterborough contains a number of architecturally and historically significant buildings, many of which would be individually eligible for the National Register. Individual determinations of National Register eligibility have been made for the Baptist Church, the Community Theater, Peterborough Historical Society, Peterborough Town Library, the adjacent Keyes-Sage House, the GAR Hall and the first American Guernsey Cattle Club building.

23. Periods(s) of Significance

The period of significance for the Peterborough Historic District essentially spans two hundred years. It began with the construction of the bridge, mills and original road network in the 1750s-60s, but the pattern of road layout is all that remains. Larger scale industrial development of the waterpower began in the 1790s and specialized in cotton textiles from the early 1800s. The earliest buildings in the district really date from the 1820s when it became fully established as the town's Centre Village. The downtown continued to grow and evolve throughout its history. Growth was fairly steady through the first century. Specific events influenced periods of development. Initial settlement from the 1790s was gradual, followed by a boom in the early 1800s as new industries were established. Industrial and population growth continued to the 1860s. The railroad reached town in 1871. The late nineteenth century was a period of commercial development of new business blocks. Peterborough's surrounding agricultural areas became increasingly a community of summer estates. Peterborough's significant residential development ended by about 1900, with limited in-fill afterward. The population center did not continue to expand, but reached its outer limits. There was very little new residential construction until growth resumed after the 1950s. In the early twentieth-century reformers and philanthropists, including summer residents and businesspeople, reshaped the downtown, removing the old factories and erecting new public buildings. The downtown was a busy intersection of two major highways during the first half of the twentieth century. The end of the period of significance is defined by the fifty year cut-off date for National Register eligibility. This coincides with the 1958-59 construction of the highway bypass south of the downtown.

24. Statement of Integrity

The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic District possesses integrity of location and setting; a downtown at a major crossing of the Contoocook River, at the Nubanusit confluence, surrounded by residential areas along the arterial roads. The feeling and character of the downtown is retained in its continued commercial activity. Peterborough remains a pedestrian community with continuous sidewalks and central parking areas. The five dams and two historic bridges from the 1930s contribute to the setting. The village is densely settled with closely spaced buildings on relatively small lots. There has been little modern in-fill construction in the residential areas, because they were already fully built to capacity. On the outskirts of the village, the edges of the district are blurred by modern houses where there were previously gaps in the streetscape.

The development patterns and original design of the village are clearly evident. The main roads and bridge date from the town's settlement. The street layout and road patterns developed during the 1800s and have not changed since. The one major change was the NH 101 bypass built at the end of the historic period. This severed the lower end of Grove Street and changed the character of the older sections of Wilton Road at the lower ends of Pine and Granite Streets.

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District conveys a visual sense of its significance as a nineteenth-century downtown. It conveys a strong sense of time, place and historical environment. Buildings retain a strong ability to convey their historic functions. Peterborough remains a community of mixed owner-occupied and rental homes, single and some multi-family. The local town hall, churches and library occupy their historic buildings. The downtown remains a center of business for the surrounding region with professional offices, banks, shops and restaurants.

The historic district retains a high concentration of historic resources. There are over 250 contributing resources and only about thirty non-contributing. The one major gap in the historic streetscape is in the heart of the downtown around Depot Square and on Main Street west of the bridge. Prominent on the north side of Main Street, the large Peterborough Savings Bank occupies the site of nineteenth-century tavern and commercial properties demolished in the 1960s and 1980s. The 1965 bank (35 Main) has brick Colonial Revival architecture compatible with earlier buildings. The 1986-87 annex (45 Main) is a modern brick extension of this. The large parking lot with new retaining walls also interrupts the in the streetscape. The several commercial buildings nearest the Main Street Bridge have been extensively remodeled and no longer convey their historic function. The buildings at 2, 10, 12 and 7 Main Street were mostly erected ca. 1940 after the flood, but have modern facades, the original appearance unrecognizable. Off of Main Street, Depot Square was changed with the removal of the railroad station and yard around 1960. The freight depot and former lumber company buildings survive, but several of the earlier buildings, were extensively remodeled in recent years and no longer contribute to the historic district. This is the only area of non-contributing buildings in the downtown. Because of the central location, it cannot be drawn out of the historic district boundaries.

Elsewhere, throughout the village, the majority of historic buildings retains integrity for the period of significance and contribute to the historic district. All the public buildings including the Town Library, Town House, Historical Society, U.S. Post Office, are well-preserved and individually eligible for the National Register. The village contains an exceptional collection of historic churches, also individually significant. There are early nineteenth-century brick schools and academy. Only the twentieth-century public schools are missing. Prominent historic commercial buildings include the Granite Block, and adjacent Steele's building and Savings Bank Building and others on Main and Grove streets. The two former American Guernsey Cattle Club buildings convey that interesting local association.

The evolution of Peterborough in the early 1900s, with the construction of new Colonial Revival style buildings, was part of its historic significance. Some integrity of association for this once industrial village has been lost due to the removal of historic factories. However, this occurred later in the historic period and was part of the "progressive" reforms of that time. Buildings were lost from Main Street west of the bridge in the 1938 disaster, but these were soon replaced. Several houses are gone from Summer Street, but came down during the historic period.

Many contributing buildings in the district lack individual distinction, having lost some of their integrity of design, materials and workmanship due to vinyl siding and replacement of windows. However, Peterborough retains a fairly high percentage of houses with historic wooden siding and trim and original windows on over fifty percent of the houses; approximately forty percent have

replacement siding and/or windows. In a few cases, replacement siding has eliminated historic details and trim, but the overall form, massing, proportions and fenestration patterns remain clear. Buildings that display their original form, plan and basic appearance retain the ability to contribute to the district, because they convey a choice of building type, construction methods and historic associations.

Structures so changed that their original appearance and function are not recognizable were counted as noncontributing. The Peterborough Downtown Historic District includes twenty buildings that are noncontributing due to loss of integrity. Several of these are the ca. 1940 buildings west of the Main Street Bridge, all of which were remodeled in recent decades.

Overall the streetscapes and the spatial relationships between resources in Peterborough Downtown are intact, and the patterns of subdivision and development are evident. Only about ten buildings are non-contributing because of recent construction date (1960 and after). There are only about three new houses on scattered in-fill lots. The largest late twentieth-century buildings in the district are the two Peterborough Savings Bank Buildings on Main Street. The boundary of the historic district is defined to exclude other large recent properties including the police station (former PSNH) on Grove Street, the rebuilt elementary school and the apartment complex at One Pine Street.

Since the end of the period of significance for the district, approximately ten buildings have been demolished. The Bank buildings replaced the Old Tavern and several other large Main Street commercial properties. One house was removed from Concord Street for the most recent Town Library extension. One house on Summer Street was taken down for Fire Station parking. One house is missing from High Street at the school entrance. The building between Nubanusit Brook and the Academy/GAR building on Grove Street was demolished in the 1980s. These losses do not cause a loss of integrity for the district as a whole, because of the much larger number of surviving resources.

25. Boundary Justification

The Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic District encompasses the central village. It is located on both sides of the Contoocook River at the confluence of Nubanusit Brook. The downtown is centered on Main Street and Grove Street. In broad terms, the district boundary is defined on the east by the length of Concord Street (US 202) and Pine Street, on the north by the Village Cemetery, on the south by Cheney Avenue and NH Route 101 and on the west by the outer edges of the residential neighborhoods on Union and High Streets. The district includes both sides of Main Street, Concord Street, Grove Street between Main and NH 101, Pine Street from Main to Cheney Avenue, Granite Street from Pine to Wilton Road (NH 101), Depot and School Streets, Vine Street, parts of Elm, Union and High.

The boundary of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District encompasses the mix of commercial, industrial, civic, religious and residential properties that make up the densely settled town center. The boundary of the district is based upon shared historical and spatial relationships among the properties. The village is clearly defined on historic maps of the nineteenth century. The area shown as Peterborough (or Peterboro) on these maps essentially defines the boundaries of the historic district. The village is an identifiable historical environment distinguished from the surrounding areas by the density of streetscapes and by documented differences in patterns of historical development.

Historically, there was a sharp distinction between the dense village center and the surrounding rural landscape. Today there is a clear shift between the historic areas and sections with mixed later

construction. All properties are located on small, residential or commercial lots, closely spaced along both side of every street. There area few vacant lots, and only a few modern buildings.

The boundary on each side of the district is determined by slightly different characteristics. The eastern bound is the rear lot lines of properties on the east side of Concord and Pine Streets, sharply delineated by the base of steep East Hill. On **Concord Street (US 202)**, the 1830s Village Cemetery forms a clear edge to the residential neighborhood. This combined with the adjacent bend in the Contoocook, the river passing close to the road, is a physical boundary. The next property north of the cemetery is a large residential property with modern outbuildings. Beyond, the road takes on a mixed use character with twentieth-century commercial uses including monument works and greenhouses/florist shop. There is a row of similar nineteenth-century houses, but some of these were moved to this location in the early twentieth century creating the denser streetscape.

At the upper end of **Pine Street**, at the Concord/Main street intersection, the boundary of the National Register eligible district was drawn to exclude the large modern apartment complex on the east side of US 202. "One Pine Street" (U017-171 & 173) was built in 1972 on the site of two houses (2 and 8 Pine) that were demolished in 1971. One was a large Second Empire style house with Mansard roof. This was the site of the ca. 1805 Samuel Smith house, a three-story federal building. No evidence of the historic property remains except its hillside location. Because it is on the edge of the historic area, the district boundary can be defined to exclude what would be a large non-contributing property.

The southeast corner of the historic district on **Pine Street** is at the intersection of Cheney Avenue. Farther out Pine Street (south), the character of the historic buildings changes. Southern Pine Street is an area of Colonial Revival properties, larger "estates" with landscaped yards, built in the early twentieth century, mostly as summer residences, with additional year-round houses built in the 1940s-50s in the Colonial Revival style. These properties retain high integrity and appear to form a separate significant historic district of summer home related sites. Peterborough's summer residents played key roles in its historical development, particularly in the early twentieth century, but few of their summer homes are included in the downtown historic district, because they were located in the rural parts of town on historic farms. The corner of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District is anchored by the brick Loring/Pierce House (59 Pine) on the west side of Pine Street opposite Cheney Avenue. This Federal period brick building relates to those in the downtown and retains some integrity of original design. The house also reflects the Colonial Revival occupancy by artist C.F. Pierce and would be the (northwest) corner property of the potential Pine Street summer residential historic district, the boundaries of the districts overlapping.

On the northeast corner of the Pine/Cheney intersection, 58 Pine (U018-015) may contain the nineteenth-century Scott House at its core, but its character is entirely Colonial Revival, dating from the late 1800s remodeling by George H. Scripture, photographer and businessman. Despite the division of the house into six apartments (ca. 1960s), it would likely contribute to an adjoining Pine Street historic district. It relates less to Downtown Peterborough and that district is defined north of 58 Pine by two late twentieth-century houses, 52 Pine (U018-014) and a new house set back (54 Pine). To the south of 59 Pine, 63 Pine is an early twentieth-century Colonial Revival cape. The large house at 69 Pine (U019-017), the Carter/Jackson House was moved ca. 1911 from nearer to 59 Pine. The building is significant for its construction by Samuel Smith ca. 1788, but the relocation and renovation by Prof. Robert Jackson (Morison and Smith 1954:740-41) caused it to lose integrity for the early period. The large house, outbuildings and landscaped property are significant in their own right for the 1911 period and would contribute to a Pine Street Colonial Revival Summer Home Historic District. At the south end of Pine Street on NH 101 other early houses were also renovated

for summer home use. Separate from the village center, they are now primarily oriented toward the highway.

The Peterborough district includes the length of **Granite Street**, which is part of US 202. The houses are somewhat more widely spaced on Granite Street, but all date from the late nineteenth century and there is no infill. They include the homes of business owners and rental worker housing. The intersection of Granite Street (202) and Wilton Road (101/202) is the edge of the historic district, on the east bank of the Contoocook, adjacent to the highway bridge. Between the southern end of Granite Street and Pine, wooded land associated with 59 Pine (U018-021) forms a physical edge to and is the southern boundary of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District. A small mid-twentieth-century house set back at 38 Granite Street is outside the boundary.

The **Wilton Road** (101/202) Bridge does not contribute to the downtown district, nor do the modern commercial properties on the highway northwest of the bridge. The district boundary follows the river and the rear (northern) lot lines of the new properties.

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District is north of the **Grove Street** intersection with US 202 and NH 101. The multi-lane intersection with stop lights forms a significant physical break at the edge of the village. South of the intersection on Grove Street (US 202) is a group of six or eight late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses. Historically, Grove Street was a continuous residential neighborhood on either side of a much smaller intersection. However, construction of the wider highway ca. 1959 caused the removal or relocation of several houses and more have been taken down since. Most of the commercial properties in the vicinity date from the late twentieth century. The one exception is the gas station which is a single intact reminder of the earlier automobile era. The change in the Grove Street streetscape around the intersection has caused the lower end of the street to lose its historic associations with the downtown. The 1920s Peterborough Basket factory off Grove Street extension has always been separate from the earlier industrial downtown.

The length of **Grove Street** between NH 101/Wilton-Dublin Road and Main Street contributes to the Peterborough Downtown Historic District. On the east side of Grove Street, properties back up to the former railroad right-of-way along the west bank of the Contoocook River. Grove Street is a continuous row of closely spaced nineteenth-century dwellings. On the west side of the street, the Peterborough Police Station is a modern complex, formerly PSNH (U018-115, 114). The site was a gravel pit into the mid-twentieth century. It is not included in the historic district boundary.

Most of Peterborough's development took place on the main arteries. The few side streets on the edges of the village are not included in the boundaries. On the hillside west of Grove Street are late nineteenth-century residential side streets, **Laurel** and **Vale** streets, with **Central Street** and Scott Street parallel to Grove. These streets were not fully built historically, and therefore now contain a mix of old and new homes. There are clusters of late nineteenth-century houses, but these are surrounded by mid- to late-twentieth-century houses. The later homes are spaced farther apart, set back on large lawns. Houses on Scott Street, the west side of Central and the adjacent end of Winter Street all date from the 1950s and after.

Only the northern end of **Winter Street** is included in the historic district, where there is a row of early to mid-nineteenth-century houses. Their somewhat larger lot sizes reflect this area's transition to the rural outskirts of the village. Winter Street and Factory Street originated together in the early 1800s. South of Factory Street, Winter consists of a mix of nineteenth-century houses with homes from the 1950s-60s, set on larger more suburban lots. The southern part of Winter Street between Vale and Laurel was not laid out until the mid-twentieth century.

Factory Street and **Nubanusit Lane** form a small neighborhood on the southwest side of Nubanusit Brook. The several houses from the 1930s there relate to the residence of Mrs. Schofield across the river. She acquired the site of the Bell Factory, its dam and the land across the water, where there were worker houses on Factory Street. Due to Mary Schofield's significance in the early twentieth-century development of Peterborough, and the earlier importance of the factory on the site, the historic district boundary includes both sides of the riverbank, including one non-contributing ranch house on a large lot formerly associated with the factory, at the west end of the historic dam.

Elm Street has always been an important corridor between the downtown and points southwest. Elm Street originated when the town was first settled. The houses date from the early to mid-1800s. The edge of the village on Elm southwest of Winter Street is the same as shown on the historic maps. Beyond, nearer to NH 101 (Dublin Road) are larger commercial/industrial buildings. The district includes the wooded land in the rear of 15 Winter (U023-011) which forms a buffer between the historic district and the commercial zone. Evans Street, which dates from the mid-twentieth century, defines the edge of the district. A mid-twentieth-century house on the corner and altered earlier dwelling beyond are not included in the historic district.

The west edge of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District on **Union Street** is defined by a break in the density of the streetscape just before Prospect Street. 49 Union (U024-0265) is a late twentieth-century house. There was an auto body shop here into the 1970s. Beyond, is a row of late nineteenth-century buildings and a short parallel side street, Prospect. These were just outside the edge of the village as shown on the historic map of 1892. The mid-nineteenth-century village center clearly ends east of Prospect Street. If a larger historic district boundary were desirable, it could be extended to include Union Street out to Adams Park, to take in more of Union Street and Prospect.

High Street has a fairly continuous streetscape all the way to the McDowell Road junction. The character of the houses changes though, from nineteenth-century village, to rural/suburban. Beyond 34 and 35 High Street, earlier houses were more isolated farm houses. A row of early twentieth-century residences on the west side of the street reflects a period of home construction not seen anywhere else in the village. The houses are very good examples of suburban house types, set back from the street on larger lots.

The large Peterborough Elementary School property off of **High Street** is not included in the district boundary, because the school does not retain historic integrity. The original 1920s high school was towards the front of the lot, now the entrance drive. The 1949 addition forms the center of the existing building with wings toward Vine built 1954. There was a major fire in December of 1970 and the building was rebuilt, the front section removed.

The north edge of the historic district on **Summer Street** is also defined by change in density and use, the north end of a row of closely spaced nineteenth-century dwellings. On the west side of the street, the next house north 44 Summer (U016-006) has always been set apart on a larger house lot. Farther north, set beck on the wooded hillside is a large Victorian house, set apart overlooking the village. On the east side of Summer Street is a large modern apartment building, 21-31 Summer (U016-026). It was built in 1979 on the site of an oil company railroad terminal (Sanborn 1941). Farther north is the A.W. Peters Oil Company has been the site of an oil business since the 1940s. An associated dwelling is set back from the street (formerly across the RR tracks).

26. Boundary Description

The boundary of the Peterborough Downtown Commercial, Civic and Residential Historic District is shown on the included base map. It is located primarily on Peterborough Tax Map U017, plus

U016, U018, and small sections of U023 and U024. The boundary is described in detail below, in terms of the map and parcel numbers.

Beginning in the northeast corner, the boundary of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District starts on **Concord Street (US 202)** at the northern edge of the Peterborough Village Cemetery on Tax Map U016-Parcel 000. The district boundary follows the north and west sides of the cemetery property, then turns east, south and west again around the larger tract associated with All Saint's Episcopal Church, U016-046. The boundary runs south along the east lot lines of U017-152, 153 and 154. The back of the Union Congregational Church property, U017-157, juts out in back and extends in a strip behind houses on the east side of Concord Street. The district boundary follows that lot line to its southern tip. It continues south along the east side of U017-163, 164, 165 and 166, then along 167-170.

The historic district does not include the modern apartment complex "One Pine" (U017-171-173) so it turns west to **Pine Street** just opposite the Main Street Bridge along the south side of the Brick Block (U017-170, 169, 168, 167). Pine Street and the frontage on the west side of U017-171-173 defines the district boundary to the northwest corner of U017-174. The boundary turns east, then south around the outer lot lines of 017-174 and then follows the lot lines of 017-176, 177 and 178 southward parallel to the east side of Pine Street. On map U018, the Peterborough Downtown Historic District runs along the east lot lines of U018-001, U018-002 through U018-013. The latter is the southernmost property on the east side of Pine. Continuing south on Pine Street, the boundary includes U018-025, 023, and 021. The southern property line of U018-021 is the boundary between Pine Street and Granite Street.

West of **Granite Street**, the southern tip of U018-051 along **NH 101** is the boundary, to the Contoocook River. Along the river north of the Route 101 bridge, the historic district boundary turns westward around the outer lot lines of modern commercial properties on the highway. NH 101 and the southern edge of property U018-133 on the east side of **Grove Street** is the boundary line. West of Grove, the district boundary follows the south lot line of U018-079 and the west side of that property, turning north and east around U018-080 and 081. The district boundary is defined by the back (west) lot lines of houses on the west side of Grove Street, from U018-082 and 083 to U018-113. The modern Police Station (U018-114 and U018-115) is not included in the district, so the boundary follows Grove Street in front. The boundary continues northward on the back (west) lot lines of house lots U018-116, 117, and 118. The line continues on the west side of U017-025, 026, 027 to U017-045 and U017-046, which is Putnam Grove. At the northwest corner of the park (U017-046) the district boundary turns west along the south bank of Nubanusit Brook.

At the southeast corner of U017-061, the boundary of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District, turns west toward Winter Street on the southern lot line of that parcel. Past the end of **Nubanusit Lane**, the boundary is defined by the south and west lot lines of U017-062, continuing along the west side of U017-063 to Factory Street. Factory Street defines the edge of the district east of Winter Street. From the corner of Factory and Winter, the district boundary turns south to include U023-011 on the west side of **Winter Street**. The southern lot line of that parcel is the edge of the district. The district boundary includes the whole parcel associated with U023-011, following its outer lot lines to the corner of U023-017. It runs northwest on the southern lot line of U023-017 to Elm Street, then follows Elm Street northeast to the corner of Evans Street. Evans Street and the southwest line of U023-039 are the boundary. It runs north-northeast on the western lot line of U023-039 to Nubanusit Brook at the northerly corner of that parcel.

Nubanusit Brook is the district boundary along the southwestern lot lines of properties along the south side of **Union Street**. From east to west, they include U023-047, 048, 049. U024-001, 002,

003 and U024-004. U024-004 and U024-028 are the northwestern edge of the Peterborough Downtown Historic District. On the north side of Union Street from the northwest corner of U024-028, the district boundary follows the northeast property line of U024-028 to U024-29, then turns toward High Street. The boundary is defined by the edge of U024-041, running northeast then north. At the northwest corner of U024-042, the boundary turns east across High Street.

The northeast lot lines of properties U024-061 through U024-066 are the district boundary on the northeast side of **High Street**. The public school property is not included in the district due to lack of integrity. High Street forms the boundary in front of the school. At U017-091, the boundary runs northeast on the northwest lot line of that parcel, then southeast along the rear (northeast) of U-017-091 and 092. The northern property lines of U017-093, 097 and 098 form the district boundary, north of **Vine Street**. The boundary follows the northern edge of the Catholic Church property (U017-099) and continues in a straight line across the Fire Station property (U017-125) east toward Summer Street.

On the west side of **Summer Street**, the back of house lots forms the district boundary. From the northwest lot lines of U017-131 and U017-132, the boundary runs north-northeast on the back lines of U016-004 and U016-005. The northern edge of the district on Summer Street is the northeast lot line of U016-005. The boundary follows Summer Street and the south edge of property U016-26 on the bank of the Contoocook River. The River is the boundary, northward to a point where the road and riverbank pass close together at the north side of property U016-029 on the west side of Concord Street. Crossing Concord Street, the Village Cemetery (U016-000) is the starting point.

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28. Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed:	district	☐	NR eligible:		NR Criteria:	A	☒
	individuals		district	☒		B	☐
	within district	☒	not eligible	☐		C	☒
Integrity:	yes	☒				D	☐
	no	☐	more info needed	☐		E	☐

If this Area Form is for a Historic District:

# of contributing resources: (not including secondary buildings)	255
# of National Register listed:	6
# of noncontributing resources:	31

Digital Photography Statement

I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Draft Digital Photo Policy (3/1/09-1/31/10). My camera was set to the following specifications: "fine" image quality (compression ratio 1:4) and "large" image size (3008 x 2000 pixels). These photos were printed using the following: HP Photosmart Pro B9280 printer using HP Vivera pigment inks on HP Premium Photo Paper, glossy.

Lynne Emerson Monroe, Preservation Company
June 2010

Digital Photo Log
The photos for this project are named:

Peterborough_001 through Peterborough_345

where the last three digits are the photo number. The images are stored in .jpg format with Preservation Company.

List of Properties

NHDHR Survey numbers are given for the small number of buildings individually surveyed on current NHDHR forms. Shaded properties below are within the immediate area of the Main Street Bridge/US 202 project. They are described in more detail in the architectural description. Town tax map and parcel numbers were primarily taken from the 1988 survey. A few of the address street numbers have changed and/or may need correction. Historic or common names identify original or long-time owners when known. Some are the names given by the 1971 and 1988 architectural surveys, others are based on research.

The table of properties is intended to be used in conjunction with the historic background overview and the architectural description text above. The list should serve as a guide for property identification and cross referencing between property addresses, tax and photo numbers.

Cursory research to identify approximate construction dates and property owners was undertaken and is shown below. All information is approximate at this stage of study. Further research will certainly yield corrections, because some properties may be matched with historic map names incorrectly. The 1988 architectural survey (Martins 1988) identified some dates and previous owners and this formed the basis for the property research given below. Other sources include 1858, 1892 and 1951 maps, 1886 birds-eye map, town histories and some population censuses. 1911, 1924, 1941 and 1951 dates refer to the Sanborn insurance maps. There are city directories on-line for 1873 and 1905. Map names are almost always property owners, not necessarily occupants. Question marks indicate that an exact correlation with historic maps could not be made. Most source material is cited in the notes. These include the above maps, directories or censuses, Smith and Morison history 1876, Morrison and Smith 1954, Peterborough Historical Society 1996, and the Martins 1988 survey.

All construction dates are approximate. Estimated construction dates are based on the 1971 and 1988 architectural surveys, updated with additional information. Circa (ca.) dates can range in up to ten years on either side. Some unknown dates are given as [bracketed] dates, indicating construction between two dates as shown on historic maps. C/NC indicates whether a building is Contributing or Noncontributing to the historic district. All are buildings unless otherwise noted. Properties already listed on the National Register are not counted again as Contributing if they are included in a newly listed National Register district. Outbuildings were not individually counted, but are listed in the description. Only key outbuildings were photographed.

The Main Street Bridge and downtown area on Main and Grove Streets are listed first, followed by the more residential streets north and south of Main Street, from Concord and Pine on the east to Union and High on the west.

The Peterborough Downtown Historic District contains the following 292 properties totaling: Six (6) buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 240 contributing buildings, plus uncounted outbuildings, nine (9) contributing structures (bridges and dams), six (6) contributing sites, including public open spaces and potential archaeological sites. The district includes: twenty-eight (28) noncontributing buildings plus noncontributing outbuildings not counted, one (1) noncontributing structure and two (2) noncontributing sites.

List of Properties

Shaded properties are within the immediate area of the Main Street Bridge/US 202 project.

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
Main Street/Contoocook River									
PET 0028	--	Main over Contoocook River	--	Main Street Bridge	1940-41	concrete rigid frame bridge with arch effect, stone facing	Replaced double stone arch when widened crossing to carry highway traffic, stones used in facing of new bridge	C structure	1, 2, 3, 4
PET 0029	--	Main & Pine Street		Pine Street (US Route 202) retaining wall	1890s	random dry-laid rubble stone retaining wall along riverbank	Engineering Report for Town by SEA Consultants 2001	C structure	
	--	Contoocook River		Transcript Dam (No. 191.03)	ca. 1925	granite masonry with vertical face and sloped crest capped with concrete	Transcript Dam Engineering Study by CLG 2001	C structure	5, 6
		Contoocook River		former RR trestle	1878/1956	remains of pilings	discontinued, trestle and tracks along Summer St. removed 1956 (1996:86)	C site	
Main Street - Downtown									
	2	Main Street	U017-004	Lake Sunapee Bank	1940/ca. 2000	Same footprint as ca. 1940 building with front and rear additions, 2 stories. Monitor roof in center. Replacement fenestration east elevation.	site of stone grist mill/Transcript Building, burned 1938; 1940s 1-story frame building with monitor roof grain storage (Sanborn 1941). NH Ball Bearings 1946-51, Derby's warehouse 1958-67 (1996 II:402). Recently renovated for bank.	NC (loss of integrity)	7, 8

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	3-15	Main	U017-138	Brennan Block/ Mercer Block/ "Centertown"	1872/ca. 1950/ca. 1972	2½-story gable-front commercial building, 1-story gable-roofed wing w/1-story rear addition. Current form dates to 1970s. Corner of Summer Street Brennan Block was 3 story, hip roof, 5-bay commercial block	Lower stories likely 19th-century Brennan Block, location of Peterborough Marble & Granite Works. Ca. 1950 altered to 2-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed store w/1-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed filing station wing. First National Store 1946-61. Renovated as "Centertown" ca. 1972, 5 storefronts, offices above. Section toward Summer was ca. 1940 Esso gas station on site of 19th-century Farnsworth Block. Rear addition 1972 (1996 II:393).	NC (loss of integrity)	
	10	Main	U017-005	former Texaco Gas Station	1940/1980s	Now 2½ stories with gable roof. Originally 1-story brick gas station with 2 bays . Same footprint, façade angled to street (Sanborn 1941)	19th c. building on site, hotel/restaurant, burned 1938, Santerre's Garage from 1941. Buick dealer until 1955. Converted to store by 1970s. 2nd floor added 1980s (1996 II:402)	NC (loss of integrity)	11, 12
	12	Main	U017-006	former garage	1940/1980s	brick 1-story commercial, bay openings filled in. Pent roof added 1970s	Before flood garage on site. New gas station/garage built by 1941, Lambert Motors 1937-1965.	NC (loss of integrity)	13, 14
	20	Main	U017-007	Roy's Market (Wyman Block)	1939	2-story brick commercial building, Art Deco, corner store 1st floor, offices 2nd floor	Wyman Block, site of mid-19th Davis Block until 1938 flood/ fire. Wyman's here 1920-1949. From 1956 Roland, Albert Roy. East part Western Auto 1939-44, jewelry store to 1961, then market expanded (1996 II:402)	C	15, 16

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	25	Main	U017-122	Peterborough Unitarian Church	1825-1826/1926/1905	3-bay x 3-bay brick nave church, blind arches flanked by brick pilasters on façade, recessed arched bays w/windows and semi-circular fans on long elevations, three-stage steeple clock tower, slate roof 1926 Brick Parish House at rear, gable roof Carriage sheds, 15 stalls, 1905	First Parish Church, Unitarian since 1827. Unknown architect, based on Asher Benjamin. Master builder Mr. Kilburn. Bell 1828, Roof slated 1853, 1st Town clock 1856, new 1947. Morison Parish house on rear 1926 Little & Russell.	NR listed 1973	17, 18, 19 20
	26	Main	U017-072	Baptist Church	1842	Brick nave church, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, 3 bay x 3 bay commercial space at street level, sanctuary above, steeple removed before 1954	24 Nichols harness shop, barber shop. 26 (right-hand side) Shoe store – Bullard's. Shoe store until 1970. Monadnock Ledger 1979-1986. Now Mariposa Museum of World Cultures, restored 2006 after 1999 fire	C	17, 21
	30-32	Main	U017-073	Carr Building	1842	2-story brick duplex, gable roof, 2-story offset rear ells with brick ends; 1st-story storefront added early 20th c., 6/6 sash upper story, slate roof	30 was dwelling, 32 commercial before 1900. Tailor shop. Town & Country dress shop 1949-79.	C	17, 22
	35	Main	U017-121-001	Peterborough Savings Bank	1965-66	Colonial Revival brick bank East and rear additions 1979 (1996 II:397).	Now Ocean Bank. Site of French/Tucker Tavern, torn down 1965	NC (age)	23
	40	Main	U017-074	Anderson Block/ Steele's Bookstore	ca. 1872	3-story Second Empire commercial block, period detail, 2/2 sash	Built after 1871, livery stable previously on site. Contained A&P from 1919-1961, first in half, then whole 1st floor, (1996 I:103). Steele's Bookstore since 1965 formerly Steele's was in Tavern block	C	25, 26

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	44	Main and 2-8 Grove	U017-075	Granite Block (Tarbell Block)	1847/1902	4-story commercial block, flat roof, Federal Revival style; 1st two stories granite block; upper two stories flush board siding	Built by A. Sawyer. Originally 2½-story granite, gable block, locally quarried granite. Tarbell Block from 1869, stores and offices, bank until 1870s. Additions: 1871 south, 1876 east. Upper stories added when rebuilt after 1902 fire. Contained clothing store, drug store. PSNH office 1926-64 (1996 II:404)	C	26, 27, 30
	45	Main	U017-121-002	Peterborough Savings Bank Annex	1986-87	New brick bank annex, Colonial Revival Large parking lot to west, new high retaining walls.	site of several 19th century buildings, stores and hotel, early 20th garage attached. (45-65 Main.) demolished 1986, 1951, 1960 Richard M. Monahon, Jr. architect (1996 I:813)	NC (age)	24, 29
For (upper) Main Street west of Grove, see below									
Grove Street downtown, south of Main									
	1	Grove	U017-052	Peterborough Town House	1917-1918	2-story brick, 5 x 7 bay, gable front, Georgian Revival, 5 arched openings façade lower level with Corinthian pilasters above water table separating bays on upper level	Architect B.F. Russell. Builder J.H. Mendell Co., Manchester. Town Hall on this site from ca. 1860. Renovated ca. 1887- "Opera House". 1916 fire.	NR listed 1996	27, 28, 29, 40
	14	Grove	U017-076	Savings Bank Building	1871/1925	3-story brick commercial block, Second Empire. Originally 2 storefronts 1st story, offices 2nd story, Masonic Hall 3rd story. Colonial Revival storefronts ca. 1925.	Preliminary design by Earle & Fuller of Worcester. Peterborough Savings Bank. Post Office in 1st story north half 1886-1937. Storefront remodeled 1925 by Hutchins and French. attached to 20 Grove with stair/elevator 1987	C	30, 31
	---	Grove		Peterborough War Memorial Gate	1924/1977	Brick walls w/contrasting cast-stone detailing flanking high double-leaf cast-iron gate Entrance gate to Historical Society site, between it and Town House	Built by subscription after WWI. Additions for later wars 1955, 1977	C structure	33

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
PET 0016	17-19	Grove	U017-051	Peterborough Historical Society	1917-1920	2-story brick building, Georgian Revival, hip roof, front ells, U-shaped footprint	Historical Society Museum and Library, also contains rental offices. On site since 1976 is 1914 watering trough, originally corner of Main and Summer. DOE 1992 individually eligible.	C	34, 40
	11	Grove (rear of 17-19)	U017-051	Phoenix Mill Duplex-Boardinghouse	1836-1858/1966	2½-story duplex, Greek Revival, brick gable ends, paired center entries Boardinghouse at some point, now offices	Built 1836-1858 (1836 Plan, 1858 Chace) Moved 1966 from Phoenix Ave, rear of 23-25 Grove. One of 3 duplexes originally on Phoenix Ave; other two were wider & deeper & demolished 1916. Meets NR Criteria Consideration B. Restored 1988	C	35
		rear of 17-19	U017-051	Old No. 8 Schoolhouse	1824/1999	1-story brick, gable-roofed school house. Entry on west gable end, originally on long elevation	moved 1999 from Middle Hancock Road, one of earliest surviving schoolhouses in NH. Meets NR Criteria Consideration B for moved properties – significant for its architecture	C	37
		rear 17-19	U017-051	Phoenix Mill House	ca. 1800/1966	1½-story Cape, center chimney	mill overseer's house, moved 1966 from rear of 23-25 Grove, restored 1967-68 Meets NR Criteria Consideration B	C	36
PET 0017	20	Grove	U017-077	American Guernsey Cattle Club Building	1917-1918	Neo-Federal Revival, brick 2- & 3-story, U-shaped footprint, hip roof, Flemish bond	Architect B.F. Russell. Replaced earlier building moved to 51 Grove, AGCC until 1951. Monadnock Ledger. 1970s NH Ball Bearing. Now offices. DOE 1992 individually eligible	C	38
	23-25	Grove	U017-049	First National Bank Building	1924	1-story brick bank, Neo-Georgian Revival, tetrastyle front, engaged pilasters support entablature and pediment on façade,	Designed by Boston architects Hutchins and French First addition 1948, rear addition 1966-67. 1980s renovation. Now offices. On site before - livery stable, store and early movie theater	C	39, 40

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	27	Grove	U017-48	Peterborough Post Office	1936	1-story brick, Georgian Revival, hip roof, 5 x 7 bay, Small WPA mural in lobby	Designed by Louis A. Simon WPA mural by Marguerite Zorach, Contractor Loucke & Clark	NR listed 1986	41, 42, 51
	(29)	Grove	U017-047	Nubanusit Terrace Park	1958	small park between P.O. and north bank of Nubanusit Brook	Site of carriage painting shop, burned 1941, park since 1958	C site	42
	26	Grove	U017-015	Union Store/Winch & Field Store	ca. 1855	2½ story gable-front commercial block, full-width front porch, 6/6 sash	building was blacksmith shop, moved by 1858 from So. Peterborough & enlarged for a store. 1910-1946 Bryer's market, 1946-70s Lloyd's Market, Nonie's in rear 1950-70	C	43
	28	Grove	U017-016	Nonie's restaurant	ca. 1830	2½-story brick gable block, end wall chimneys, late Federal; store front windows 1st story ca. 1936	On 1836 plan 1858 W. Washburn 1892 Mrs. C. Naglie. 1930s-46 First National Store, Peterborough Hardware 1948-69 then Nonie's Restaurant & Bakery, Bev and Lawrence Bishop	C	44
	28A	Grove	U017-016	Peterborough Shoe Store	ca. 1946	attached to 28 Grove St. 1-story store, pedimented parapet, storefront windows flank recessed entry	Small store, 1920s w/diner in front 1924-1936 (the Ryans), destroyed 1936 flood Hardware store ca. 1946-1970 Shoe store from 1970	C	45
	30	Grove	U017-017	Derby's Dept. Store (originally Goodnow & Derby)	1882/1912/ 1950/1976	2-story, frame gable-front commercial block	façade remodeled multiple times, current form 1976 with recent front addition. 1976 remodel designed by architects Bissell Alderman and Mary Alderman Lord to blend with architecture of adjacent buildings, removing mid-20th c. façade (see historic photos). 1980s Peterborough Furniture Co. Now fine arts and crafts gallery.	NC (loss of integrity)	46
	32	Grove	U017-018	former Peterborough Cooperative Bank	ca. 1880/ca. 1930/1954	1-story, brick gable-front shop, Colonial Revival w/scrolled pediment frontispiece flanked by multi-light storefront windows	1-story lumber shed, expanded to small shop 1924-1941 remodeled as bank 1954	C	47, 50

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	36	Grove	U017-019	former Farrar Carriage and Blacksmith Shop	ca. 1850	2-story gable-front shop, converted to store front 1930s, storefront windows flank center entry, regular fenestration long elevations w/ 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1836 Blacksmith Shop on site, different building 1858 Buss & Rouke b.s. shop and H. Holt wagon shop By late 1860s G.W. Farrar (1832-1905), came to P. 1866 (1954:1077). Tailrace passed underneath. Upstairs bowling alley from 1930s. 1932-1976 Peirce Plumbing supply. Stove shop Fireplace Village since 1970s (1996 I:132)	C	48, 49, 50
	--	Grove over Nubanusit Brook	--	Grove Street Bridge	1936	Concrete rigid-frame bridge, stone faced	Old bridge destroyed by 1936 flooding. First bridge here ca. 1826	C structure	50
	--	Nubanusit Brook	--	Grove Street/G.W. Farrar & Sons Dam	unknown	Upstream from Grove Street Bridge. Adjacent to Putnam Park. Probably stone-filled gravity dam w/concrete cap	This dam related to Farrar shop across Grove	C structure	51
For Grove Street south of bridge, see below									
Depot Square, South of Main St.									
	5-7	School	014-017		ca. 1910/ ca. 1990	Commercial, two stories with low pitched gable roof. Same footprint historically (Sanborn 1951) but otherwise not recognizable.	Late 20th c. remodel. May contain part of 3½-story building which was the Central House hotel, Gatto's Inn 1937-63. Derby's office building 1966-81 (1996 I:113)	NC (loss of integrity)	52
PET 0021	6	School	U017-068	Community Theatre	1945	2-story frame, gable front, Colonial Revival, pilasters, marquee over ticket booth and paired entry doors	site of 1914 Gem Theatre, Nichols family, rebuilt after 1945 fire, theater operated into late 1960s and again in the 1990s. DOE 1997	C	53
	4	School	U017-069		1880/1910s	1½-story frame building, gable end to street, entry long elevation, commercial	Cottage moved from Main Street next to tavern, Boccelli cobbler shop/shoe repair 1910s-60s	C	54

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	11	Depot (AKA 2 School)	U017-070	Socony gas station	ca. 1936	1-story, hip roof, façade gable, replacement siding, alterations	1936-1977 Gerald Emmes service station. Later Rymes (1996 II:406)	NC (loss of integrity)	55
	18	Depot	U017-013-100	Depot Square (Derby's Furniture)	1949	3-story rectangular warehouse, concrete block, flat roof, 1-story addition, some replacement windows	Lumber storage building on site (Sanborn 1924). Concrete block building (Sanborn 1951) built as Derby's warehouse 1949. Retail store from 1959. Storage after 1984 (1996:I 100, II:410). Now Acqua Bistro restaurant, storefront on 1st, offices upper 2 floors	NC (loss of integrity)	56
	16	Depot	U017-012	Depot Square (Monadnock Lumber)	ca. 1940/1983	1-story commercial, along riverbank. Overhanging canopy. Storefronts from 1983.	late 19th c. (3 stories) on site (Sanborn 1924) C.E. Jaquith lumber/planing mill. Lumber storage, one-story with shop at west end. (Sanborn 1941) Monadnock Lumber Company 1950s to 1982. Renovated 1983 (1996 I:120).	NC (loss of integrity)	57
	--	Nubanusit Brook off Depot Square	--	former RR trestle	1871-1969	remains of stone bridge piers visible in aerial photos	All trains ceased 1969. Tracks removed, railroad right of way remains.	C site	
	--	Depot		Depot Park	ca. 2000	park with hardscape and landscape features	Part of Downtown 2000 Plan	NC site (age)	
	11	School (AKA 14 Depot)	U017-013-000	former Peterborough Freight Depot	ca. 1910	one story, gable roof, rectangular footprint, porch alongside former platform Now commercial space, retains basic form and footprint. SE section enlarged since 1951	Freight house - N end office, freight depot, grain storage S end. Platform E side. Freight office closed 1957 (service until 1969). Merrimack Farmer's Exchange 1937-66, 1967-83 Derby's, then Peterborough Furniture. Now café and gourmet food shop.	NC (loss of integrity)	58

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	12	Depot	U017-010	Toadstool Bookstore (former A&P)	ca. 1961/ ca. 1970	Characteristic A&P Colonial Revival form, brick with hip roof and cupola, cross gable and façade gable, substantial 1- & 2-story additions built ca. 1970 to southwest	Site of RR passenger station Built as A&P supermarket, Dyer Drug in building also from 1969, addition ca. 1970, 1973 A&P moved to plaza, 1973-89 Yankee (1996 II:406)	NC (age & loss of integrity)	59
	10	Depot	U017-010-001	Peterborough ("Peterboro") Diner	1949	Manufactured in Worcester, Mass. Rear addition built 1980s.	Milton Fontaine moved a previous diner from site of 28A Grove to this site, then installed the present diner (1996 II:405). Later Edward Fontaine. Run by the Fontaine family until 1983.	C	60
	4	Depot	U017-008	Little Roy's Store	ca. 1850	1½-story, gable-front frame shop, 1½-story off-set rear ell	Late 19th c. owned by H. Brennan (marble worker). Blacksmith shop, stone works, auto garage, Paul Daly mkt. from 1951. Roy since 1971.	C	61
East side of River, Concord Street/US Route 202									
PET 0023	2	Concord (US 202)	U017-139	Peterborough Town Library	1893/1956/ 1976	Brick, 1-story w/above ground basement, Colonial Revival with semi-circular entry portico (added 1914) Determination of eligibility 2006	architect G.S. Morison, portico added 1914 by his sister Mary Morison, additions Eben W. Jones Wing 1956-57, 1976 (includes former sites of 8, 10 & 12 Concord)	C	62, 63, 64, 65
PET 0027	1-7	Concord (US 202)	U017-170, 169, 168, 167	Brick Block	1830-31	Block of four attached brick 2½-story houses, late Federal/ early Greek Revival 2 outbuildings C	Block of four houses, four separate owners. Land from Dr. Follansbee who lived at site of 1 Pine	C	4, 66, 67
	9	Concord (US 202)	U017-166		ca. 1830s	1½-story high-posted Cape, above grade lower story, shingled, added hip-roofed dormers, shingled, replacement windows Garage 1941-51 replaced stable C	1858 Nathan Ballard Buss farmer also owned 31 Pine 1951 H.F. Miller	C	68, 69

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	11	Concord (US 202)	U017-165		ca. 1850	2½-story end house, Greek Revival, gabled bay, 2-story rear ell, recessed entry, corner pilasters, replacement siding & windows Garage 1950s (replaced attached stable) C	1858 George W. Buss, son of NB, m. 1850. 1870s lived in Mass (1876:28) 1892 B.L. Winn 1951 Jellison	C	70
	13-15	Concord (US 202)	U017-164		ca. 1840	1½-story duplex, paired entries, rear ells, cut granite block retaining wall, replacement siding & windows	1858 Miss Powers 1892 H.E. Snow Edward Shea	C	71
PET 0014	14	Concord (US 202)	U017-141	Kyes-Sage House	1840s	1½-story temple-front end house, Carpenter's Gothic, cross gable and rear ell, granite foundation, 2/2 sash	1858 N. White 1892 T.F. Ames Dr. K.S. Kyes 20th c. 1980s Catherine Sage. Now Library Book Store; board and batten barn removed ca. 2000 individually eligible DOE 1998	C	72
	17-19	Concord (US 202)	U017-163		ca. 1840	1½-story duplex, rear ells, center chimney main block, replacement siding & windows Historic photos show 2 entries originally NC 2-bay, side gable garage, concrete foundation (replaced stable/garage after 1951)	1858 Mrs. Scott 1892 Mrs. Noglie Murphy & Delany, C.W. Carll, Ellsworth 1930s-50s (Martins 1988)	C	73
	21 or 23	Concord (US 202)	U017-162		ca. 1840	1½-story gable-front house, off-center entry, 2/2, 6/6, & 9/6 sash, replacement siding (second house set back demolished after 1951)	Towle, jeweler (1988) 1858 Mrs. Gray (2 houses) 1892 B. Greenfield (2 houses)	C	74
	24	Concord (US 202)	U017-142	Telephone Company Building	1958	2-story brick building, flat roof, Colonial Revival concrete block garage C	Telephone company bought land from Goyettes 1956. Built when direct dialing introduced (1996:158).	C	75, 76

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	25	Concord (US 202)	U017-161	Jellison Funeral Home	ca. 1850	2-story gable block, Italianate, façade polygonal bay windows, rear ell, attached gable-front carriage barn (opening altered); Colonial Revival entry porch, replacement siding & windows on facade	1858 Sally Scott 1892 Cong. parsonage Dr. B.L. Talbot, Charles Jellison residence, Jellison Funeral Home	C	77
	26	Concord (US 202)	U017-144	Christian Science Reading Room	ca. 1830/ 1920s	2½-story brick end house, Transitional Federal/Greek Revival w/some 1920s? Colonial Revival remodeling, (entry porch), 1-story frame wing, additional rear massing, slate roof	Abiel Abbott 1858 S. Edes. Gray Unitarian Parsonage (1883-1921) Hazel and A. Erland Goyette Christian Science Reading Room since 1954	C	78, 79
	26A	Concord (US 202)	U017-143		ca. 1970	1-story cape ranch, Colonial Revival	set back behind Christian Science Reading Room , Unit A Offices, lawyer's offices	NC (age)	80
	26 ½	Concord (US 202)	U017-145		ca. 1850/ 1940s	1-story side-gable small building, 2-story rear addition on high concrete block foundation, replacement siding, varied fenestration All Sanborn maps up to 1911 show it as 1-story rectangular "shed"; 1924 is same footprint but now "dwelling," 1941-51 rear addition	part of 28-30 parcel historically Dr. Smith's office. 1886 shows small one-story building. Art studio early 20th c. then small one-story dwelling. Contributes (primarily under Criterion C) because it is a rare surviving building type – doctor's office.	C	81, 82
	28-30	Concord (US 202)	U017-146	Dr. Smith Double House	ca. 1840	2-story duplex, Greek Revival, 8-bay, centered rear ell, attached gable-front carriage barn, Doric entry porch, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 Dr. Albert Smith and A. Ames. 1870 Dr. Smith and Alvah Ames farm laborer 1892 Dr. Smith estate	C	82, 83
	29	Concord (US 202)	U017-160	Blair-Field House	1845	1½-story end house, Greek Revival, rear ell, replacement siding, windows	1858 J.N. Thayer, later owned 37-39 Main 1892 JP Blair Katie Nichols, 1920, 1924 (Martins 1988) She worked as bookkeeper, daughter for AGCC	C	84, 85

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	29 ½	Concord (US 202)	U017-159		ca. 1870	set back behind 31 Concord 2-story end house, full-width front porch, 6/6 sash, replacement siding Gable-front 1-car garage w/ attached shed-roof addition C	1892 Mrs. Farnum, also 31 then Domenico Vanni outbuilding built 1941-51	C	84, 85
	31	Concord (US 202)	U017-158	Farnum House	ca. 1865-1870	2½-story end house, Italianate/Queen Anne, complex massing, rich Italianate & Queen Anne details Attached carriage barn and garage removed after 1951 Apartments 1980	Dated ca. 1865 (Martins:1988) Joseph Farnum printer, Farnum & Scott. Editor of *Transcript* from 1866 (1876:69). On Concord St. by 1870. 1892 Mrs. Farnum 2 houses 1920, 1932, 1951 Domenico Vanni 2 houses. To Union Cong. Ch. 1980	C	86
	32	Concord (US 202)	U017-147	Scott House	1830s-40s	2½-story gable block, brick ends, integral end chimneys, façade gable, 1½-story wing, attached gable-front carriage barn, 6/6 and 9/6 sash, colored slate roof Full-width front porch removed 1941-51	1858 Charles Scott. m. 1848, County Sheriff, Town Moderator 1892 Dr. C. Allen to P. 1889 (1954:950). Dr. Charles Harrington, later moved to Pine	C	88
	33	Concord (US 202)	U017-157	Union Congregational Church	1839	Brick nave church, Greek Revival, paired entries, 5 bays deep, two-stage belfry with turrets Some replacement siding and windows Wide gable-roofed 1-story rear addition w/T-shaped footprint	Built by Presbyterian Society. Used bricks from previous church. Addition 1924 (Morison & Smith 1954:172-173. Sunday School addition 1970	C	87
	34	Concord (US 202)	U017-148	Templeton House	1858-1870	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story wing, later shed-roofed dormers and enclosed porch, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 not present 1870 James Templeton, tailor 1892 Mrs. Templeton 1920 John Derby dept store owner	C	89

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	35	Concord (US 202)	U017-156	Pratt/Jaquith House	ca. 1830	1 ½ -story knee-wall Cape, center-chimney, late Federal, 7 bays, 1-story rear ell, sited gable end to street, 6-light fixed sash in knee-wall, 6/6 sash, elliptical fan over entry	1858 W.F. Pratt (truss mfgr. then meat market 1892 C.A. Jaquith (1846-1919) to P. 1870, farmer, merchant, carpenter, selectman, Daughter Anna Laurenza was a florist here (1954:1139). 1951 A.L. Jaquith	C	91
	37-39	Concord (US 202)	U017-155	J.N. Thayer House	ca. 1860	2½-story side-gable brick house, Greek Revival/ Italianate, 1½-story offset rear ell, granite lintels & foundation, replacement sash	incorporates part of 1830 Town House, a 1-story brick building. Sold to John Thayer, a stone mason. 1892 John N. Thayer estate. 1951 A.L. Jaquith. Property given to Congregational Society by the Misses Jaquith 1959 (1996 II:417).	C	92
	36	Concord (US 202)	U17-0149	Howe Truss Shop	1884/ca. 1960?	2-story side-gable building with 2-story, shed-roofed addition, replacement siding & windows set back, same lot as brick house to north, 38 Concord Converted to dwelling after 1951	Howe Truss Shop built 1884 (1905:34). Howe truss shop 1892, 1911 paint shop by 1924 Farhm paint shop 1920s-50s.	NC (loss of integrity)	94
	38	Concord (US 202)	U17-0149		ca. 1830s-40s	1½-story brick knee-wall cape, late Federal/early Greek Revival, 1-story frame rear ell; 2-story attached altered carriage barn; added Italianate entry on gable end fronting on street, 2/2 sash main block	1858 N. Smith, cooper 1892 E. Howe & Co. truss makers. 1920 Otto Farhm house painter, Swedish	C	93
	40	Concord (US 202)	U017-150		1860s-70s	2½-story end house, Italianate, 2-story off-set rear ell, attached gable-front carriage barn with cupola, paired bracketed eaves, 2/2 sash, replacement siding	1858 no 1892 Dr. Hodgdon Dr. Morse, then Dr. Foster Woodward brothers shop and stable	C	97, 99
	41	Concord (US 202)	U017-154	United Methodist Church	1840	Nave church, frame, Greek/Gothic Revival, 3-bay deep, original L-shaped rear ell expanded to rectangular footprint after 1951	Caleb Beede (1805-1877) builder 1873 repairs (1876:99)	C	95, 96

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	43	Concord (US 202)	U017-154	United Methodist Parsonage	ca. 1830	1-story cape, center chimney removed, 1-story rear ell and attached carriage barn, replacement siding & windows	moved over to become parsonage in 1840 when church built	C	95, 96
	44	Concord (US 202)	U017-151	Hafeli Oil (now Family Center of Peterborough)	ca. 1900/ 1940s	1-story side-gable rectangular building 1911- 2- and 1½-story rectangular building, 1924 Private garage & storage in wood yard (trucking) 1941 storage and garage. 1951 1-story garage 5 trucks, office at front.	early 1900s W.K. Nichols mfr doors, windows (some of building may survive in altered form). Martin Hafeli Swiss immigrant, to P. 1915, oil business from 1928 to 1947 (1954: 1109). Son George to 1962. Oil company closed 1976 (1996 II:418).	NC (loss of integrity)	98
	46	Concord (US 202)	U017-151	Tarbox House	ca. 1850	1½-story temple-front end house originally, Greek Revival, paneled posts support overhang, additional massing elements added 1941-1951 and later, entry moved to long elevation, 6/6 sash main block 1-story shed-roofed building with sliding doors, novelty siding C.	1858 Tarbox 1895 Mrs. Tarbox Hafeli family from 1928	C	98
	45	Concord (US 202)	U017-153		ca. 1855	2½-story gable block, Italianate, square bays either side of entry, 2-story rear ell, attached carriage barn, 2/2 sash, replacement siding	1858 D. Melvin farmer (1850, 1860) 1892 G.W. Marden 1951 C.M. Hunt	C	100
	47	Concord (US 202)	U017-152		ca. 1845	2½-story gable block, wide 2-story rear ell, recessed entry, attached garage, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 C. Osborn, farmer (1860) 1892 A.T. Hovey Almon T. Hovey (1846-1924) dealer in wood and coal, trucking (1954: 1129) 1951 C. Ames	C	101
	49	Concord	U016-046	All Saint's Episcopal Rectory	ca. 1925	2½-story gable block house, Georgian Revival, 2-story wing, 2-story rear ell, end-wall chimneys, stuccoed, slate roof	Built after 1924 (Sanborn 1924)	NR listed 1980	102, 104

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	51	Concord (US 202)	U016-046	All Saint's Episcopal Church	1916-1920	Stone Norman Revival church with cruciform plan, slate roof	Architect Ralph Adams Cram of Cram and Fergusson. Locally quarried granite. Funded by Mrs. Mary Cheney (Schofield).	NR listed 1980	102, 103
	53		U016-046	All Saint's Episcopal Parish House/Office	1913	1½-story side-gable building, Georgian Revival, 5-bay, 1-story wings, gabled dormers, slate roof	Built before church, first services held here (1954:182)	NR listed 1980	105
	52	Concord (US 202)	U016-027	Episcopal Church Parish House and shop—Reynolds Hall	1985	1½-story building, complex massing, stuccoed, gable roofs, Norman Revival	2 older buildings demolished Architect Richard M. Monahon, Jr. (1996 I:382)	NC (age)	106
	56-58	Concord (US 202)	U016-028		ca. 1860	1½-story high-posted Cape, 1-story wing, shed dormer main block, replacement siding & windows residences in each part	1858 No, 1892 Mrs. Conant and Mrs. Leslie, Baptist Soc. owned ½ at one time. C.F. Dutton	C	107
	57-59	Concord (US 202)	U016-045	Stacey House	ca. 1840	2½-story gable-roofed duplex, brick end walls, paired center entries, 2-story rear ell, connected 2-story side-gable shed with additions, replacement windows & siding on facade	built by Nathaniel Moore (1770-1853) farmer and builder who lived elsewhere in town. 1858 Mrs. Martha B. Hadley, widow of Thomas. From 1860 Thomas & Eliza Stacey (1954:1283) 1951 F.S. Stacey	C	109
	60	Concord (US 202)	U016-029		ca. 1855	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Greek Revival, 1½-story wing with façade gable, 2/2 sash, replacement siding 1-car gable front garage C	built ca. 1855 (Martins 1988) 1858 McCoy & Prescott 1892 W. Washburn 1051 M. Diamond	C	108
	61	Concord (US 202)	U016-044	Dr. Chase House	ca. 1870	2½-story end house, Italianate, 2-story wing and connected gable-front carriage barn, 2/2 sash	1892 Dr. W.D. Chase (1836-1894), to P. 1868, trustee PSB 1951 C.F. Dutton	C	110
	--	Concord (US 202)	U016-000	Village Cemetery	1833	Hillside cemetery, granite slab front walls, fieldstone side and rear walls, family plots with obelisks	400+ plots. Town had new cemetery after 1860s Sand Hill Road	C site	111, 112

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
Pine Street , residential									
	10	Pine (US 202)	U017-174	Salter/Safford House	ca. 1820s	1½-story high-posed Cape, 1-story rear ell connected to 1½-story wing connected to 1½-story 2-bay gable-front garage, replacement siding, windows	dated 1836 (Martins 1988) Aaron Salter (1954: 662) m. Polly Prentice 1858 Steele & Scott 1880. 1892 Ervin. H. Smith grocer. 1901 DeForrest & Delia Safford 1920 Delia Safford 1951 Emma Safford	C	116, 117
	12	Pine (US 202)	U017-175	Kimball/Hadley House	1836	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Greek Revival, 1½-story wing, 1½-story addition (1924-1941), 6/6 sash Gable front carriage barn C	Built 1836 by William B. Kimball (1876: 130) joiner, patternmaker, founder, to P. 1830 (1876:31, 1880). 1850, 1858 William B. Kimball Daughter Mary homeopathic physician. 1892 T. Hadley (1824-1897) machinist, son Alfred G. Hadley, worked in truss shop (1880) 1951 G. Hadley	C	118, 119, 120
PET 0001	14	Pine (US 202)	U017-176	Smiley/Leonard/Field House	ca. 1835/ 1880s	2½-story hip bock, Queen Anne, complex massing, multi-family now, replacement siding & windows See Mausolf 2001	early house, remodeled 1880s (possibly raised up) 1850, 1858 David Smiley, Jr. jeweler. Widow Mary Smiley sold to Sarah A. Leonard 1881 1887 sold to Luthera Leonard 1892 Luthera Leonard 1893 Franklin Field retired to village. Two units. Son rented one. 1920 William T. Field (1858-1929) owner occupant, 2 family. 1951 Augusta Field	C	121, 122
	15	Pine	U017-002	Woodbury Funeral Home	ca. 1930	2½-story, gable front, side-hall plan, gable roof, Colonial Revival, 1½-story wing, dormers on main block & wing, 6/6 sash	1924 No Dr. Harry Morse house, he lived at 16 Pine in 1930. Woodbury Funeral Home from 1946 (1954)	C	123, 124, 125

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	16	Pine	U017-177	Wheeler/Bullard House	ca. 1840	1½-story temple front, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, 1½-story wing, 2-story rear ell, connected 2-bay garage, replacement windows Granite front retaining wall Shed/garage C	1858 George T. Wheeler 1892 Francis Bullard (1824-1905) shoemaker/shoe store 1920 rented Henry D. Field, foreman basket shop 1951 J.S. Scott	C	126, 127, 128
	17	Pine—see 2 Granite Street							
	18-20	Pine	U017-178	Scott House/Duplex	ca. 1840s/ ca. 1860s	2½-story, back-to-back duplex, Italianate/Gothic Revival, 2-story off-set rear ells, polygonal bays on gable end, 2/2 sash Rebuilt or remodeled late 19th century Original form unknown carriage barn/garage C	1858 J. Scott. James Scott (1807-1885) m. Sarah A. Wilson 1840. Lived on NW corner of family homestead. 1880 farmer. Real estate, RR & bank president, selectman, legislator (1954:1261) 1870s M.L. Morison and James Scott (1876 Register:41). 1880 only Scott family here 1892 Mrs. Sarah A. Scott 1920 Jennie S. Scott lived here, Other half of house was occupied by Timothy Driscoll who was her hired man and caretaker of her properties. 1951 Miss Jennie S. Scott	C	129
	21	Pine	U018-037	Unitarian Parsonage	1860s/1950s	2½-story gable block, Italianate, 3-bay, 1-story wing, connected gable-front carriage barn, polygonal bay windows flank entry porch, 2/2 sash	1870s – Albert Smith Scott (b. 1824), teacher P. Acad. became a lawyer in 1858, State. Legis. m. ca. 1851, brother of Scotts who owned Transcript (1876:252). 1892 C.R. Richardson (he lived in NW part of town). Amanda Richardson 1920 Unitarian parsonage since 1920s; renovated 1950s (PHS I:390)	C	130

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	22	Pine	U018-001	Amzi Childs House	1848-49	1½-story gable block, Gothic Revival, 1½-story cross-gable entry porch flanked by porches, 1½-story rear ell connected to original carriage barn altered 1924-1941 to a dwelling	Deeds identify date (5318/1016) 1858 Amzi Childs. To P. 1841 lead pipe mfgr. then basket factory, built house himself 1849 (1876:40) 1892 owned by Jennie S. Scott (1857-1951). 1920 Albert Campbell druggist rented. 1951 E. Crockett	C	131
	23	Pine	U018-036	Davis House	ca. 1840	1½-story temple front, Greek Revival, 1-story wing with added shed dormers, 1-story rear ell, 12/6 & 6/6 sash, Doric columns, fluted frontispiece & window architraves with corner blocks	1850, 1858, 1892 A. Davis. Asa Davis to P. 1839, part owner gristmill, built stone gristmill. Granite quarry, storekeeper site of 20 Main. Adelia Davis (1832-1916) daughter of Asa Davis, worked in her father's store (1954:1043). 1920 Kenneth McLeod blacksmith. 1951 D. McLeod	C	132
	24	Pine	U018-002	Steele House	1840s	1½-story temple front, Greek Revival, expanded 2-story, two-stage wing, connected carriage barn (altered to garage with 2 bays), 12/6 & 6/6 sash, Doric columns, fluted frontispiece & window architraves with corner blocks, replacement siding	1858 Henry Steele (1822-1865) machinist. Son of John H. Steele (m. 1846). 1876 F.A. Tarbell here (?) 1880. 1892 George W. Blair works cotton mill. George N. Derby to P. 1907, Goodnow and Derby department store (1954:1050) 1951 G. Little	C	133
	25	Pine	U018-035		ca. 1880	3-story Mansard gable block, altered, subdivided since 1951, replacement siding, windows	1886 yes. 1892 owned by E. Howe? Dana Howe, A.J. Fontaine. 1920 3 family rental, plumber, brick mason, 1951 E. W. Day	C	134
	26	Pine	U018-003	Elbridge Howe House	ca. 1875	2-story L house, Italianate, 2-story rear ell, 1-story wing altered with added band of awning windows, 2/2 sash windows main block	1858 no 1880 Howe here. 1892 Elbridge Howe (1833-1920) mechanic and truss mfgr. 1920 E. Howe. 1951 A. Brighton	C	135

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	27	Pine	U018-034	Ware House	ca. 1900	2½-story transitional end house/four-square, Queen Anne, integral entry porch, brick foundation, square bay window on façade, polygonal bay window side elevation, altered connected carriage barn replacement sash	1892 no Eugene M. Ware to P. 1890, store clerk, Postmaster, d. 1937 1951 E.G. Bishop	C	136
	28	Pine	U018-004		ca. 1830	1½-story 4-bay high-posted Cape, 1-story wing, connected 2-story 2-bay garage, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 J. Hadley 1880, 1892 Lorenzo Holt carriage painter (on Grove St) 1924 - mfgr. trusses in wing, connected 2-story shed 1951 owner R.A. Day	C	137
	29	Pine	U018-033	A.S. Clark House	1870s	2½-story gable block, Italianate, offset 2-story rear ell, connected gable-front barn, façade dormer, polygonal bay windows on façade, period details, 2/2 sash, slate roof	Albert Samuel Clark, farmer before moving here. Director First Natl. Bank 1880, 1892 Amos A. Sawyer carpenter. 1951 A. Vaughan	C	138
	31	Pine	U018-032		1850s	2½-story end house, Italianate, 2-story wing, connected large gable-front carriage barn, double-leaf entry door, 2/2 sash, replacement siding	1858 N.B. Buss also owned 9 Concord. He lived here 1870 1892 H.A. Pettingill F.T. Davis. 1920 Herbert Longley trucking. 1924 Auto service station in garage, gas pump. 1951 Exilda Longley. Home for MCH nurses.	C	139
	32	Pine	U018-006		ca. 1840s	1½-story high posted cape, 1½-story rear ell, connected 2-bay gable front garage, brick foundation, Greek Revival frontispiece with fluting and corner blocks, 6/6 sash Outbuilding C	1850, 1858 Stephen Forbush, joiner. 1870, 1880 Samuel R. Miller farmer 1892 S.A. Miller 1951 W. Munhall	C	140

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	33	Pine	U018-031	Bagley House	early 1800s/ 1940s	2-story Dutch Colonial, 1-story rear ell, connected gable front barn w/1-story shed, 2/2 sash, replacement siding originally a 1½-story Cape (1886, 1924) gambrel roof added 1941-1951	1858, 1870 Henry S. Carter farmer 1880 Anstiss Goldthwait daughter of Carter 1892 Mrs. A. Goldthwait 1920 Mrs. Annie Buchannon. Later George E. Bagley, carpenter (previously rented on Concord St). Remodeled after 1941. 1951 Earl C. Bagley (b. 1896) mail carrier	C	141
	34	Pine	U018-007		1840s	1½-story high-posted Cape, 1½ story rear ell, connected altered carriage barn (2-bay garage), 9/6 sash	1858, 1860 H.A.W. Marsh farmer 1880 Wm P. Burtt works gristmill. 1892 Mrs. W.P. Burt 1920 Mrs. Burt and son in law Charles Davis teamster. 1951 John Henry Adams to P. 1925, carpenter & Bookkeeper (1954: 941; 1988)	C	142
	35	Pine	U018-030	Nay House	ca. 1830	2½-story gable block, 2-story rear ell, connected altered carriage barn, slate roof, granite foundation Full-width wrap-around porch removed 1941-1951, replacement sash Garage 2-bay, side gable (no photo) C	dated ca. 1830 (Martins 1988) 1858 Marshall Nay (1823-1891) trader, clothing store. (1954:1201). Late 19th to 1940 Forrest V. Barrett veterinarian (1954: 968; 1988). 1951 W. Russell	C	143
	38	Pine	U018-008		early 1800s/ 1940s	2-story gable block, Shingle style, asymmetrical 5-bay, 1½ story rear ell, cobblestone foundation, 2/2 sash Upper story raised 1941-1951—originally 1½ story Garage 1950s C	1858 Mrs. Farnum on site. 1860 Mary Wallace, children, and boarders 1892 Mrs. Wallace, 2 houses, F.A. Wallace 1920 Martin Hafeli rented 1951 M.R. Johnson 2 houses 2d house (set back) demolished after 1951 (36 Pine)	C	144
	39	Pine	U018-029		after 1951	1-story ranch	site of Octagon House (owned by John P. Marsh carpenter) burned 1944. new house Nona Lane	NC (age)	145

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	40	Pine	U018-009		1850s	2½-story end house, Classical, 2-story wing (fieldstone foundation) connected to 2-story rear ell, connected side gable carriage barn, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 T. Farnsworth James H. Lever to P. 1888 (1954:1156, 1988) 1892 G.H. Scripture, also owned 58 Pine 1920 two rental units. 1951 Fitzgerald	C	146
	41	Pine	U018-028	McIntosh House	1860s-1870s	2½-story cross-wing house variant, Gothic/Italianate, 2-story cross-wing & 2-story wing, polygonal bay, connected 2-bay, flat-roofed garage, 2/2 sash	1880, 1892 E.W. McIntosh (1833-1898) harness shop Main St. (1954:1168). Also owned house on Pine. Early 1900s Hannah Day widow of German Day, she d. 1916 (1954:1048) 1920 Edward Cass two units 1951 W. Ellingwood	C	147
	42	Pine	U018-010	Campbell House	ca. 1920	2-story Dutch Colonial, 3 bays, 1-story rear ell, recessed entry	Built before 1924 Albert E. Campbell, pharmacist Grove St., m. 1908, to P. 1919 (1954:1006) 1951 A. E. Campbell	C	148
	43	Pine	U018-027	Catherine Day House	1910s/ca. 1945	2½-story transitional end/foursquare, polygonal bay, enclosed front porch, added wing and garage 1941-1951, altered, gable roof replaced pyramid roof and hipped dormer	Built with hip roof (see historic photo) 1920 Catherine Day music teacher and 2 lodgers 1951 Piggott	C	149
	44	Pine	U018-011	T.K. Ames House	ca. 1840	2½-story gable front, 5-bay, center entry, Greek Revival, Queen Anne wrap-around porch, connected gable front carriage barn, replacement windows	dated 1837, Timothy K. Ames (1789-1874) (1988) 1858 G.W. Ames (son of Timothy) harness-maker 1892 L. Johnson J. Milton Mears 1951 R. Petts	C	150

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	46	Pine	U018-012	Jesse Martin House	ca. 1868	2½-story end house, Greek Revival, 1½-story wing, recessed entry, 2/2 sash	dated 1868 (Martins 1988) 1870, 1892 Jesse Martin (1831-1925) tailor to P. 1868, tailor (1954: 1172) 1951 G. Hersey	C	151
	47	Pine	U018-026	Union Congregational Church Parsonage	ca. 1820/ late 19th-early 20th century	2-story double house, Colonial Revival, connected 1-bay gable-front garage, replacement siding & windows, altered fenestration (date unknown) Alterations in historic period	Dr. S. Richardson practiced 1820-38. John A. Bullard lived in his house after (1876 II:27). 1860 John A. and Harriet Bullard here, wheelwright , carpenter. Owned a number of rental properties. 1858 Mrs. Bullard. 1880, 1892 George Dustan (1828-1902) pastor Union Cong. Church 1859-1884 (lived on Union 1873). Became parsonage	C	152
	49	Pine	U018-025	Harrington House	1930s	1½-story Cape, Colonial Revival, additional massing, connected 2-bay side-gable garage, 6/6 sash	built after 1924 1920 Harrington at 32 Concord 1930s-50s Dr. C.W & Leila. Harrington	C	153
	50	Pine	U018-013	Theophilus Ames House	ca. 1847	1½-story temple-front, Greek Revival, 1-story rear ell, connected gable-front carriage barn (converted to residential), 1½-story wing addition 1970, added shed dormers, some replacement windows 3-bay side gable garage NC (age)	Built ca. 1847 (Deed 197:305, Martins 1988). Theophilus Ames (farmer) m. 1835 Almira Farnum. Later owner James White. 1858 W. Low painter 1892 C. Decker, carpenter 1951 J. Pushee	C	154
	51	Pine	U018-024		ca. 1870s	2½-story end house, Italianate, 1-story rear ell, connected side-gable carriage barn, additional massing, 2/2 sash	1858 no 1892 John McCoy 1920 Joseph N Allen, meat mkt 1951 J.N. Allen	C	155
	53	Pine	U018-023	Charles Scott House	ca. 1892	2½-story end house, Queen Anne, 1½-story wing, connected gable-front carriage barn (altered to 2-bay garage), complex massing including 3-story square corner tower, double-leaf entry, 1/1 sash	1892 C. Scott Charles Scott (1829-1916) auctioneer, sheriff, legislator and senator (1954: 1262) H.O. Hadley 1951 S.E. Emery	C	156

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	59	Pine	U018-021	Loring/Pierce House	1815/ca. 1890	2½-story brick double house, hip roof, Federal w/Colonial Revival additions/alterations including 2-story wing and garage and entry porch, 12/12 sash	Jonas Loring (hatter) to P. 1799, hatter, shop at home. Built second brick house in town 1815 (1876:266). John Farnum kept hotel here several years. 1892 Artist Charles F. Pierce (1844-1920) of Boston	C	157
Granite Street/US Route 202									
	2	Granite (US 202) and 17 Pine	U017-001		ca. 1830	**2 Granite**: attached to rear ell of 17 Pine 2½-story, 4-bay side-gable house, gabled roof dormers, 2/2 sash **17 Pine**: 1½-story Cape, 1½-story rear ell, 6/6 sash Shed C	1858 Mary Payson (1786-1867) Catharine Putnam lived here 1860. 1892 C.R. Richardson owned 2 & 5, and 21 Pine 20th c. owned by Miss J.S. Scott, Martha Shedd	C	159
	5	Granite (US 202)	U018-061		ca. 1872	2½-story end house, Italianate, 2- and 1-story wing, connected carriage barn, polygonal bay window, 2/2 sash	1892 C.R. Richardson, G.W. Edwards, stonemason for McDowell (1954:1068, 1988) 1951 Lester Bailey	C	160
	7-9	Granite (US 202)	U018-060		ca. 1886	2½-story end house, Classical, 1½-story wing w/façade gable attached to former carriage barn (converted to residential 1924-1941), 2/2 sash main block Garage, 2-bay, after 1951 C	Mrs. Morse (1892) After 1901 Walter S. Bailey grocery clerk and Supt. of cemeteries (1954:961, 1988) 1951 John Cass	C	161
	6	Granite (US 202)	U018-038	Barker House	ca. 1900	2½-story transitional end house/foursquare, Queen Anne, complex massing, replacement windows Fieldstone retaining wall	Willis D. Barker 1951 T. Nichols	C	162
	8	Granite (US 202)	U018-039	William Ames House	ca. 1900	2½-story end house, Queen Anne, complex massing, replacement windows, granite and field stone retaining walls	William Ames was Supt. of Phoenix mill 1951 Carey Walbridge	C	163

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	10	Granite (US 202)	U018-040	Scott/Jellison House	ca. 1885	2½-story end house, 2-story rear ell connected to former carriage barn (now residential), polygonal bay window S elevation, replacement siding, windows? Granite block retaining wall	1892 J.S. Scott From 1895 C.W. Jellison (1870-1941) worked for Walbridge & Taylor, then undertaker 30 years 1951 I. Walbridge	C	164
	12	Granite (US 202)	U018-041	Walbridge House	ca. 1882	2½-story end house, Classical, additional massing, connected carriage barn (now housing?), 9/6 sash, replacement siding Granite block retaining wall	A.J. Walbridge to P. 1882, store below Town hall, grain business (1954:1310) 1951 Irene Walbridge	C	165
	14	Granite (US 202)	U018-042	Jaquith House	ca 1890	2½-story end house, Queen Anne, complex massing including 3-story square corner tower, 2-story ell & wing connect to former carriage barn (now residential), slate roof, replacement siding & windows Granite block retaining wall	1892 C.E. Jaquith & Co., contractor to P. 1870, 2nd wife Laura Jaquith lived here 1951 Edgar Bishop	C	166
	17	Granite (US 202)	U018-058		ca. 1870s	2½-story end house, Italianate, additional massing, 2-story wing, 2/2 sash Pair of 1-bay gable-front garages built 1941-51 C	1886 yes 1892 W.S. Wilson Jeremiah Driscoll worked Walbridge & Taylor 29 yrs. d. 1937, daughter Clara worked for AGCC (1954:1058) 1920 lived here, 2 family 1951 J. Driscoll owed 17, 18, 19	C	167
	19	Granite (US 202)	U018-057		ca. 1870s	2½-story gable block, attached carriage barn (now residential), replacement siding & windows, exterior stairs added	1886 yes, 1892 C. Lynch J.E. Howe (1869-1939) truss mfgr. with father, then moved to Mass. 1951 Driscoll	C	168
	18	Granite (US 202)	U018-043		ca. 1880s	2½-story end house, Italianate, additional massing, some replacement windows Carriage barn removed after 1951	1892 E.W. McIntosh owned 18, 20, and 41 Pine, harness shop on Main 1951 Driscoll	C	169
	20	Granite (US 202)	U018-044		ca. 1880s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, 2-bay, Stick style, granite foundation, 1-story wing, replacement windows	1892 McIntosh Mary Tenney 1924 1951 A. Phillips	C	170

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	22	Granite (US 202)	U018-045		ca. 1980	new house	1951 small cottage on parcel	NC (age)	171
	23	Granite (US 202)	U018-056	Jarvis House	ca. 1870s	2½-story gable block, façade gable, replacement siding & windows, no period detail	1892 Joseph Jarvis 1920 owned by Mary Jarvis, 3 units. 1951 A. Morin	NC (loss of integrity)	172
	27	Granite (US 202)	U018-055		ca. 1910	1½-story gable front bungalow, full-width front porch, later alterations changed form	1892 no 1930 George Egan mechanic rented. 1951 M. Egan	NC (loss of integrity)	173
	28	Granite (US 202)	U018-047		ca. 1880s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Classical, 1-story wing w/full-width porch, replacement windows	1892 1 of 5 houses owned by W. Munkittrick on this end of Granite. 20th c. Bernard LeBritton Fr. Canadian (1870-1949) (1954: 1155). 1951 M.A. Clark	C	174
	30	Granite (US 202)	U018-048		ca. 1880s	2½-story side-gable duplex, Colonial Revival, paired entries, full-width front porch, 1½-story south wing, 6/6 sash, replacement siding 2-bay garage recently removed Granite block front retaining wall	1892 A.C. Wheelwright 1930 Albert Brideau mechanic 1951 L.E. Paradise	C	175
	32	Granite (US 202)	U018-049		ca. 1870s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story wing w/façade gable and full-width enclosed porch, some replacement windows Connected 2-bay garage added after 1951	1892 Munkittrick 20th c. owner Michael Egan, Irish, RR section hand, lived here 30 yrs., d. 1934 (1954:1068). 1951 T. Egan	C	176
	33	Granite (US 202)	U018-053		ca. 1880s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, 1-story wing, 2/2 sash, replacement siding. Similar to 35, 37 Granite 1-bay gable front garage C	1892 3 houses this side owned by W. W. Munkittrick He owned a butcher shop on Grove Street prior to 1917. 1920 2-family rental 20th c. Waldemar Raschke German, printer for *Transcript*, also photographer	C	177
	35	Granite (US 202)	U018-052		ca. 1880s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, 1-story wing, 2/2 sash Similar to 33, 37 Granite	1892 Munkittrick 1920 1 family rental 1951 W. Wickham	C	177

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	37	Granite (US 202)	U018-051		ca. 1880s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, 1-story wing, 2/2 sash. Similar to 33, 35 Granite 1-bay gable front garage C 1-bay garage behind house C	1892 W. W. Munkittrick 1920 2 family rental, French Canadians. 1930 Garneau 1951 A. Morin	C	178
West of Bridge, north of Main – Summer Street									
	1	Summer Street	U017-137		1924-1941	1-story, side-gable shop, 4 bay, replacement siding, windows Garage NC	1946-54 Drago shoe repair, later O'Neil's Taxi	C	180 181
	3-5	Summer	U017-136		ca. 1840/1940s	2-story duplex, gable roof, paired entries, brick foundation, replacement siding & windows (another 2½-story duplex stood to south, gone by 1941)	1858 S. Converse also owned house across street not extant Samuel Converse to P. 1833. Blacksmith (1876:42). 1892 C.H. Brooks et. al. Built as 1½-story duplex, roof raised to 2 stories 1941-1951.	C	181
	13	Summer	U017-135		by 1858	2½-story gable block, 3 bay, 1-story addition (after 1951), replacement siding & windows	1858 Fife and Cram 1892 J.P. Farmer	C	183
	12	Summer	U017-123		ca. 1860	Attached to 14 Summer 2½-story end house, Greek Revival, with added entry on side elevation, additional massing, replacement siding & windows	1892 Mrs. A. Wheeler R.F. Carll 1951	C	182

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	14	Summer	U017-124	Job Hill House or District 11 School	1831 or 1833	1½-story brick Cape, attached to 12 Summer Street, replacement windows	Reportedly this brick building is the District 11 Schoolhouse, built in 1833. Alternately, it is the 1831 Job Hill House mentioned in the town histories, the first house built on the street. Hill - part owner of gristmill (site of 2 Main) 1829-1839 (1876: 110). Wooden part (12) added later. Hill's grand-daughter Abigail H. Abbott lived here 1890s-1912 (1954:935). Now owned by Town. Restored 1970s. Aquarius No. 1 Fire Museum.	C	182
	15	Summer	U017-134		1830s	2½-story double house, Federal, restored, replacement windows	According to owner (1988) was originally 1½-story Cape, altered to 2½ stories by 1886. 1858 I. Holt 1892 W. H.H. Greenwood	C	183
	16	Summer	U017-125	Peterborough Fire Department	ca. 1950/1971	1-story brick rectangular building, offices, 5 garage bays	Town garage on site 1951. Fire Dept. since 1971. House to north razed for parking in 1984 (1996 II:395)	C	185
	19	Summer	U017-133		1830-1858	Three-part building, 2 side-gable 1-story sections, 1 end gable 1½-story section, 6/6 sash, board and batten siding, metal seam roof	1858 Cutter 1886 bird's-eye shows current form, 3 small sections. 1892 W. H.H. Greenwood	C	184
	22-24	Summer	U017-127-128		ca. 1840	2-story side-gable duplex, late Federal, paired entries w/transoms, rear ells. Craftsman alterations include large gabled dormers front and rear each half, attached side-gable fieldstone garage on 22, fieldstone porch railing, some replacement windows	Built as 1½-story side-gable duplex (1886 Bird's Eye) 1858 Nichols & Bullard 1892 C. Craigin, S. Hathaway 1951 Delaney and Alexander	C	186
	26	Summer	U017-129		ca. 1840s-50s	2½-story end house, Greek Revival, 2- and 1-story rear ell, recessed entry, denticulated raking cornice, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 J. Smith Jr., foundry School St. 1892 Mrs. J. Upton 1951 J.C. Tenney	C	187

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	28	Summer	U017-130		ca. 1840s-1850s	1½-story end house, Greek Revival, 2-story rear ell, 1-story wing connected to 1-bay gable front garage, 2/2 sash, granite foundation, replacement siding,	1858 Baker , possibly Wm. E. Baker who had shoe store in Granite Block (1954:962). 1892 B.L. Winn 1951 E. Sanborn	C	188
	30	Summer	U017-131	Edes House	ca. 1840s	2-story gable-front house, Greek Revival, 5-bay, centered recessed entry, 1-story rear ell, connected gable front carriage barn, granite foundation, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	House of Samuel Edes there when road laid out 1845. 1858 S. Edes, also owned house on Concord Street 1892 G.M. Stevens Alice Field 1951 L. Murray	C	189
	34	Summer	U017-132	Brennan House	1840s	1½-story end house, Greek Revival, 1-story rear ell, carriage barn w/1-story wing, shingled, 6/6 sash 3 other buildings on property built 1924-1941, 2 residential, 1 multi-bay garage, all altered NC	1858 Hubert Brennan (1824-1905) owned marble & granite works. Irish, to P. 1845 (1954:989). 1870s moved to Brennan Block (site of 3-15 Main) 1892 Mrs. J. Downs 1951 C. Dionne	C	190, 191
	40	Summer	U016-004		1858-1886	2-story side gable, 4 bay, expanded 1-story wing, brick foundation, 6/6 & 2/2 sash 1½-story gable-front 2-bay garage, since 1951 NC	Had attached carriage barn 1892 D. Townsend Albert Jones Dodge 1951 J.C. Naglie	C	192
	42	Summer	U016-005	Valenti House	1880/1915	Now two-family, converted 1915 2-story gable-front, polygonal bay windows north elevation, porches along rear ell both stories, replacement windows	moved 1915, Marcello Valenti, basket-maker, to P. 1908 1951 M. Valenti	C	193
Grove Street residential, south of Nubanusit Brook									
	-	Grove	U017-046	Putnam Grove	1862		2¾ acres, given to town by Miss Catharine Putnam. Tree planting and landscaping 1958 (1996 II:415). Watering trough was here 1958-1976	C site	196

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	--	Grove	U017-020	Bocelli Land (green space)	1980s	beside Nubanusit east of Grove Street bridge.	site of 19th c. house demolished 1983	NC site	196
	39-41	Grove	U017-045	Peterborough Professional Building	1959/1964	2-story commercial/residential block, frame with brick ends, L-shaped footprint, Colonial Revival, entries on north and south elevations	Built by LaRoche Brothers (PHS I:128) addition 1964 by them too, owned by Petersons by 1974, doctor, dentist offices, apartments facing Vale St.	C	197
PET0015	40	Grove	U017-021	Peterborough Academy/GAR Hall	1837	1-story brick gable front school, Transitional Federal/Greek Revival, 5 bay x 6 bay, 1-story frame rear ell Putnam Grove Soldier's Monument (1869) moved from park to in front of GAR Hall 1902. Designed by Martin Milmore.	Town high school from 1871-1889, GAR Hall from 1899, rear addition 1913 by Bigelow & Wordsworth DOE 1999 individually eligible	C	195, 198
	43	Grove	U017-027	Peterborough Transcript Building/ Grove Street Shops	1939/1976	1-story brick-faced rectangular commercial building, 1-story wing Front section has historical fenestration & Colonial Revival entry	Badly damaged by fire 1975, rebuilt with same footprint, though lost original frieze and roof height lowered perhaps Transcript merged with Monadnock Ledger in 2006. Now Grove Street shops.	C	202
	42	Grove Street	U017-022	Livingston House (The Petersons Real Estate)	ca. 1830	2½-story L house, late Federal/early Greek Revival, 2- and 1-story wings, connected carriage barn, Doric entry porch w/paired fluted Doric columns, slate roof, replacement siding	1858 Frederick Livingston (b. 1801) brick mason until 1826, then ran Bell Factory, later Phoenix mill, Director 1st National Bank. m. 1832. Son George F. Livingston m. Elizabeth Holmes 1858, bank trustee and director. Livingston 1920s with daughter and son-in-law, Helen and George F. Farrar. Peterson's since 1964.	C	199, 200

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	46	Grove	U017-023	Walker/Livingston House	ca. 1830	2½-story L house, late Federal/early Greek Revival, 2- and 1-story wings, connected to small barn (altered to residential after 1951), Entry porch w/Doric fluted columns, replacement siding & windows	Squire James Walker (1784-1854) lawyer, formerly lived on Pine before building this house. 1858 A.S. Scott. Then Fred Livingston. Mary Ella Livingston m. 1871 Harry Templeton tailor. She died 1942 (1954:1292). 1951 L.A. McAllister	C	201
	45	Grove	U017-026	Longley House	1911-1920	1½-story Craftsman bungalow (atypical), rectangular main block, additional massing elements, period details	J. Albert and Alice Longley here 1920. He was railroad station agent	C	203
	49	Grove	U017-025	French House	ca. 1840	1½-story end house, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, rear ell, attached altered carriage barn, replacement siding & windows	1858 S. Jaquith. Later Whitcomb French, who owned the tavern (site of 35 Main) from 1830s. Had a farm from 1849, later moved back to village and purchased a house (1876:88). Daughter Sarah French (b. 1832) lived here later 1892 M.W. French (son of W.)	C	204, 205
	50-52	Grove	U017-024		ca. 1850/ 1930s	2½-story rectangular apartment block, gable roof, gabled dormers, replacement siding & windows. Built as 2½-story back-to-back duplex with wraparound porches and carriage barn attached to east end (Sanborn 1904) concrete block multi-bay garage 1924-1941 C	1858 Merriam and Tubbs, Elijah M. Tubbs (1823-1878) dentist 1845-1866, drugstore, m. 1848 Sarah Merriam (1876:322). Hiram T. Cram lumber dealer. 1892 J. Haywood. 1920 owned by Fred Tenney, 2nd unit rented. 1930 Mrs. Mary Tenney and daughter, other half contained several units. Apartments by1941 1951 owner F.C. Mercer	C	206, 207
	51	Grove	U018-118	Jonas Livingston House	ca. 1860/ 1919	2½-story end house, Greek Revival/Italianate, polygonal bay window, denticulated cornice, 2/2 sash, cobblestone front retaining wall gable-front garage C	Built after 1858. Originally on site of 20 Grove. Used as AGCC building from ca. 1911-1919, then moved to this site, res. of Harry Wright, English, supt. of power plant (1930)	C	204, 208

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	53	Grove	U018-117		1850s	2½-story end house, transitional Greek Revival/Italianate, recessed entry, polygonal bay window side elevation, rear additions, replacement siding & windows cobblestone front retaining wall	1858 Steele 1892 A Fuller est. Augustus Fuller, tin-ware shop on Main	C	204, 209
	56	Grove	U018-119	Sawyer-Livingston House "Brick Ends"	ca. 1837	2½-story gable block, brick end walls, Greek Revival with later Italianate additions, 1½-story rear ell connected to former gable-front carriage barn, slate roof, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	Abiel Sawyer (1784-1870) to P. 1837 (1876: 242). Owner of Granite Block. Son Albert Sawyer (b. 1819) deputy sheriff. From 1870s Wm. G. Livingston (1840-1921), store 26 Grove, then cashier FNB. From 1937-1951 used by AGCC.	C	210
	57	Grove	U018-116	Wilder House	late 1860s-early 1870s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½ story wing w/façade gable, connected gable-front carriage barn, 6/6 sash	From 1871 John Wilder (1822-1892 partner in clothing store, d. 1892, 2nd wife here after	C	211
	60	Grove	U018-120	J.R. Miller House	1850s	1½-story end house, Gothic Revival, 1½-story rear ell connected to garage, cross gables each side of main block, label moldings on recessed entry and windows, slate roof, replacement windows	1858 EW Clark 1892 J.R. Miller, *Transcrip*t printer, then drugstore owner, J.O.P. Son Harry Miller (b. 1867) m. 1890, carpenter here into 1950s.	C	212
	62	Grove	U018-121	A.H. Miller House	ca. 1890	2½-story end house, Queen Anne, additional massing elements, double-leaf entry door, slate roof, 1/1 sash Carriage barn C	Built after 1886. 1892 J.R Miller. Son A.H. Miller (1863-1933) drugstore, bank and library trustee. Daughter Isabelle bookkeeper for HF Nichols. 1951 I. Miller.	C	213
	64	Grove	U018-122	Nichols House	ca. 1830s	2½-story gable block, Greek Revival, 1-story wing, Doric full-width front porch, brick foundation, replacement siding & windows	1858 N.R. Fish ? identified as Nichols House 1988 survey. Thos. Nichols in P. from 1840. manufacturer 1850, m. ca. 1845. Son H.F. Nichols (1848-1934) livery stable then garage owner (1954:1204) 1892 Mrs. T. S. Nichols. 1920 Maurice Nichols auto dealer. 1951 Theimann	C	214

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	66	Grove	U018-123		ca. 1880	2½-story gable-front duplex, side gabled bays, T-shaped footprint, replacement windows	1886 yes 1892 also Mrs. T. S. Nichols 1951 L. Paquet	C	215, 216
	70	Grove	U018-124		ca. 1890	2½-story back-to-back duplex, addition south side, replacement siding & windows	1886 no 1892 J.E. Lawrence 1951 L. Paquet	C	216
	74	Grove	U018-125		before 1886 /1924-41	1-story side gable house, 1-story additions to south and rear 1924-1941, connection to garage 1941-1951, replacement siding & windows	1886 yes, 1892 Mrs. M. Frye 1911 small 1-story house, large attached carriage barn, removed by 1924 1951 -vacant, owner J. Bellafato	NC (loss of integrity)	219
	74 ½	Grove	U018-126		1924-1941	2-story end house, set back	Same lot as 74 Grove 1951 both houses J. Bellafato	NC (loss of integrity)	219
	76	Grove	U018-127	Hamilton House	ca. 1870	2½-story end house, Italianate, 2-story wing (now apartments), connected carriage barn (now apartments), 2/2 sash, standing seam metal roof	1892 G. Hamilton G.A. Hamilton to North P. 1866, Wilder Thermometer factory. Moved here after 1873. Daughters lived here 1950s worked Library and AGCC	C	220
	80-82	Grove	U018-128		ca. 1867	2½-story side-gable duplex, Italianate, 2-story rear ell, paired entries, square bay windows side elevations, bracketed eaves, 2/2 sash, replacement siding	Built 1867 (Martins 1988) 1892 Mrs. Felt and Mrs. McCoy A.S. Harvey 1951 E. Cunningham	C	221
	83	Grove	U018-113	Davis House	1860s- 70s	1½-story end house, 1-story wing, polygonal bay window, 1-story addition, altered to commercial, altered fenestration granite block stone wall	1886 yes 1892 Mrs. O.W. Davis, Cora Davis m. Ernest Hawkins 1891. 1951 Davis estate	NC (loss of integrity)	222, 223
	84	Grove	U018-129	Myrick House	ca. 1860s	2½-story cross-wing house, additional massing, replacement siding & windows 2-bay gable-front garage C	1876 Myrick florist Grove 1892 F. F. Myrick, Fannie Myrick 1951 R.C. Parrott	C	224

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	85	Grove	U018-083		ca. 1880	2-story end house, Italianate/Queen Anne, 1½-story wing, connected side-gable carriage barn (altered), additional massing, slate roof, some replacement sash	1886 yes 1892 W.H.H. Pritchard, b. 1841, Civil War vet. 1951 Robertson estate The Folkway 1975-1996. Now offices.	C	225
	87	Grove	U018-082		ca. 1890	2½-story, side gable, 2-bay main block, gable end to street, gabled polygonal bays on street gable, offset 2-story rear ell, replacement siding & windows	1886 no 1892 Mrs. A.B. Emery, Charles L. Richardson (1850-1915), blacksmith with Farrar, later Page. 1951 Boutwell	C	226
	88	Grove	U018-130	Shattuck House	1840s-50s	1½-story gable-front house, 5-bay, Greek Revival, center entry, 1-story rear ell and wing, connected large, well-preserved gable-front barn, 6/6 sash	1858 Wm. Nichols? 1886 yes. 1892 Ambrose L. Shattuck (1849-1939) ice & coal dealer, m. 1873, Shattuck 1920. Later Needham, J.F. Webb 1951	C	227
	89	Grove	U018-081		1870s	1½-story gable front (originally temple front), (Italianate?), 1-story wing, polygonal bay window, connected gable front carriage barn, altered with enclosed front sun porch, other early twentieth-century additional massing, 6/6 sash	1886 yes. G. Stratton 1892, later J.M. Cummings (1849-1930) m. Nellie Farrar, storekeeper, Trustee PSB 1920 Frank Belcher meat mkt. 1951 F.A. Belcher	C	228
	90	Grove	U018-131	Baldwin House	ca. 1887	2-story end house, Queen Anne, clipped gable, complex massing, varied siding materials, upper sash w/square lights around edge, brick foundation, attached carriage barn 1-bay garage (by 1924) C	No 1886 C.A. Baldwin to P. 1884, RR express, fire dept., Mrs. Leah Baldwin until 1960s	C	229, 230
	92	Grove	U018-132	Longley House	1870s	2-story, upright-and-wing house, low pitch gable roof, Italianate, 2-story wing and ell, attached gable-front carriage barn, replacement siding & windows	1886 yes. 1892 Stillman P. Longley (m. 1867). J.A. Longley, 1951 E.L. Knowles.	C	230, 231
	93	Grove	U018-080	Jewett/Willard House	ca. 1865	1½-story end house, Italianate, offset 1-story rear ell, connected gable-front carriage barn (altered), commercial now, 6/6 sash	1892 Charles Jewett m. 1865, blacksmith. Fannie b. 1867. Fannie Willard, 1951 F. Willard. 1970s gift shop. Real estate. Now architects offices.	C	232, 236

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	94	Grove	U018-133	Nelson /Mercer House	1860s/1920s	1½-story gable-front, 3-bay, center entry, Colonial Revival frontispiece and dormers probably 1924-1941, 6/6 sash, granite foundation, replacement siding	1886 yes 1892 David Nelson (b. 1851) painter (m. 1875) (1954:1202) Forrest Mercer to P. 1904, owned Mercer auto sales and garage (site of 45 Main), m. 1911. 1951 F.C. Mercer	C	233, 234
	95	Grove	U018-079	Hamill House	ca. 1870s	2½-story house, Italianate, wrap-around porch, 1½-story rear ell w/façade gable, gabled bay, 2/2 sash 1-bay Colonial Revival garage C	1886 yes Nay, then 1892 Bernard Hamill (to P. 1873 retired farmer, Irish). Daughter m. Robt. Munkittrick 1900 carpenter (1954:1194, 1988). 1951 Muntkittrick. Now real estate office.	C	234, 235, 236
Main Street (Upper Main) west of Grove Street									
	70	Main	U017-053	American Guernsey Cattle Club	1950	2 & 4-story brick rectangular office building, Georgian Revival, Doric full-height entry porch, profusion of period detail	Site of Phoenix Mill 1828-1922. AGCC moved out 1982	C	238
	--	Nubanusit Brook rear of 70 Main	--	Phoenix Mill Dam/ Guernsey Dam	1836/1968	Stone gravity dam, with concrete cap	Built 1836, rebuilt 1968	C structure	239
	67	Main	U017-115		ca. 1850s	2½-story end house, late Greek Revival/early Italianate, 2-story wing with 1-story front addition (1904-1911), 6/1 sash Granite block front retaining wall 1-bay gable front garage (1911-1924) C	1830s Riley Goodrich had a store on this part of Main St. 1850 Riley Goodridge machinist. Polly is wife. 1858 Mrs. P.D. Goodrich 1892 L.O. Forbush George L. Forbush (1988)	C	240
	69	Main	U017-114	Dr. D.B. Cutter House	ca. 1830s	2½-story L house, 1-story rear ell, 1½-story east wing (replaced smaller one 1924-1941), 1-story west wing includes former connected carriage barn, 6/6 sash Fieldstone and granite block retaining wall	1858 Dr. D.B. Cutter (to P. 1837). 1850 Cutter owner, total four families in building. 1892 Mrs. Cutter Subdivided into tenements by 1911, then offices. 1930-53 Dr. Clark, 1948-81 Dr. Lee (1996 II:399).	C	241

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	73	Main	U017-113	Barber House	early 1800s	2½-story double house, late Federal/early Greek Revival, large 1-story rear ell, full-width wrap-around Queen Anne front porch, small 2-story wing that once had covered arched opening that abutted 75 Main (removed 1911-1924) Replacement siding, 6/6 sash Stone retaining wall, slate roof	John Barber, farmer, moved to village 1840s, died 1848 (1876: 16). 1850, 1858 Mrs. Betsy Barber, female boarders. 1892 Riley B. Hatch (lawyer) later daughter Ida Hatch	C	242, 243, 244, 246
	75	Main	U017-112		ca. 1860s	2½-story gable-front house, 3-bay, center entry, Classical entry porch, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	1858 No? 1880, 1892 Levi Nichols (b. 1813) overseer in Phoenix Factory many years. Mrs. A,.C. Leather, Dyer Brown, Edw. Carlson 1924 (1988)	C	243, 244, 245, 246
	77	Main	U017-111		ca. 1850s	1½-story high-posted Cape, Greek Revival/Italianate, gable end to street, above ground brick foundation with 2 added garage bays, dormers, paneled corner pilasters, 6/6 sash	1858 J. Murphy 1892 Mrs. Parker estate. Mary F. Parker	C	243, 245, 246
	79-81	Main	U017-110		ca. 1850s	2½-story duplex, Italianate, 8 bay, paired entries, façade cross gable, double window over entry, 6/6 sash, replacement siding	John McNeil Cutler (1988) 1858 Mrs. Breed. 1850 Linda Breed widow daughter and female boarders. 1892 owner G.P. Felt 1951 F. Ryan	C	243, 246
	76	Main	U017-054	Fire Engine House	1916/1952	2-story rectangular wooden building, three bays, low-pitched gable roof, fire hose tower at rear, fieldstone foundation, brick-faced façade added 1952, replacement sash	site of original 19th c. engine house, Fire Station until 1971, apartments since 1986	C	247

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	80-82	Main	U017-055	Phoenix Mill Superintendent's House	late 1820s	2½-story brick duplex (originally) with multiple 19th- & 20th-century wing and ell additions, double window over entry, replacement sash Originally a duplex w/paired entries	owned by Phoenix company 1937-88 Esther's Beauty Shop (Esther Safford Shield) 1951 I. Safford 1960s, lower level commercial 1989 private apartments (PHS II:399)	C	248
	85	Main	U017-109	Snow-Adams House	ca. 1797	1½-story Cape, above ground brick foundation, 1-story west wing w/Colonial Revival elliptical fanlight frontispiece (replaced earlier, narrower wing 1924-1941), 12/12 sash, shingles 2-story gable-front carriage barn C	possibly raised up later, Edmund Snow original owner, 1858 S. Adams weaver Antique shop in 1920s (Mrs. Charles H. Cutler). 1951 M.L. Farrar. Shingle sided in 1954	C	249
	87-89	Main	U017-108	Shedd House	ca. 1825	2½-story brick double house, late Federal/early Greek Revival, 2-story frame rear ell, 1½ -story frame wing addition (existing building moved to site ca. 1888), 6/6 sash Large carriage barn C	original owner Moody Davis 1858 D. Shedd, 1892 D. Shedd Daniel and Jane Shedd m. 1848, in beef business . Mrs. F.G. Robbe 1920s, 1949 to RA and Eva Day, including cottage and bungalow on Vine. 1951 R.A. Day	C	250
	91	Main	U017-107	Dr. Cutler House	early 1800s	2-story brick L house, Federal, hip roof, integral end wall chimneys, 2-story rear ell, connected carriage barn, 6/9 & 6/6 sash	1858 J.S. Morrison 1892 Dr. J.H. Cutler. John H. Cutler (b. 1834), served Civil War, then to P., treasurer Monadnock RR, Treasurer P. Improvement Company 1884. Son Dr. Charles Cutler (1867-1945) lived here after (1954:1037). 1951 C. Sawtelle	C	251
	84	Main, corner of River St.	U017-070		1850/1939	1½-story end house, Classical, 1-story wing plus additions, multiple residences now, 6/6 sash	By 1911 consisted of dwelling and factory office, storage buildings along River St. rebuilt after a fire 1939	C	252, 253

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	86	Main	U017-080	"The Manse"	ca. 1870/ 1928	2½-story gable block, Colonial Revival, 2-story wings, enclosed 2-story porches across rear elevation above ground story, Colonial Revival frontispiece, quoins, metal standing seam roof, replacement sash 1-bay gable front garage, after 1951 C	1858 No 1892 J. Townsend. A. Townsend. Abbie Scott 1920s Remodeled 1928 by Mrs. William Schofield as a boardinghouse for single female teachers 1928-40. 1945-78 Inn (1996 II:399).	C	254
River Street , off Main									
	3	River St. (formerly Water Street)	U017-057	"Beside Still Waters"	1927/after 1951	1½-story stucco house, Mediterranean, hip and gable roof, T-shaped footprint Originally 1-story, roof raised after 1951, dormer additions on south (river) elevation	Designed by Boston architect Edwin Goodell for Mrs. Schofield.	C	255
		River Street	U017-056	Site of Bell Factory "Waterfall Terrace"	1927	Built for Mrs. Schofield as a walled garden ("Waterfall Terrace"), foundation of demolished mill	Bell Factory site Landscape architect Fletcher Steele designed garden	C site	256
		Nubanusit Brook off River Street	--	Bell Mill Dam (No. 191.07)	1808/1968	stone granite blocks and timber dam, 10' high, 153' long concrete abutment south end repair work done 1968	site of 1751 dam, Peterborough Mfg. Co. "Bell Factory" built ca. 1808. Owned with River Street property	C structure	256
Vine Street , off Main									
	1	Vine Street, corner High	U017-106		1858 before	2½-story gable-front multi-family, 2-story front porch, shed dormer N elevation, 2/2 sash attached by exterior stairs to 3-7 Vine Fieldstone retaining wall along Vine	faces intersection of Main and High built before 1858, no name 1892 Nichols & Piper "tenement" 1892 Sanborn two rental units 1920	C	257
	3-7	Vine	U017-105		1858 before	2½-story side gable multi-family, 4 center entries, replacement siding & windows, attached by exterior staircase adjacent house (1 Vine)	built before 1858 1892 Nichols & Piper "tenement" 1892 Sanborn two units	C	258

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	9	Vine	U017-104	Tea Room	ca. 1920/ca. 1940	1-story, Craftsman, enclosed front porch, fieldstone foundation, mixed sash	tea room 1920s, built 1911-1924, converted to dwelling by 1941	C	259
	2	Vine	U017-095		ca. 1900	1½-story Cape, Colonial Revival, shed dormers both slopes, brick foundation, mixed sash, eaves on gable ends	1892 no 1904 yes	C	260
	4	Vine	U017-096	Turner House	ca. 1850s	2½-story gable block, brick lower story, frame upper, full-width porch upper story, additional massing, Queen Anne alterations, mostly 2/2 sash 2-bay gable-front concrete block garage C	Vine Street dates from between 1847 and 1851 1850 John Turner on Concord St. 1860 here, day laborer, two-families in house. 1858 J. Turner, 1892 Miss M. Turner.	C	261
	8	Vine	U017-097	Pritchard House	ca. 1840s	1½-story high posted Cape, expanded rear ell, connected garage with added upper story, replacement siding	1858, 1892 J. Pritchard Jeremiah Pritchard carpenter 1909-28 Home for the Aged	C	262
	12	Vine	U017-098	Eben Jones house	ca. 1840s	1½-story high-posted saltbox Cape, 1-story wing, added sunporch, replacement windows Garage C	1858, 1860 Joseph C. Stickney farm laborer 1892 Eben W. Jones Jones in 20th c.	C	263
	18	Vine	U017-099	St. Peter's Catholic Church	1876	Gable-front nave church, Gothic Revival Replacement siding Cemetery (1879) C site	Built between 1870-1876. 2009 Divine Mercy Parish combined Peterborough, Bennington and Harrisville.	C	264
		Vine	U017-099	St. Peter's Rectory	1918-19	2½-story hip block, Colonial Revival, replacement siding & windows Garage 1960s NC	renovated ca. 1946 original garage replaced with a 2-car garage and workshop in the 1960s (PHS 1996 I:406).	C	265
	20	Vine	U017-101		1892-1904	1½-story upright-and-wing house, replacement siding & windows garage by 1941 C	top of hill, historically overlooking village, now wooded	C	266

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	1	off Vine	U017-102		ca. 1920	1-story bungalow shed NC	Built to rear of 87-89 Main lot	C	267
	2	off Vine	U017-103		1924-1941	1-story bungalow, Craftsman Gable-front Craftsman garage 1950s C	Built to rear of 73 Main lot	C	no photo
Elm Street									
	3	Elm	U017-081		1884-1892	2-story side gable house, single pile, two entries 2-story wing, rear addition, and front porch all removed after 1951	1892 H. Dunbar Dunbar family into 1950s, 1957-80s Strawberry Hill Antique shop, Eva and R.A. Day	C	269, 268
	2	Elm corner of River St. (AKA 1 River)	U017-058	Peterborough Company/G. Felt Pump and Machine Shop	1865	2-story, low-pitch gable roofed rectangular building, 2 garage bays NE elevation, regular fenestration, replacement sash & siding	Originally 2-story and 1-story (SE end); 1-story removed after 1951 Hydro-electric in lower level, part of Felt's machine shop, then 1880s White's Machine Shop, early garage in NW end Upper level converted to dwelling early 1950s dwelling (1954:389). Still hydro-electric below	C	270, 271
	--	Elm Street over Nubanusit Brook	--	Elm Street Bridge	2003	I-beam with concrete deck		NC structure (age)	268, 271
	--	Nubanusit Brook	U017-058	Elm Street Dam (No. 191.08)	1925	Concrete dam, 7' high, 30' long	Still used for hydro power plant in 2 Elm	C structure	271
	4	Elm	017-059	Needham Basket Factory/Goyette Museum	1893/1906/ 1935	2½-story & basement factory, 11 x 8 bay, gambrel roof, 2-story & basement rear ell, Colonial Revival alterations include broken scroll pediment frontispiece and elliptical arch garage bay , 6/6 sash	Felt Machine shop badly burned in 1875. Rebuilt 1893, expanded 1906 (1954:365) 1935 bought and remodeled by A.E. Goyette, owned 1961-1976 (1996 II:445)	C	272, 268

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	6	Elm	U017-060	E.S. Cutter/Tarbell House	ca. 1830	2½-story brick gable block, Greek Revival, 2-story rear ell, added polygonal bay window SW elevation, Colonial Revival entry porch, slate roof, 6/6 sash	builder was Robert Moore, farmer and builder with brother Nathaniel (1954:737) 1858 E.S. Cutter, lawyer, to P. 1830s. Office on Main St. 1892 S. Tarbell 1920 Mina Tarbell	C	273
	11	Elm	U023-041	Scott-Farrar Home	1956-57	Colonial Revival, 2½-story brick main gable block with 2-story wings with square bay windows, replacement windows Brick 2-bay side-gable Colonial Revival garage ca. 1959 C	Former site of G.W. Farrar House (demolished), used as Home for the Aged 1928-1956. (1996 I:469-70)	C	276
	13	Elm	U023-040		ca. 1900/1960	small house, 1½-story, 5 x 1 bay, narrow gable end to street, full-width shed dormer, replacement siding	possibly old carpenter/coffin maker's shop (1924) converted to house after 1951, roofline raised.	NC (loss of integrity)	278
	10	Elm	U023-004		ca. 1860	1½-story temple-front end house, Greek Revival/Gothic, 1½-story wing, attached gable-front carriage barn	1858 no 1892 E.M. Robbins then H.B. Needham (1841-1916) (m. 1888 Sophia Taggart) built own basket factory 1893 (4 Elm). Sophia Needham here to 1920s (1988)	C	275
	12	Elm	U023-005	Tubbs House	ca. 1800	1½-story Cape, transom above entry, small 1-story wing and breezeway connected to gable front garage, rear shed roof dormer, all added since 1951, replacement siding & windows Pair of outbuildings—1-bay gable-front garage and shop, built since 1951 C	1858 Abisha Tubbs (1791-1878) to P. 1815, m. 1823. Owned Eagle factory (p. 1297) farmer (1850) 1892, 1920 Miss Justina Tubbs (b. 1862) teacher and nurse	C	277
	15	Elm	U023-039	Frost House	ca. 1880	2½-story end house, 1½-story wing w/façade gable, connected gable-front barn, 2/2 sash, replacement siding	1858 no 1892 A.C. Frost Albert C. Frost (b. 1839)	C	279

NHDHR Survey #	Street number	Street name	Tax Map-Parcel	Historic or Common Name	Construction Date (many approximate)	Description	Notes	C/NC	Photo Nos.
	16	Elm	U023-016		ca. 1830	1½-story Cape, 1-story wing (expanded or replaced early one after 1951), rear shed-roofed dormer, 2/2 sash, replacement siding 2-bay garage C; large shed C	1850 Jonathan Bowers farmer 1858 J.S. Bowers 1892 J.M Cummings owned this and house corner of Winter Early 20th c. Henry Wetherbee, livery/garage	C	280
	20	Elm	U023-017		ca. 1840s	1½-story high-posted Cape, rear ell, Greek Revival frontispiece, shed-roof dormers, 6/6 sash had a barn, now gone	1858 no name 1892 S. Tenney, early 1900s B.F. Quimby 1951 James Lester Low, printer at *Transcript*, to P. 1929	C	281
Nubanusit Lane									
	1	Nubanusit Lane, corner Elm	U023-003		ca. 1814	1½-story Cape, brick gable ends w/blind arches above windows, high brick foundation, 1-story wing, varied sash	built ca. 1814 (1988) 1858 J. Stevens Joshua Stevens machinist (1850) 1892 D.G. Jones 1920 Achille Guay basket shop Mrs. Edward Guay (1814)	C	274
	3	Nubanusit	U023-002		1930s	1-story stone cottage, hip roof, L-shape footprint, 12/12 sash	One of three houses built in Nubanusit Park, a housing area created by Mrs. Schofield. Formerly site of mill housing.	C	282
	35	Nubanusit, corner Factory	U023-001		1930s	2-story, stone lower story, stuccoed upper story, hip roof, front & rear wings, original sash windows	One of three houses built in Nubanusit Park, a housing area created by Mrs. Schofield. Formerly site of mill housing.	C	283
	5	Nubanusit	U017-062, 63		1930s	1- & 2-story rectangular block, stucco exterior, casement windows	One of three houses built in Nubanusit Park, a housing area created by Mrs. Schofield. Formerly site of mill housing.	C	284
	4	Nubanusit	U017-061		ca. 1960	Ranch, set back from street, riverfront. garage and shed NC	The direct route to the Bell Factory crossed this property, footbridge over dam	NC (age)	no photo

Winter Street

	1	Winter Street (AKA 14 Elm)	U023-015		ca. 1850	2-story cross-wing, gambrel roof, plus one-story wing, polygonal bay window NW gable end, shed dormer rear elevation, porch on cross-wing, replacement windows & siding Had gable roof in 1886 Carriage barn C	1858 J. Young. 1850 Jane Young Joshua and Almeda Richardson m. 1858 , he was house carpenter (1954: 1247; 1988) 1892 J.M. Cummings 1920 Walter Blodgett	C	285 286
	4	Winter Street	U023-006		ca. 1860 [house has 1830 date on front]	2½-story, 5-bay gable front, Greek Revival/Italianate, center entry, 1-story rear ell, 2/2 sash Moved?	1858 no from 1887 George E. Nye, RR fireman, then basket factory (1988) 1892 W. H. Coy? 1920 Edward Nye, basket shop	C	287
	5	Winter Street	U023-014		ca. 1880	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Classical, 1-story wing, full-width front porch, 2/2 sash, connected outbuildings Gable-front carriage barn C	1858 no 1892 A.J. Robbins, 1880 Andrew J. Robbins works basket factory. 1920 Edmund Pelkey carpenter	C	288
	7	Winter	U023-013		ca. 1810	2-story L house, 1-story rear ell, wing additions, rear wall chimneys, roof profile changed (see 1886 Bird's Eye), replacement siding & some windows	John Allison (1776-1864) to P. 1801, woodworker and turner (1876 II:65). He lived here by 1814 when Factory St. laid out. 1858 J. Allison, farmer 1850 1892 Mrs. W. F. Nichols	C	289
	11	Winter St.	U023-012		ca. 1860s-70s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½ story wing w/façade gable, remodeled connected carriage barn (converted to garage and residential), decorative metal roof	1858 no 1892 Bohannon 1920 Charles Parkhurst plumber	C	290
	15	Winter	U023-011	Grimes House	ca. 1820s-30s	1½-story Cape, late Federal/early Greek Revival, 1-story wing and rear additions with connected garage, replacement siding & windows	W.M. Grimes (1807-1883) carpenter, m. 1837 1892 Mrs. W. Grimes 1920 Ann M. Grimes	C	291

Union Street

	4-8	Union	U017-082	Evans Tavern/Holmes Tavern/Upper Hotel	1790/1840	2½-story side-gable building, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, 14 bays, full-width front porch w/Gothic Revival piers, above ground basement story south elevation, connected large gable-front carriage barn/stable (altered), Greek Revival frontispiece w/bullet blocks & fluting, 2/2 sash	built by Asa Evans (1760-1813) original building faced river, enlarged and re-oriented ca. 1840 by Samuel Holmes 1873 Union Hotel 1885, 1892 owned by Thomas B. Tucker (1830-1908) who owned downtown tavern, four tenements 1892, livery stable attached. Meeting hall above into 1920s. 1951 owned by R.A. Day. Apartments now	C	292, 293
	10	Union	U017-083		ca. 1880	1½-story clipped gable upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story cross-wing, additional massing, period detail, 2/2 sash	1 of 4 houses built by Tucker hotel owner 1892 T. B. Tucker owned 2 houses. Retired to Union Street by 1900. Inherited by nieces Ida and Emma Tucker (1988) 1951 A.E. Popple	C	294
	12	Union	U017-084		ca. 1880	1½-story cross-wing house, Shingle/Queen Anne, gambrel roof, additional massing, period details	1892 T. B. Tucker Jennie Foster (1988) 1930 rented to Irish gardener 1951 A. Lambert	C	295
	14	Union	U017-085		ca. 1880	1½-story clipped gable upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story cross wing, additional massing, replacement siding & windows	1892 J. H. Cutter 1930 rented to laborer J. Frank Hannon basket maker (1954: 1112; 1988)	C	295, 296
	16	Union	U023-042		ca. 1880	1½-story clipped gable upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story cross wing, additional massing, replacement siding & windows	1892 Misses Tucker 1920 rented to plumber 1951 A. Aldrich owner	C	296
	15	Union	U017-087		ca. 1870	1½-story gable block, Italianate, façade gable, polygonal bay windows either side center entry, 2/2 sash	1858 no 1892 Mrs. W.G. Sheldon. From 1900 Michael E. Higgins, worked Nichols Livery, basket factory, house carpenter. sister-in-law Ehrler (1954) 1951 Ehrler	C	297

	17	Union	U017-086		ca. 1850	1½-story end house, Greek Revival/Italianate, 1½-story wing, connected garage, replacement siding & windows	1858 J.C. Smith From 1880s G.W. Ames (1866-1919) printer, editor *Transcript* 1892 Mrs. G. W. Ames 1920 John H. Steele, propr. bookstore. 1930 owned by Robert Derby, bookstore. 1951 M. Derby	C	298
	19	Union	U024-025		ca. 1850	2-story, 4 bay, side gable, 1-story wing, 2/1 & 6/6 sash, added enclosed porch on wing, replacement siding	1858 W. Stanley 1892 L. Holt Charles Whitten, 1920 Arthur Davidson basket shop. 1951 C. O'Connor	C	299
	20-22	Union	U023-043		ca. 1850	2½-story side-gable duplex, paired entries, 2/2 sash, replacement siding Large connected carriage barn removed 1924-1941	1858 Moses Wilkins (b. 1805), mason (1860). 1850 he lived elsewhere. 1873 Isaac Leathers moulder. 1892 I.N. Leathers. T.J. Mullen, Joseph Case (1988). 1951 Davis	C	300, 302
	21	Union	U024-034		1830s	1½ story 4-bay Cape, 1-story front ell, connected gable front carriage barn, stove-flue chimney, transom above entry, replacement windows	1858 W. Smith 1892 Miss C. Clark George R. Peasley (1988) 1930 tenant Gaston Paquette house painter. 1951 W.A. Bryer, also owned houses on High St.	C	301
	24	Union	U023-044	Priest House	ca. 1880	1½-story clipped gable end house, Queen Anne, 1-story rear ell, side porch, period detail, replacement windows 1-story gable front carriage barn C	1880 George B. Priest was a carpenter, in Peterborough. 1886 yes, 1892 G.B. Priest. 1900 Mrs. Clara Priest and son florists, 2nd rental unit. 1920 William Murphy house painter and lodgers. 1930, 1951 Silas W. Carll mason (1988).	C	302, 303, 304
	26	Union	023-045	Ira Forbush House	ca. 1850	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Greek Revival, 1-story wing, recessed entry, rear additions since 1951, 2/1 sash	1858 I. Forbush. Ira Forbush joiner (1850, 1873). 1892 Mrs. M. A. Smiley Gilbert Blood 1920, 1930 Patrick Lowry highway patrolman, Irish. 1951 R. Lowry.	C	305

	28	Union	U023-046		ca. 1850/1880	1½-story cross-wing, 6/6 sash, replacement siding Side gable garage/shed C (no photo)	1858 was Forbush's carpenter shop Converted to house by 1886 1892 J.E. Dunbar G.S. Murphy, Martin Hafeli (1988). 1951 Roger Sullivan	C	306
	29	Union	U024-033	Alexander House	1830s-40s	1½-story Cape, pair of interior stove-flue chimneys, additional massing, 20th-c. additions	1858 Alexander. Amasa Alexander brick mason here in 1850, 1873. Lucien and Bethiah Alexander, she was a founder of local DAR. 1892 Mrs. Alexander. 1920 rental. 1951Gallup	C	303, 307
	30	Union	U023-047		ca. 1845-1850	1½-story end house, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, 1-story wing, connected Italianate carriage barn, additional massing, full-width front porch, some altered fenestration	1858 E. Fairbanks + 36 Union 1892 Jonas B. Piper 1951 W. Knight Allison G. Howe (1988)	C	308
	33	Union	U024-032		ca. 1850	2½-story gable block, Italianate, 2-story rear ell (originally 1 story), additional massing, 1-story wing and garage addition (after 1951), replacement siding & windows	1858 Benj. Foster. 1850 Benjamin Foster joiner and Cambridge Wheeler. 1892 A. W. Mitchell . 1920 Josie Mitchell and renters. 1930 Emma Eaves and daughters, Eva Davis and Alice Eaves. 1951 Davis-Eaves-Simmons	C	309
	35-37	Union	U024-031		ca. 1850s	2½-story side-gable, double-pile, 5-bay, full-width 2-story front porch and full-width shed-roof dormers, now 2-family, replacement siding, windows Gable front carriage barn C	1858 P.C. Wheeler? 1892 possibly A.E. Robbins? 1930 owned Fred M. Townsend, printer, wife dressmaker. 1951 G. Townsend	C	310
	36	Union	U023-048	Fairbanks/Townsend House	ca. 1833	2-story L house, late Federal, 2-story wing (originally 1½-story), Colonial Revival front & side entry porches, 6/6 sash mostly alterations 1904-1911 (Sanborn maps), remodeling & adding story to ell 2-bay gambrel front garage NC	built 1833 (1988) 1858 Ebenezer Fairbanks (b. 1794) owned two houses. Carpenter, farmer, wheelwright. 1892 E. Fairbanks. Inherited by Josephine Townsend. 1930 rented J. Ernest Townsend, paper hanger. 1951 Townsend estate	C	311

	38	Union	U023-049		ca. 1850	1½-story end house, rear ell, altered connected carriage barn, replacement windows	1858 Charles A. Miller (b. 1830) machinist, married Sarah Ames. 1892 C.H. Townsend. Josephine Fairbanks m. 1869 C.H. Townsend pharmacist for Miller drugstore (1954:1295). 1886 yes. 1930 Fred C. and Clara Townsend - compositor printing office, dressmaker. 1951 F.C. Townsend	C	312
	39	Union	U024-030	Sheldon House	ca. 1879	2½-story end house, Queen Anne, complex massing, period details, 2/2 sash Gable-front carriage barn C	39 & 41 built ca. 1879, likely same builder (Morgan 1971). ? 1892 E.A. Robbins After 1895 Perley E. Sheldon (b. 1870) barber, shop in east part of Tavern Block (not ext.) (1954:1273). Sheldon 1951	C	313, 314 315
	41	Union	U024-029	White House	ca. 1879-1900	2½-story end house, Queen Anne, complex massing, replacement siding & windows 1-bay gable-front garage C	39 & 41 built ca. 1879, likely same builder (Morgan 1971). ? 1892 T. Murray. Early 1900s on, Perl A. White (b. 1874) machinist with father S.G. White on Elm St. (1954:1320)	C	313, 316
	40	Union	U024-001	C.E. Buckland House	ca. 1880	2-story cross-wing, Italianate, additional massing, connected side gable carriage barn, replacement windows & some siding	1886 yes 1892 C.E. Buckland. Charles Buckland worked in foundry, lived with father in 1880. Hayman H. Cohen reorganized Peterborough Mfg. Co. (1988) 1930 Walter Haskins 1951 J.L. Smith	C	317
	42	Union	U024-002	H.T. Buckland house	ca. 1875	1½-story end house, Italianate, full-width wrap around porch (added after 1886), paneled pilasters under full-width porch, pedimented lintels, connected carriage barn (altered, now residential), 2/2 sash, replacement siding	Dated ca. 1875 (1988). 1892 HT Buckland. Henry T. Buckland to P. from Canada 1875, machinist and chief of police. 1880 family + 2 boarders machine shop. 1930 rental. 1951 owner Mabel (Buckland) Reynolds	C	318

	43-45	Union	U024-028	Smith House	ca. 1870	1½-story gable block, façade gable, integral full-width porch, 1½-story wings with full-width porches, replacement siding & windows	1858 no 1880 census Silas M. Smith, grocer, married early1870s 1892 S.M. Smith, also 2-story storage building to north of house (site of new house). 1930 owner Arthur P. Smith insurance agent, and rental unit. Mrs. Smith apts "Twin Cottage". Smith family into 1950s	C	313, 319
	44	Union	U024-003	Stevens House	ca. 1937	1- and 2-story bungalow with saltbox profile, Craftsman, paired 6/1 windows 1-bay gable-front garage C	On site of earlier temple front house (1886). Burned 1937 (1988). 1930 Samuel M. and Emma Stevens, carpenter. 1951 S.M. Stevens	C	320
	46	Union	U024-004	Towns House	ca. 1850	2-story temple front, Greek Revival, added shed dormer & front porch, replacement windows	1858 William Towns basket-maker. 1892 Mrs. W. Towns 1930 Arthur Johnson foreman carpenter shop. 1951 C. Parker	C	321

High Street

	5	High	017-094	Clark House	ca. 1825	1½-story Cape (gable end chimneys), 1-story rear ell, connected gable-front carriage barn, twentieth-century shed-roof dormers, 1-story sun porch added (1941-1951), other Colonial Revival alterations, 6/6 sash	built ca. 1825 (Martins 1988). From 1849 Leander Clark, shoemaker. 1858 L Clark 1892 E. L. Clark (son of L.) 1920 rented by Fred Snow, garage on Main 1930 owned E. Foye Brown carpenter. 1951 C.R. Brown	C	323
	6-8	High	U017-88		ca. 1860	Built as 2½-story duplex w/pair of center entries. Greek Revival. Queen Anne alterations 1892-1904 &1904-1911, including 1-story addition SW corner, moving entries to gable ends, entry porch additions, replacement sash	1819 no 1858 no 1886 shows pair of centered entries on High Street 1892 S.W. Nichols Joel Brackett farmer and road agent. 1920 2 rental units 1951 V. Harris	C	324

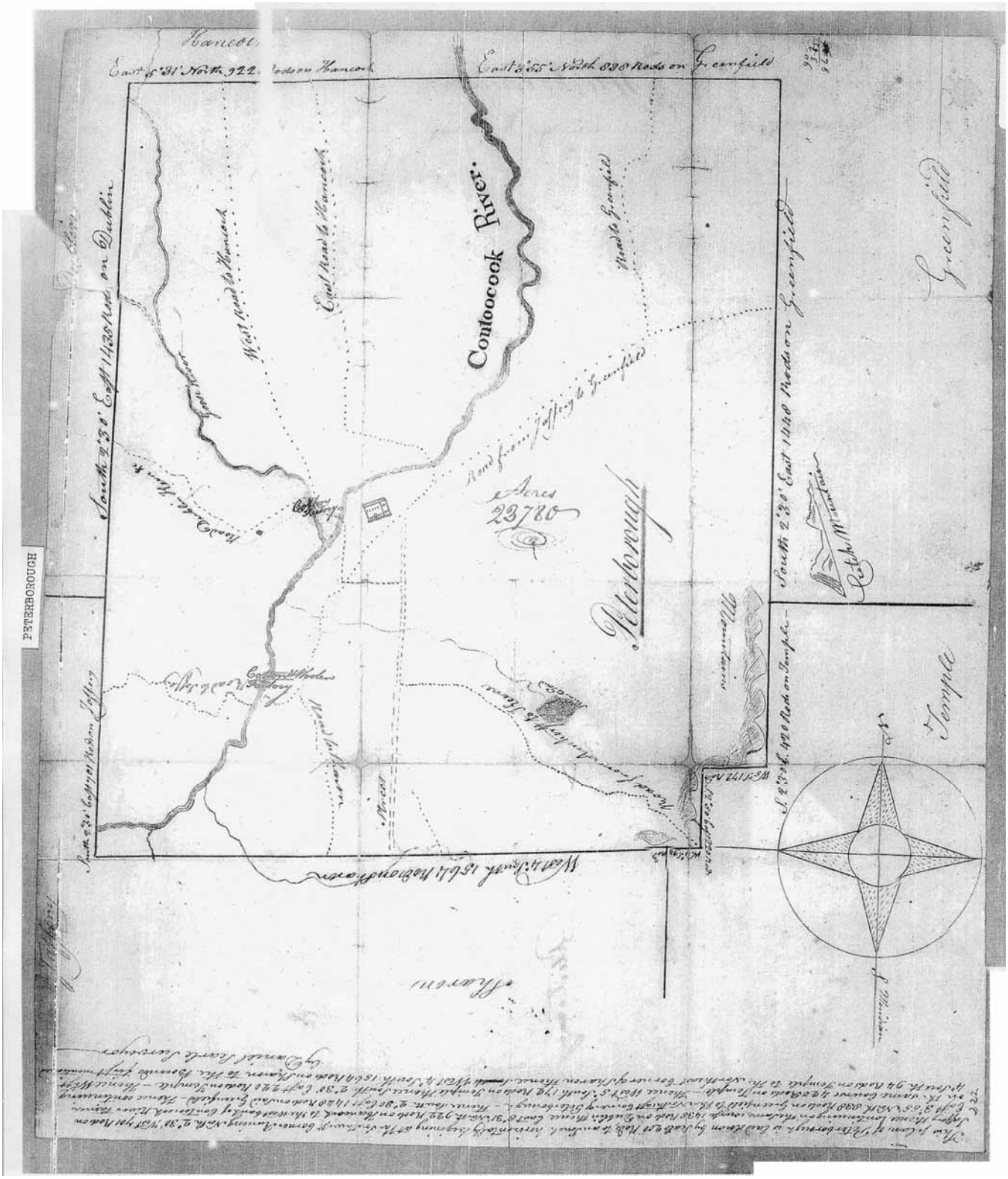
	7-9	High	U017-093		ca. 1815	2½-story duplex, center chimney, late Georgian w/Queen Anne alterations, 2-story rear ells, entry porch gable decoration since 1972, replacement siding & windows Garage NC	1819 Taggart & Grimes? 1858 Mrs. Green & Mrs. Wilder. 1850 Susan Green and female boarders, other half Jos. Babb joiner. 1892 Mrs. Scott and Mrs. D.B. Cutter. Adeline Morse Emmes (1840-1921), widow of John, to P. 1887 (1954:1071). 1951 M. Eastman, Pierce est.	C	325
	10	High	U017-89	District 1 Schoolhouse	1824/1844	Built as 1-story brick schoolhouse. Now 2-story house, 1st floor brick, rest frame, additions include shed-roof porch, 1-story wing, attached 1 bay garage, 2/2 sash	second village schoolhouse (School District No. 1), dwelling since 1840s (1954:202-203) 1858 S. Holmes 1892 S. W. Nichols	C	326
	11	High	U017-092	Herbert Nichols House	1906	2½-story side gable, Tudor, complex massing, 1-story rear ell, connected side-gable carriage barn, all stuccoed, varied sash	Dated 1906 (1988) M. Herbert Nichols (1878-1938) m. 1900. Nichols family livery stable and lumber business. 1951 Cora Nichols	C	327
	13	High	U017-091		ca. 1810s	2½-story brick L house, Federal, offset 2-story frame rear ell, connected gable-front carriage ban, rear wall chimneys, later Italianate alterations (porches, 2/2 sash)	1819 possibly M. Davis 1858 Mrs. Leather. 1850 James Leathers farmer. 1892 Mrs. D. Gray George E. and Rubie Tuttle to P. 1909. Assist. postmaster. 1930 had rental apartment also 1951 G. Tuttle	C	328
	14	High	U017-090	Charles K. Nichols House	1870s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story wing (had attached carriage barn, removed 1924-1941), 2/1 sash, replacement siding Gable-front 2-car garage built 1924-1941 C	1858 no 1892 C.K. Nichols C.K. Nichols (1849-1924) to P. 1870s. Tinsmith and plumber, retired 1910. Wife Loratta (1954:1211). 1930 Walter Abbot rural mail carrier. 2nd rental unit. 1951 A.A. Brown	C	329

	16	High	U024-036	Charles E. Bullard House	ca. 1908	2½-story transitional end house/four-square, gable roof, Classical, hip-roof bay, polygonal bay window, 2/1 sash	C.E. Bullard (1856-1924) , wife Eva, photographer of animals, studio on Main, then rear of house . Propr. Bullard shoe store from 1910. Daughter Marion Lodge (1954:1004). 1951 A. Cabana	C	330
	18	High	U024-037	Rourke House	ca. 1870	1½-story end house, Italianate, 1-story rear ell (had connected carriage barn, altered after 1951), replacement sash	1858 no 1870, 1892 John Rourke here kept livery stable on Depot in 1876. Granville B. Gilcrest (1834-1912) to P. 1872 carpenter. built 40+ houses (1954:1094, 1988). 1930 rental. 1951 Bryer owned 3 houses	C	331
	21	High	U024-066	Willey/Bagley House	ca. 1870s	1½-story end house, Italianate/Classical, 2-story rear ell w/added shed roof dormers, former connected carriage barn altered, Classical style front porch, 2/1 sash	1892 O.A. Willey Willey to P. 1871. Civil War veteran. Undertaker and sexton. daughter Mary m. David O. Bagley RR fireman (1954:1332). 1920 Oscar Bagley 1951 A. Ryan	C	332, 333
	22	High	U024-038	Bryer House	early 1900s	1½-story Dutch colonial, 1½ story rear ell, rear additions, replacement sash	on site 1858 Barker Originally had gable roof, as seen on 1886 panoramic. 1892 Oscar D. Bagley, watchman in mill. Sold to Bryer 1907 (1988). House renovated or rebuilt. W.A. Bryer (1877-1950) to P. 1901, store at 26 Grove, President P. Savings Bank, m. Bertha Nichols (1954:1000)	C	334
	23	High	U024-065		ca. 1850	1½-story upright-and-wing house, Italianate, 1½-story wing with façade gable, connected altered carriage barn, Queen Anne wrap-around porch, polygonal bay window on façade, some replacement sash granite & fieldstone retaining walls	1858 J. Swallow 1850 John Swallow "taverner." 1892 O. French From 1906 George D. Cummings (1872-1938), Transcript printing, State Rep. and Senator, School Board (1954:1033) 1951 E. Cummings	C	333, 335

	24	High	U024-039		1850s	1½-story end house, Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate, 1½-story rear ell, connected carriage barn (altered), additions after 1951, replacement windows	1858 J. Cummings 1892 E.G. Davis 1901 Emma Jane Weston (widow of Frank H.) 1951 W.A. Bryer owned 3 houses	C	336
	25	High	U024-064		1840s-50s	1½-story end house, 1½ rear ell, connected carriage barn, full-width enclosed front porch, decorative slate roof, now subdivided into apartments, replacement sash	1858 W. G. Currier 1892 J. F. Averill Harry M. Blood tinsmith, basketmaker, mail carrier, d. 1929. Mary Blood d. 1947 (1954:982) 1951 R. Emerson	C	337
	28	High	U024-040	Ezra Smith House	1876	2½-story gable-front, 5 bay, Italianate, 2-story rear ell, connected carriage barn, additional massing, double-leaf entry door, 2/2 sash	Original Baptist Church on site 1820s-40s. Then tenement house, burned 1875 (1954:177) Ezra M. Smith (1838-1927) lawyer, m. 1866. Daughter Etta M. Smith (b. 1870) (1954:1278). They lived on High Street 1873, here 1880. Etta M. Smith here 1950s	C	338
	29	High	U024-063	Perry House	1895	2½-story cross-wing, Queen Anne, 2-story 4-bay front-facing wing, connected carriage barn, brick foundation, decorative wall cladding, polygonal corner bay window, wrap-around porch, replacement sash	Charles Henry Perry to P. 1895, built house, farmer d. 1933 (1954:1227). Son Forest Perry also farmer (1930). 1951 F.L. Perry	C	339
	30	High	U024-041	carpenter's shop	ca. 1920/ 1950s	1½-story, side-gable house, 3-bays, 1-story wing, mixed sash	Carpenter shop until after 1951, now a house	NC (loss of integrity)	340
	32	High	U024-041	Luke O. Forbush House	1850s	1½-story upright-and-wing house, late Greek Revival/early Italianate, 1½-story wing, connected gable front carriage barn, enclosed full-width front porch	1858 yes but no name, possibly being built Forbush was owner 1892 L. O. Forbush,(b .1799) m. 1846, machinist for Felt. Marion Forbush d. 1919. Then Warren Durgin contractor and builder. Carpenter shop adjacent (1954:1088). 1951 Durgin estate	C	341
	33	High	U024-062		after 1960	1-story ranch		NC (age)	342

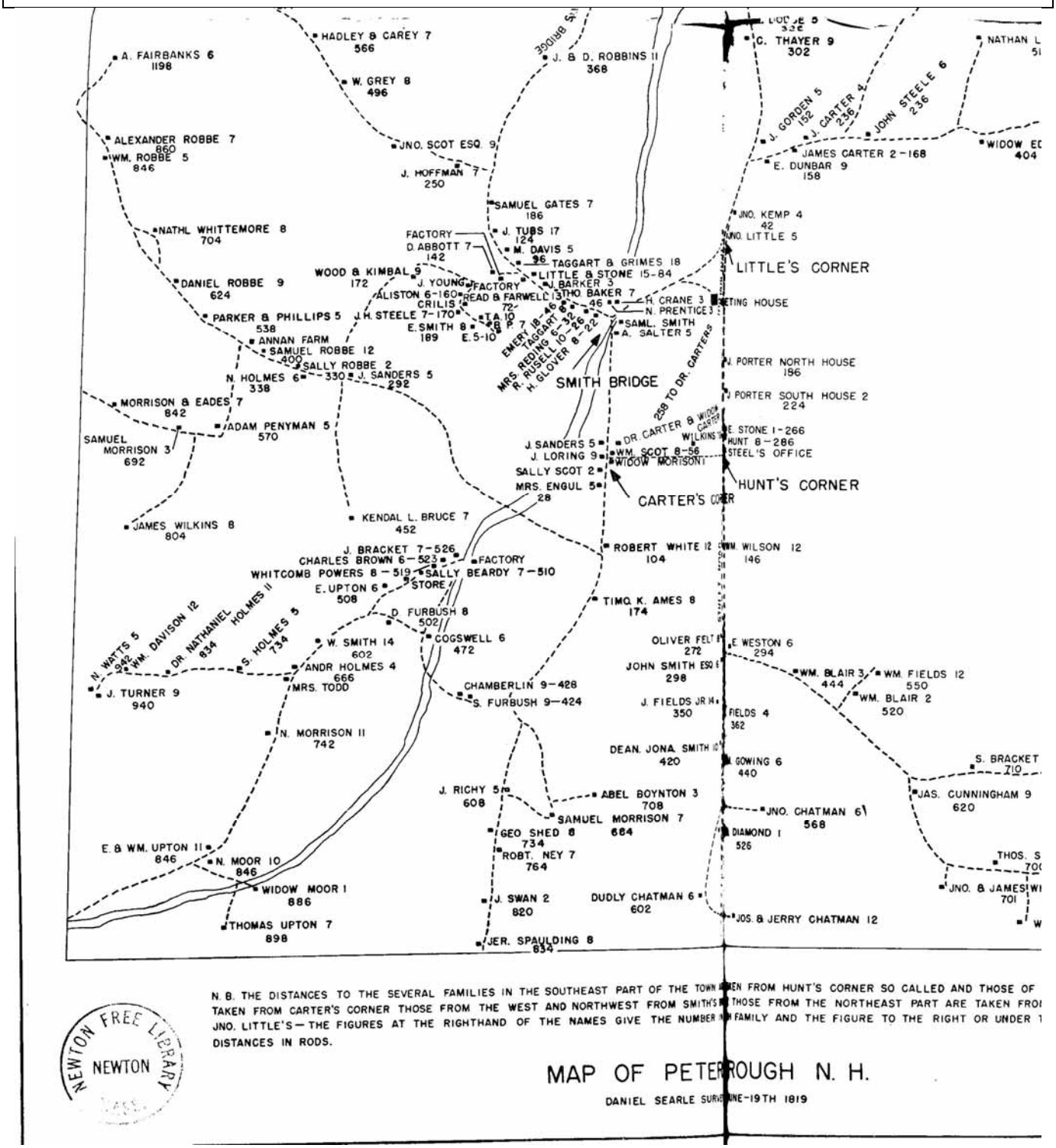
	34	High	U024-042	Senter House	1820s	2½-story brick L house, 1½- story rear ell, attached shed (added since 1951), transom over entry, 6/6 sash Barn C	Scott family lived here 1820s. Then George W. Senter (1790-1850), then mail carrier and stage driver 1858 ? 1870 Elizabeth Wilcox (b. 1818) sister and granddaughter with her. (1876 II:307). 1892 Mrs. Wilcox 1951 I. Barber	C	343
	35	High	U024-061	John Scott House	ca. 1870	2-story hip block (3 bay), Italianate, 2-story rear ell, side porch, former connected carriage barn (converted to residential by 1941), paired bracketed eaves, replacement siding & windows	John and Lucinda (Forbush) Scott here 1873. 1870 elsewhere. Scott and Farnum owned the *Transcript* printing company. 1892 J. Scott 1951 Edward N. Larrabee	C	344

Historic Maps



1805 map (Searle 1805)

(Carrigain 1816)



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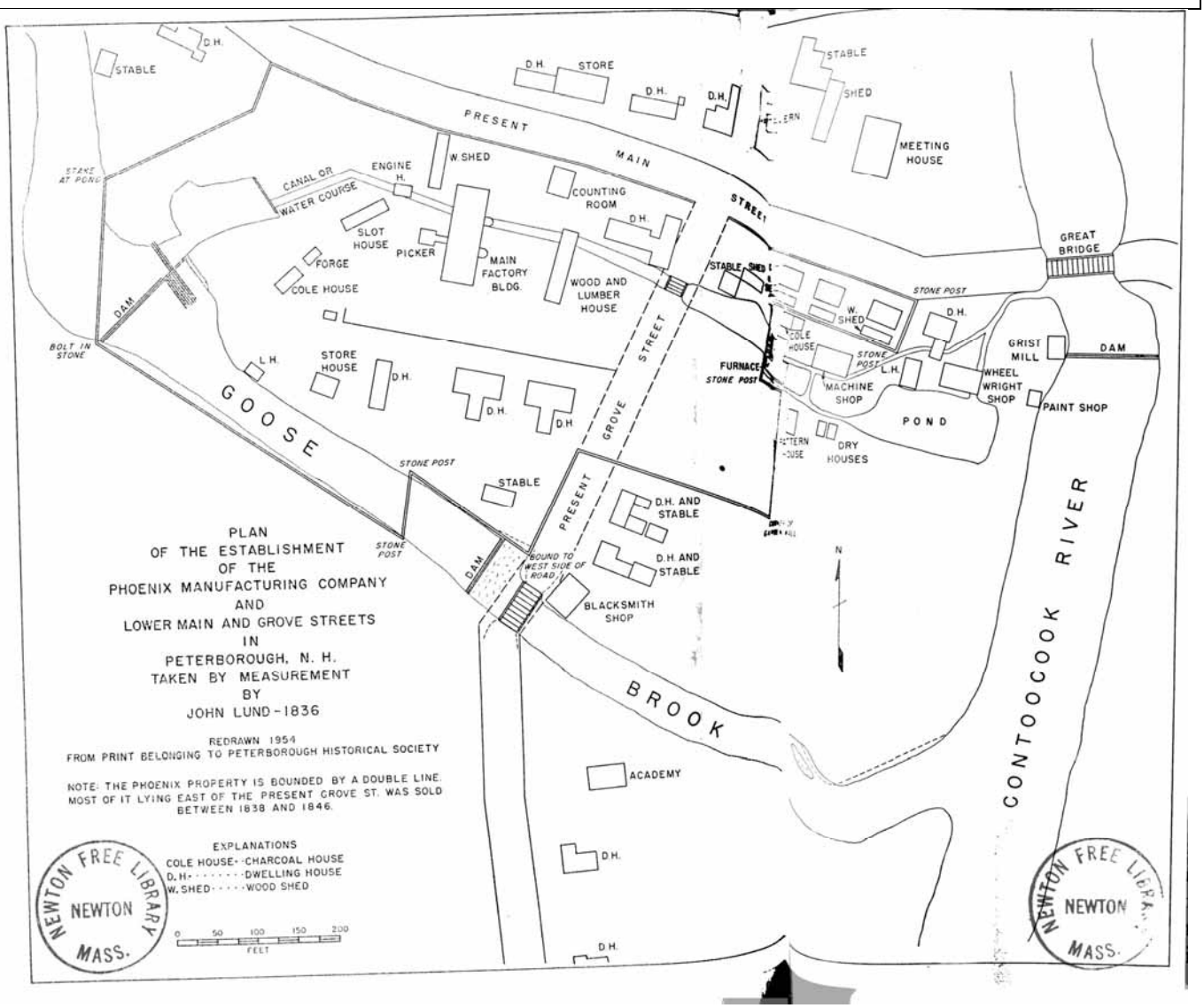
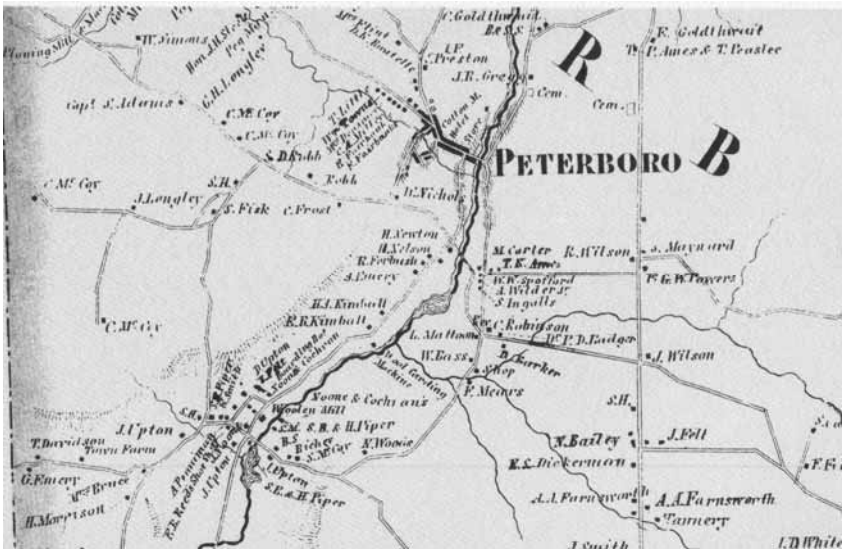
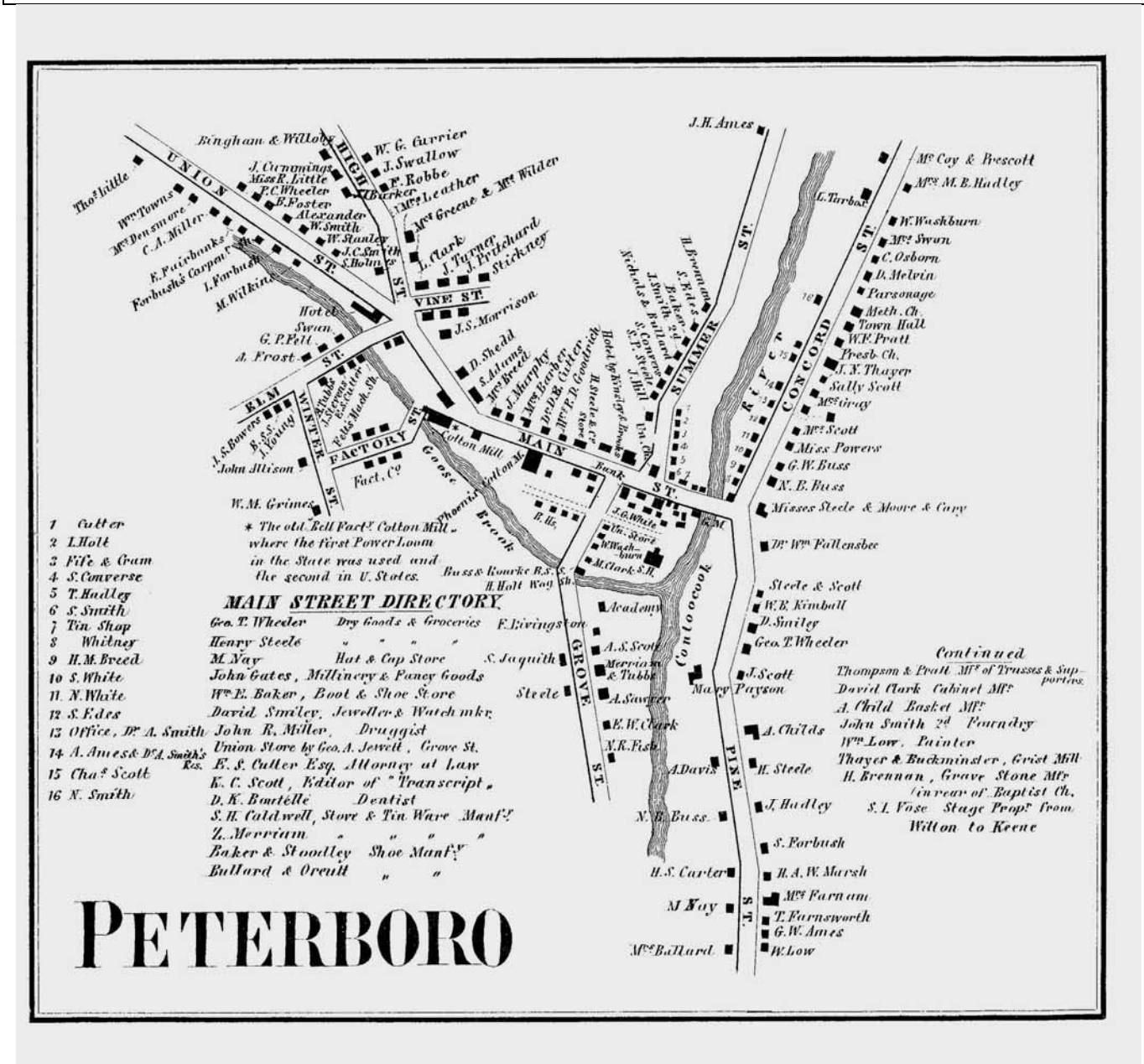
1819 Searles map from (Morrison and Smith 1954)



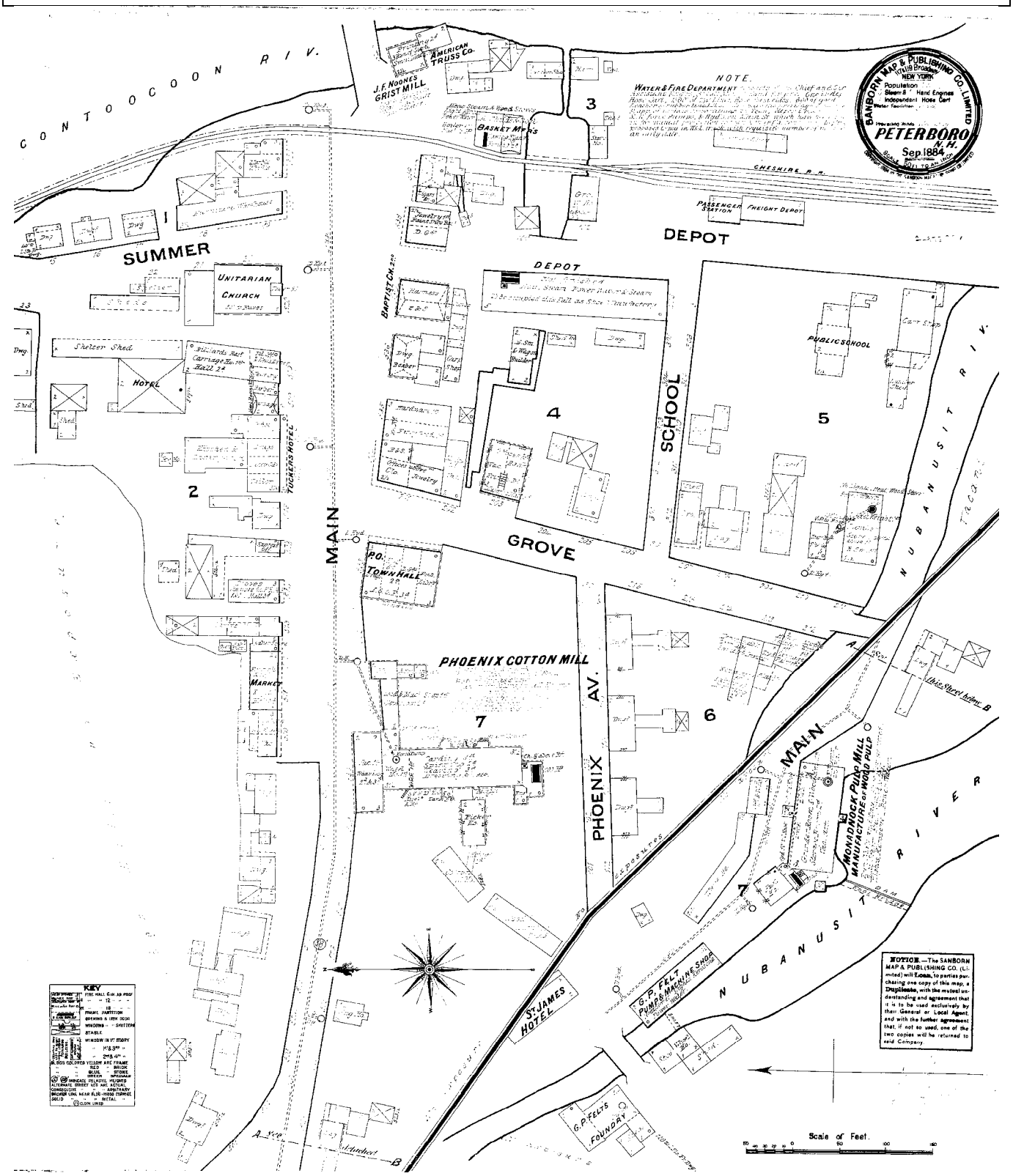
1836 Plan from Morrison



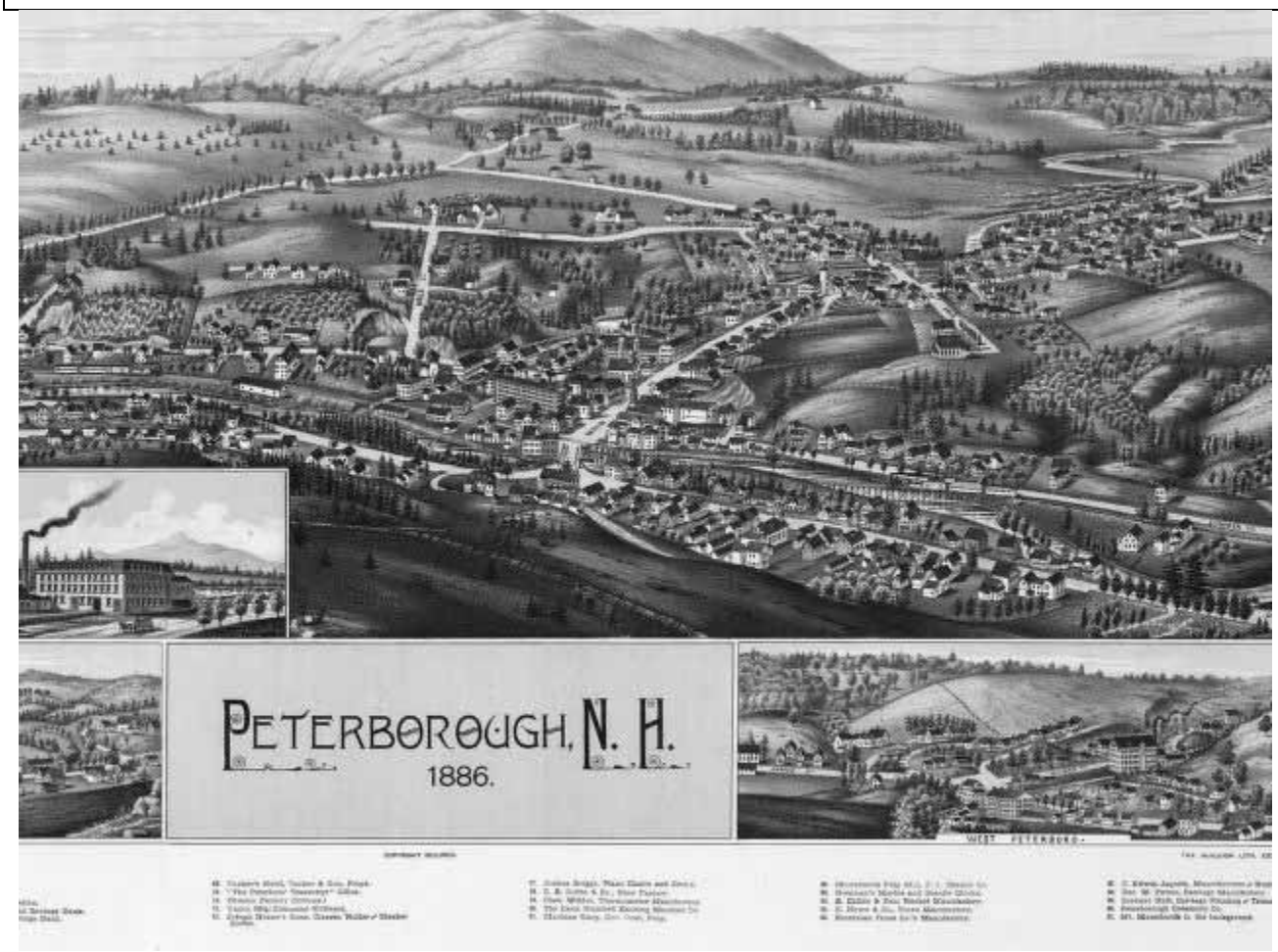
Chace 1858 town overview



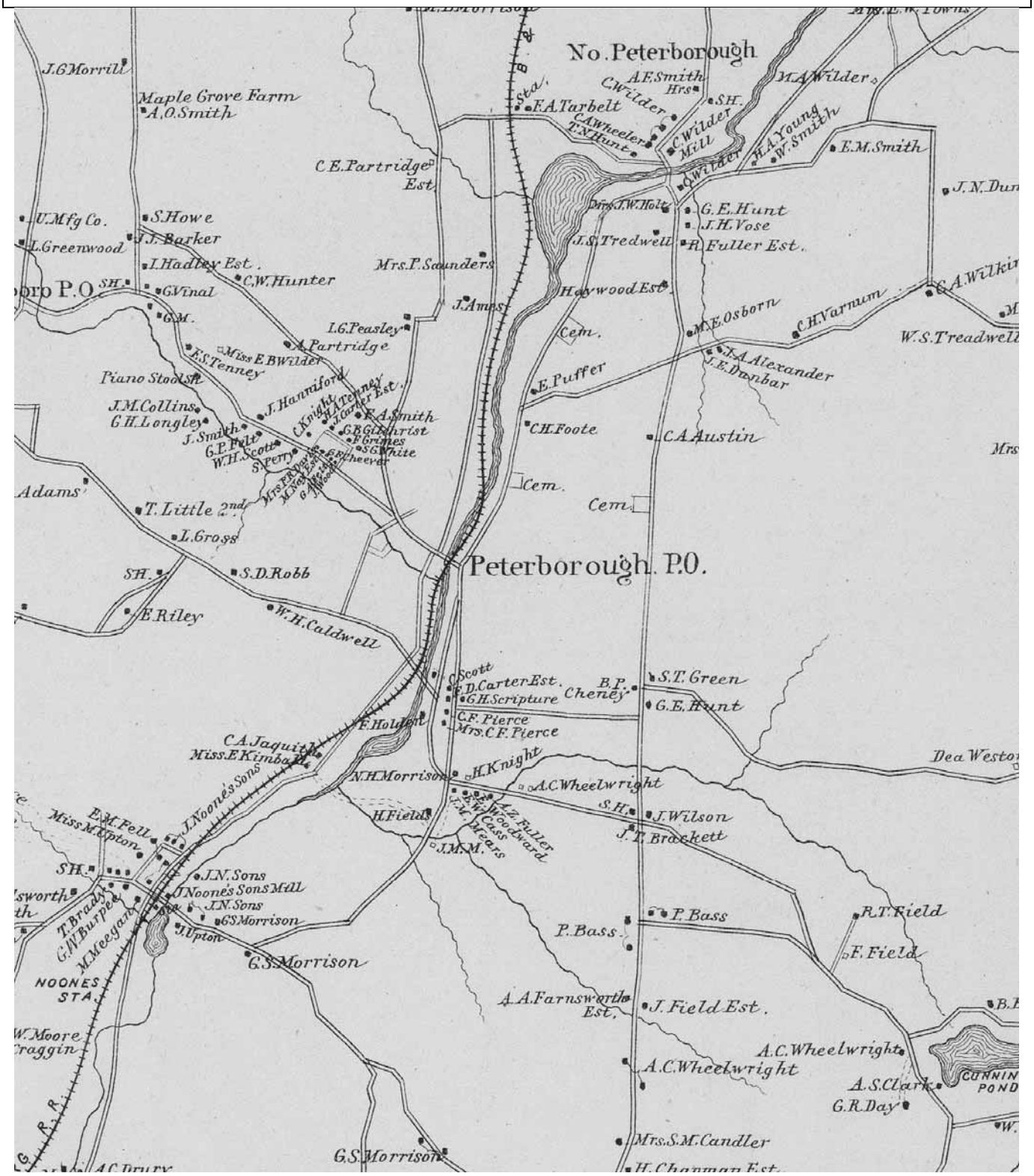
Chace 1856 Peterborough village



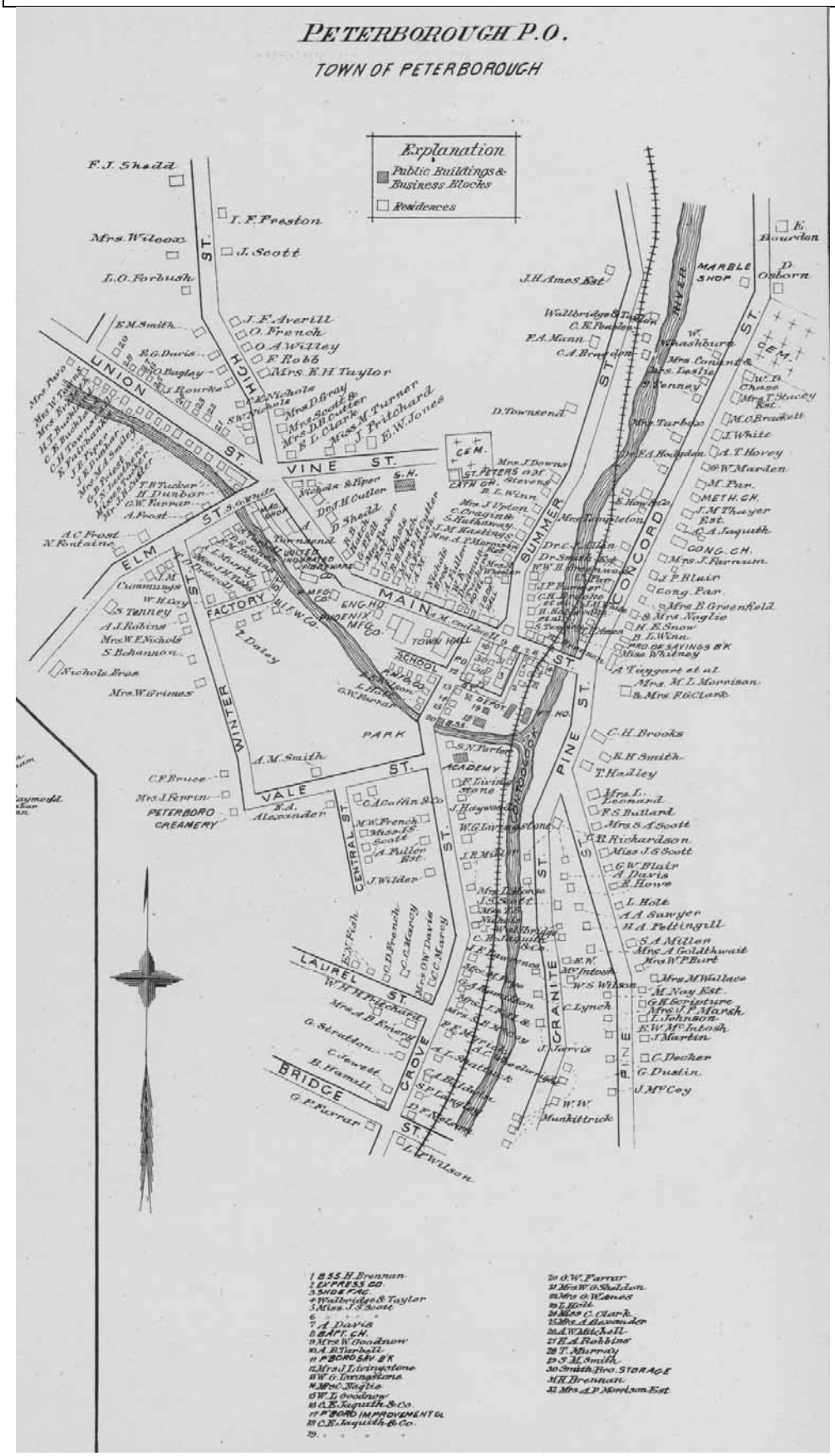
(Sanborn 1884)



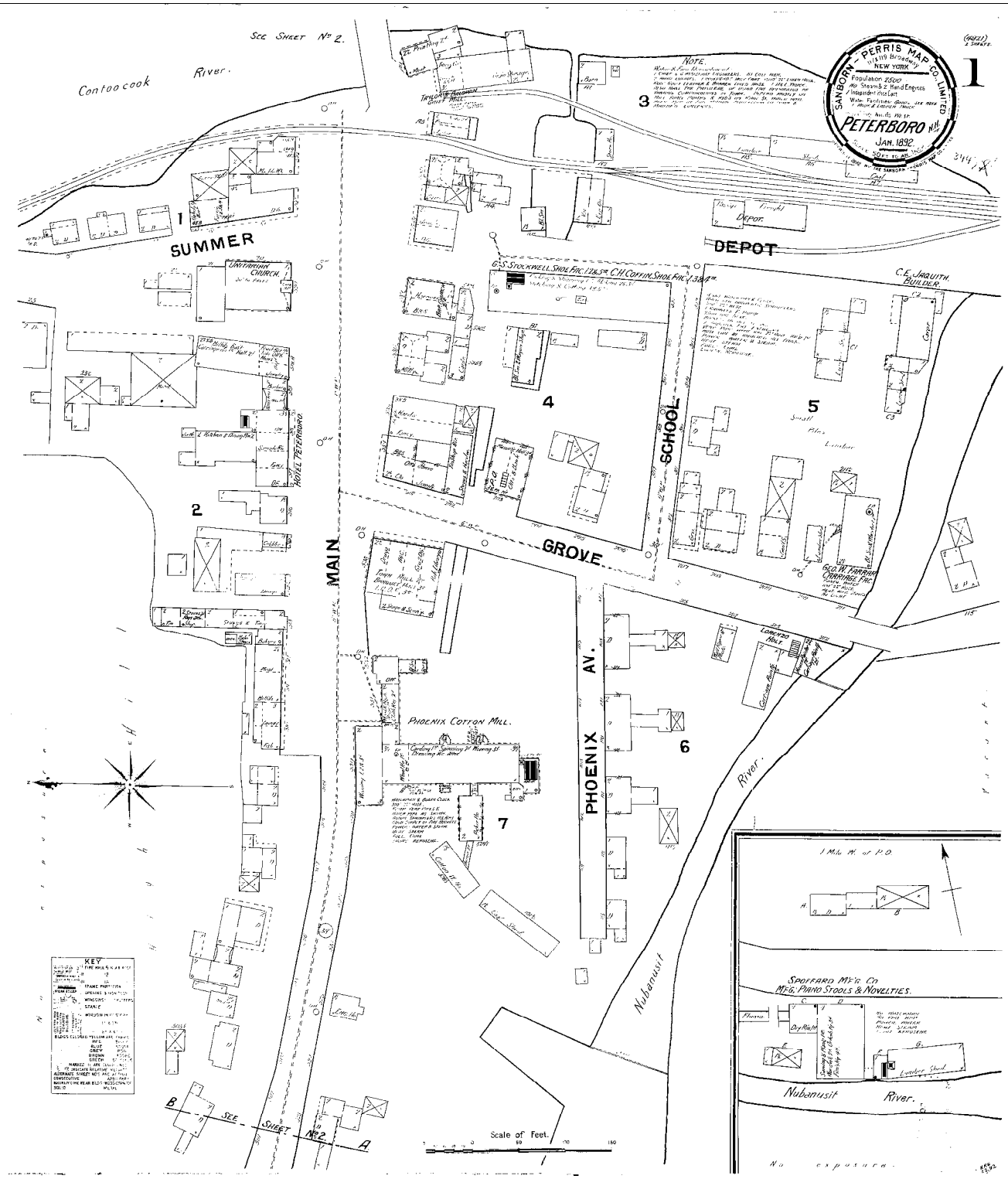
(Burleigh 1886)



Hurd 1892 whole town



Hurd 1892 Peterborough



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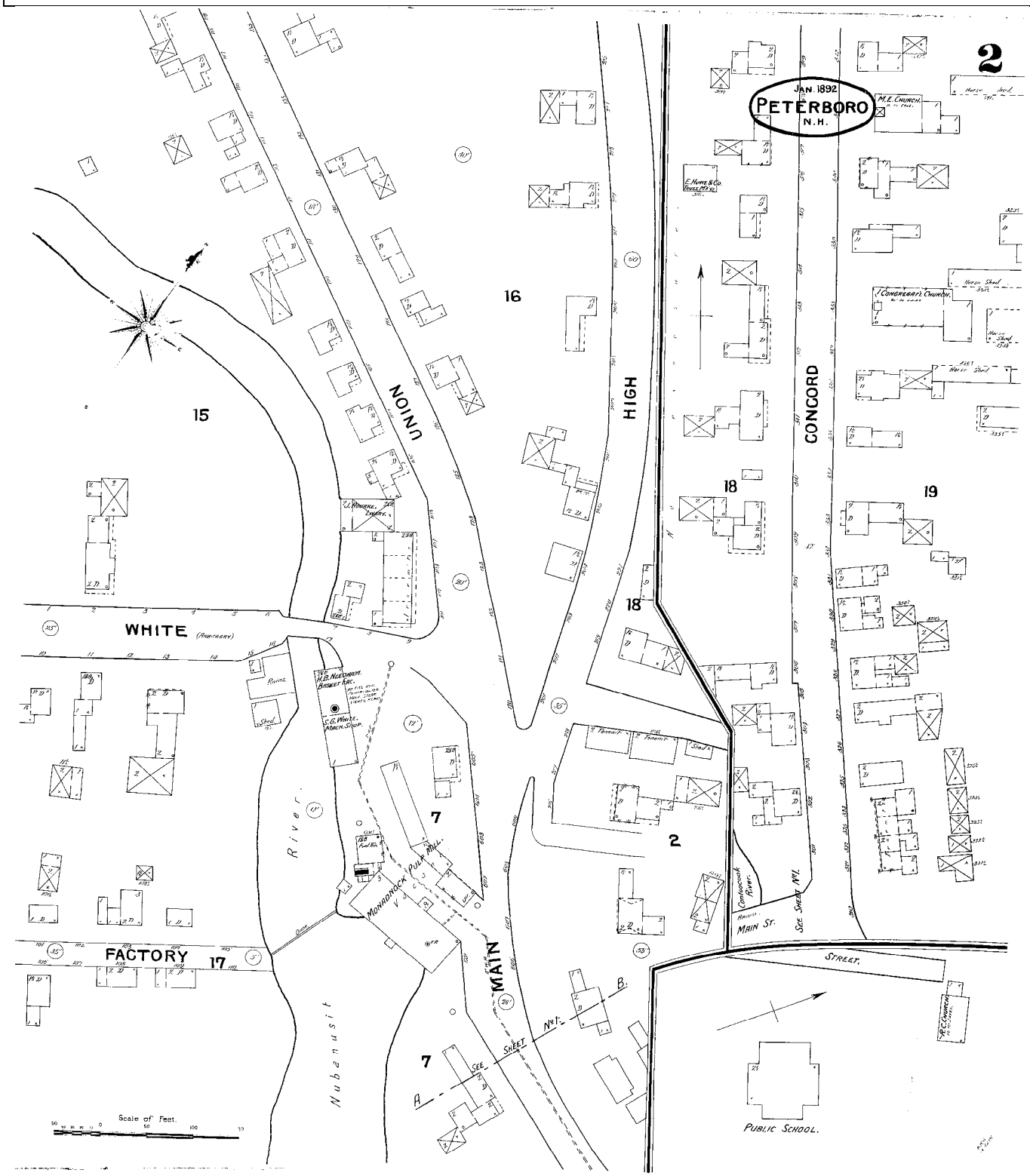

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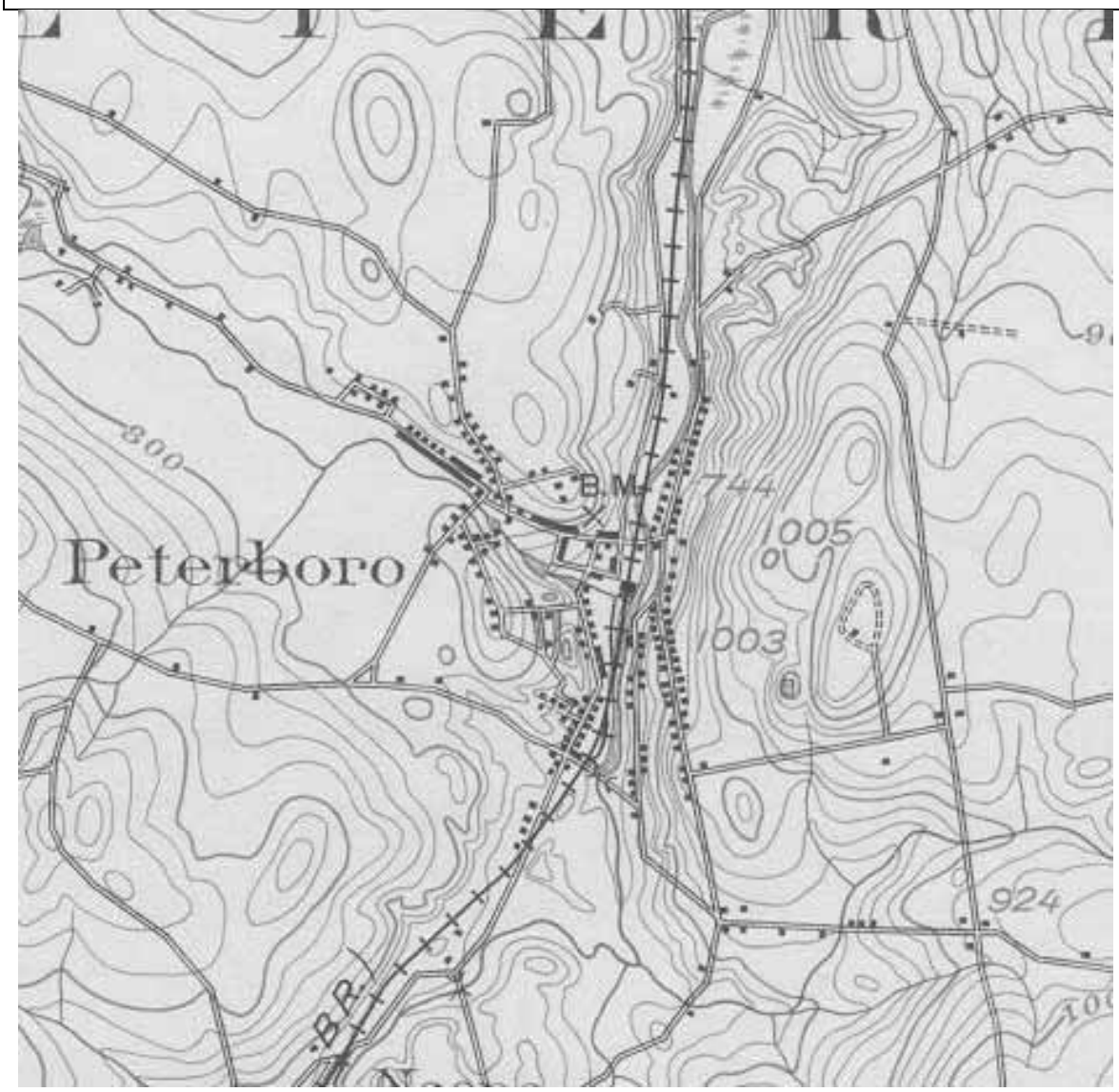
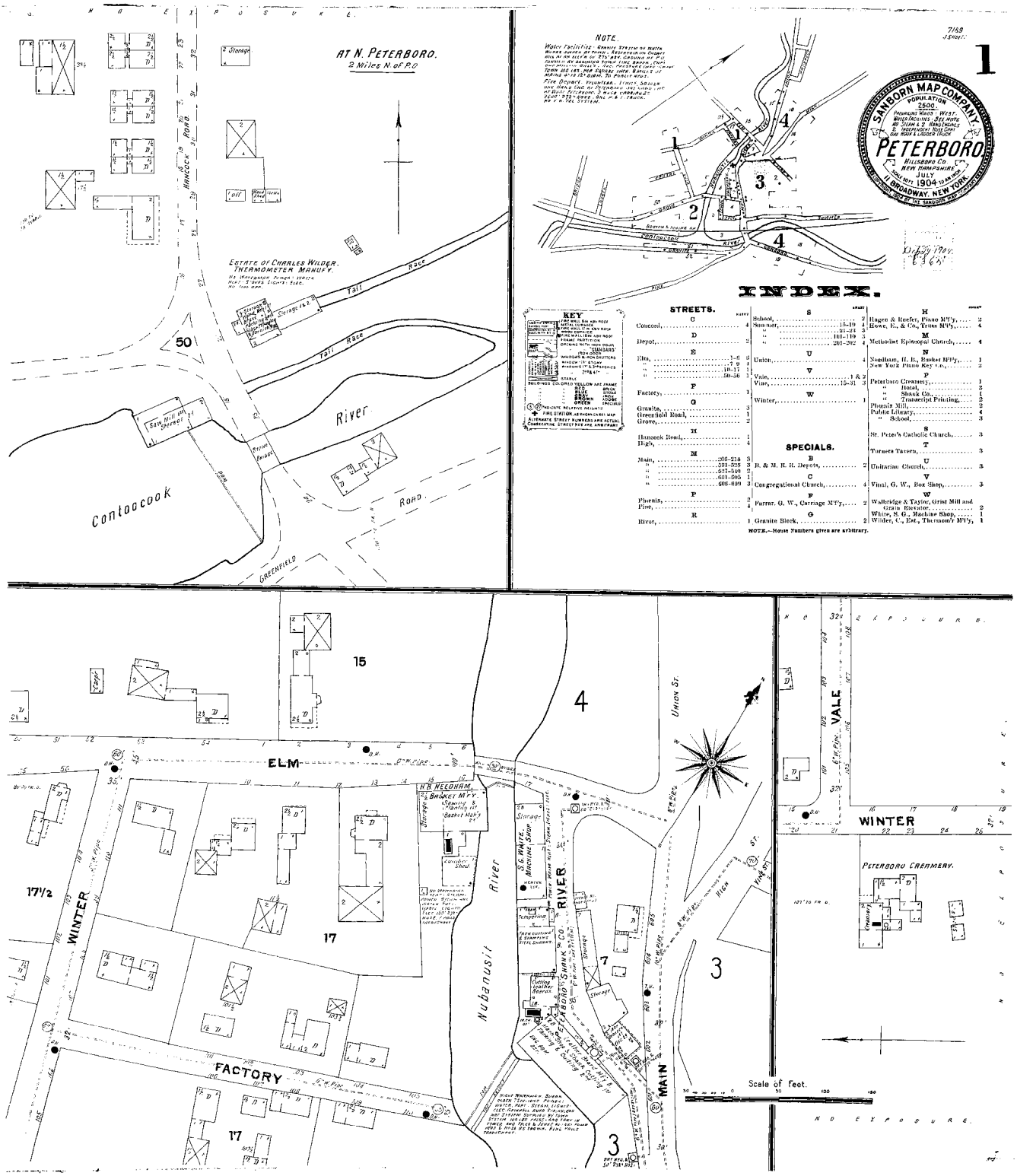


cropped Peterborough USGS 1900



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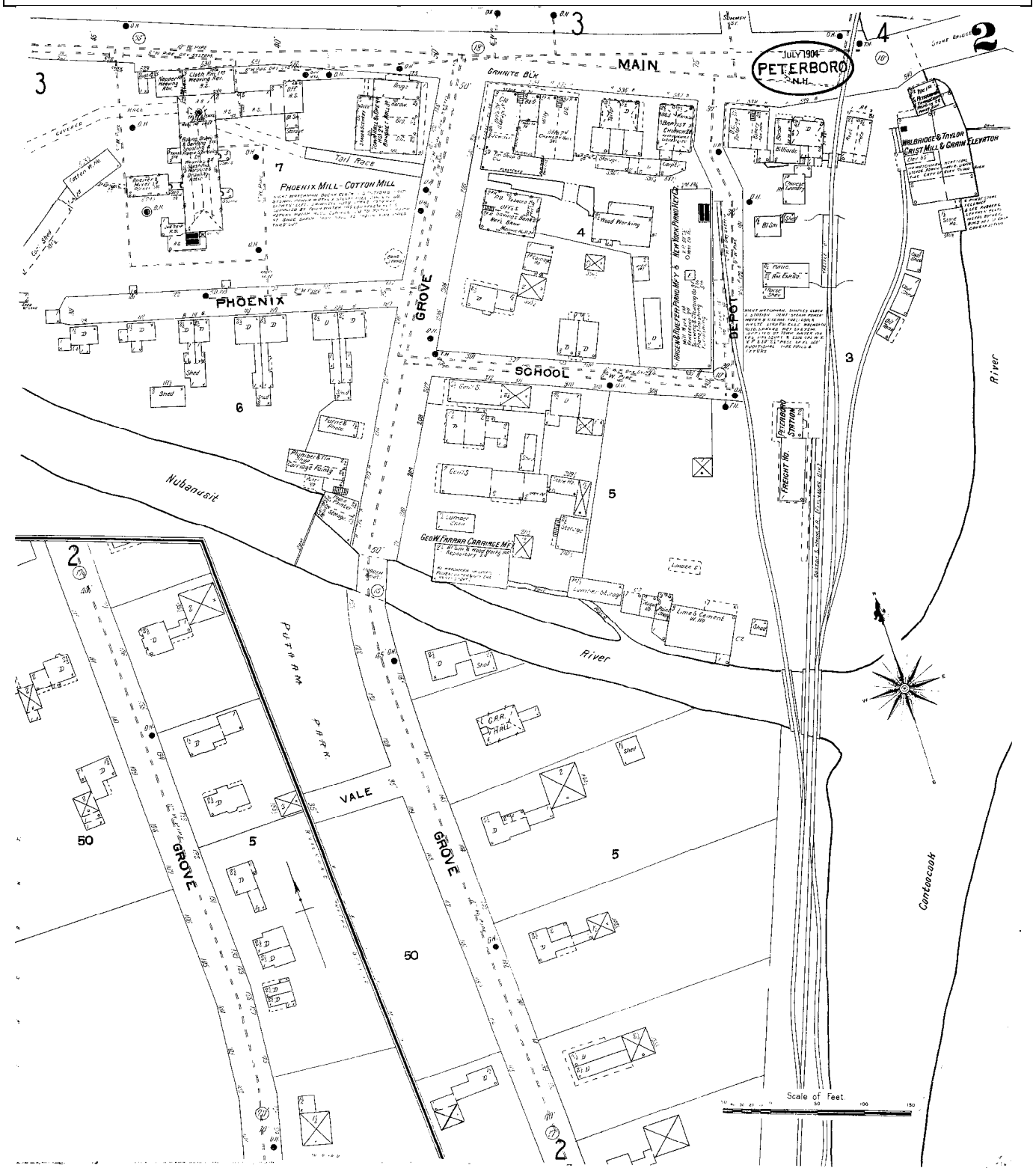

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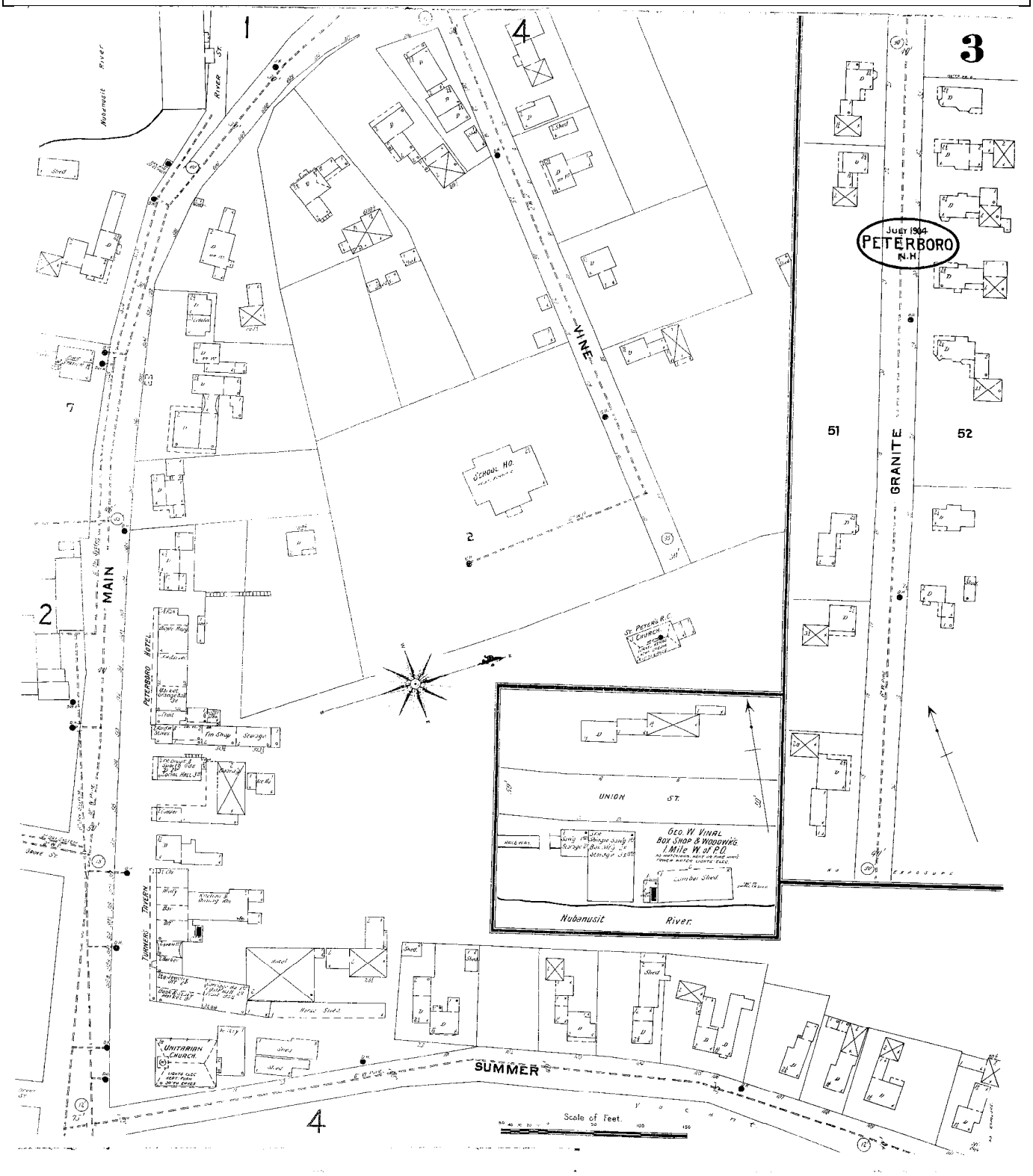

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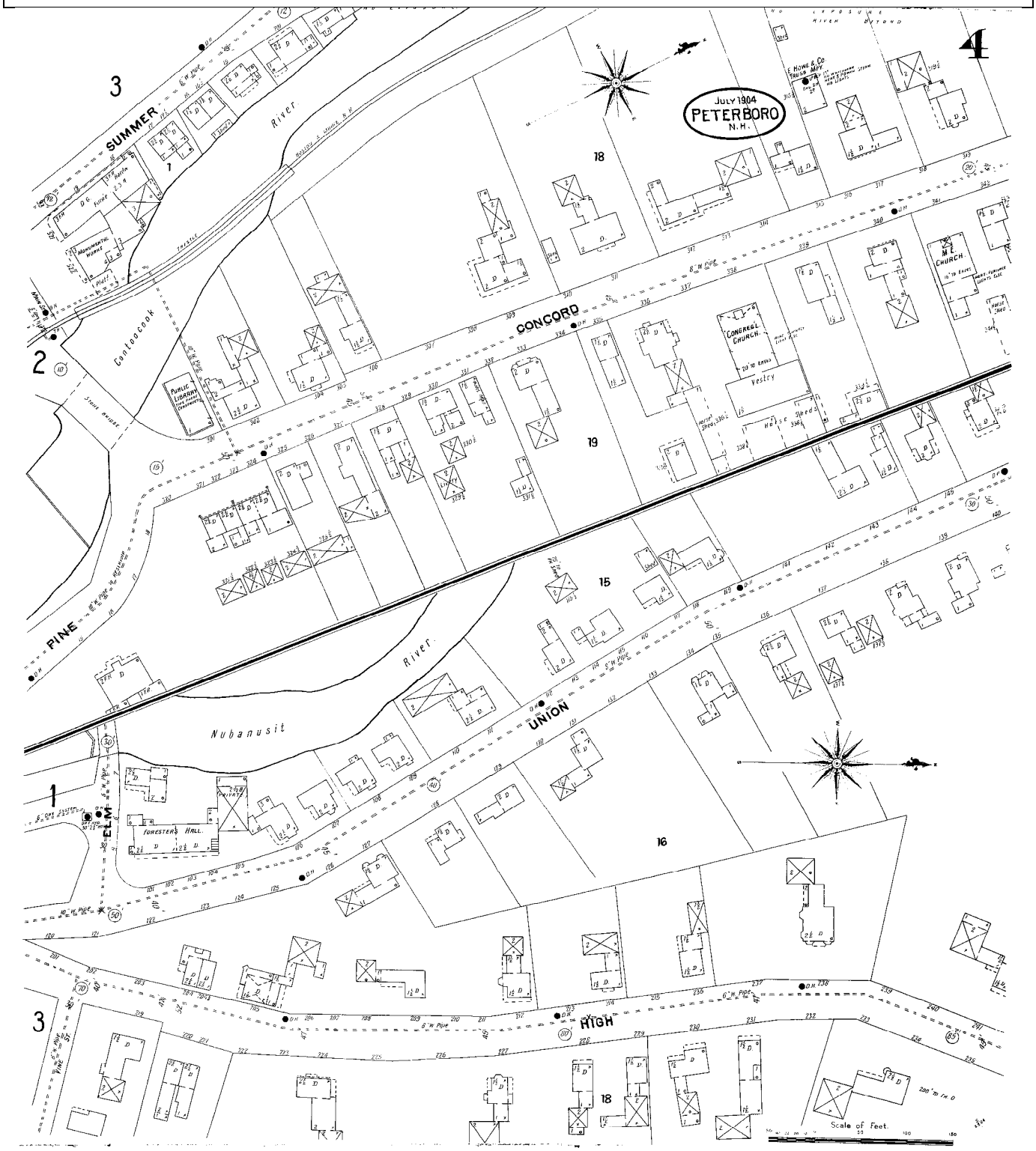

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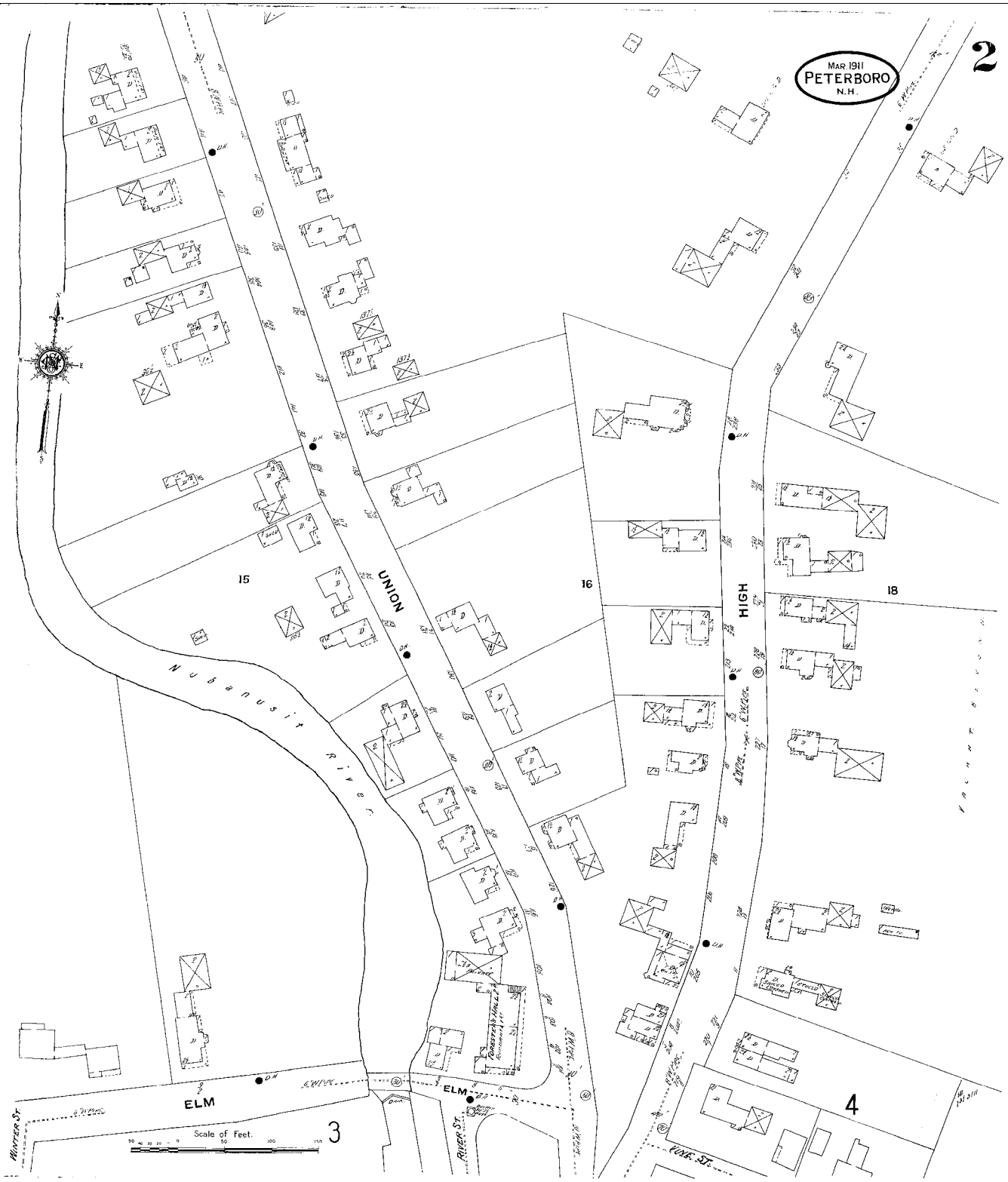

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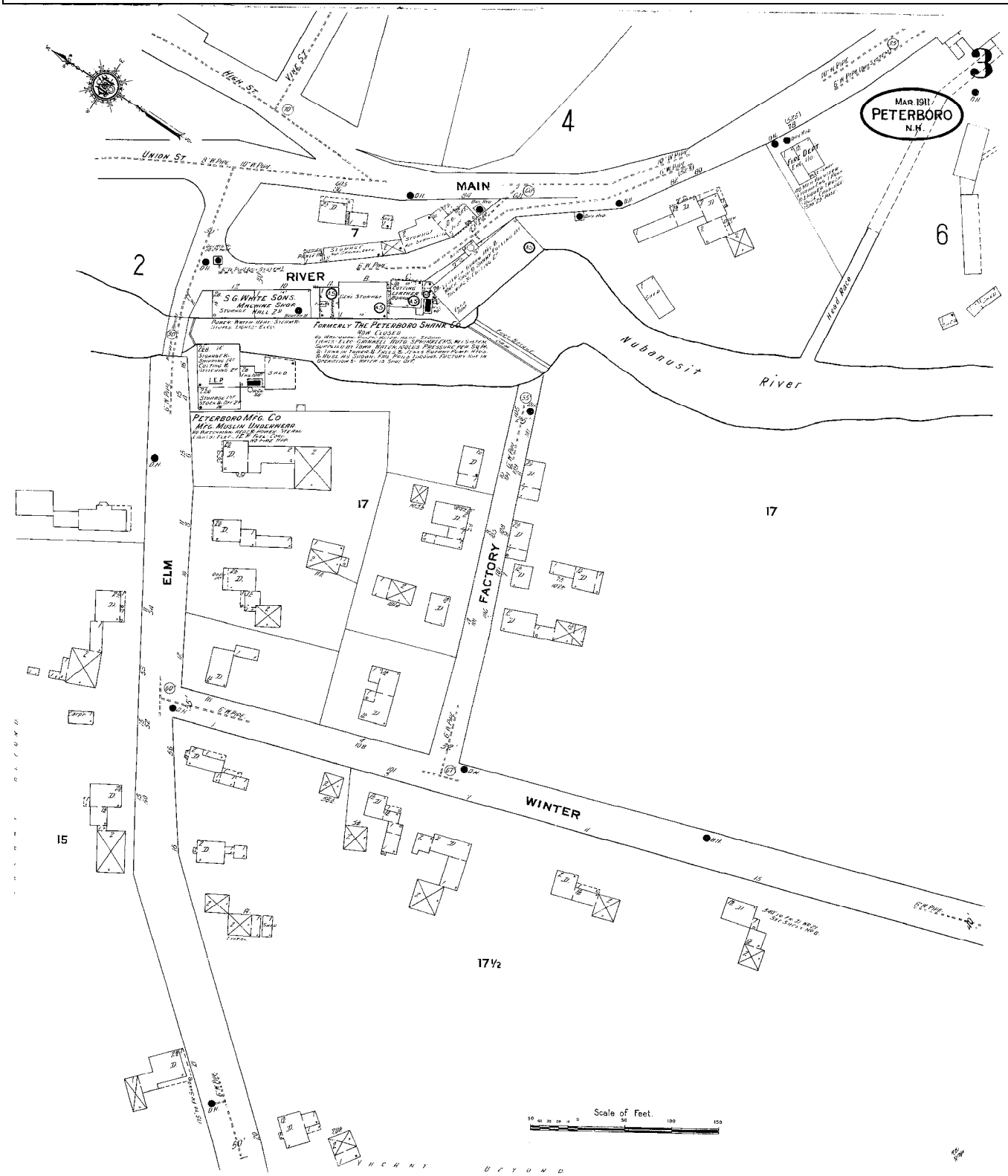

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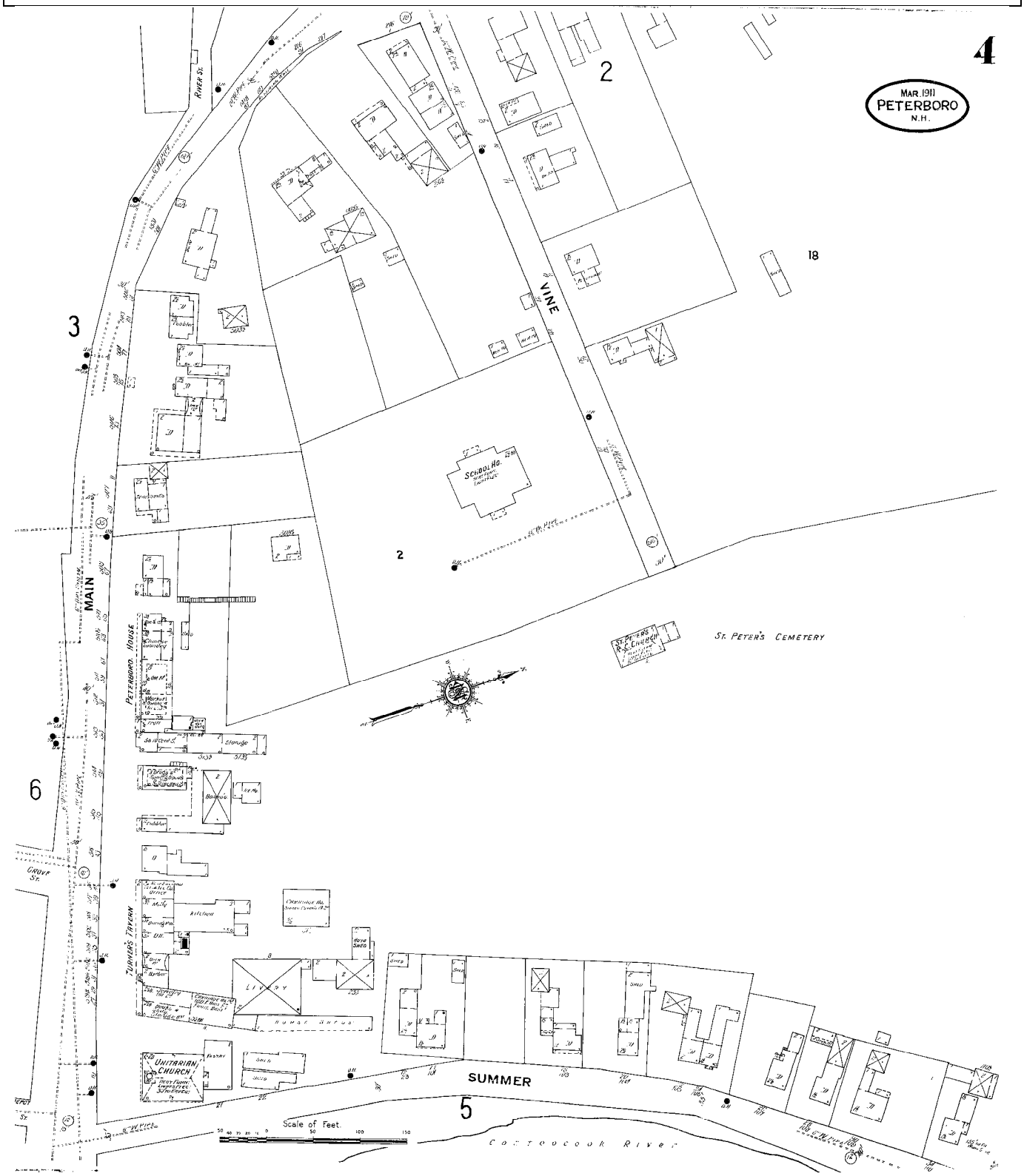

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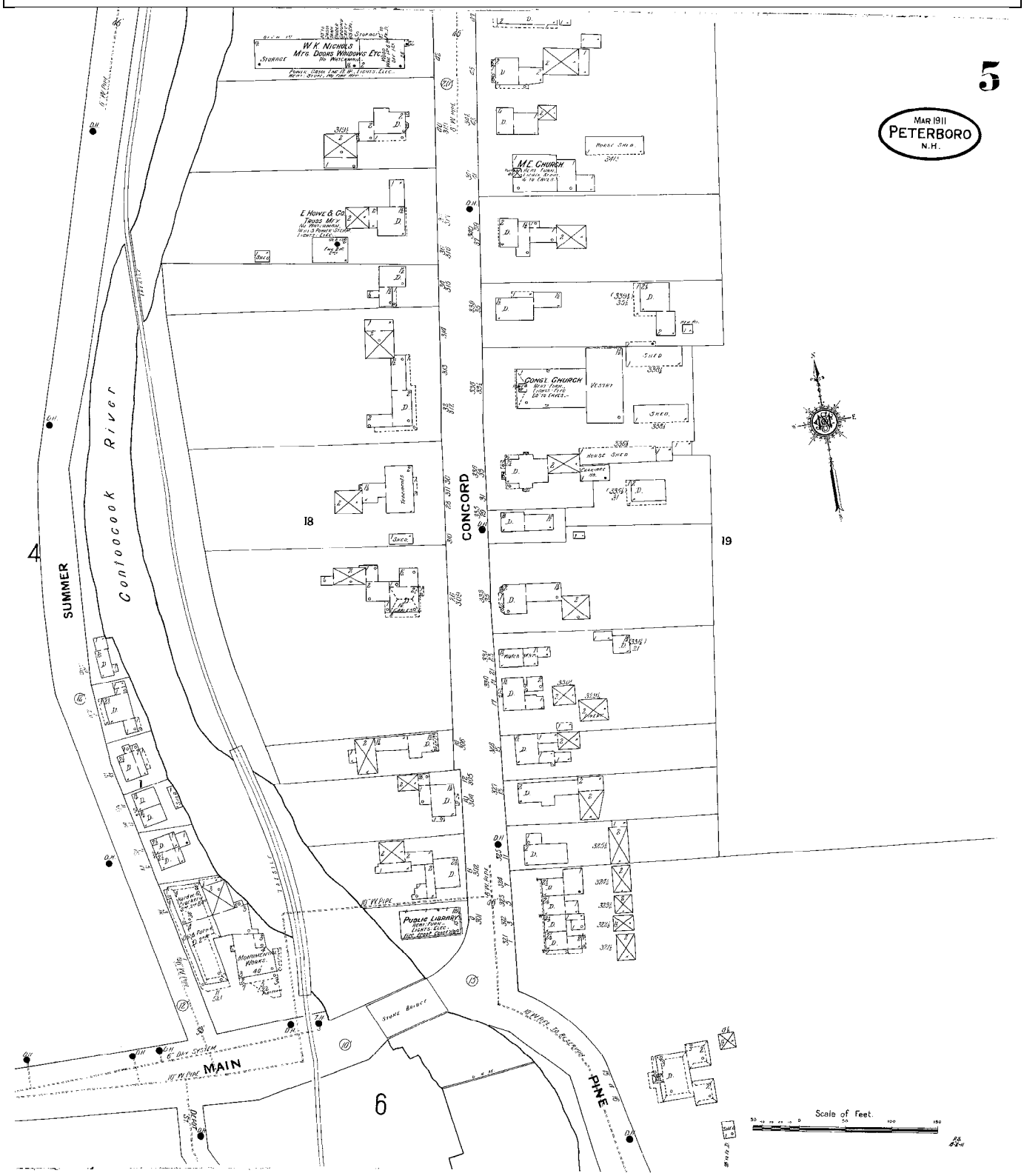

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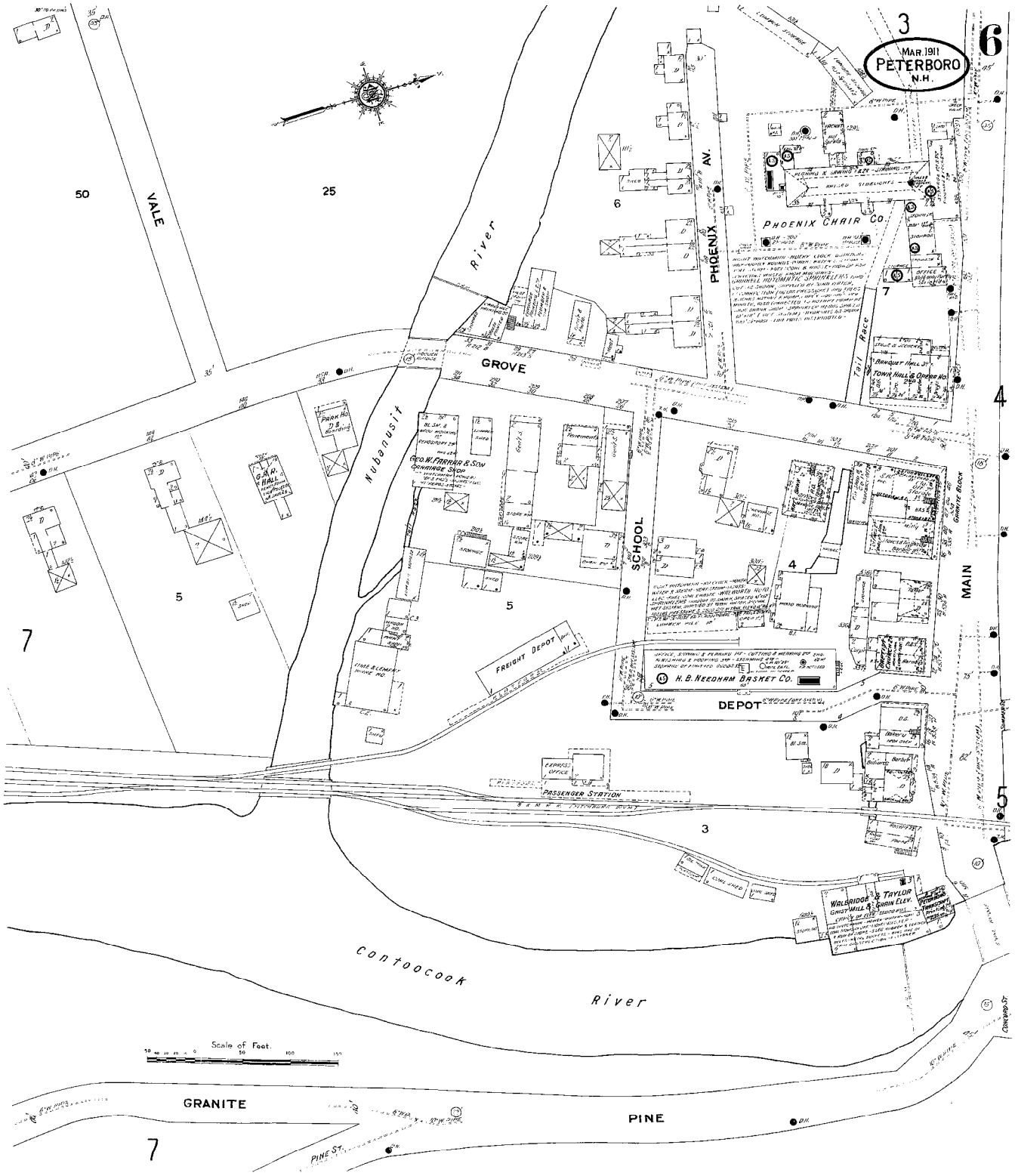

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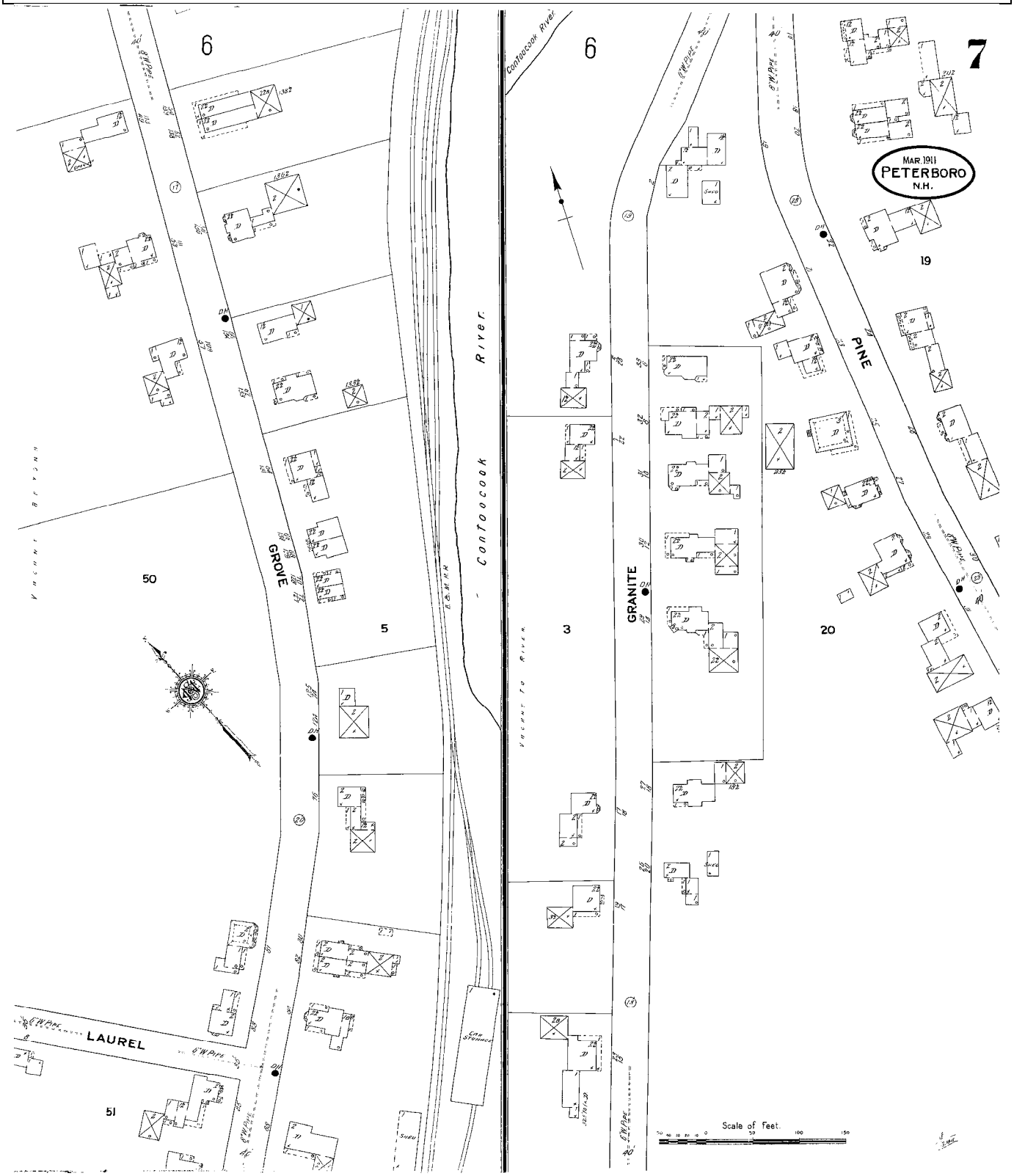

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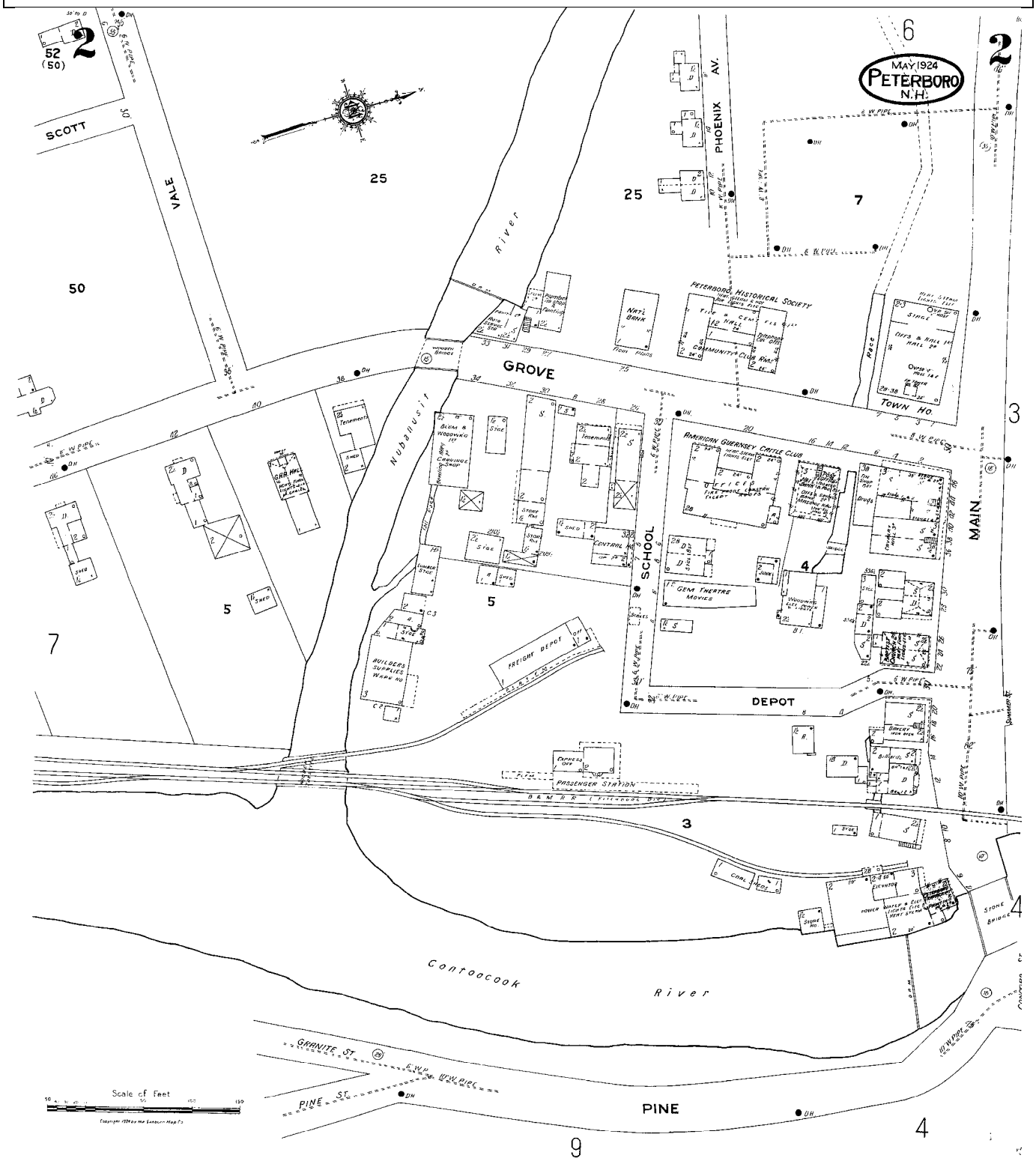

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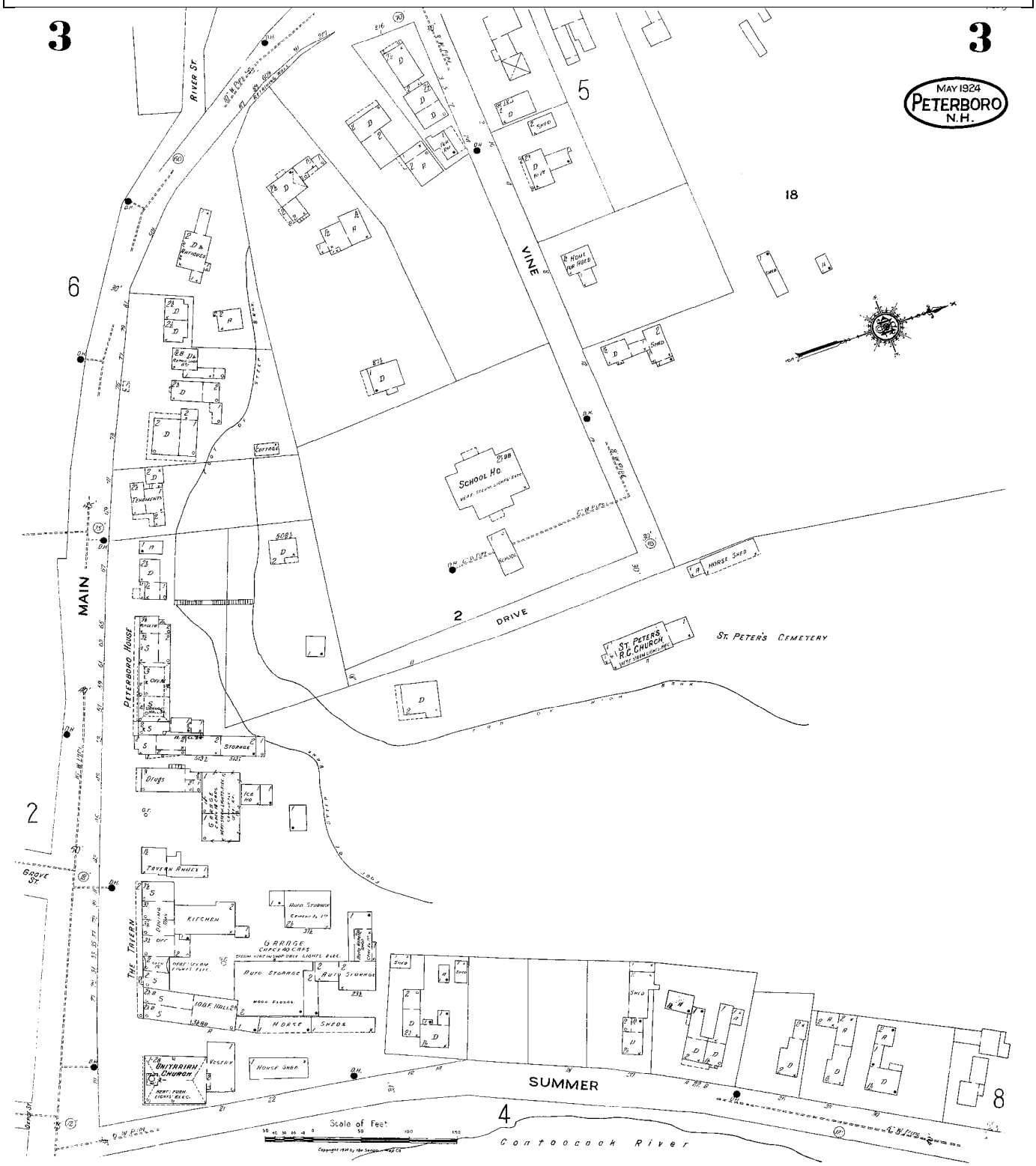

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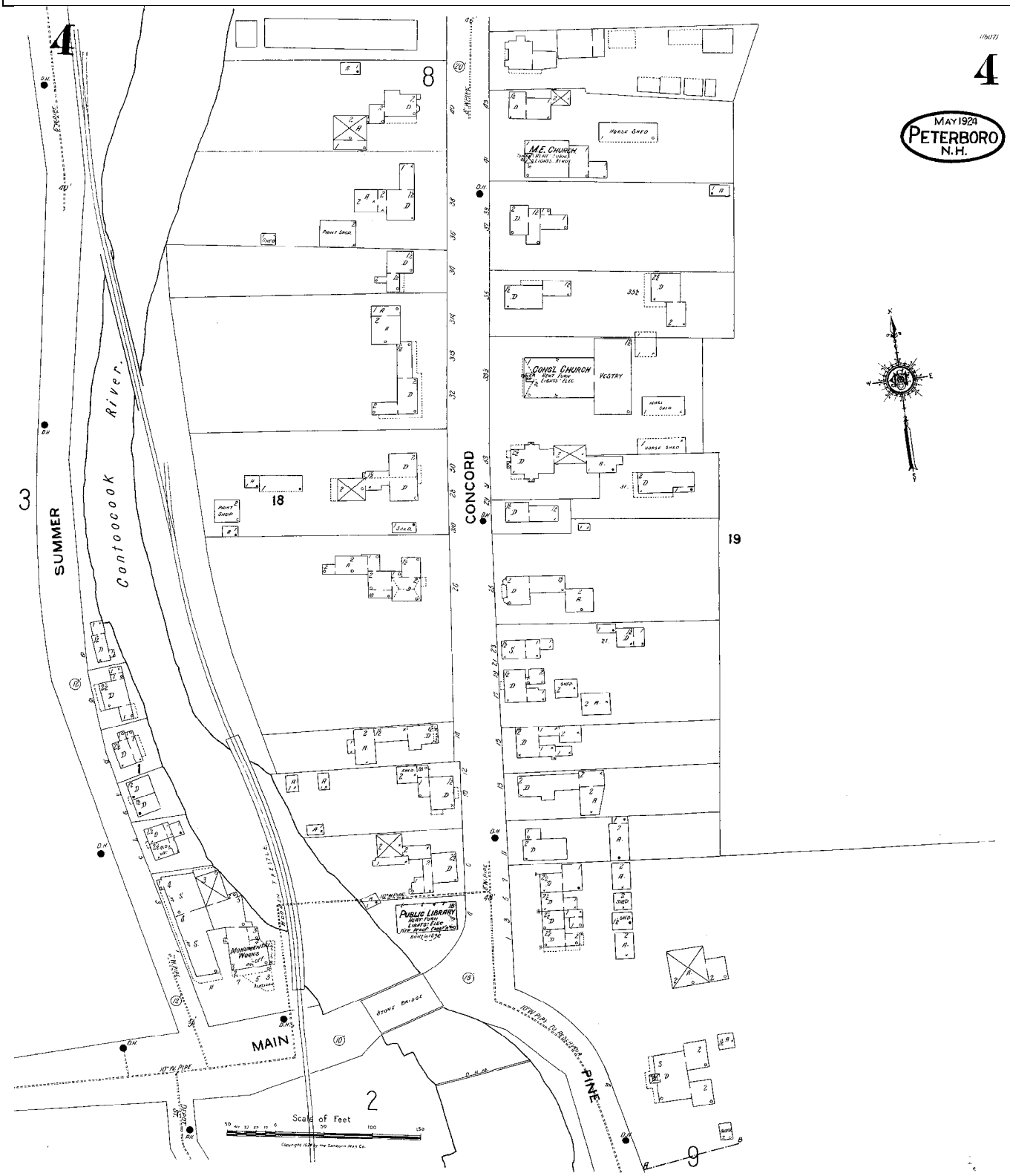

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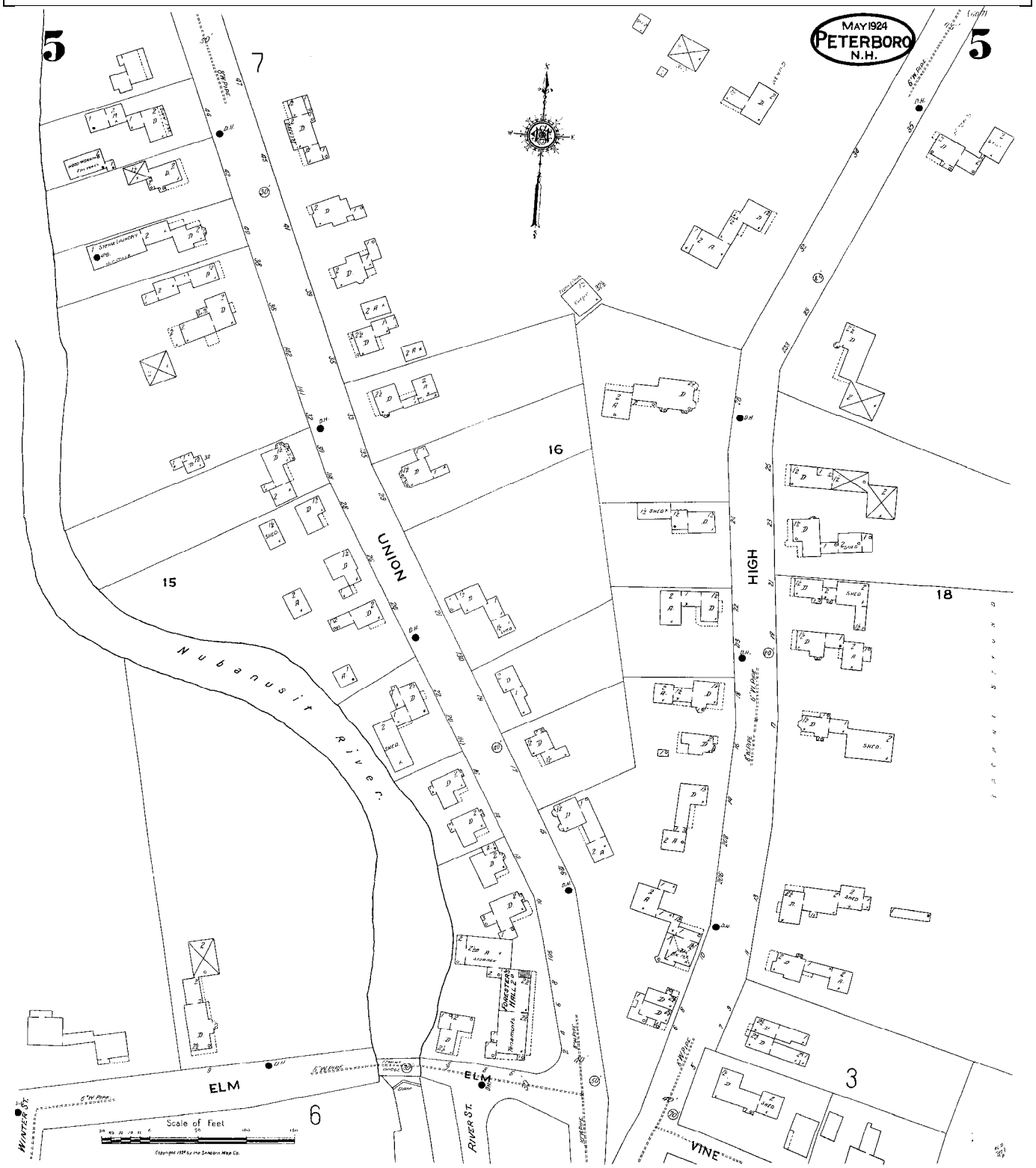

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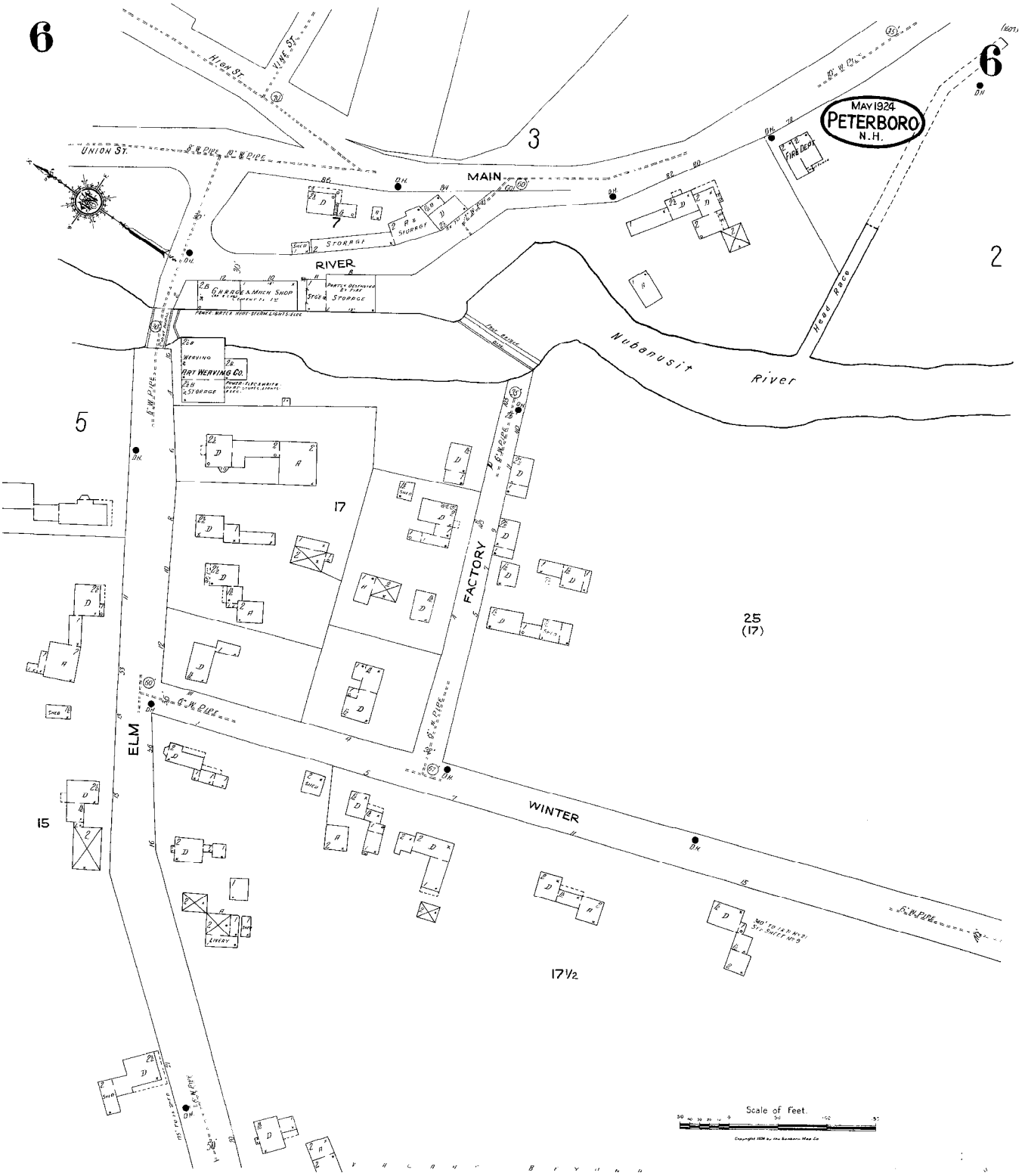

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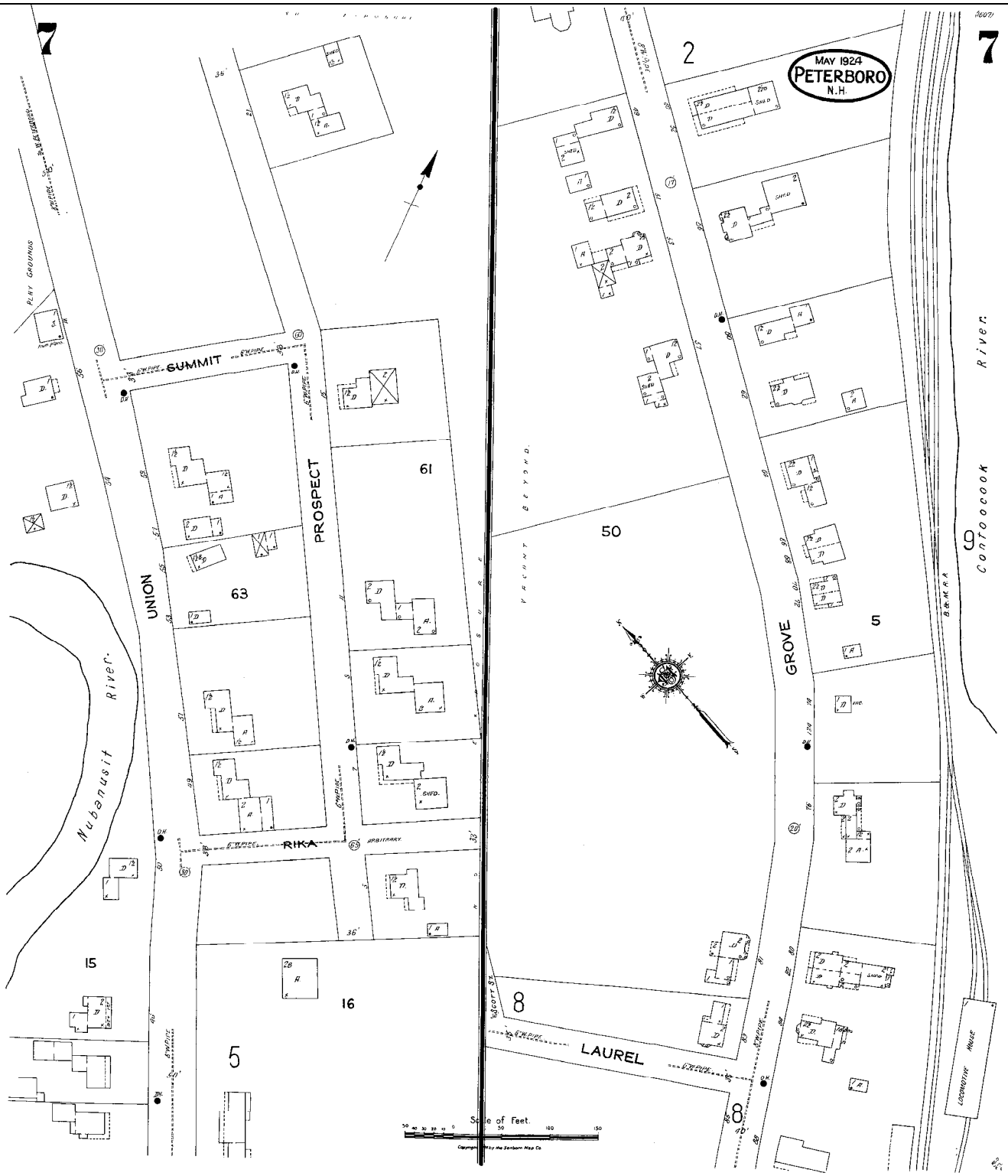

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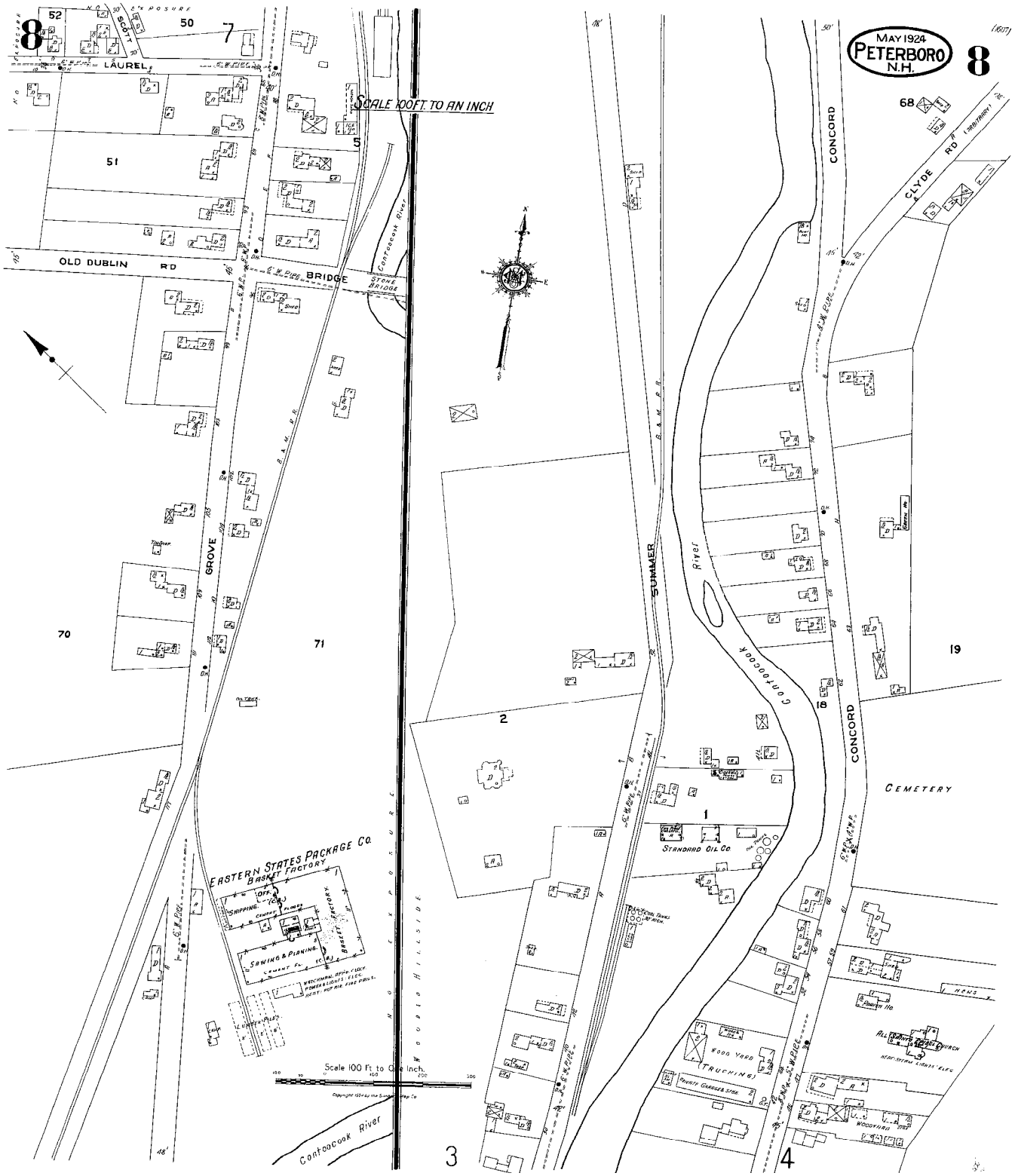

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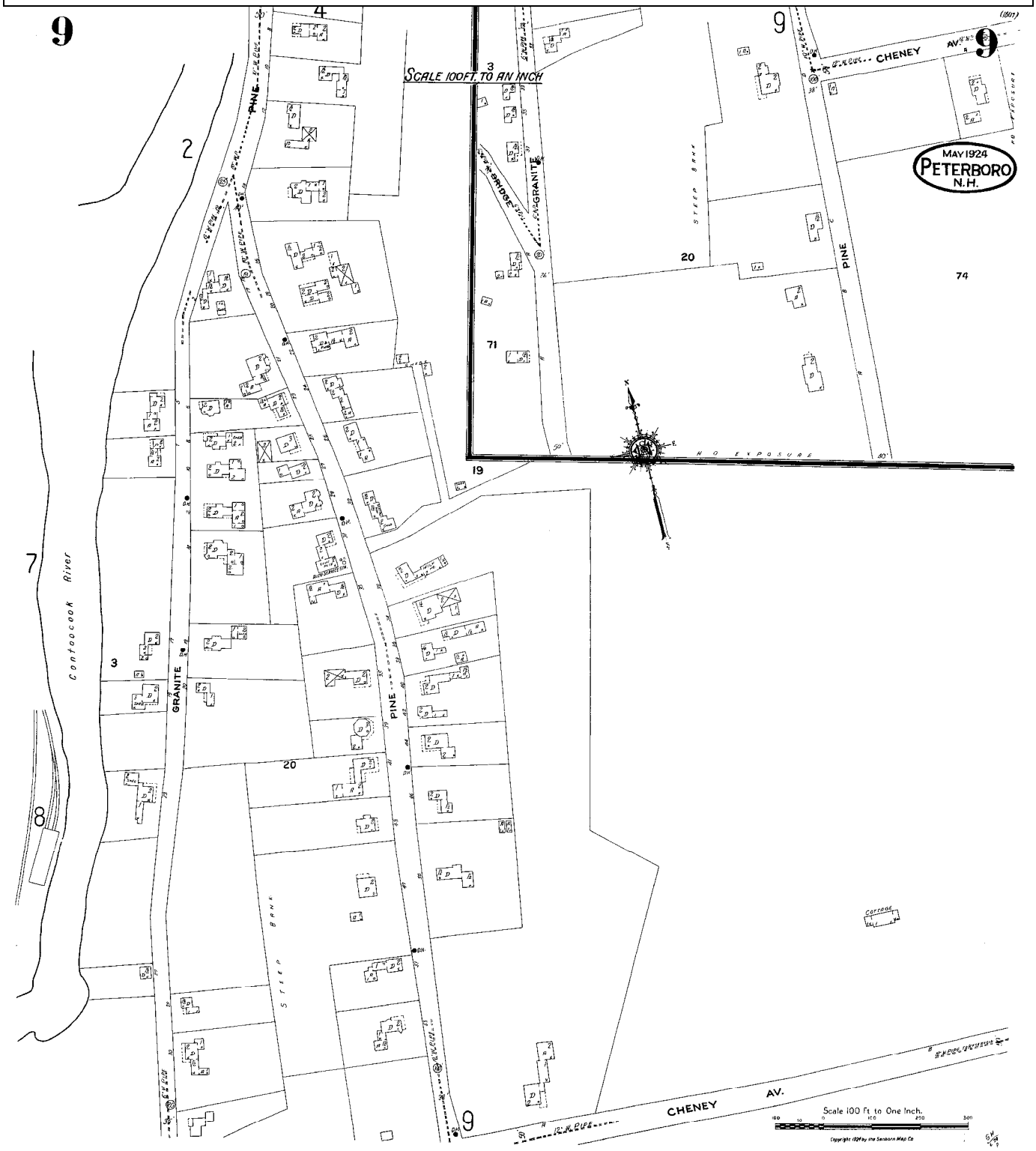

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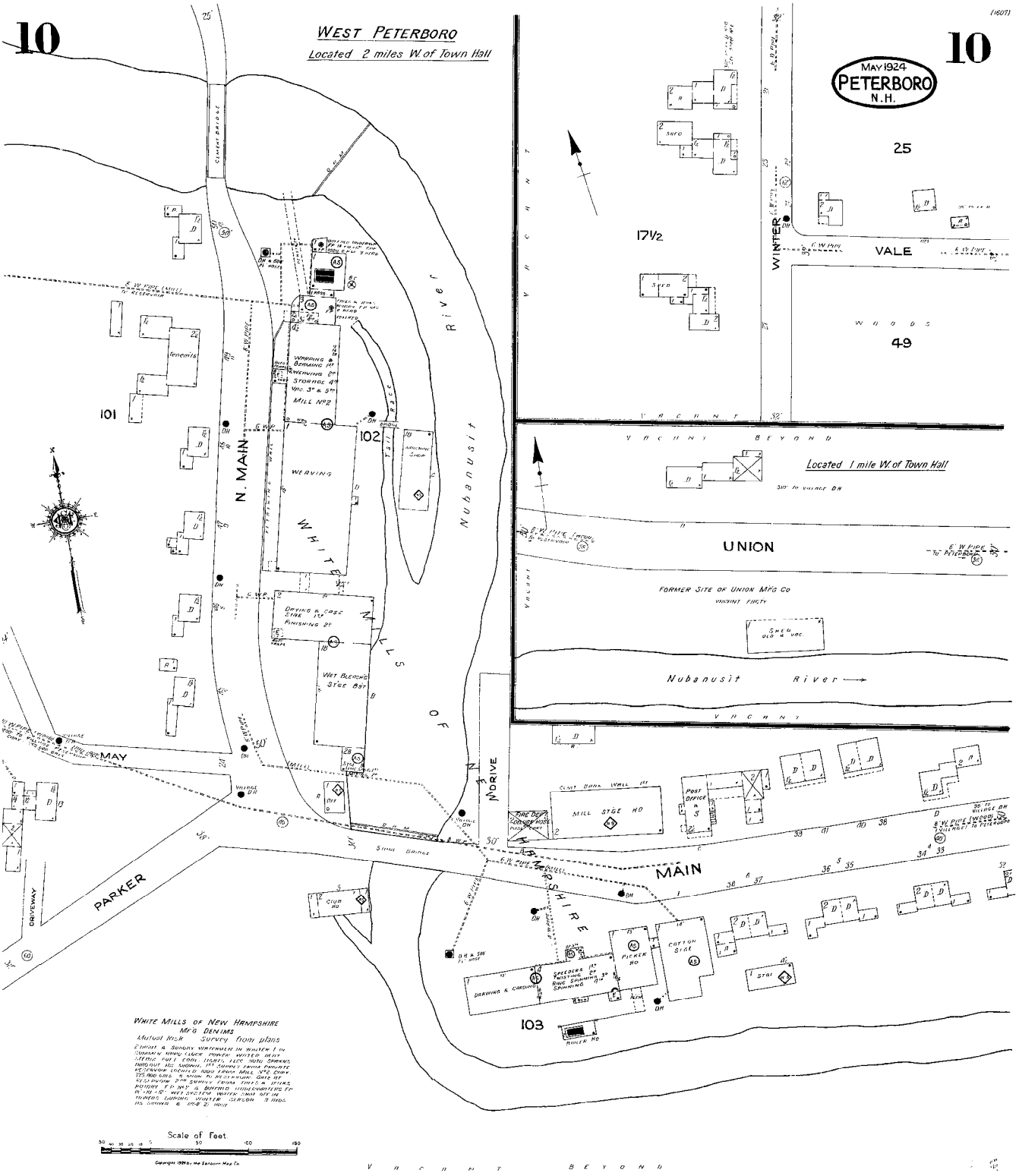
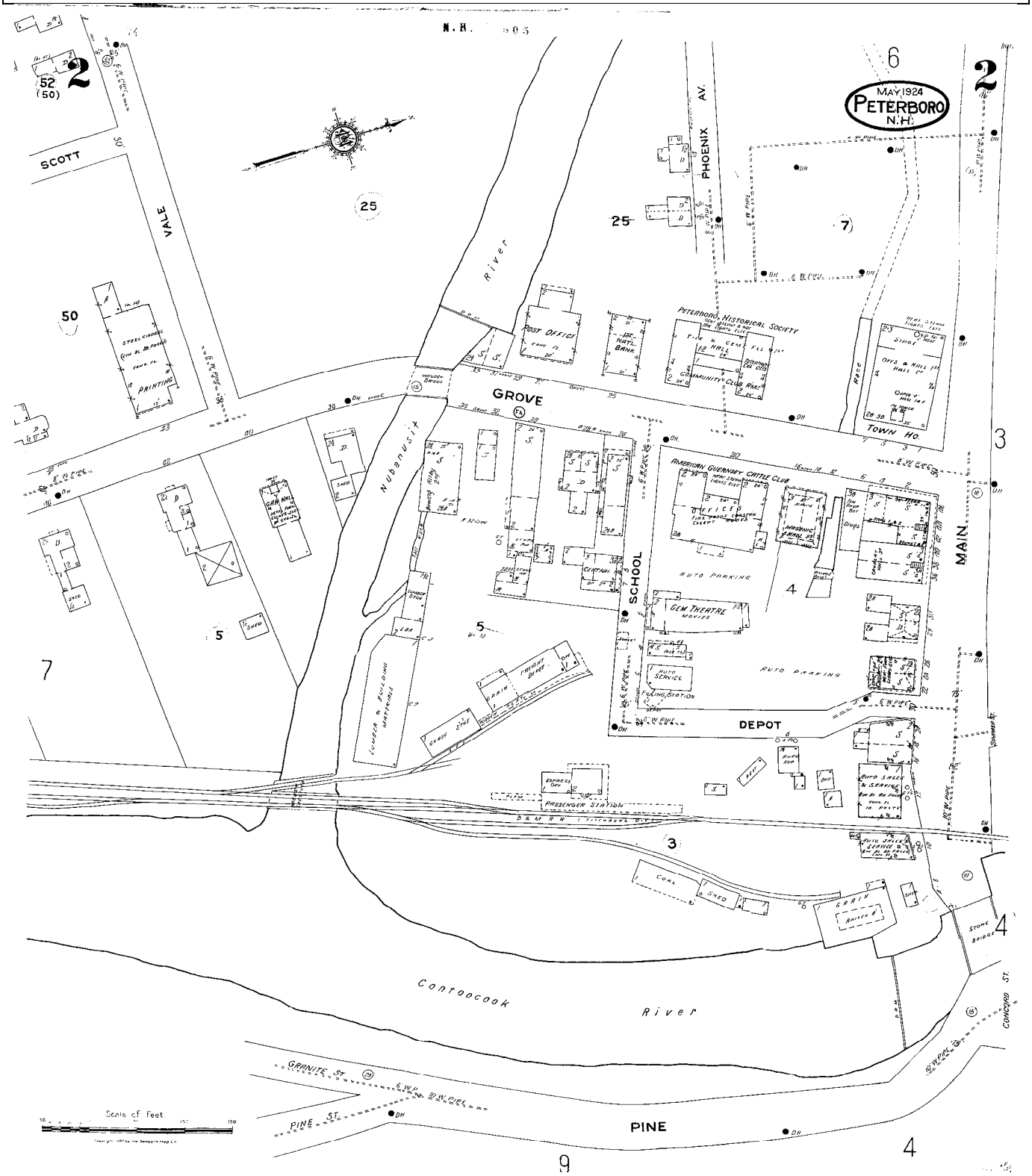
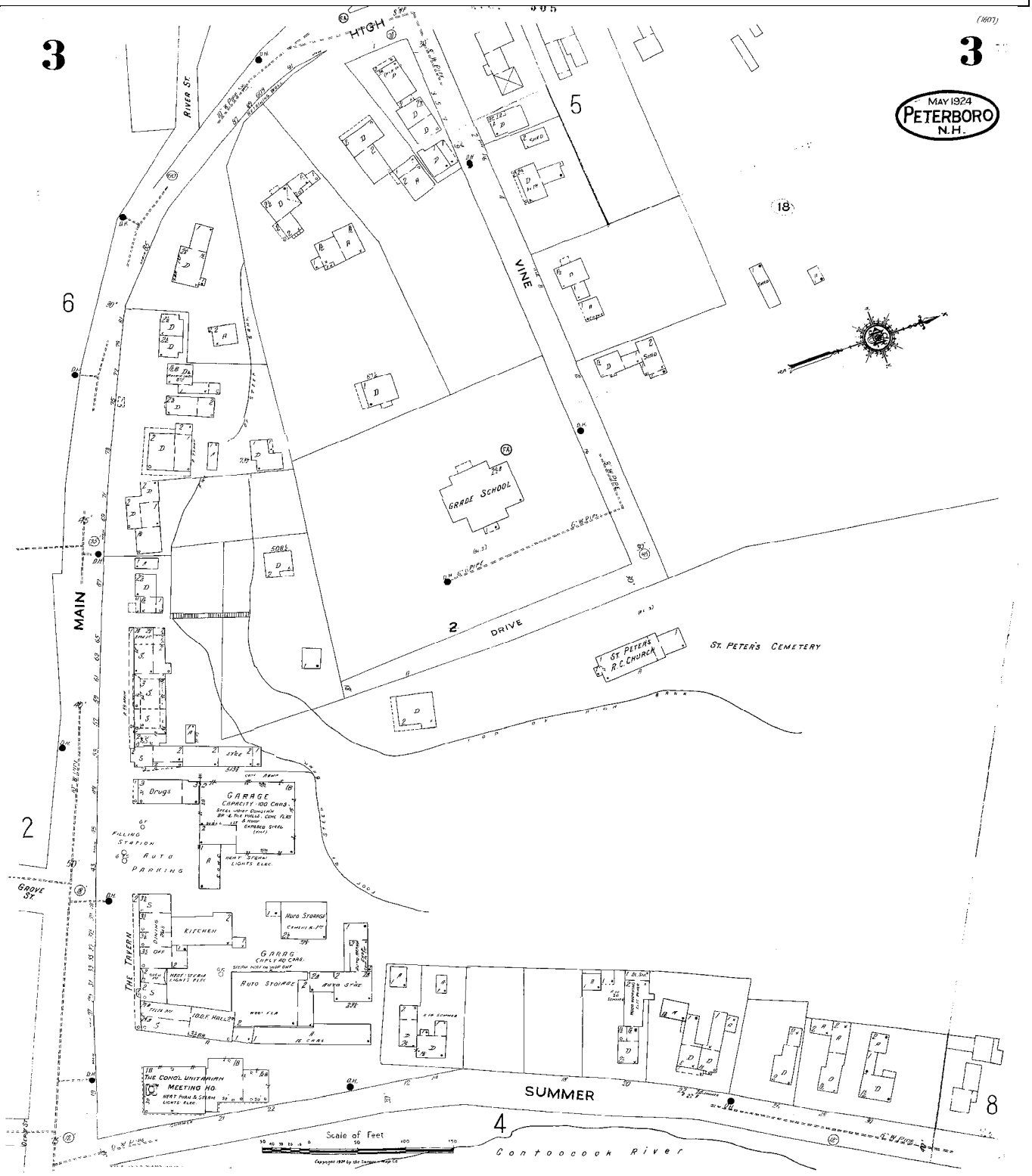


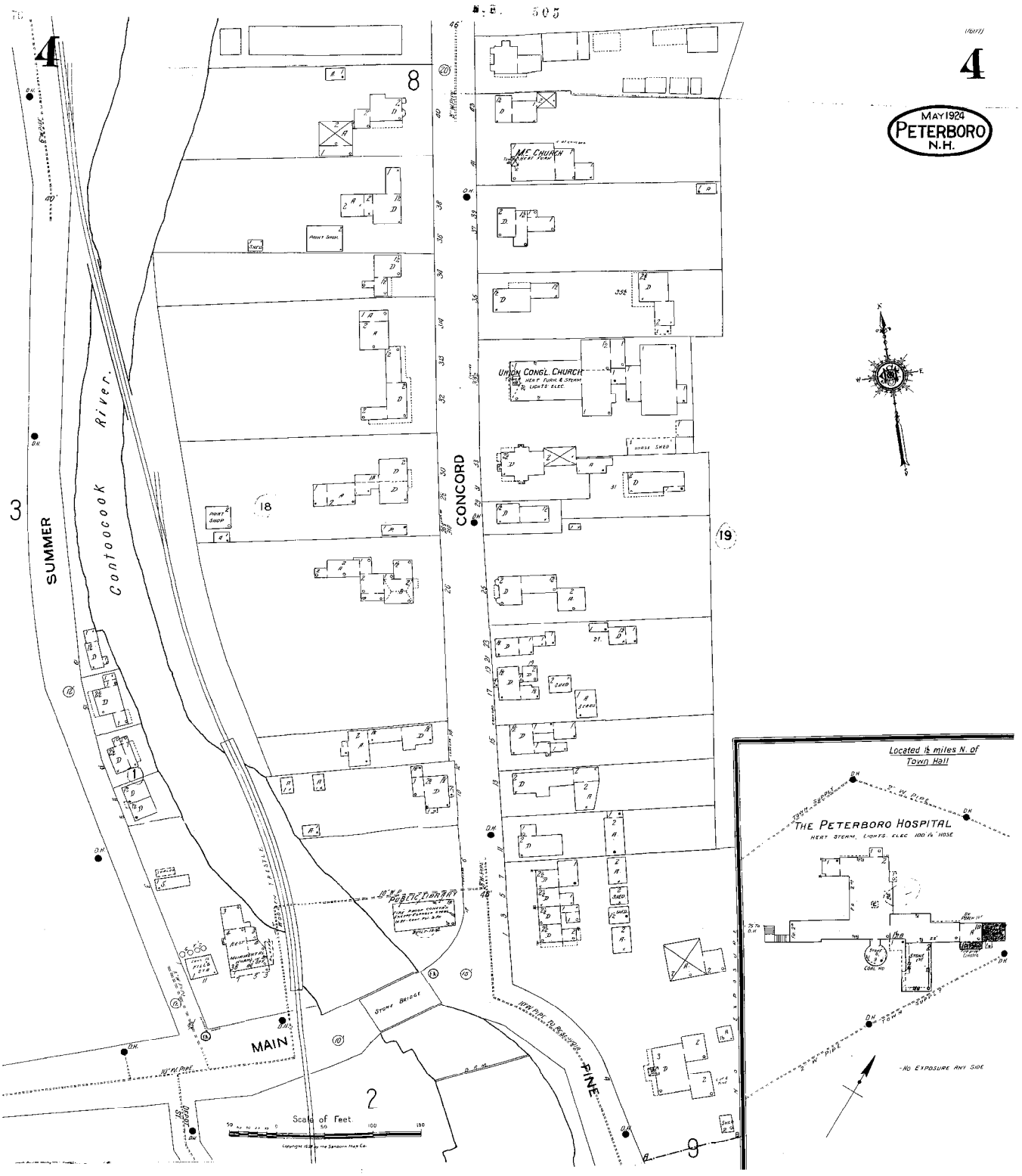
(Sanborn 1924)



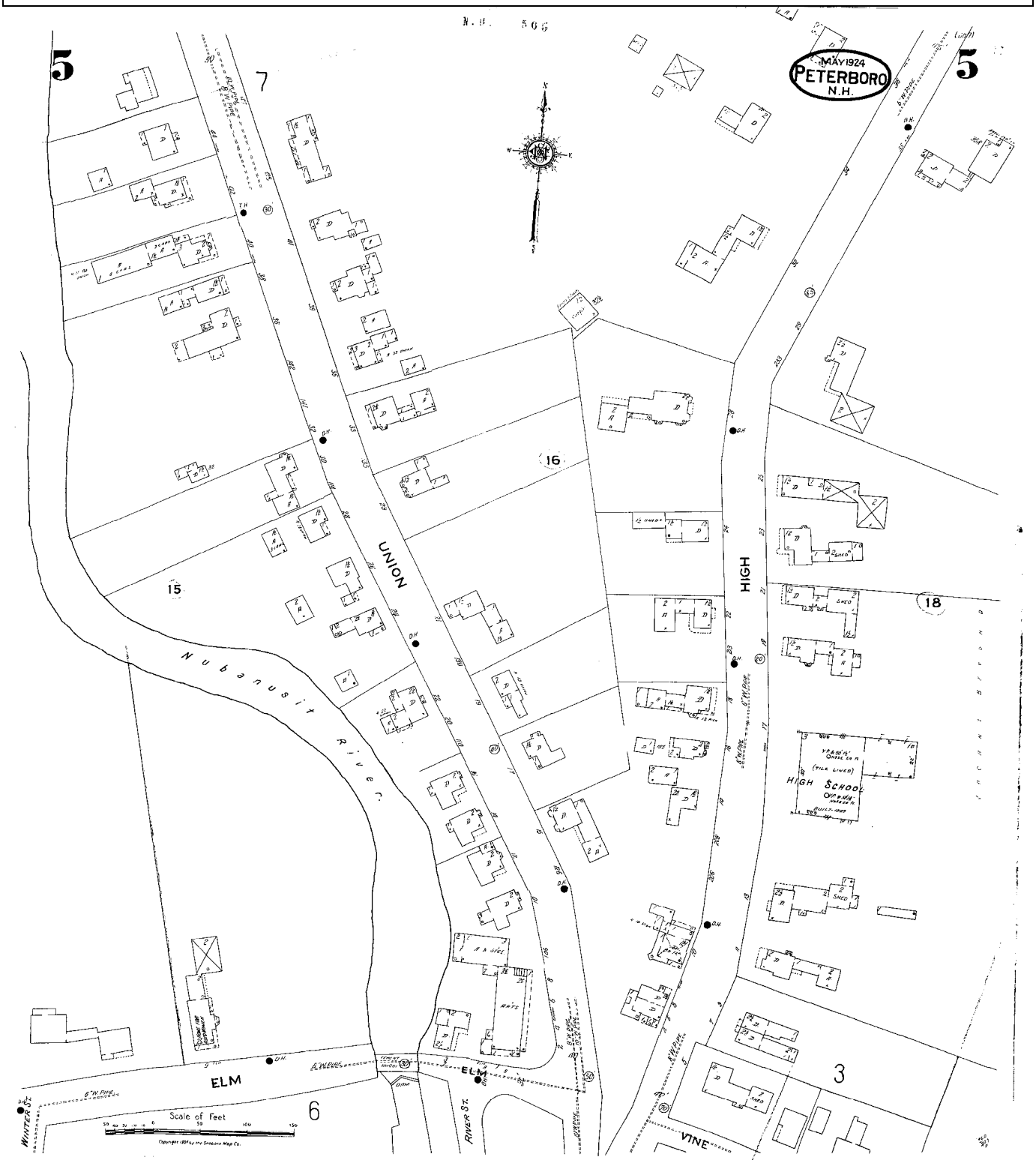
(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



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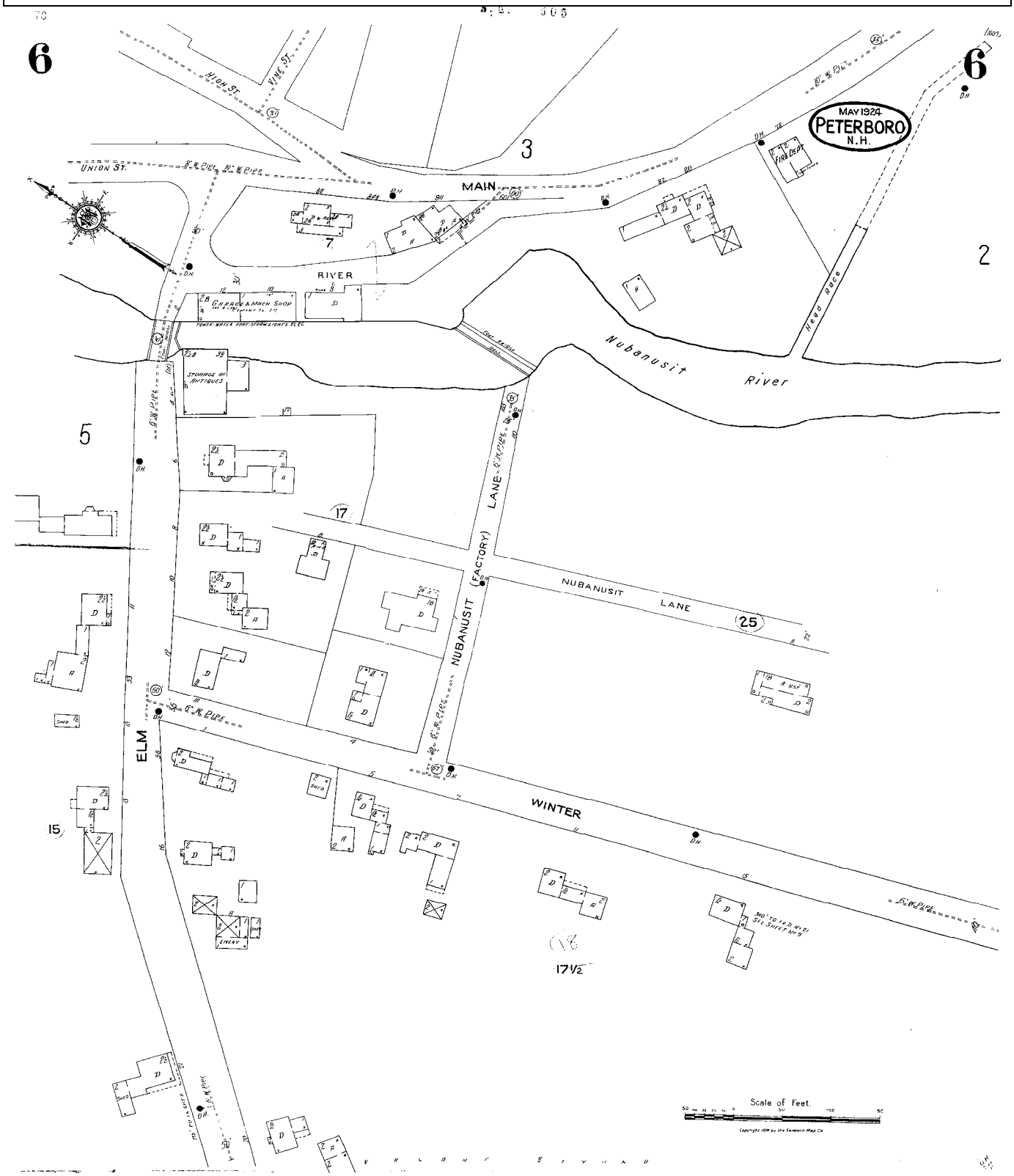
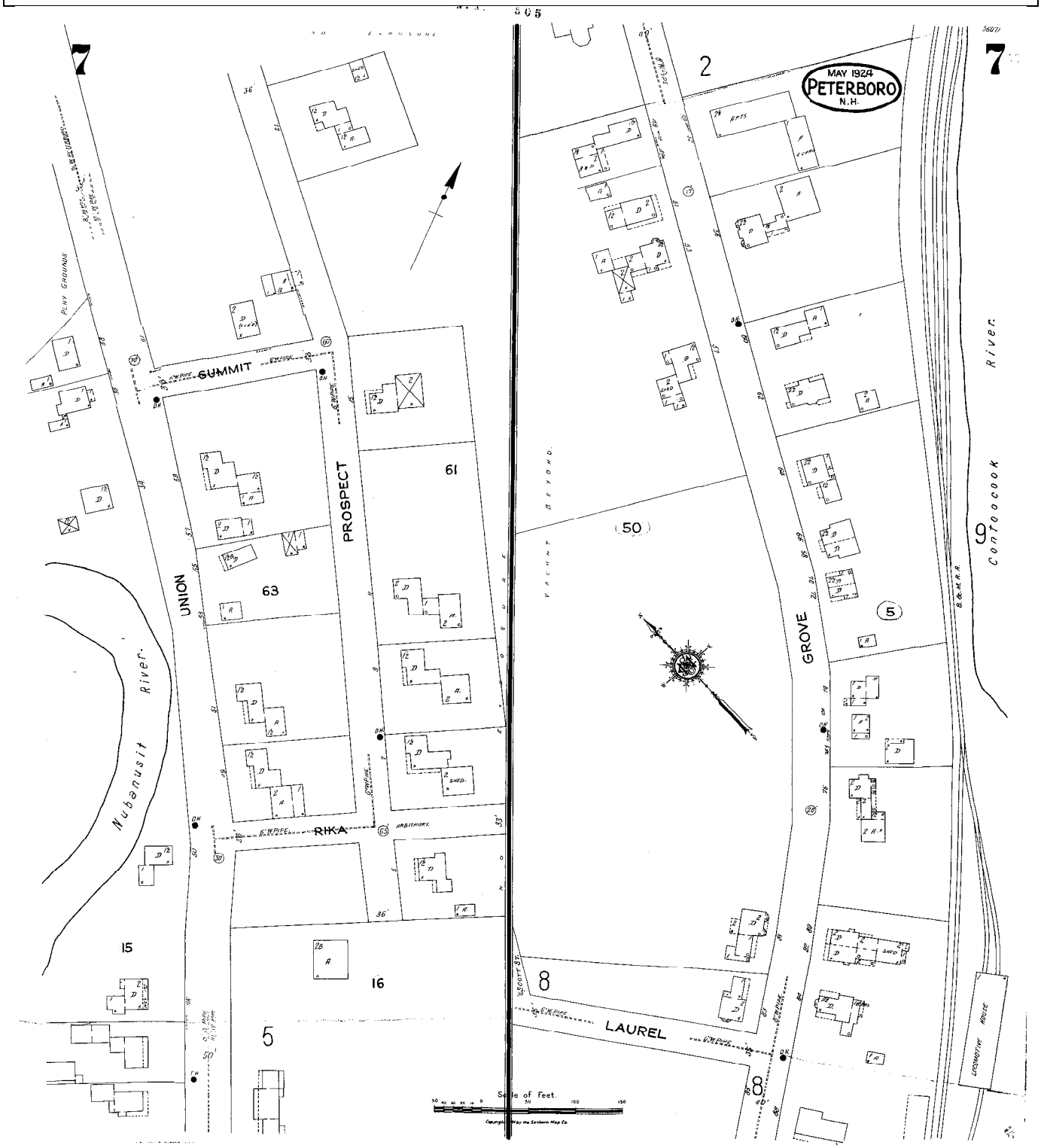
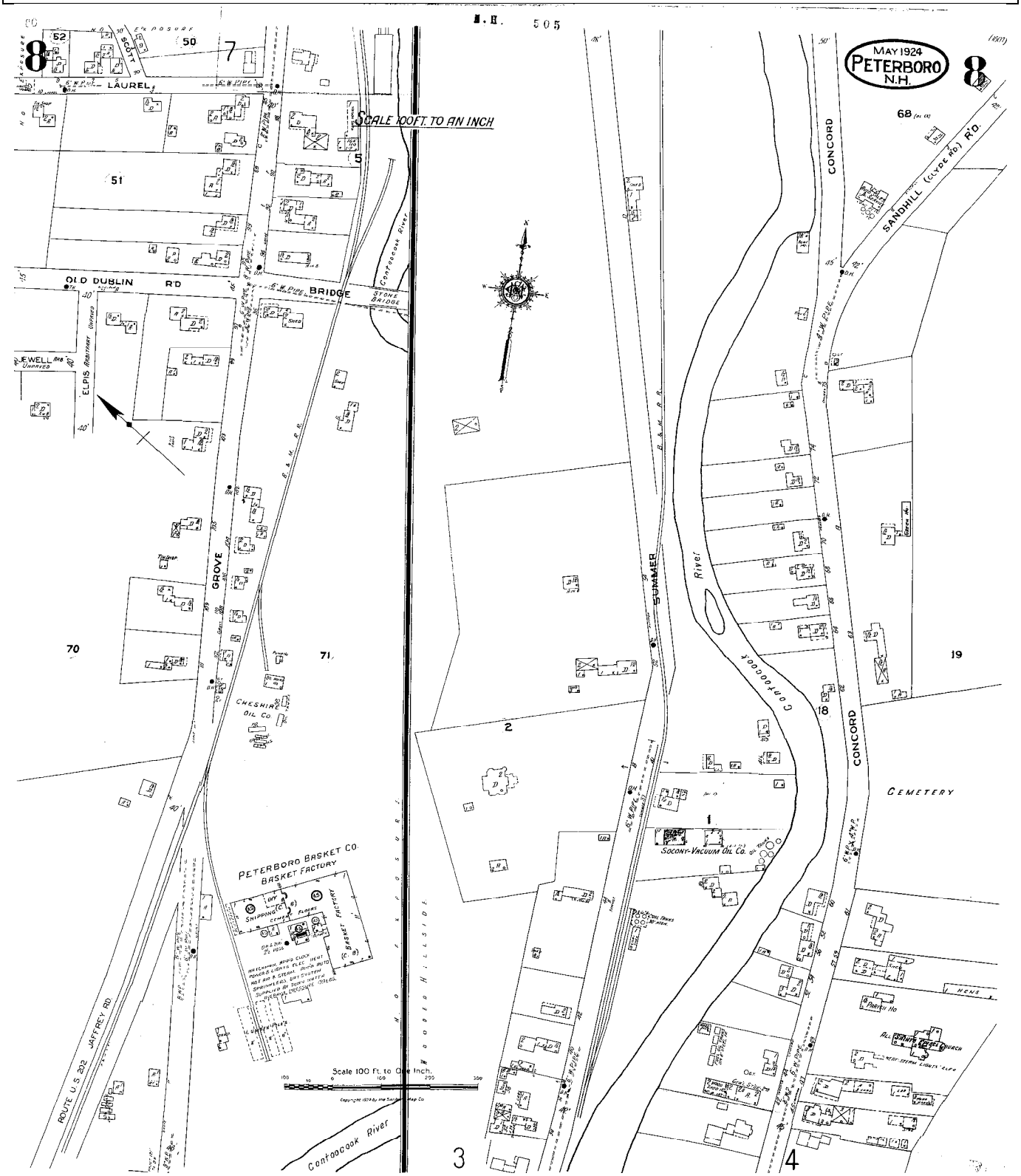


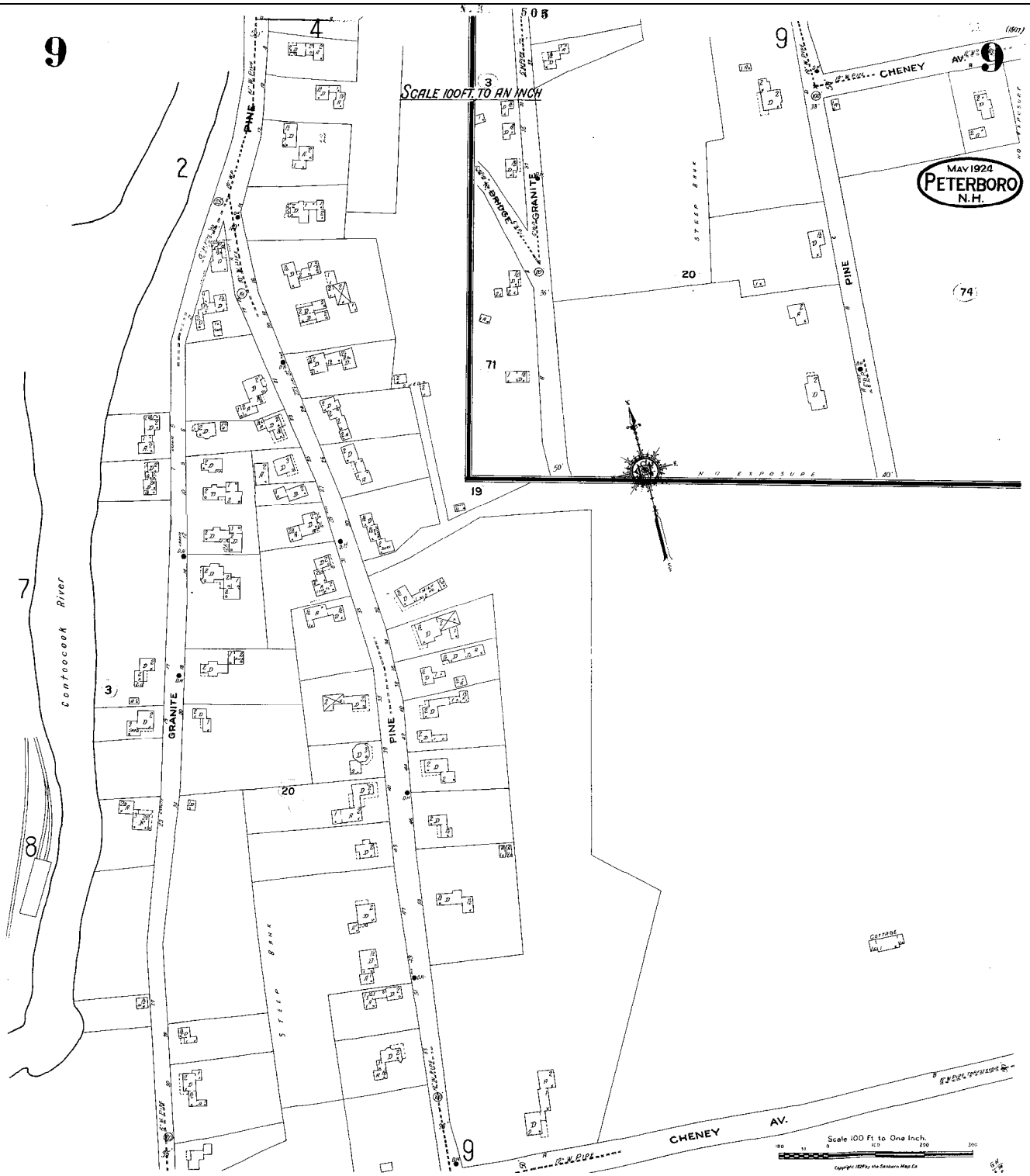
(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



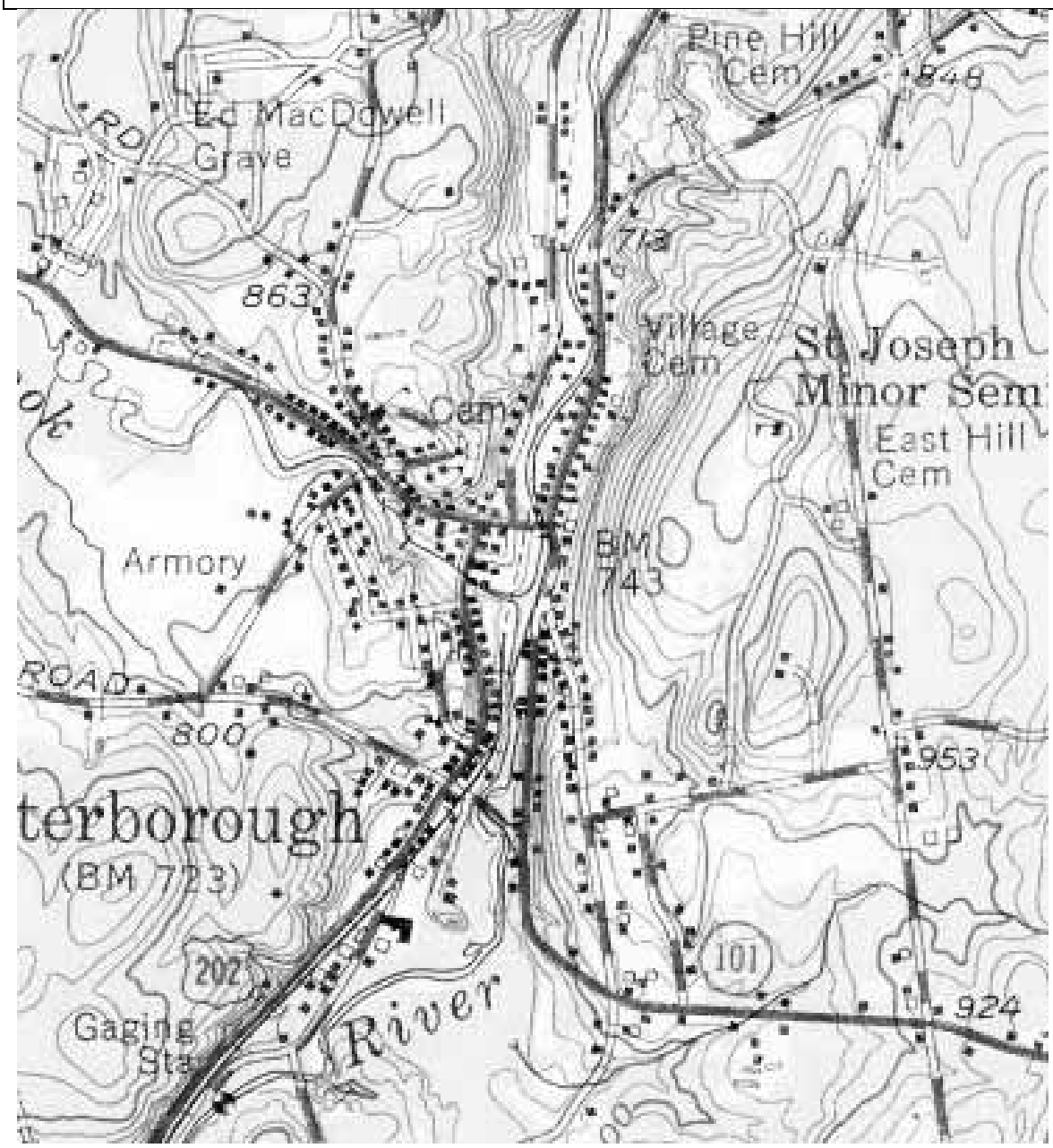
(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



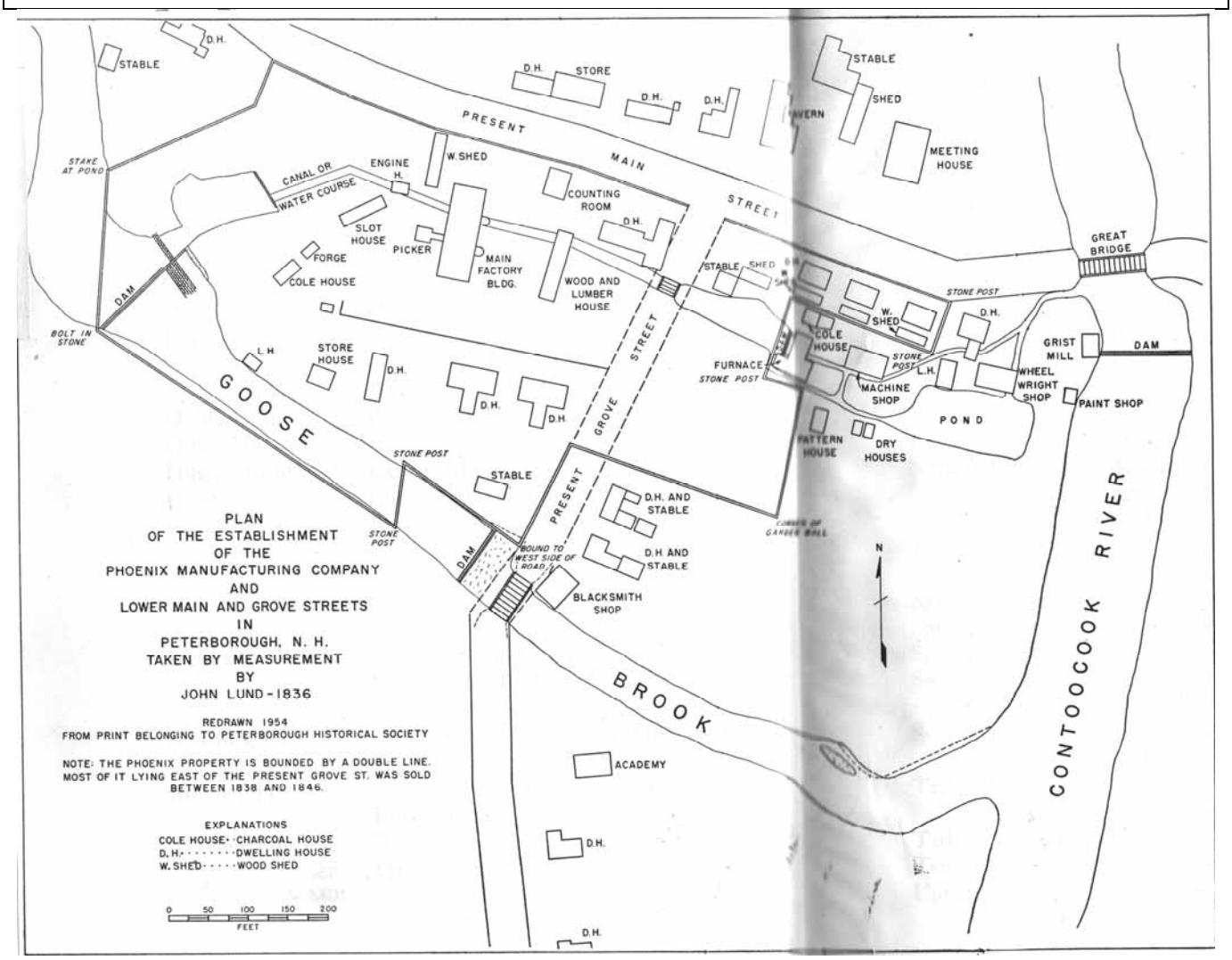
(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



(Sanborn 1924 corrected to 1941)



cropped Peterborough USGS 1953

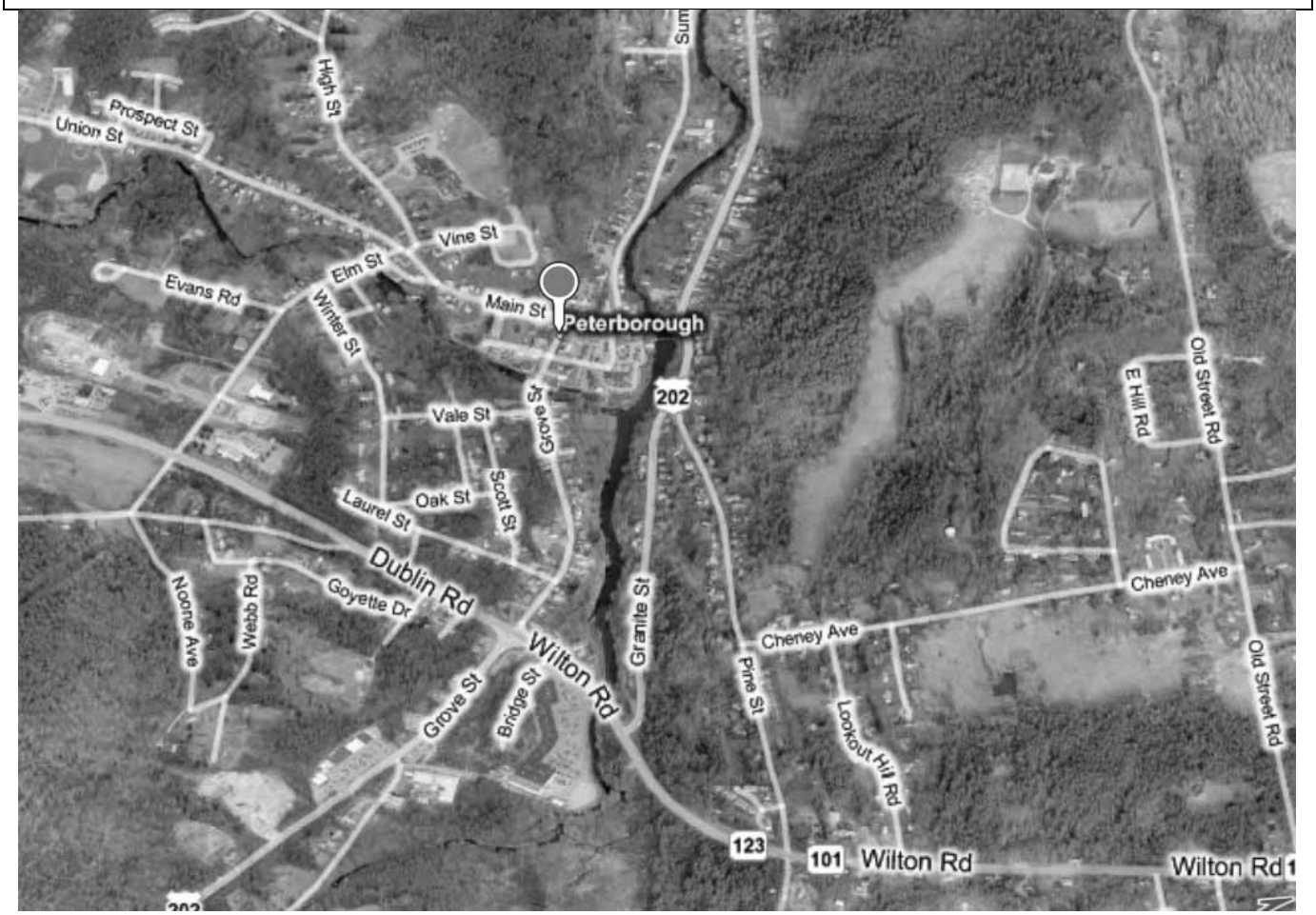


Plan of Phoenix Manufacturing (Morison and Smith 1954-Appendix X)

Aerial Photographs

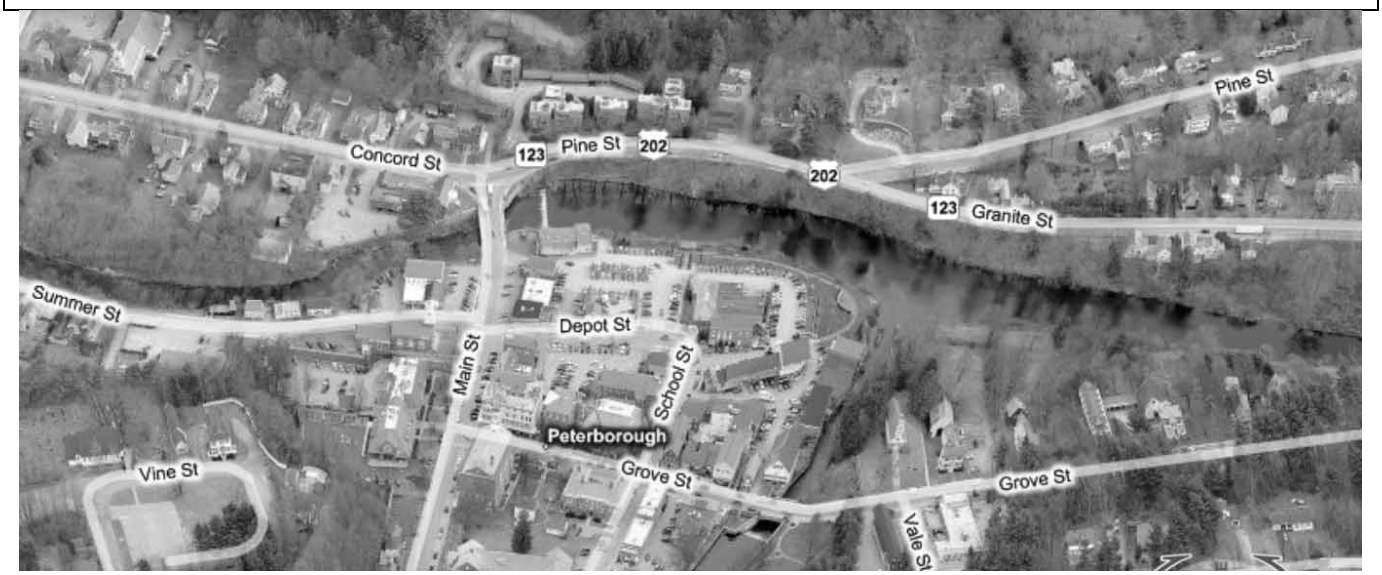
Downloaded from Bing.com, September 2010

1 - Overview road map

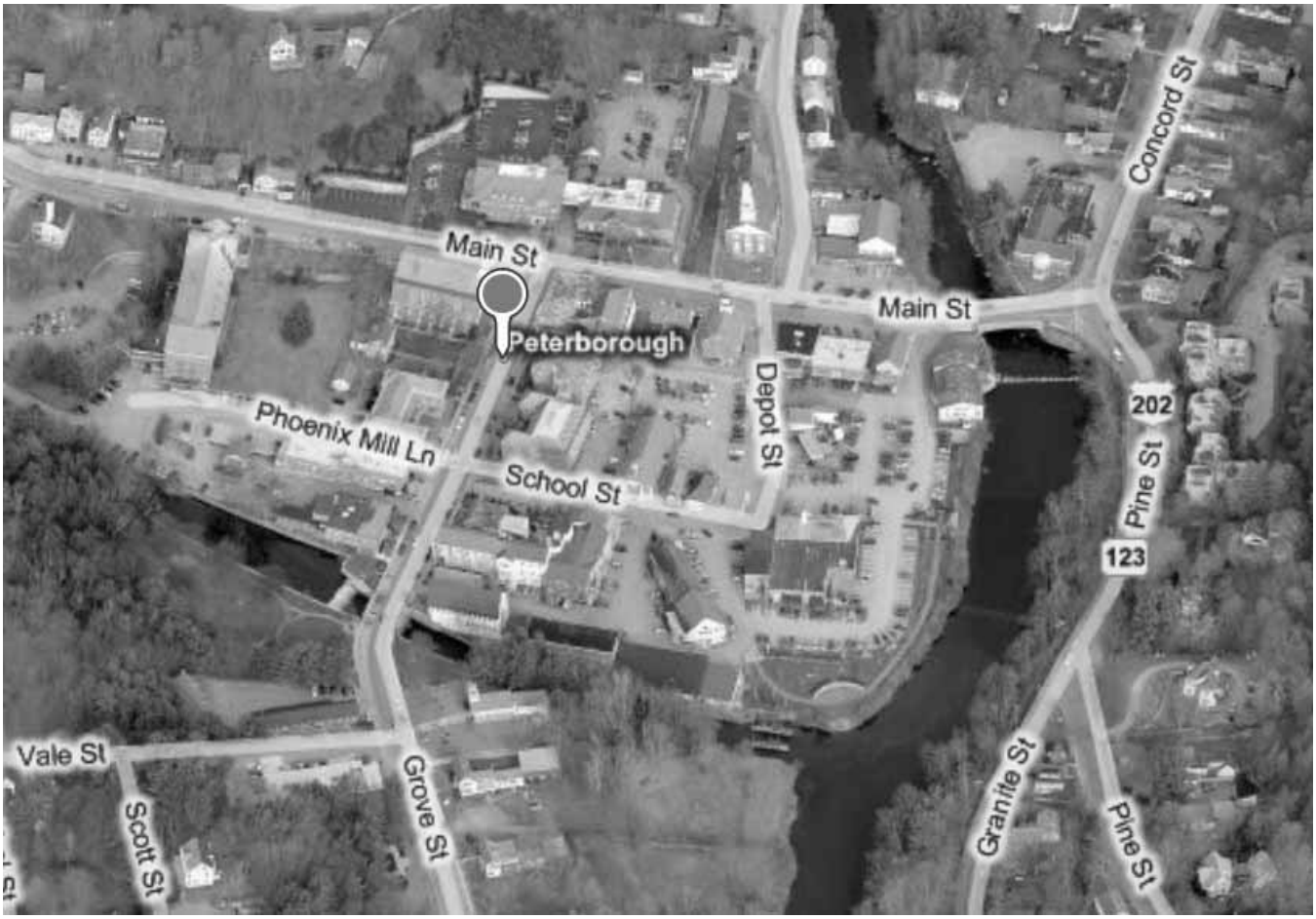


2 - Aerial view of Peterborough, showing road names

3 - Peterborough from above East Hill, facing west, NH 101 at left



4 - Downtown Peterborough from the west



5 - Downtown Peterborough, facing north

6 - Main Street at Bridge and US 202 Concord-Pine Streets, facing north

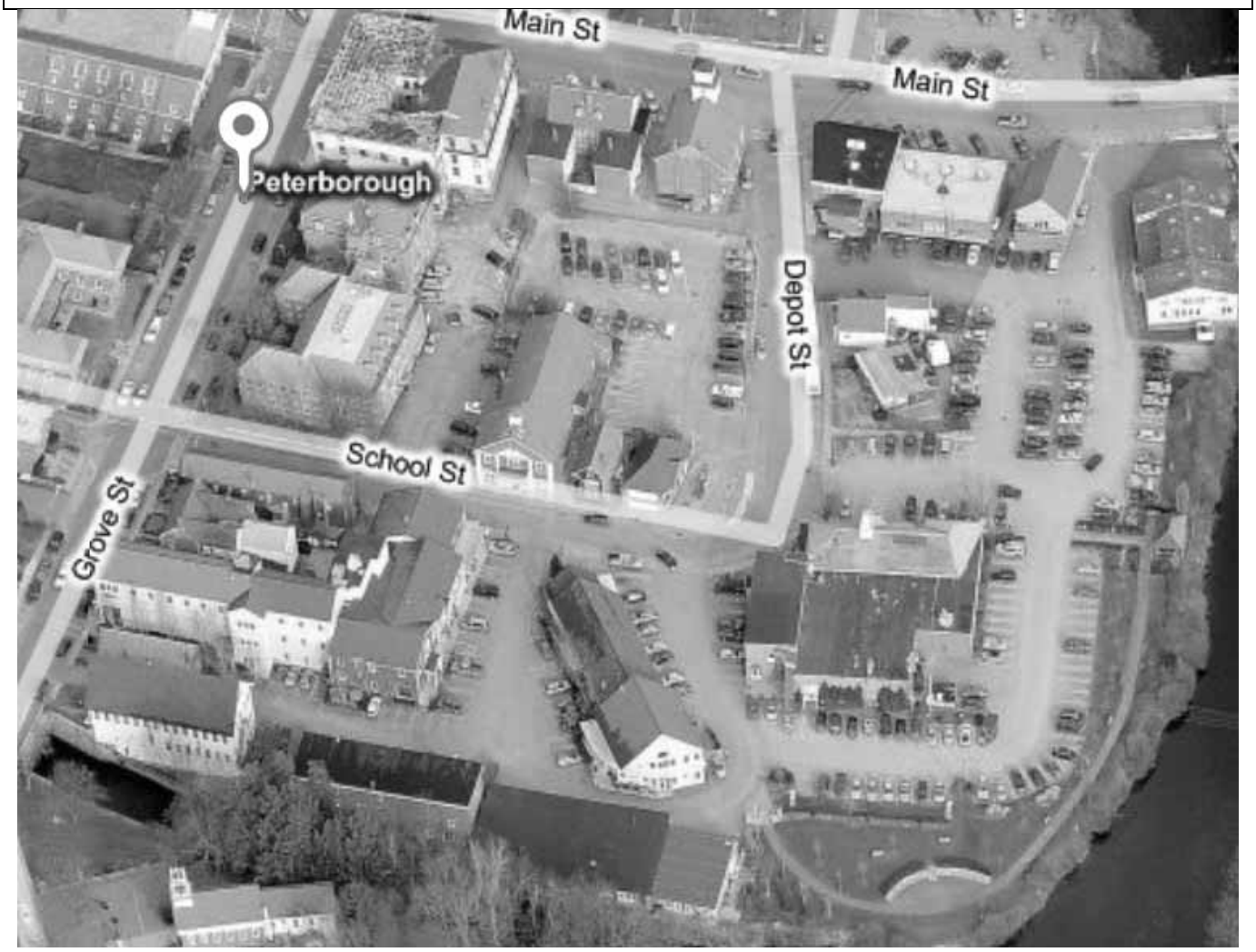
7 - Main Street, US 202 at left, bridge and downtown, facing south

8 - Main Street, facing south, Grove Street at left

9 - Main St and Grove facing SSE

10 - Grove Street downtown, corner of Main Street at right, facing west

11 - Grove Street facing west, Main Street at right edge



12 - Depot Square - School and Depot streets, facing north

13 - Concord Street at Main Street Bridge, facing north

14 - Concord Street facing east, showing district boundary at cemetery

15 - Summer and Concord streets looking north showing edge of district, Village Cemetery upper right

16 - Summer Street, showing edge of district, facing east

17 - Pine and Granite streets showing residential streetscape

18 - Granite Street (front) and Pine Street (back) facing east

19 - Pine Street, south of Cheney Avenue, facing west showing change in character to larger estate properties

20 - NH 101 and Grove Street intersection (facing north), south edge of historic district

21 - Grove Street and NH 101 intersection, facing SSE

22 - Grove Street, facing west, showing change in density of side streets (Central, Scott, etc.)

23 – (Upper) Main Street, 70 Main site of Phoenix mill, Grove Street at right, facing north

24 - (Upper) Main Street, corner of Elm Street facing south, River Street and Bell Factory side in center

25 - Elm Street, facing south toward NH 101, showing edge of Historic District

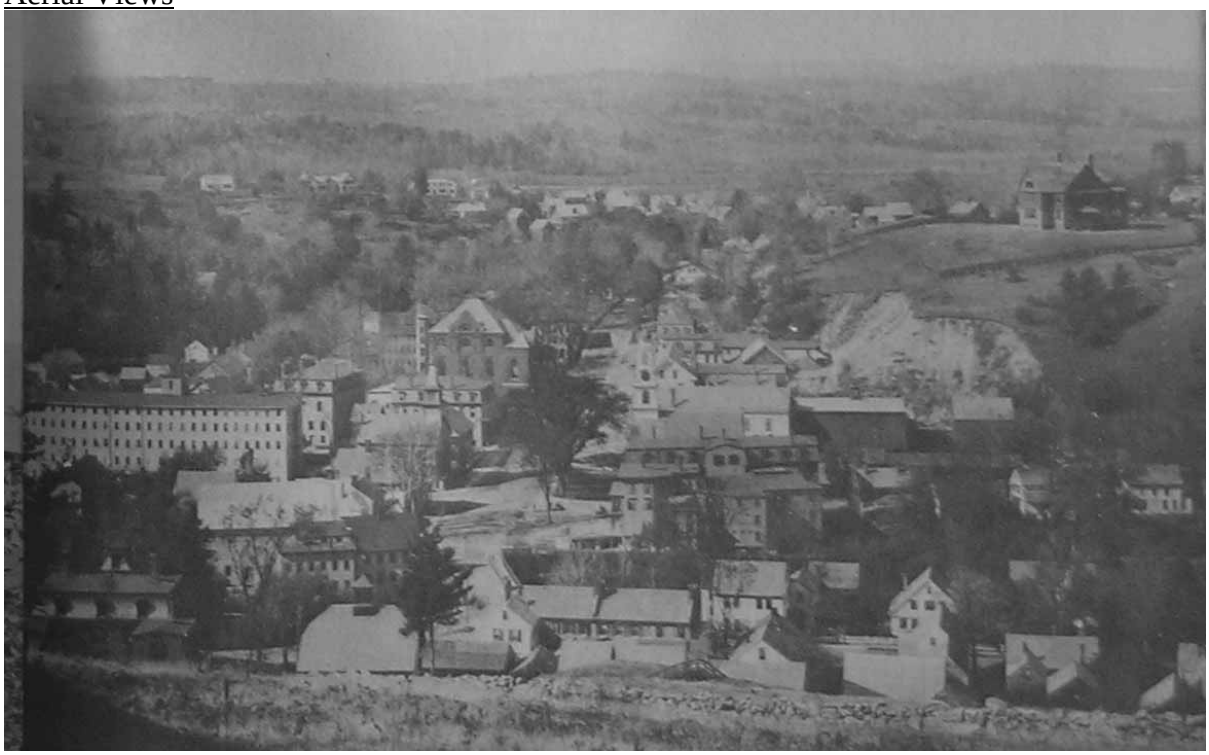
26 - Winter Street, facing northwest, showing change to mid-twentieth century houses, larger lots

27 -Union Street, edge of district, facing west toward Prospect Street

28 - High Street facing west showing edge of district, change to suburban lots

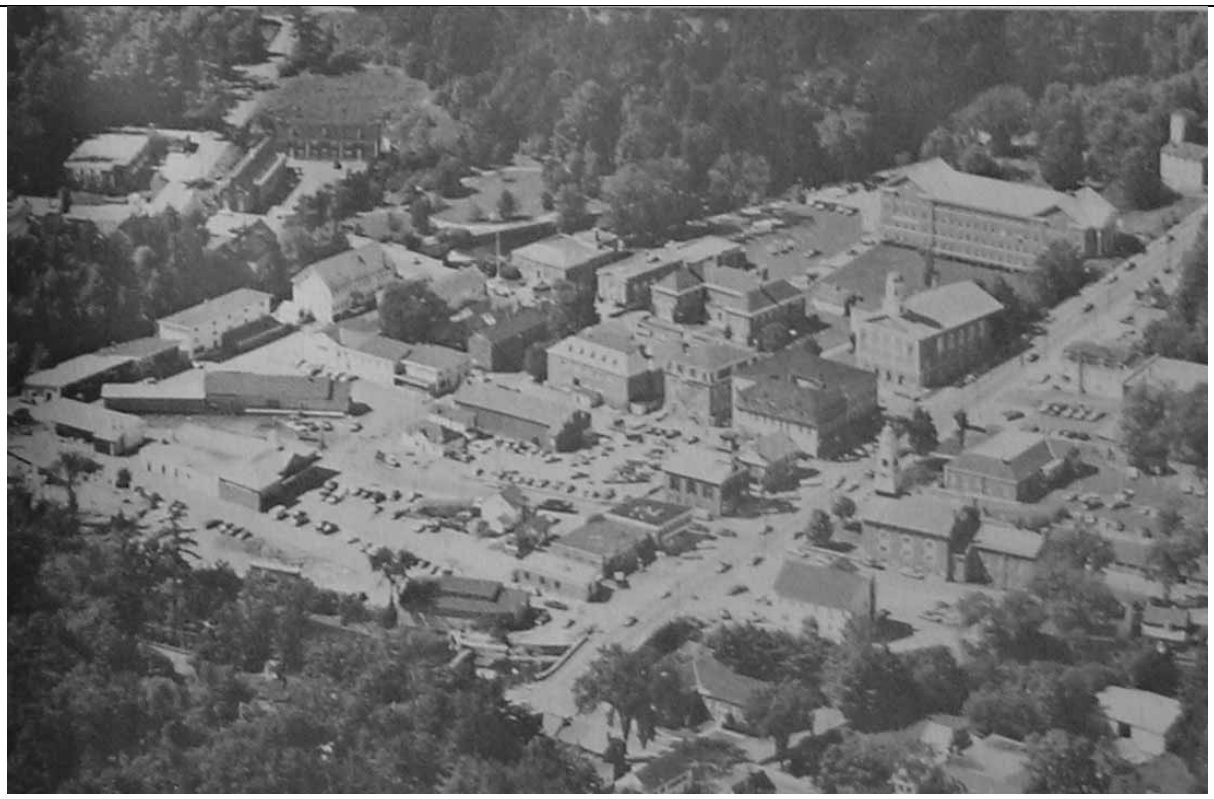
Historic Photographs

Aerial Views



1890s view looking west from East Hill, Concord Street foreground, Main Street center (PBC 1976)

Aerial view 1940s , facing northeast, Main and Grove streets (PBC 1976)

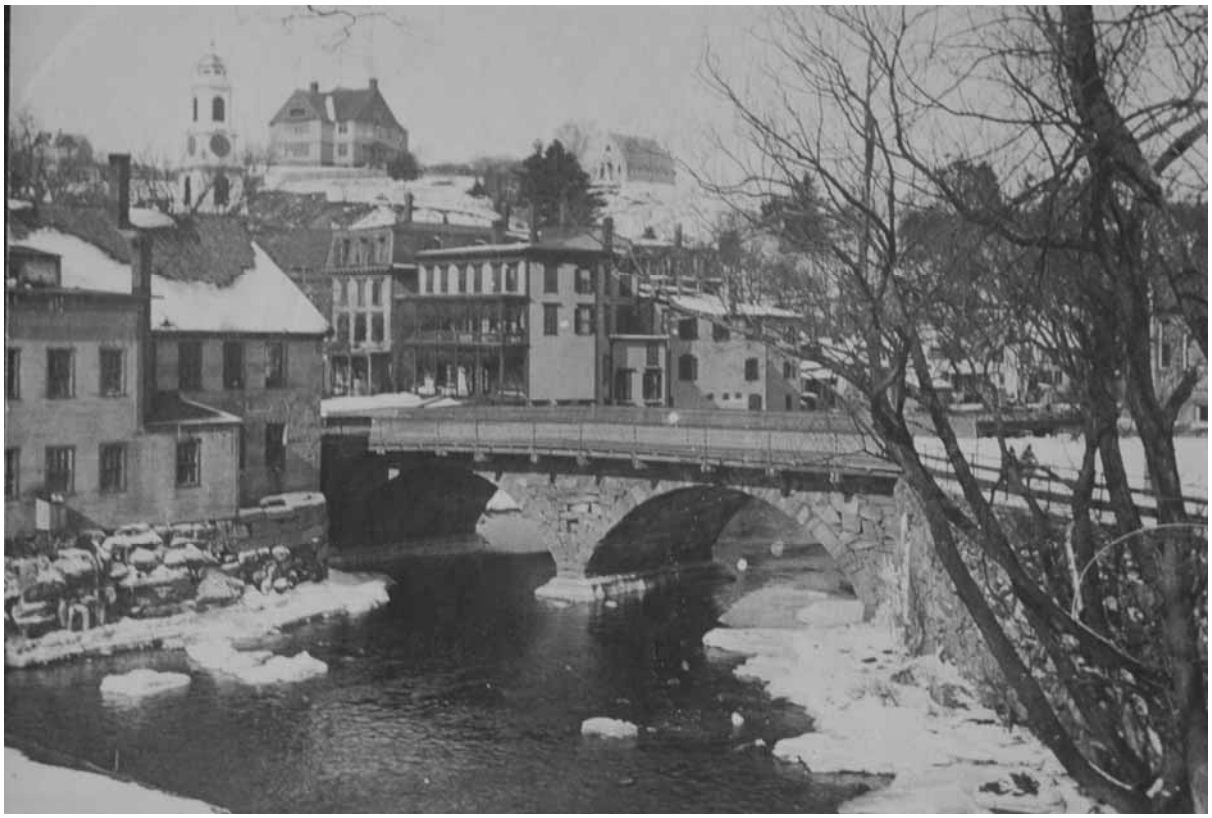


Aerial view ca. 1970 facing SW, Main St. Depot St. at left (PBC 1976)

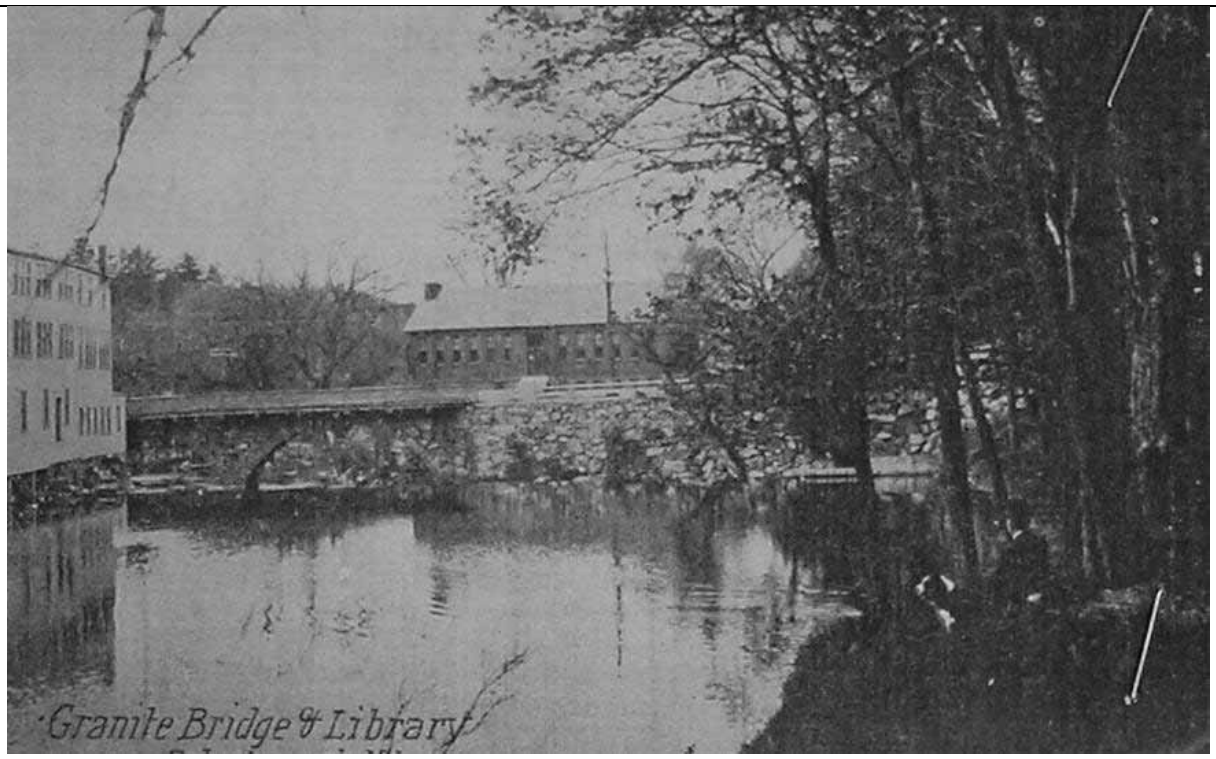
Old Main Street bridge before 1940

Stereoview of Main St. bridge, looking upstream. Early store site of Library (PHS)

Old Main St. bridge facing SE, Pine St. in background



Old Main St. bridge, looking (downstream) toward Main, (site of 2 and 7) (PHS)



From NHDHR survey form, old postcard, bridge and wall looking downstream, dam toward library

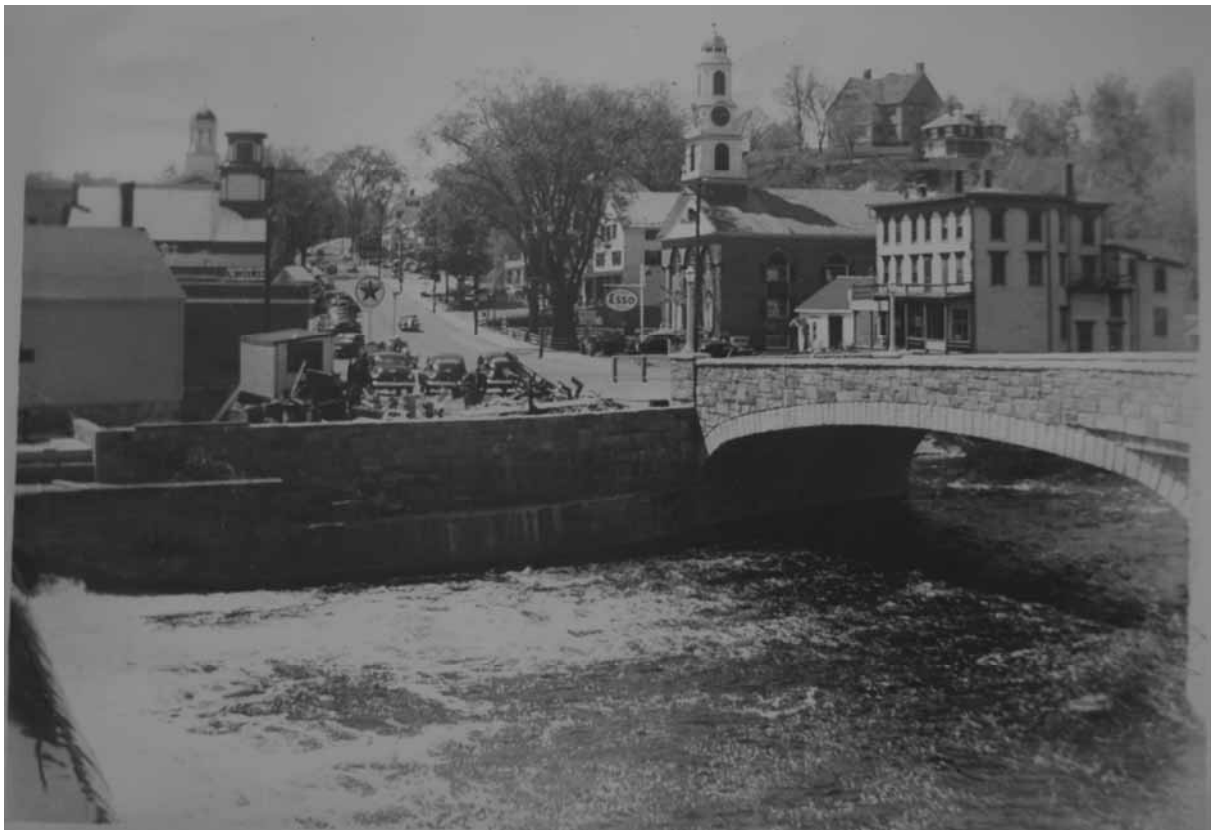
Old main St. bridge and dam, prior to demolition

Main St. bridge demolition ca. 1940

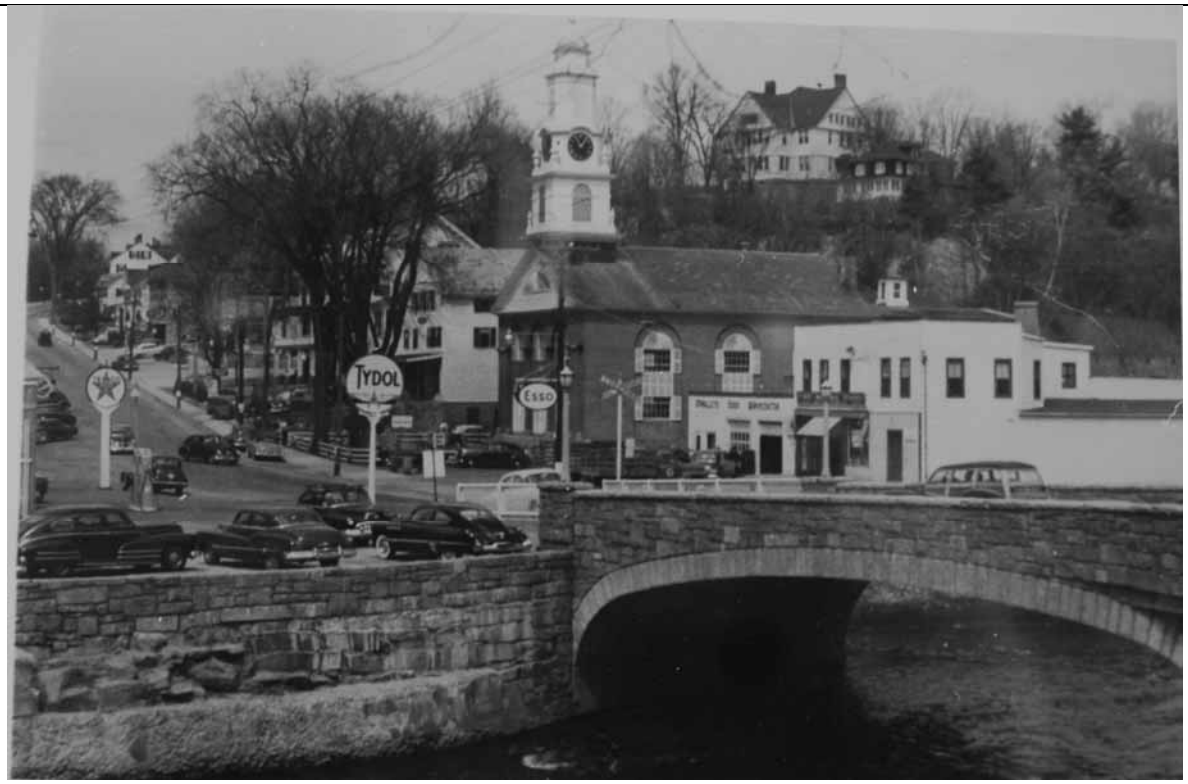
Main Street Bridge, chronological

Main St. bridge construction 1940 (PHS)

Main St. Bridge when newly built (PHS)



Main St. Bridge 1940s (PHS)



Main St. Bridge around 1950 (PHS)

Main St. Bridge from dam, showing retaining wall (PHS)

Transcript Dam

Transcript Dam from glass plate negative (PHS)

Transcript Dam (PHS)

Transcript Dam (PHS)

Transcript Dam after 1940 (PHS)

Railroad Trestle

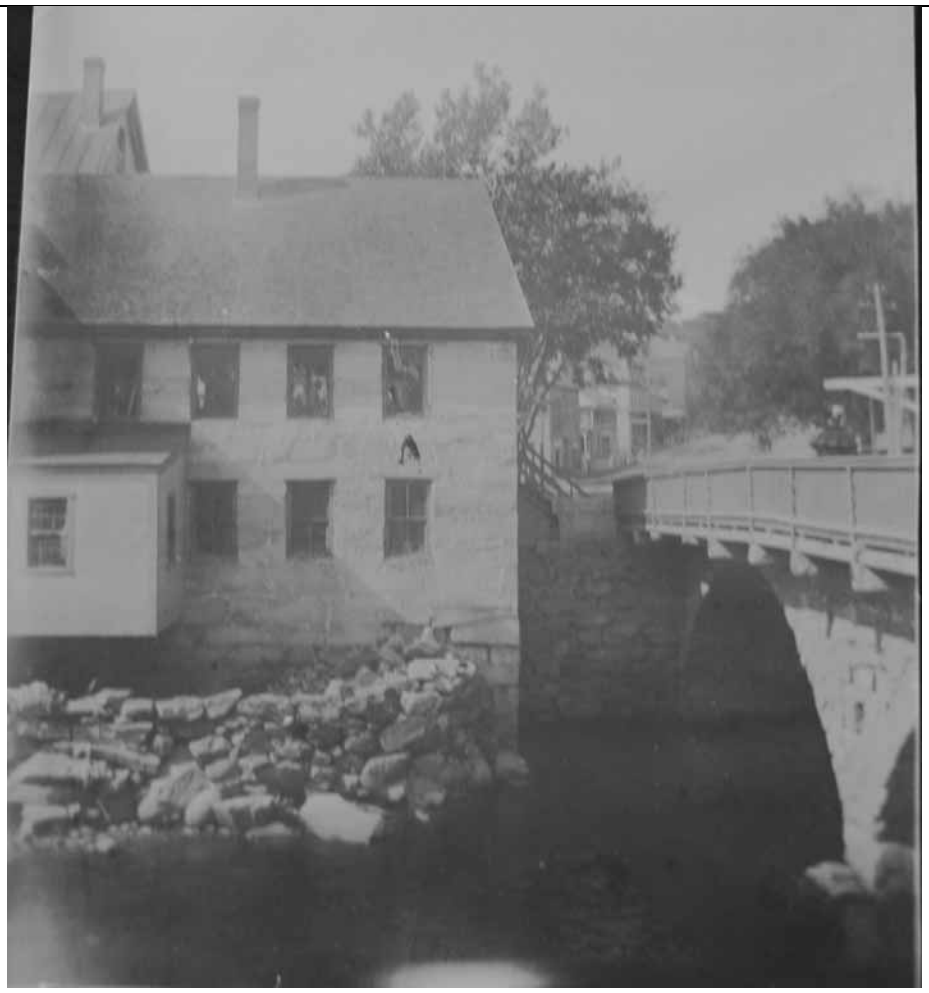
Railroad trestle and library wall (PHS)

Railroad trestle and library wall looking north (PHS)

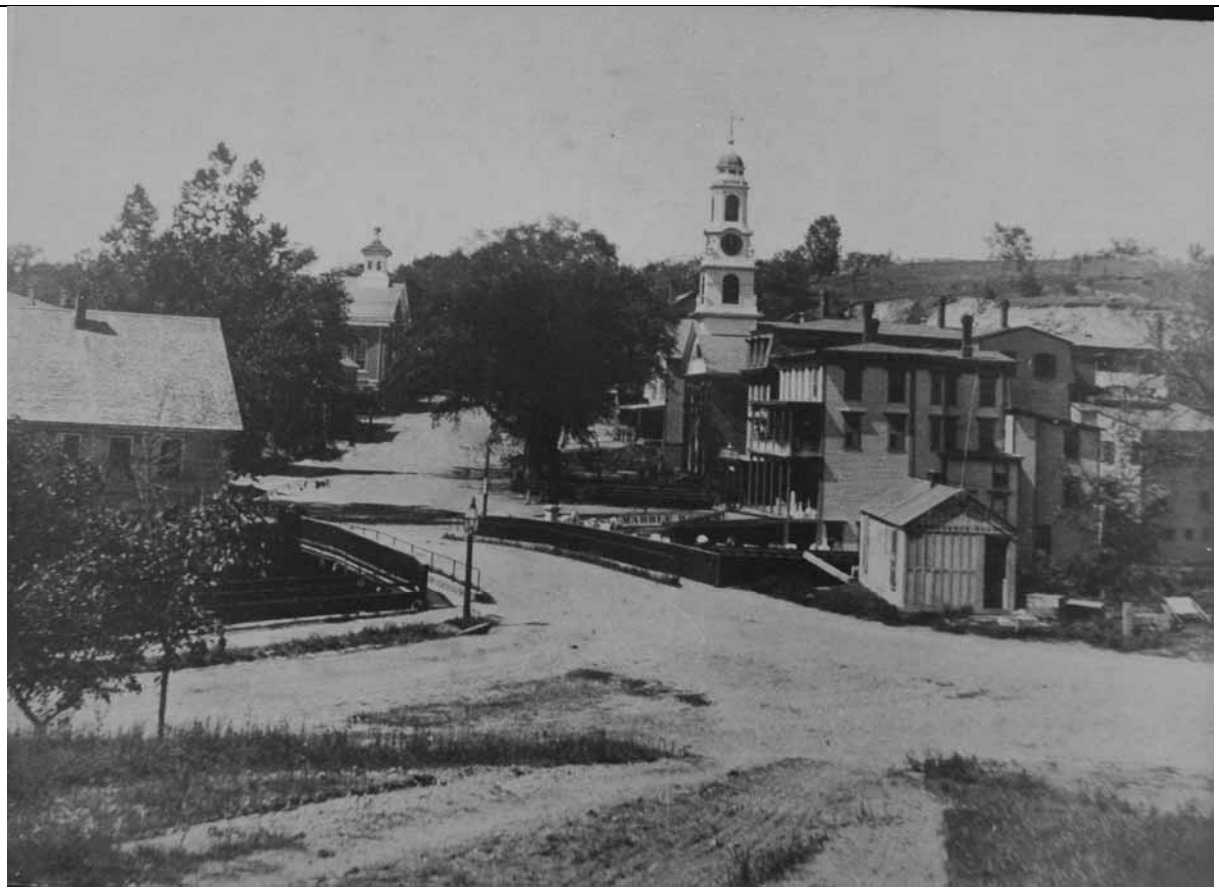
Main Street at bridge, chronological

Old bridge and gristmill (PHS)

Main St. old bridge and stone gristmill

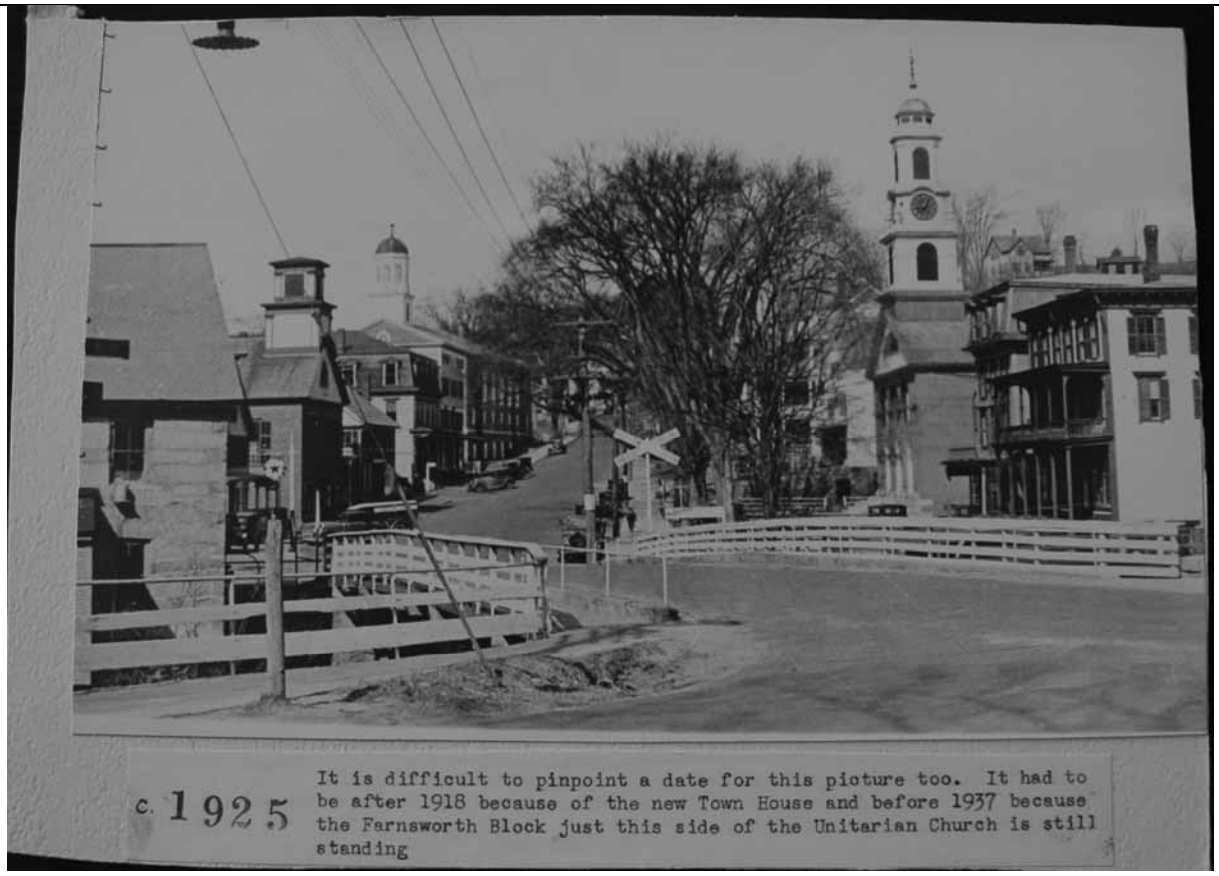


Old Main St. bridge and gristmill looking northwest across river (PHS)



Main St. at bridge, looking west, late 1870s (PHS)

Railroad Trestle and Main Street from bridge (PHS)



Main St. at bridge ca 1925 (PHS)

1938 remains of gristmill, and riverbank, now site of Bank (2 Main)

1938, gristmill and vicinity after fire (site of 2 Main) (PHS)

Main St. at bridge facing west, after flood and fire 1938 (PHS)

Old Main St. bridge, looking SW ca. 1939 prior to demolition (PHS)

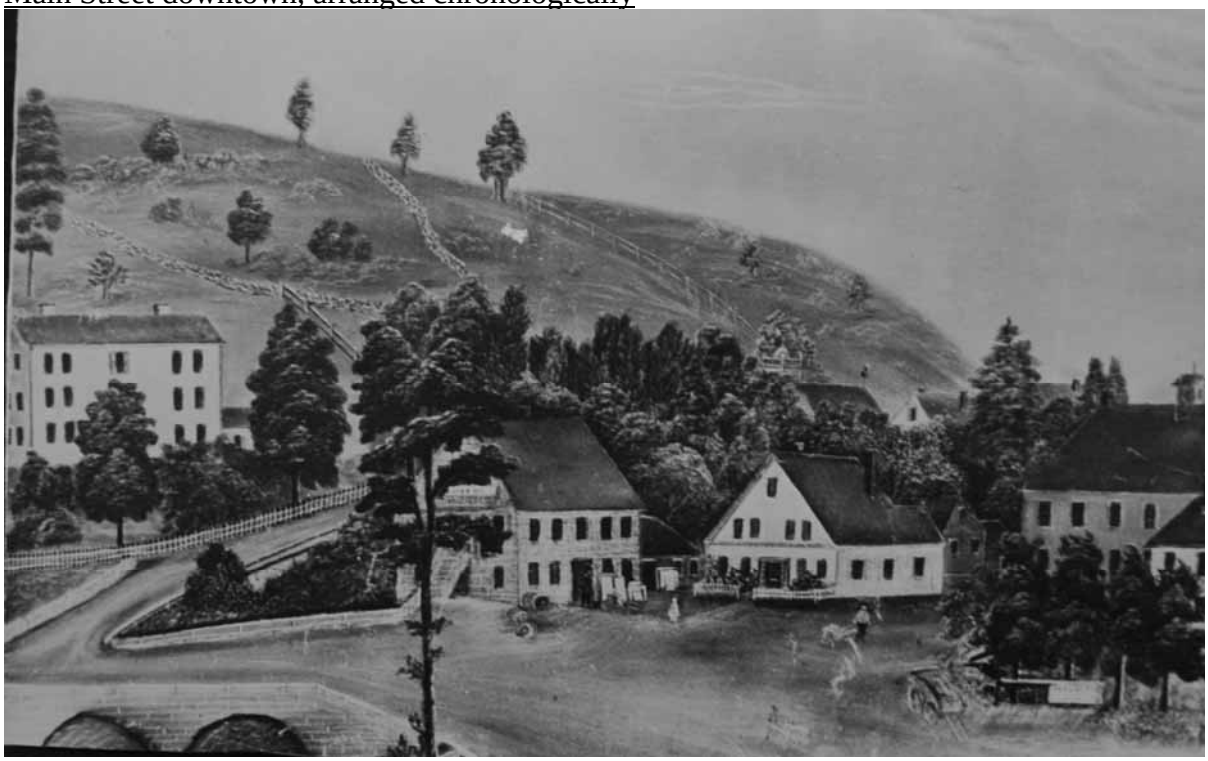
Main St. from east end of new bridge, 1940s (PHS)

Main St. at bridge, facing west, 1950s (PHS)

Main from bridge looking west, 1973 (PHS)

Main Street Bridge from above Pine St. 1970s (PHS)

Main Street downtown, arranged chronologically

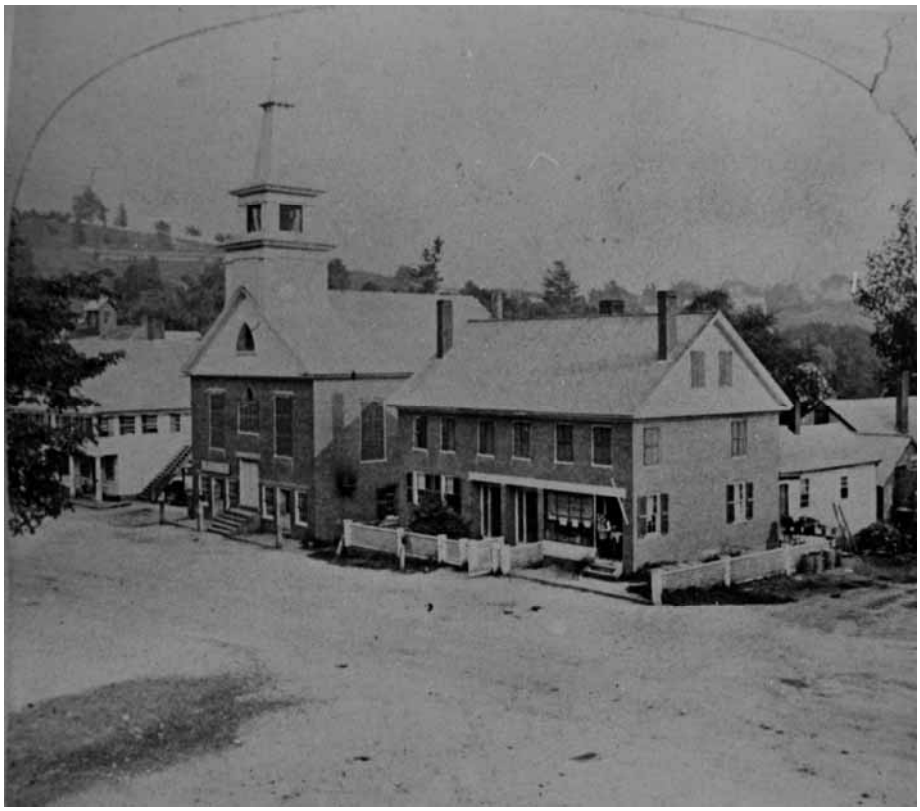


Painting of Main St. at bridge, facing southeast, maybe 1840s (PHS)

Main St. looking west from front of Unitarian Church ca. 1850 (PBC 1976)

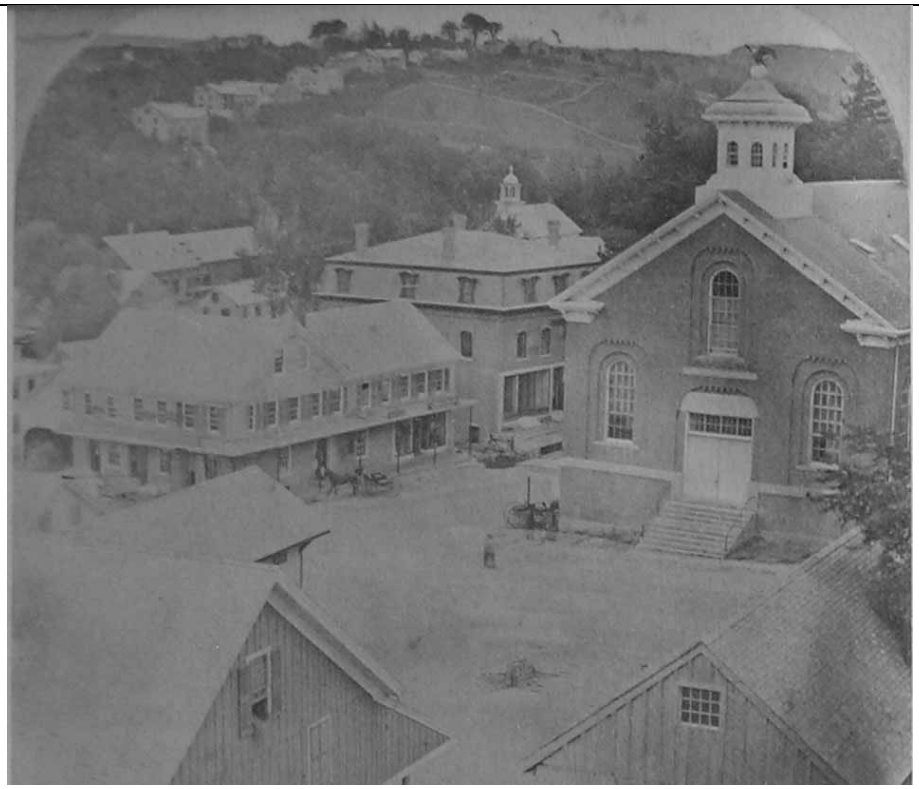
Main St. looking west from bridge, early view (PHS)

Main St. looking east from Grove Street, 1860s (PHS)



Main St. stereoview, 1860s, 26 and 30-32 Main (PHS)

Main St. showing Granite Block (PHS)

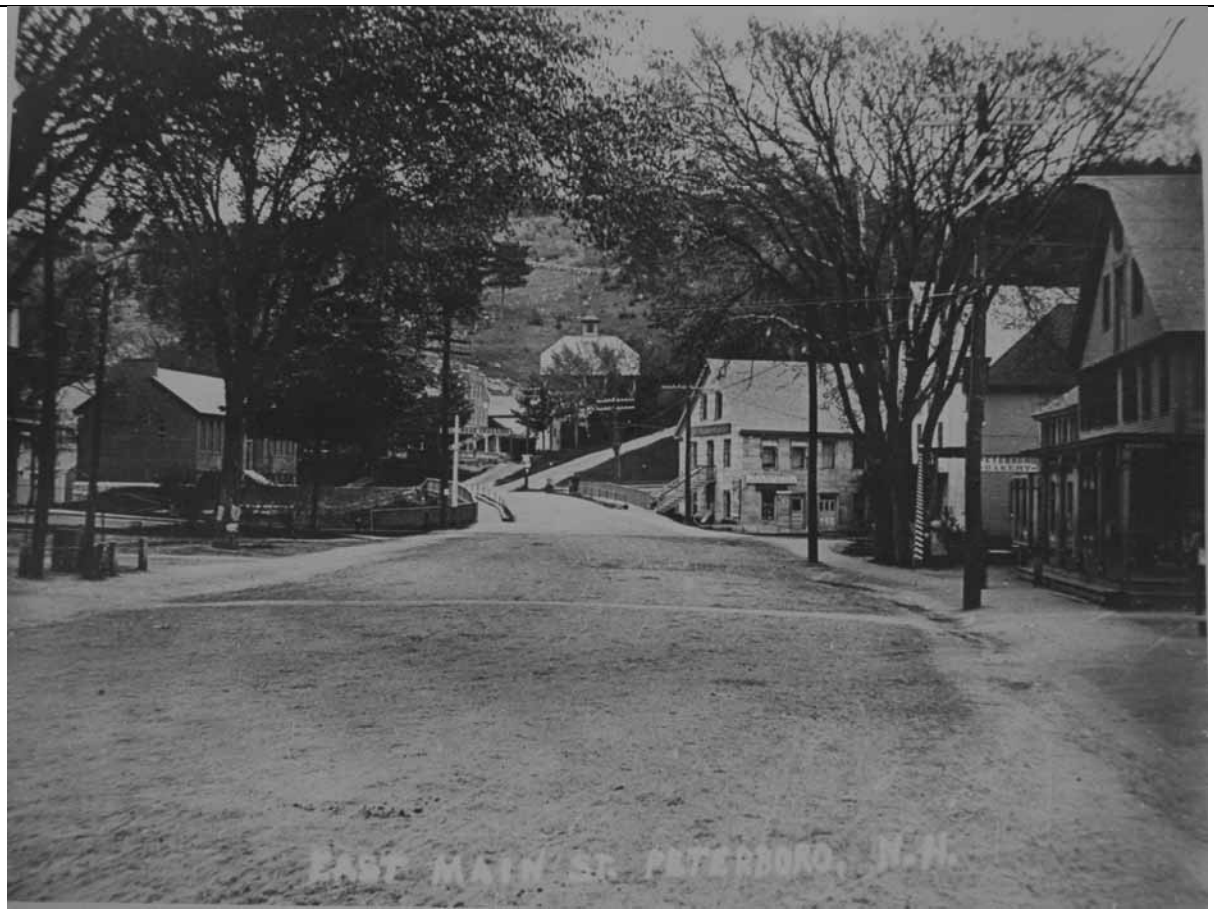


1860s view Grove St., corner of Main showing Town House and Granite Block (PBC 1976)

Main at Grove 1886 (Morison and Smith 1954)

Granite Block ca. 1895 (PBC 1976)

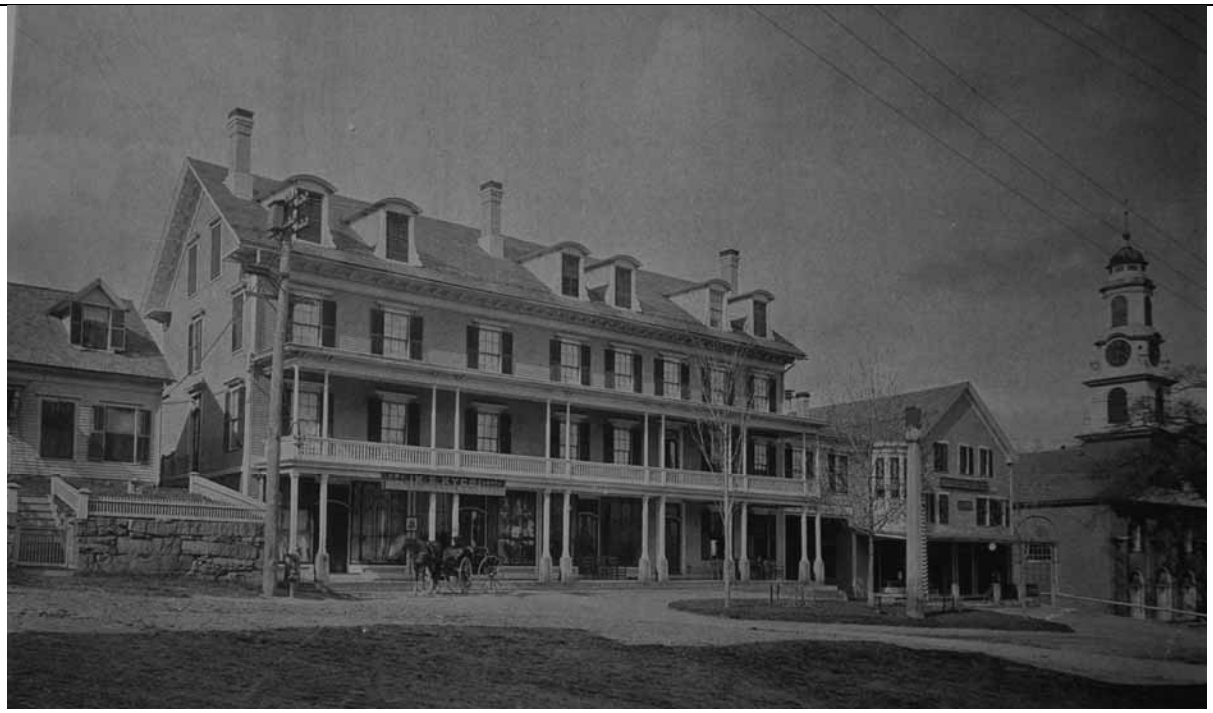
Granite Block, early 1900s (PHS)



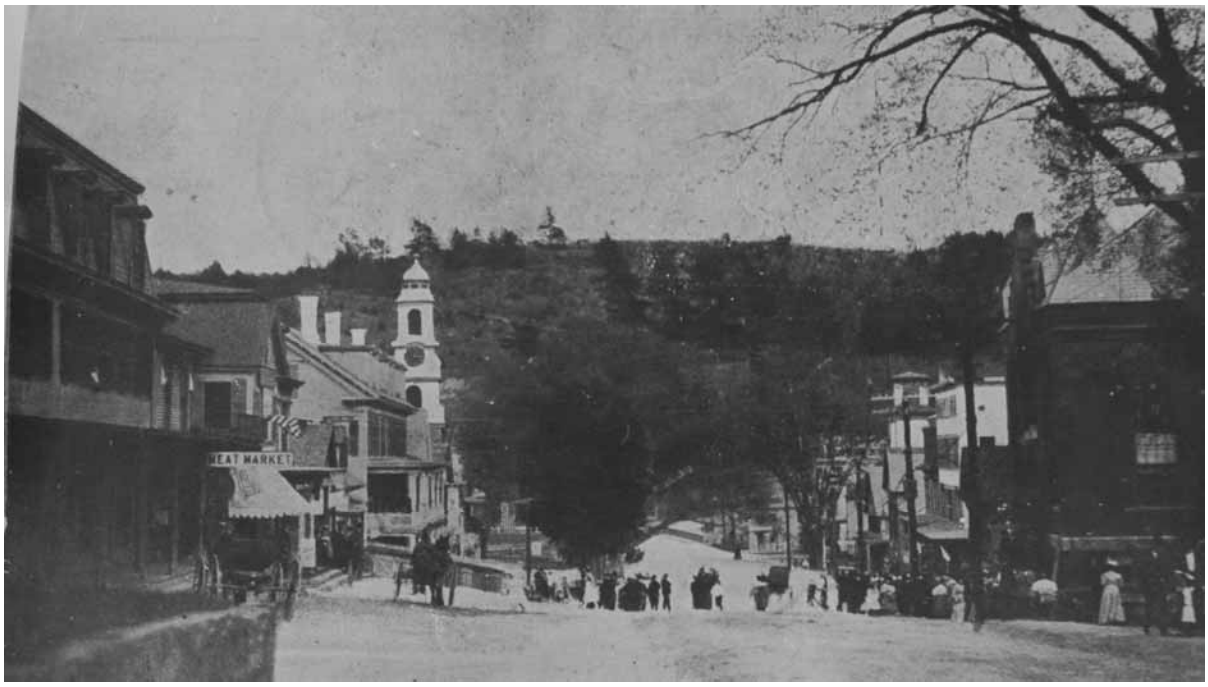
Main St., early 1900s, corner Depot St., facing east toward bridge (PHS)

Main St. at end of Depot St., 26 Main at right, others not extant (PHS)

Main looking east from Grove, early 1900s (PHS)



Main St. Tavern (not extant), site of 35 Main (PHS)



Main St. looking east from upper Main, early 1900s (PHS)

ca. 1900 Main St. facing west (PHS)

1920s Main St. looking northwest (PBC 1976)

Main St. from Summer St., 1920s (PBC 1976)

Site of 7 Main St., Brennan Block (PBC 1976)

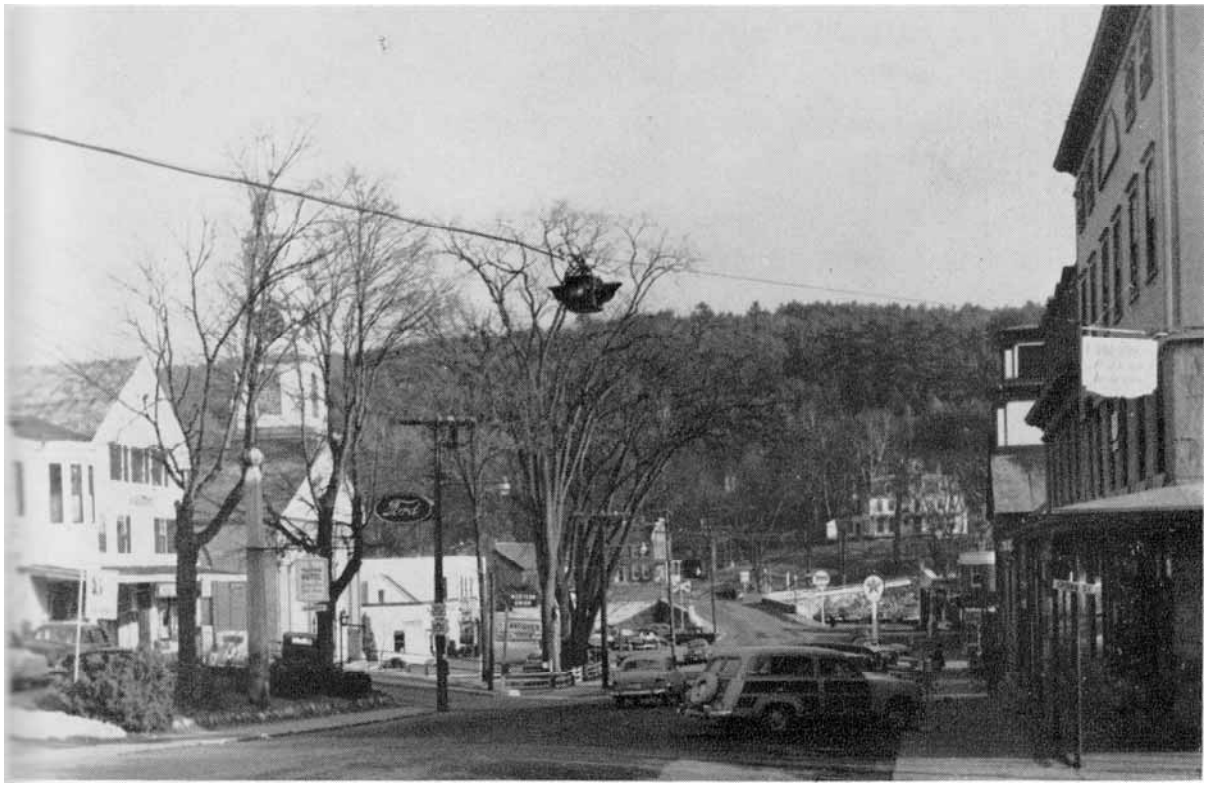
Site of 20 Main, 1938 Flood (PBC 1976)

1938 after fire, site of 10-20 Main St. (PHS)

7 Main Street – First National Store, ca. 1940s (PHS)

20 Main St., Red and White store – Wyman's (PHS)

Grocery at 20 Main St. (PHS)



Lower Main St 1950s (Morison and Smith 1954)

Main St. at Tavern (site of 35 Main), facing northwest, ca. 1960 (PHS)

Main St. at Grove 1950s (Morison and Smith 1954)

Main St., looking east from Grove, ca. 1960s (PHS)

Showing site of 10 Main St., Main St. at bridge, looking west, 1970s (PHS)

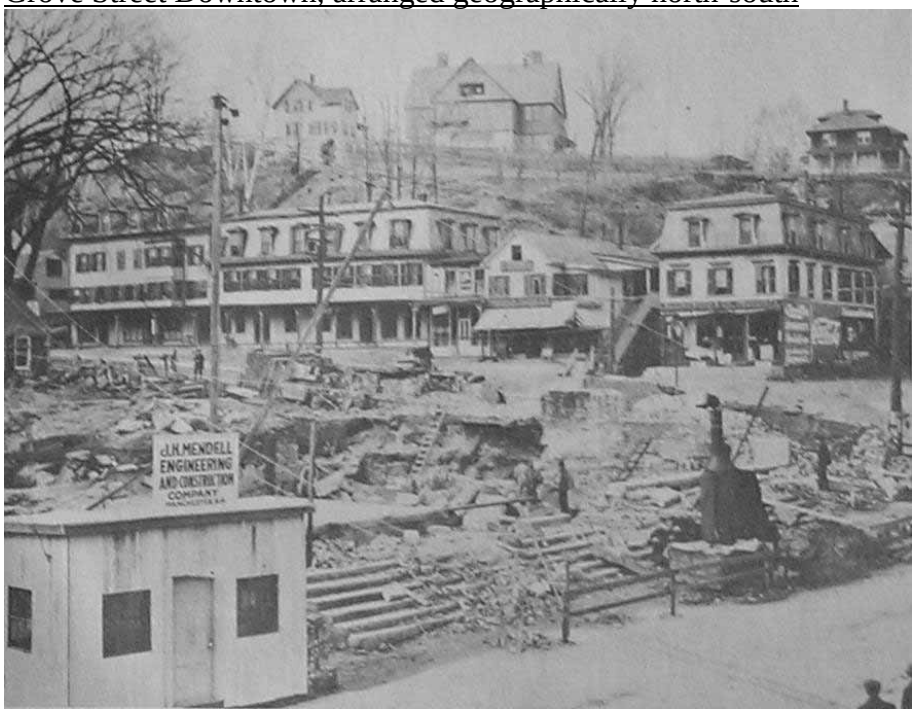
Main St. looking west 1970s-80 (PHS)

Main St. west of bridge, 1980s (PHS)

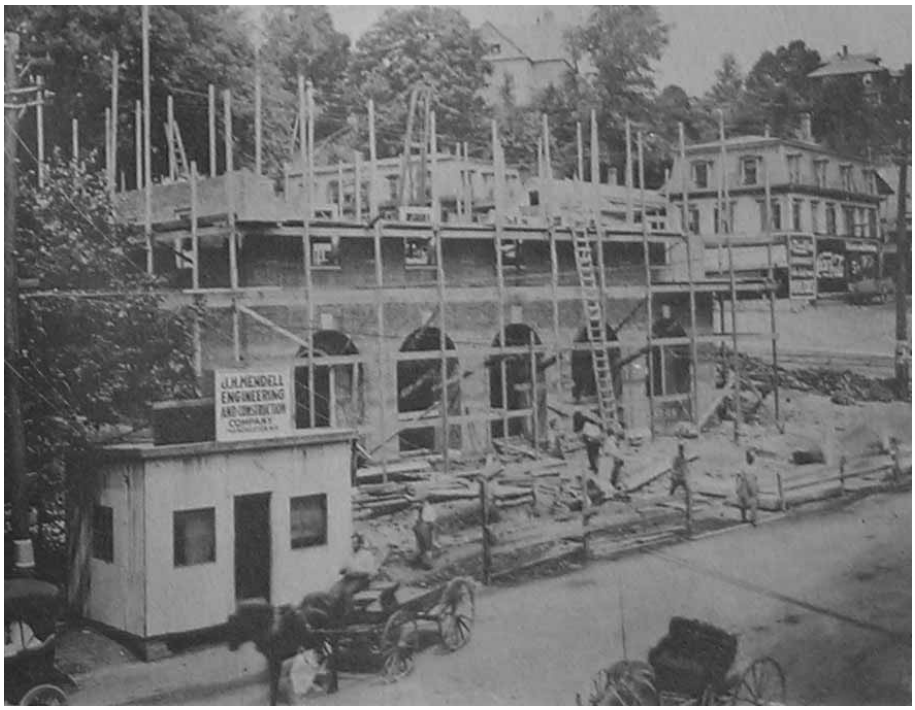
12 Main St., 1986 (PHS)

10 Main Street, 1980s (PHS)

Grove Street Downtown, arranged geographically north-south



Town House site (1 Grove), beginning construction, Main and Vine Street in back (Roper 2001, PHS)



Construction of Town House (1 Grove), 1918, facing Main Street (PBC 1976)

Grove St. from Main, 1886, facing south, town hall at right (Morison and Smith 1954)

Grove St., facing south from Main St., 1950s (PHS)

Grove Street, facing south from Historical Society (PHS)

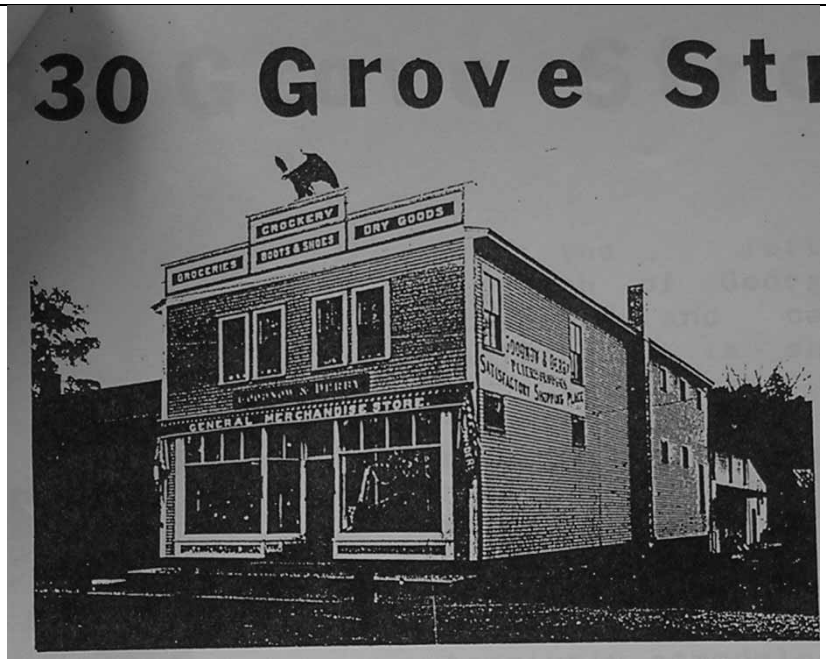
Grove St from Main, 1950s (Morison and Smith 1954)

Savings Bank Building, 14 Grove St. (PBC 1976)

20 Grove St., Amercian Guernsey Cattle Club (PHS)

26 Grove St. (PBC 1976)

26 Grove St., 1970s



30 Grove Street, Derby's store (Crabtree 1980s)

30 Grove, Derby's store after 1976 renovation

Grove St. facing north, 1920s (PBC 1976)

Grove St. facing north, 1970s (PHS)

34 Grove St., original appearance (Crabtree ca. 1985)

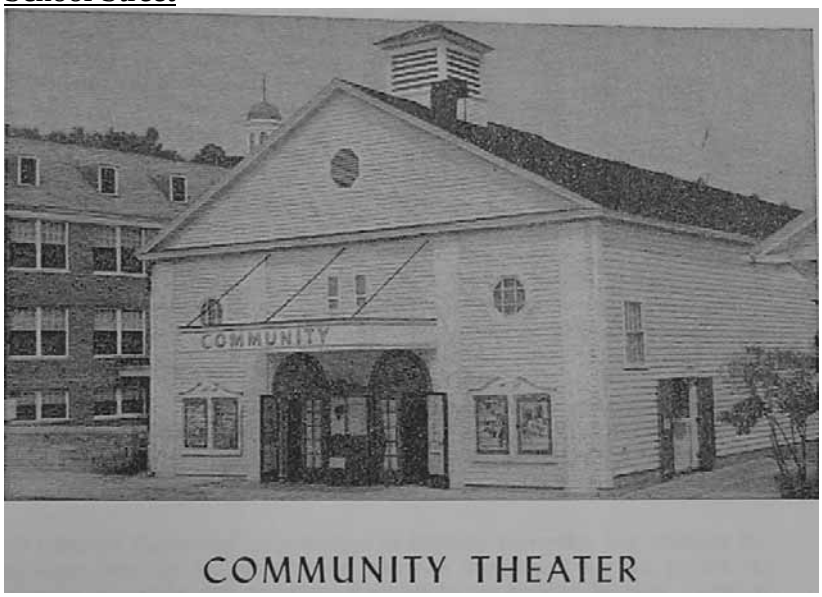
Grove St., 1930s (PHS)

Grove St. ca. 1940s, facing north (PHS)

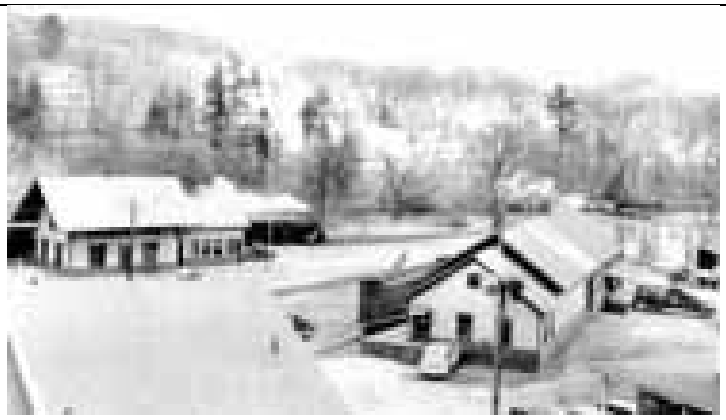
Grove St., recent view (PHS)

Late 19th century view Grove St. at bridge, facing north, Putnam Grove at left, 34 Grove left edge (PHS)

School Street



6 School St., theater from 1949 Calendar (file at NHDHR)



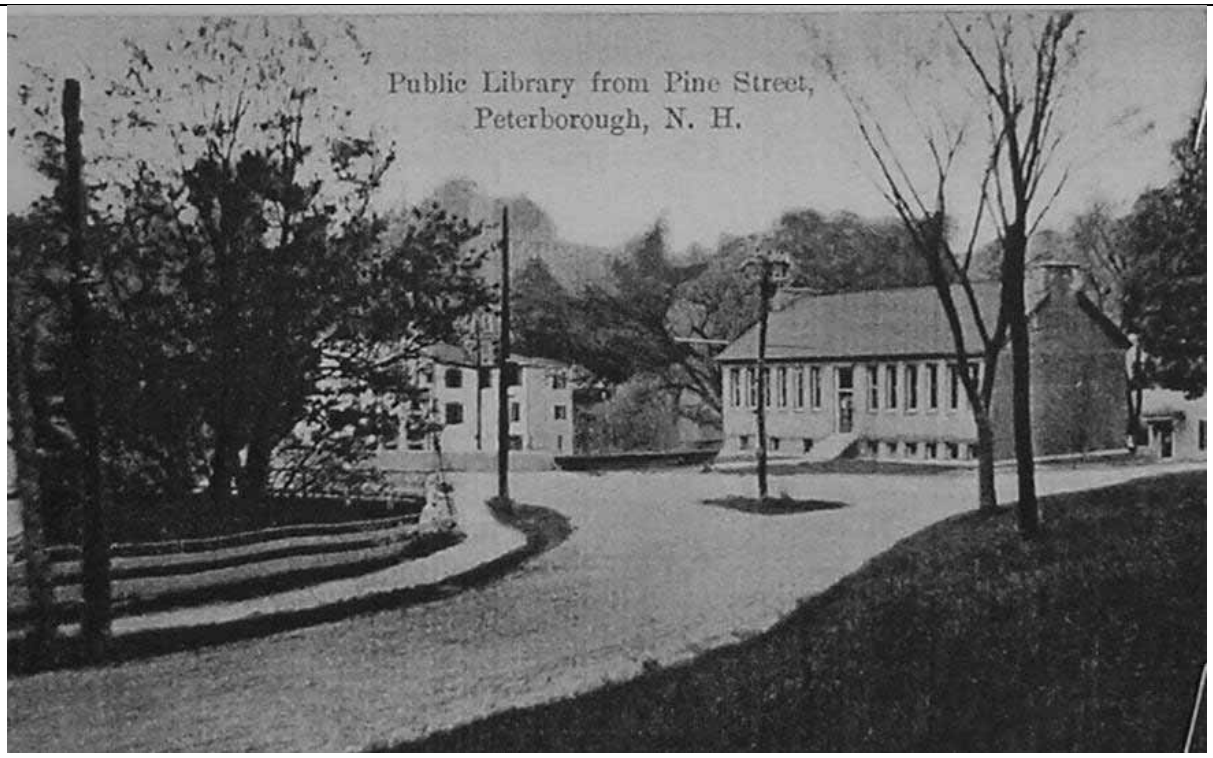
Depot square, facing southeast, freight depot at right, passenger station not extant

School St. from Grove, showing original Gem Theater (6 School) and factory demolished 1922 (PHS)

7 Concord Street (US 202) corner of Main, Library and wall

Building library wall ca. 1892 (PHS)

Library, from old Main St. bridge, 1-7 Concord in rear (PHS)



Library post card NHDHR survey form ca. 1900

Old Main St. bridge, looking toward Concord St., ca. 1920s (PHS)

Library and bridge (PHS)

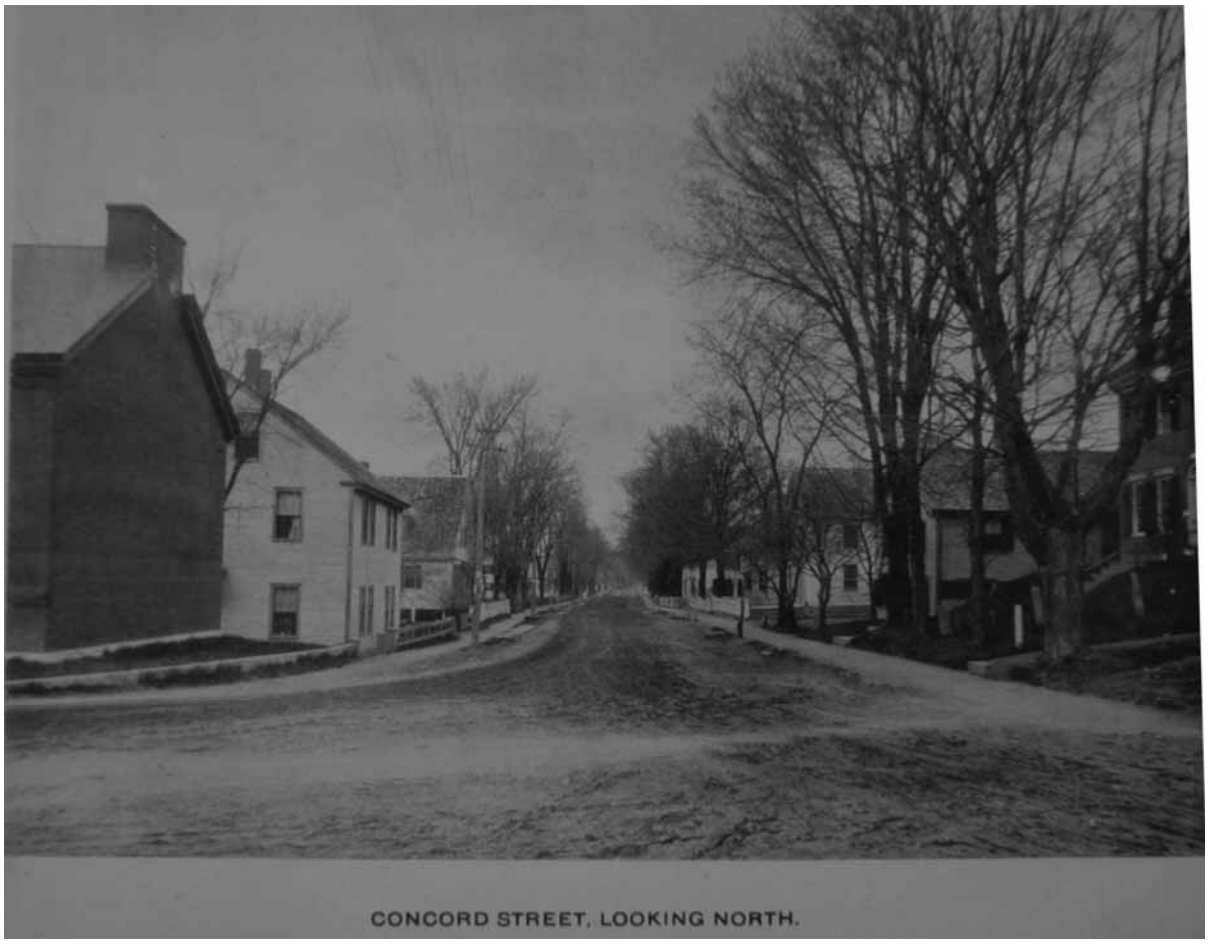
Library (PHS)

Concord Street (US 202), arranged south to north

1-7 Concord with GAR in front (PHS)

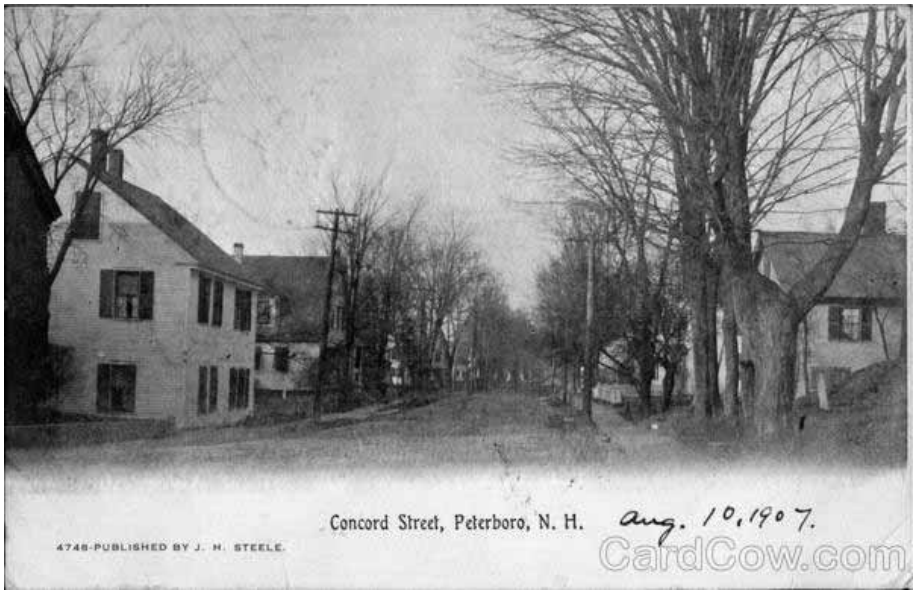
1-7 Concord (PHS)

Looking north from Pine St. towards Bridge, Peterborough Library, and Brick Block, ca. 1910 (PHS)



Concord St. looking north (PHS)

Concord St. from Pine looking north (PHS)



Concord St., 1907

Concord St. not extant, site of Library addition (PHS)

17-19 Concord St. (PHS)

22 Concord St. and site of telephone building (PHS)

24 Concord St., Telephone company (PHS)

26 Concord Street, before removal of wraparound porch, 1904-1911 (PHS)

26 Concord Street, after wraparound porch removed and entry porch added 1904-1911 (PHS)

26½ Concord Street, 1970s (PHS)

Concord St. looking north from 28-30 Concord (PHS)

35 Concord Street, house in background no longer extant, demolished after 1951 (PHS)

44 Concord St. (PHS)

57-59 Concord St. (PHS)

Concord St. looking north, ca. 1980 (PHS)

51 Concord St., All Saint's Church from 1979 National Register nomination

56-58 Concord St. (PHS)

57-59 Concord St. (PHS)

61 Concord Street, Dr. W.D. Chase House (PHS)

Pine Street, arranged north to south

1 Pine St. site, 1971 demolition (PHS)

1 Pine St. site, house demolished 1971(PHS)

8 Pine St., not extant (PHS)

17 Pine St. (PHS)

22 Pine St. (PHS)

26 Pine St., 1937 (PHS)

27 Pine Street with partial view of now-demolished carriage barn of 25 Pine (PHS)

28 Pine St. (PHS)

32 Pine St. (PHS)

39 Pine St. site, Octagon House, not extant (PHS)

43 Pine St., 1954 (PHS)

59 Pine St. (PHS)

59 Pine St., Pierce House (PHS)

Granite Street (US 202), arranged north to south

Pine-Granite intersection, facing south (PHS)

Granite Street looking south from 6 Granite Street (PHS)

Granite Street, late 20th century, looking south from 6 Granite Street (PHS)

10 Granite St. (PHS)

Granite Street looking north from 14 Granite Street (PHS)

Summer Street, arranged south-north

Summer St. corner of Main St., looking north

1940s, Summer St., corner of Main, 1 Summer left rear

14 Summer St. (Morgan 1971)

40 Summer St.

42 Summer St.

13 Grove Street, arranged north – south

Grove St. at bridge, facing southwest, building left demolished, Putnam Grove at right (PHS)

GAR Hall in 1874 when it was the High School (PBC 1976)

Livingston House, 42 Grove Street (PHS)

Walker-Livingston House, 46 Grove Street (PHS)

49 Grove St., Whitcomb French house (PHS)

50-52 Grove St. apartments (PHS)

51 Grove St. on original site (20 Grove) (Crabtree 1980s)

Jonas Livingston House, 51 Grove St., being moved from 20 Grove St., 1919 (PHS)

51-53 Grove St. (PHS)

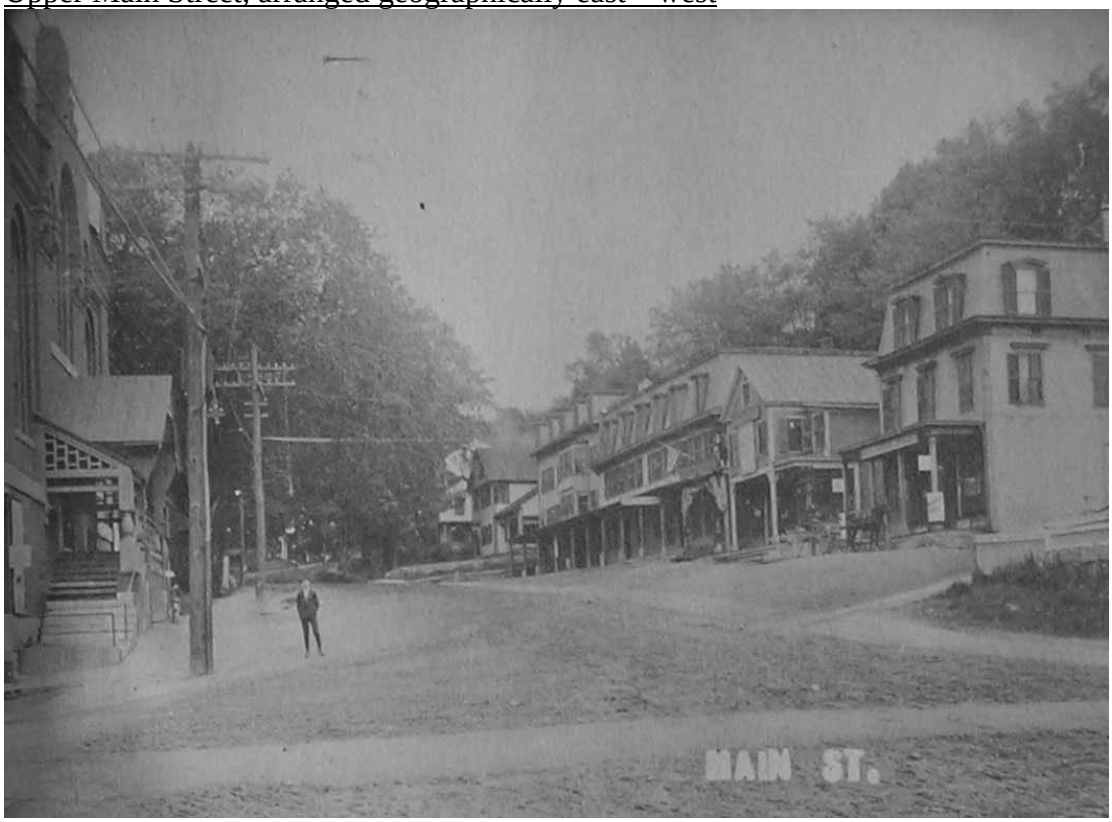
57 Grove St., Wilder place (PHS)

74 Grove St., 1950s (PHS)

76 Grove St. (PHS)

Myrick House, 84 Grove Street (PHS)

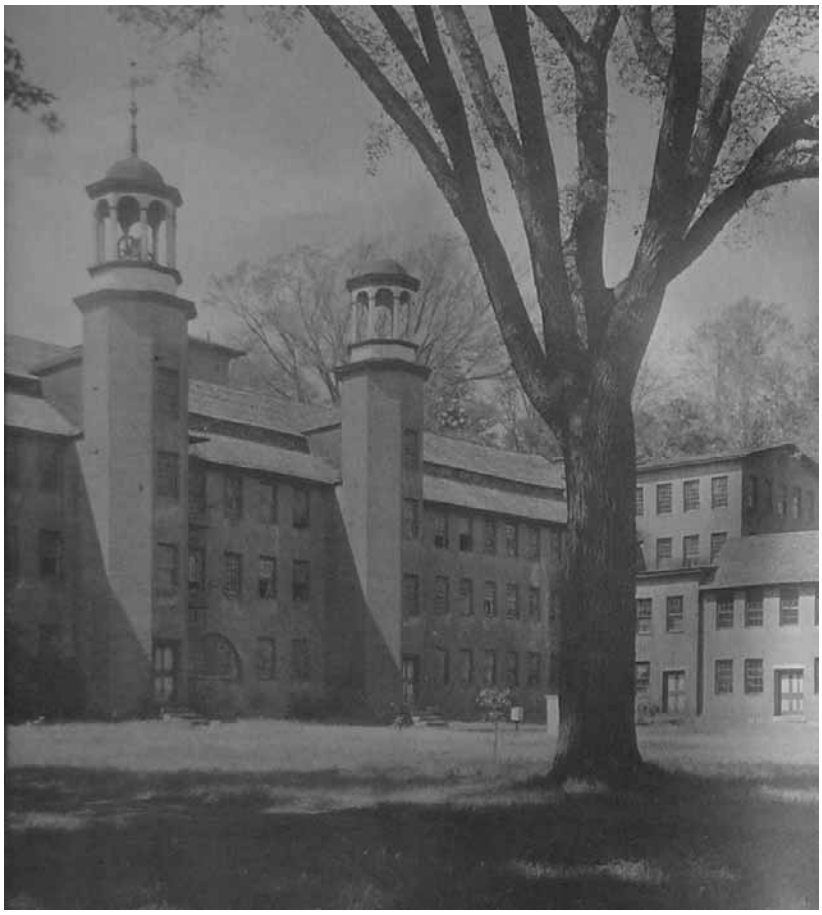
Upper Main Street, arranged geographically east – west



Upper Main St. from Grove St., site of 45 Main at right (PBC 1976)

Main St., looking west from corner of Grove (PHS)

Main St. from Grove looking west, ca. 1980, site of 45 Main at right (PHS)



Phoenix Mill (site of 70 Main) (PBC 1976)

76 Main St., Engine House, 1940s (PBC 1976)

76 Main St., Engine House, 1956 (PBC 1976)

Main Street, looking west, 80-82 and 79, 71 Main St. (PHS)

80-82 Main St. (PHS)

69 Main St., Dr. Daniel B. Cutter (PHS)

67-81 Main St., 1950s (PHS)

85 Main St., late 19th century (PHS)

85 Main St., side view (PHS)

85 Main St., early 20th century (PHS)

91 Main St. (PHS)

91 Main St., Dr. John H. Cutter House (PHS)

Vine Street

4 Vine Street, 1971 (Morgan 1971)

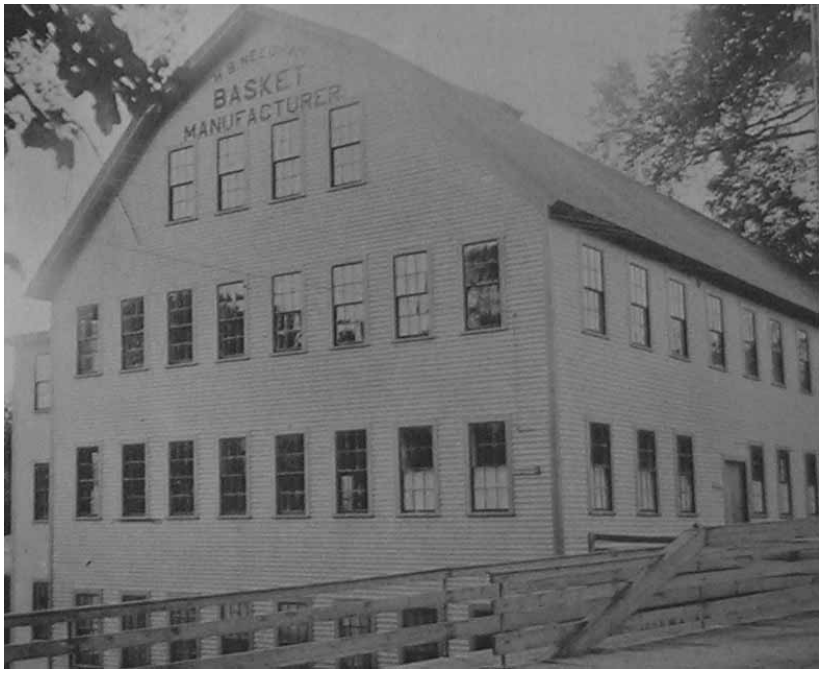
8 Vine St. (PHS)

12 Vine St., Eben Jones house (PHS)

18 Vine Street – St. Peter's Church, 1971 (Morgan 1971)

Elm Street

Elm St. facing southwest from Union (PHS)



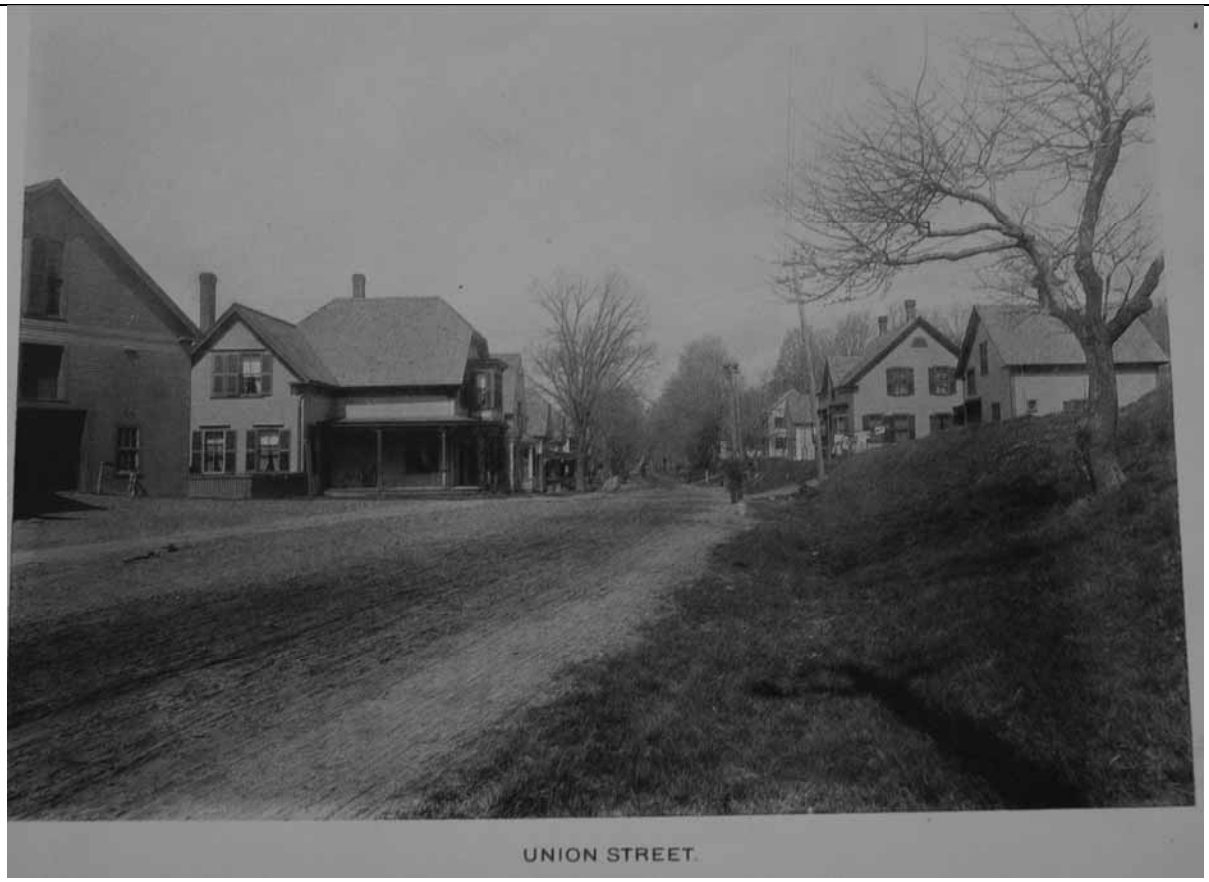
Basket factory on Elm St. (PBC 1976)

Elm St. from Union, 1973

Union Street, arranged east – west

4-8 Union St., 1971 (Morgan 1971)

4-8 Union, corner of Elm, 1975 (PHS)



Union St. facing northwest, stable of 4-8 Union at right, 10 Union (PHS)

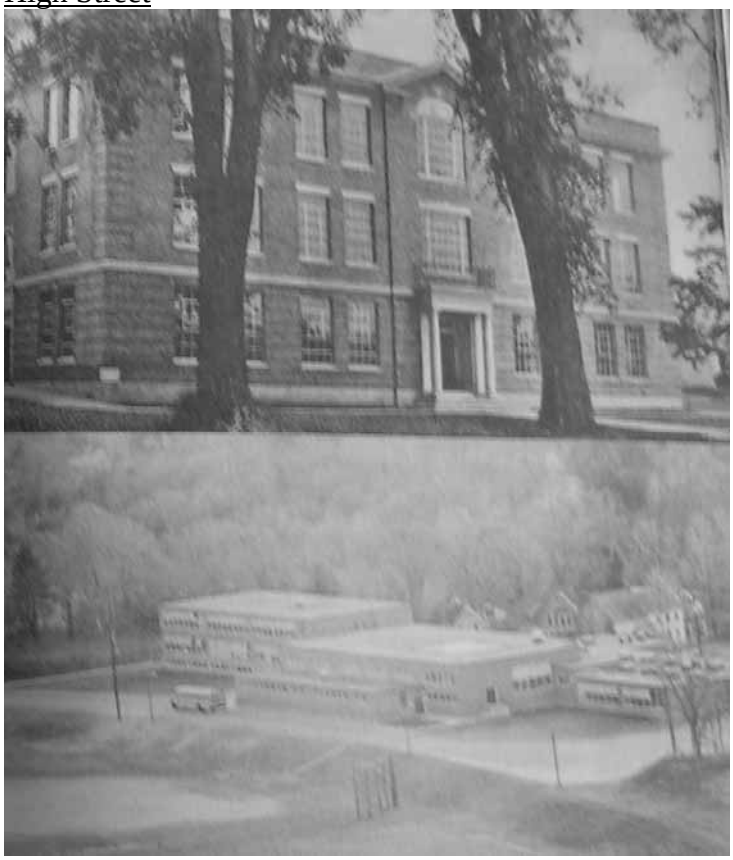
Union St., looking northwest, 12 Union at left and 15 Union at right (PHS)

Union St. looking northwest, 26 Union left, 33 Union right (PHS)

26 Union St., 1964 (PHS)

35-37 Union Street (PHS)

High Street



High School built 1920s and School complex before 1970 fire (PBC 1976)

Date: June 2010
Image Files are named Peterborough_XXX where XXX is the Photo number.

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Main Street at Contoocook River

Photo 1) Looking west across Main Street Bridge towards downtown Main Street Direction: W

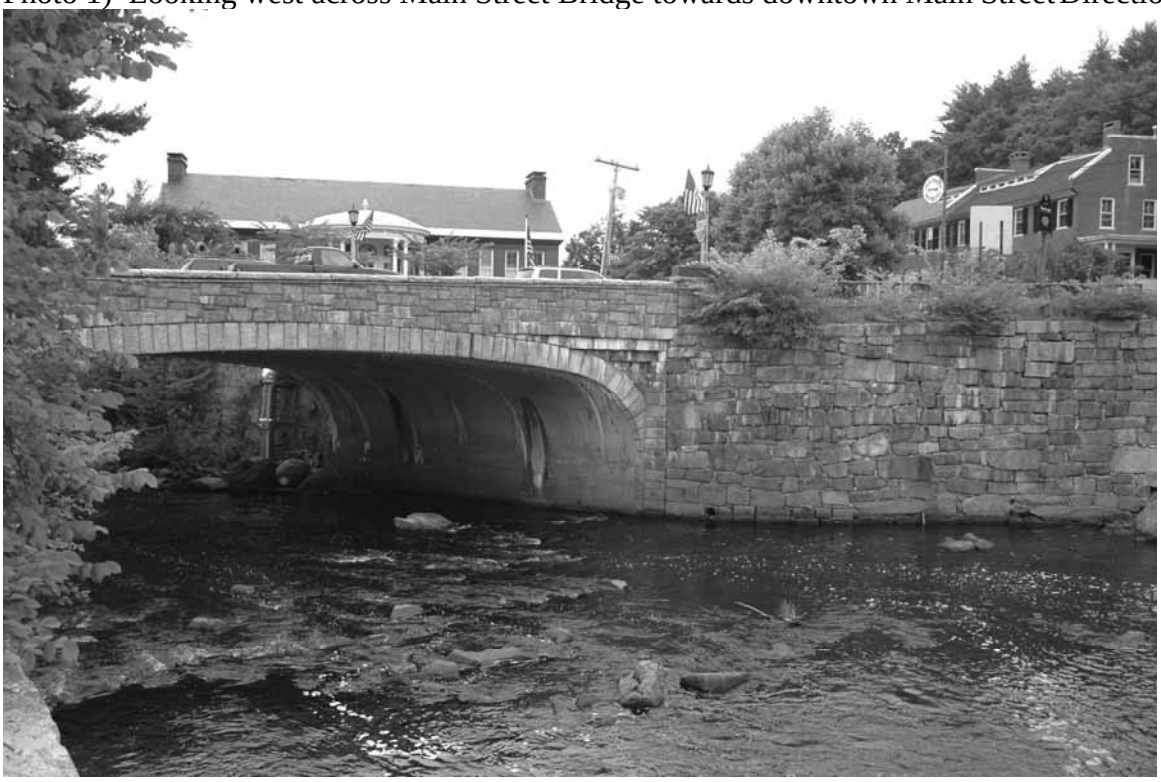

Photo 2) Main Street Bridge (PET0028), south elevation, Library and Brick Block in rear Direction: NNE

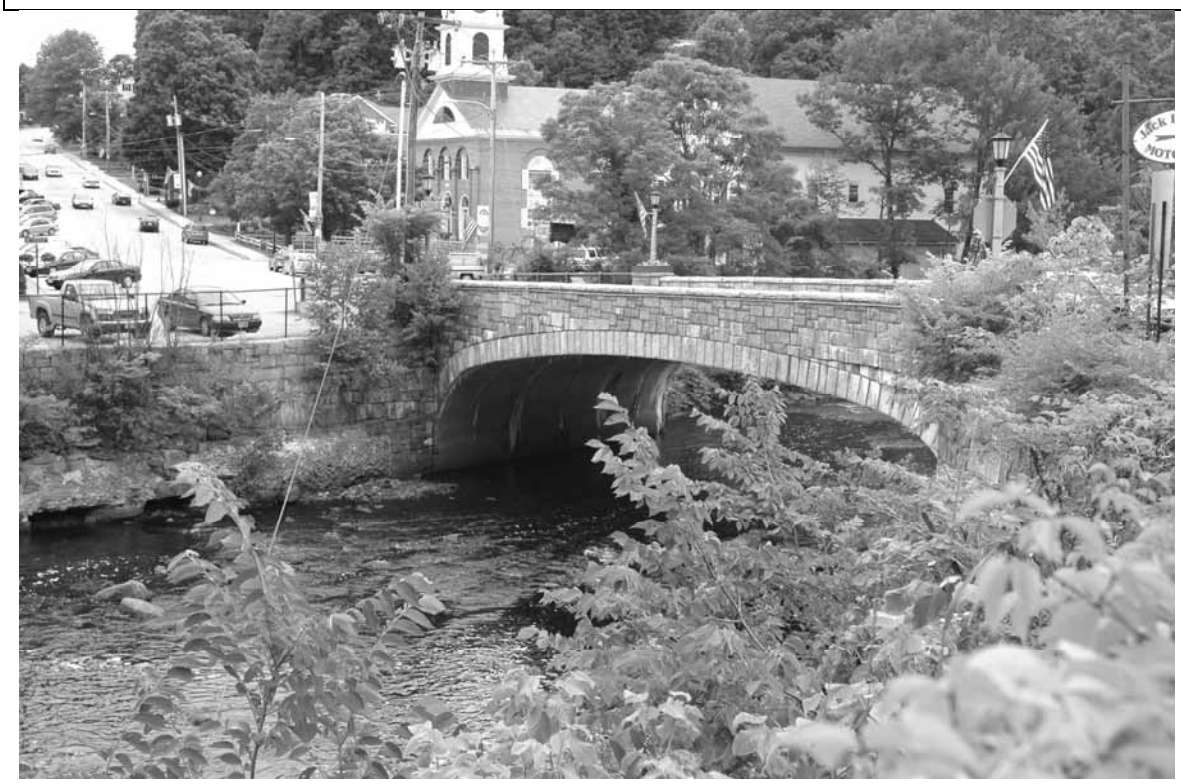

Photo 3) South elevation of Main Street Bridge and Main Street Direction: NW

Photo 4) Main Street Bridge, north railing, Library, Brick Block (1-7 Concord) and One Pine background Direction: E

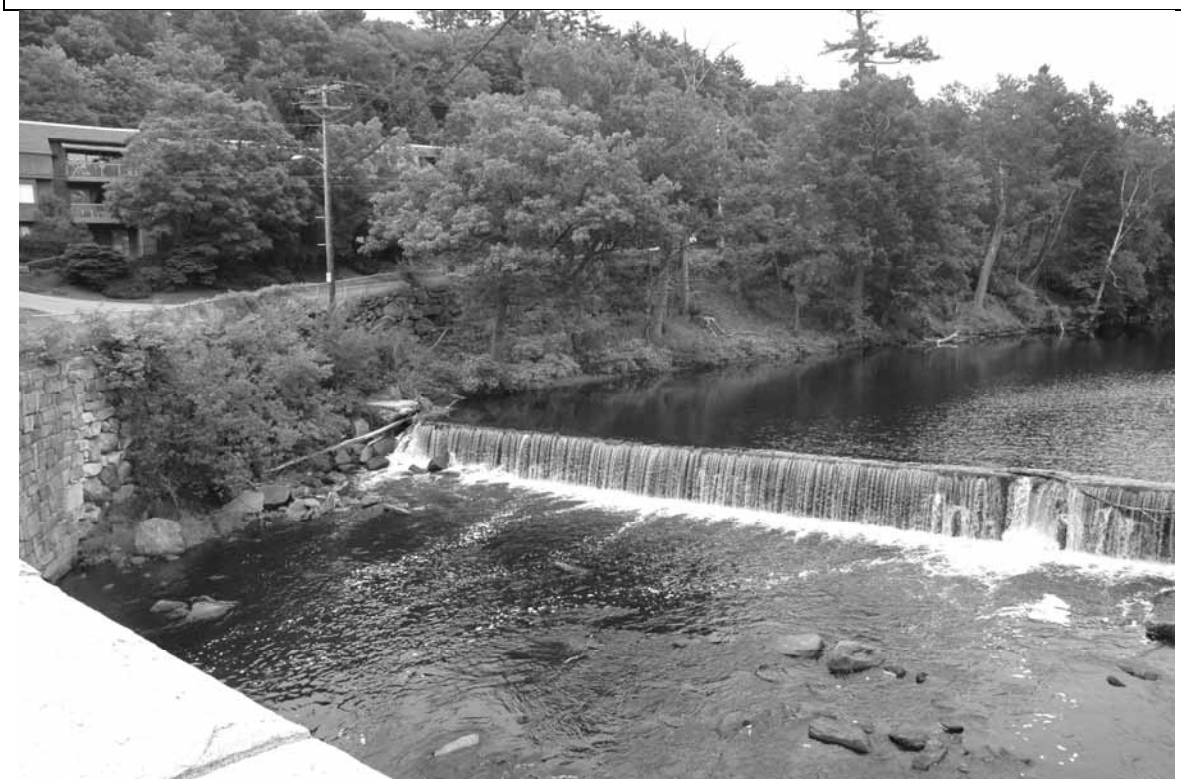

Photo 5) Transcript Dam, south of Main Street Bridge, showing retaining wall along Pine Street/US 202 Direction: SE

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Main Street - Downtown

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Photo 8) 2 Main Street west elevation Direction: E

Photo 9) 3-15 Main Street, U017-004 Direction: NE

Photo 10) 3-15 Main rear and side elevations from Summer Street Direction: SE

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Photo 16) 20 Main, side and rear from Depot Street Direction: NNE

Photo 17) Main Street, looking west from Main Street Bridge Direction: W

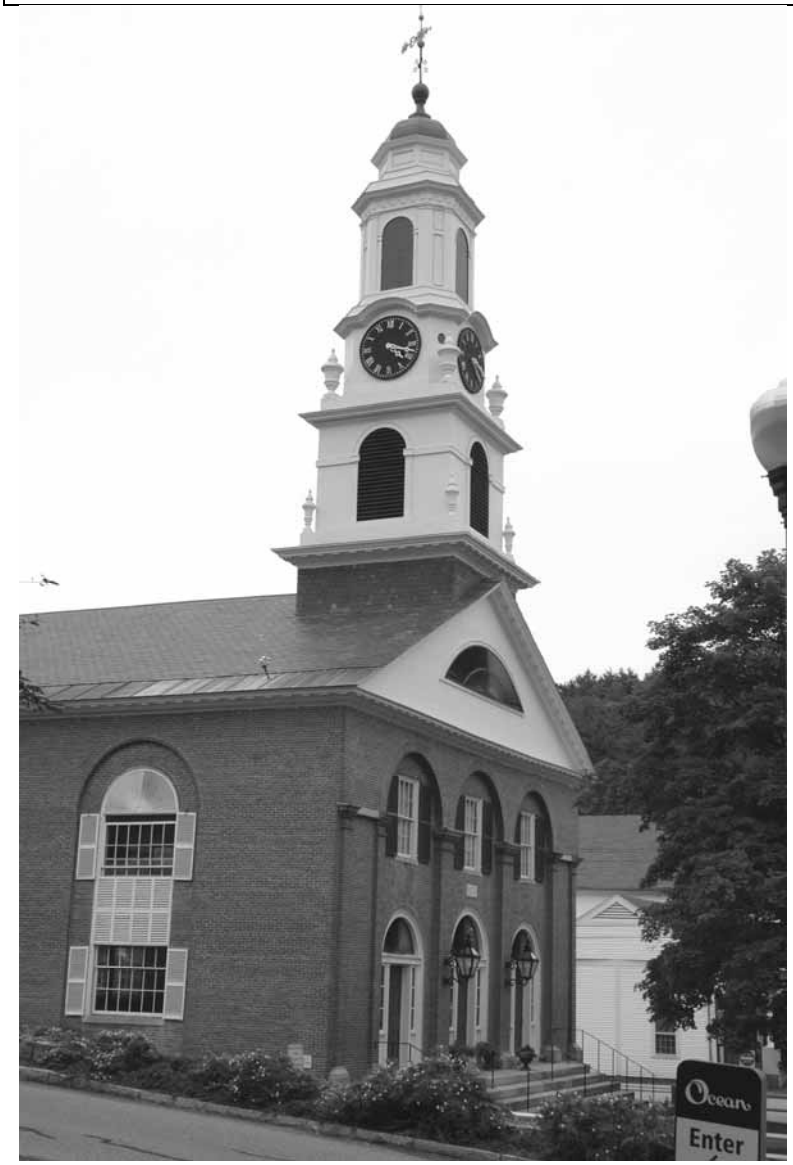
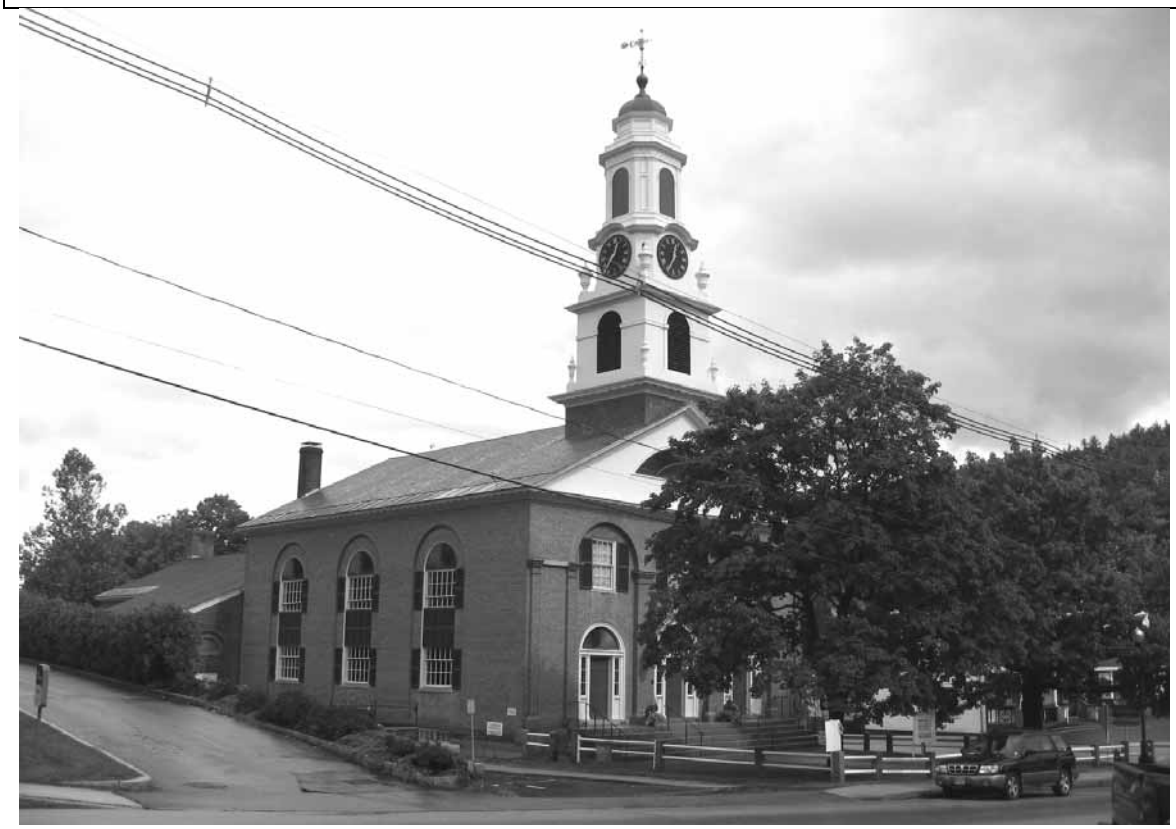


Photo 18) 25 Main Street (Peterborough Unitarian Church), U017-122 Direction: NE



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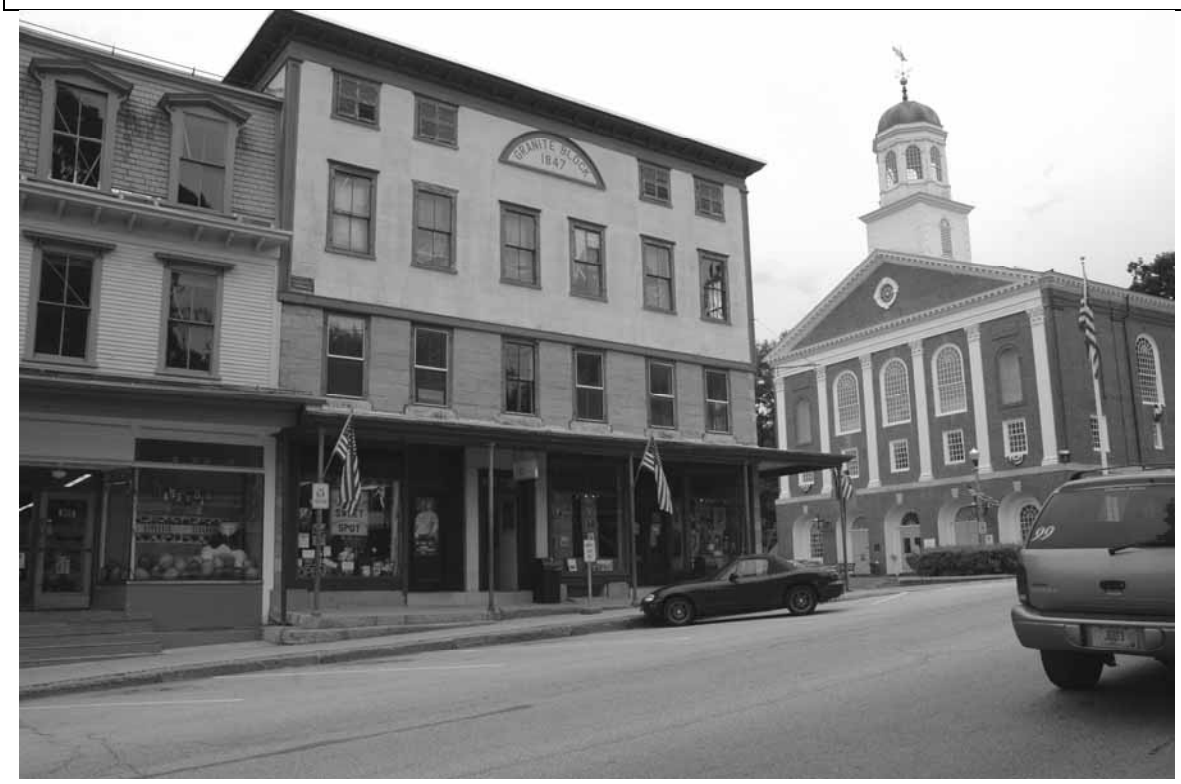

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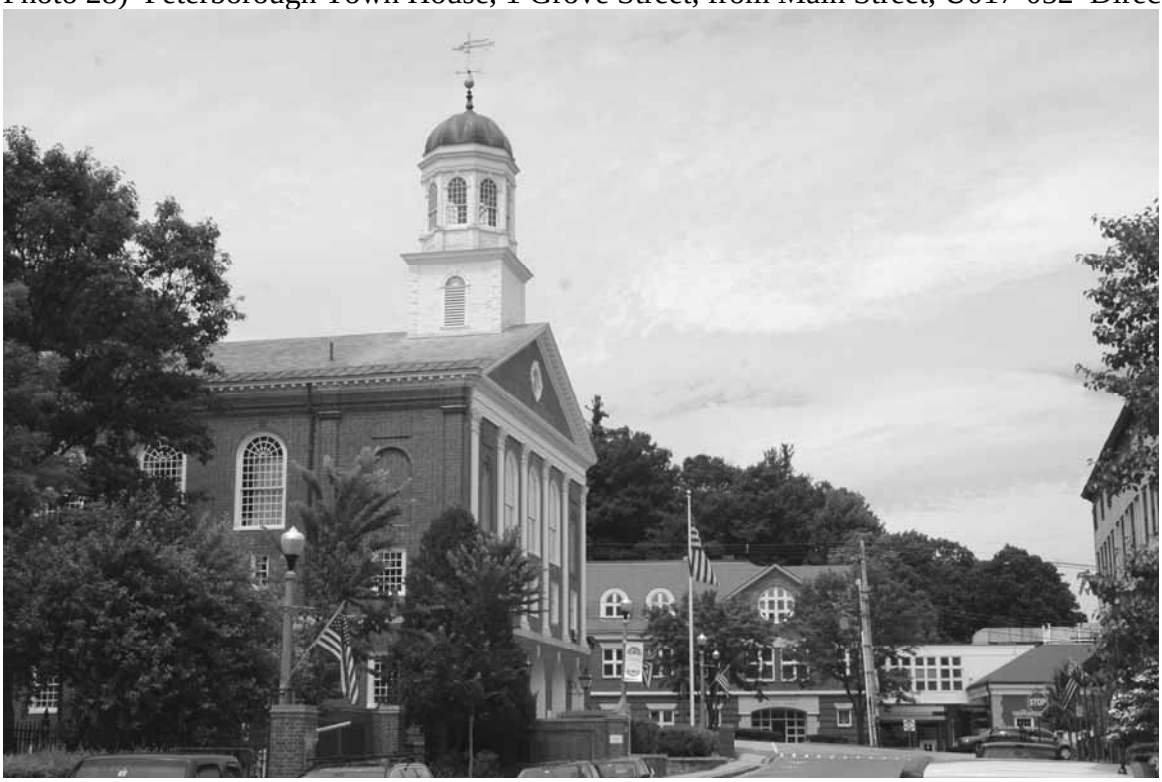

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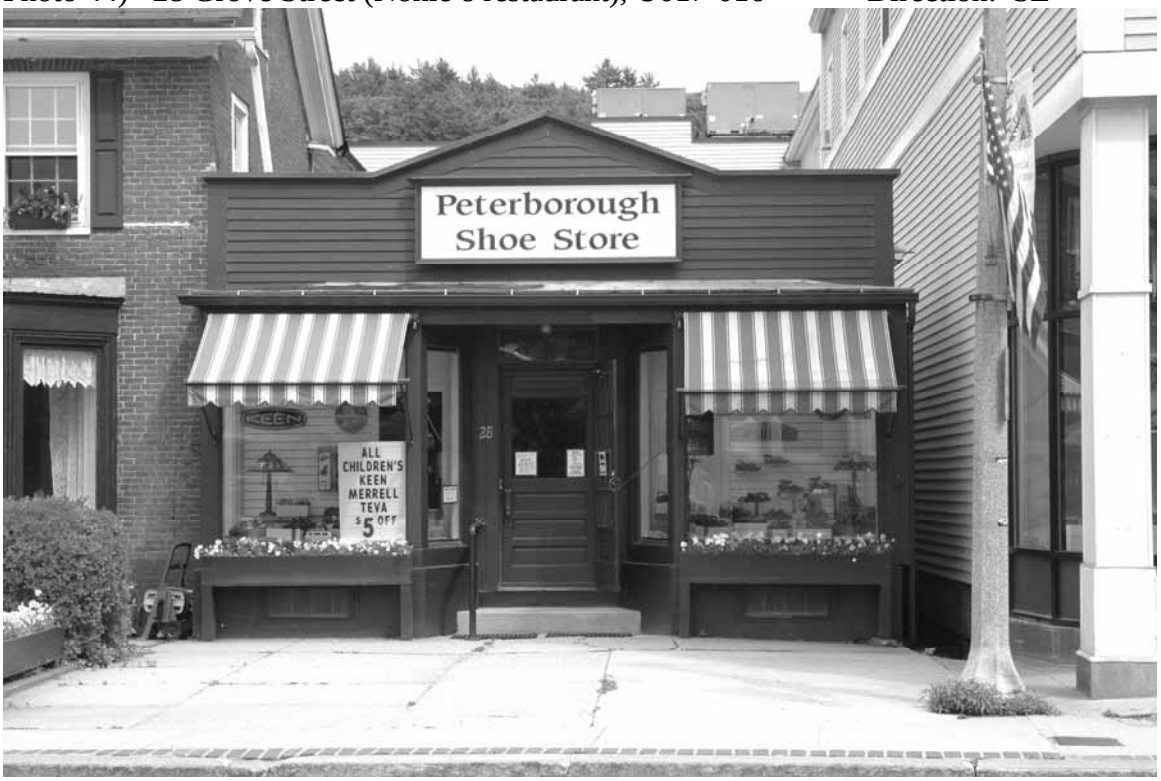
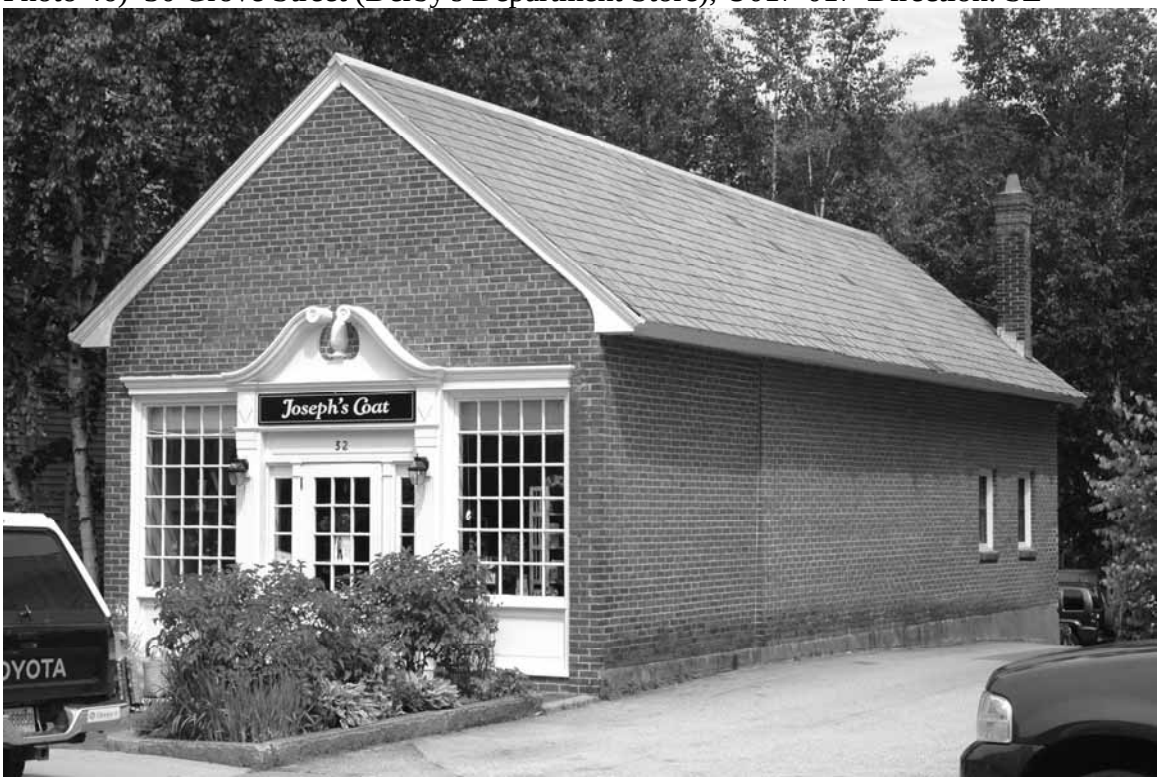


Photo 45) 28A Grove Street (Peterborough Shoe Store), U017-016 Direction: E

Photo 46) 30 Grove Street (Derby's Department Store), U017-017 Direction: SE



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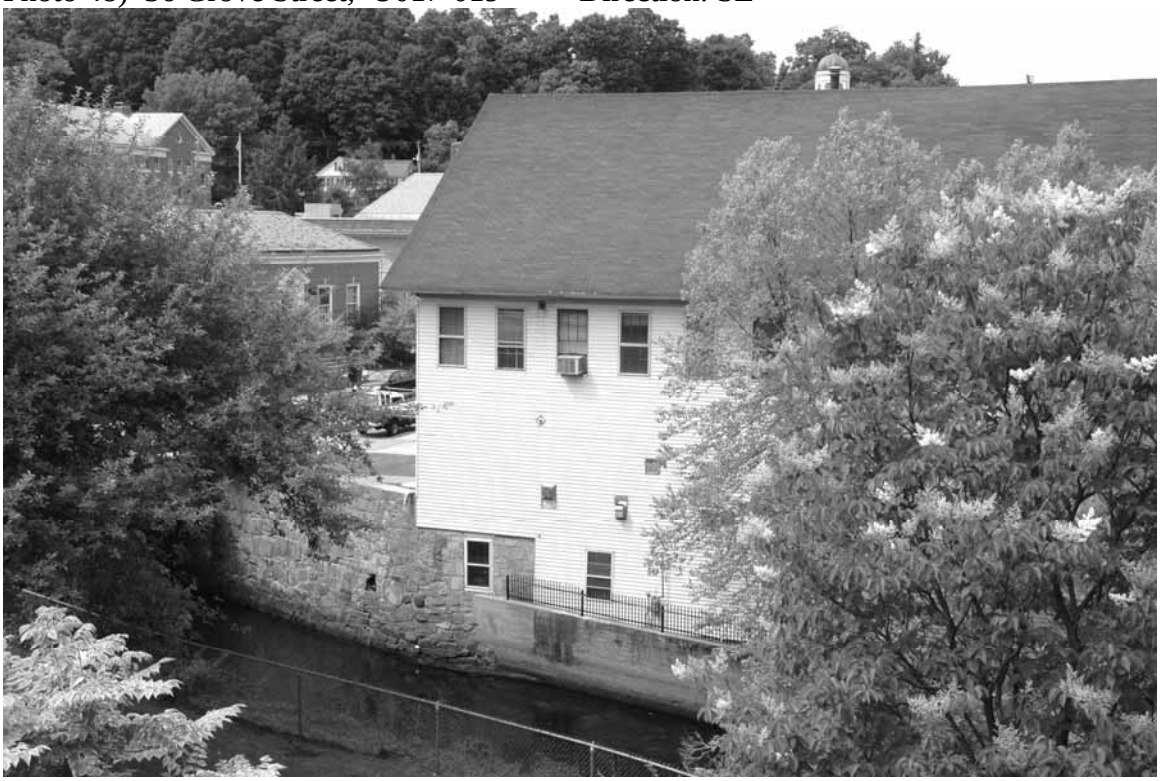

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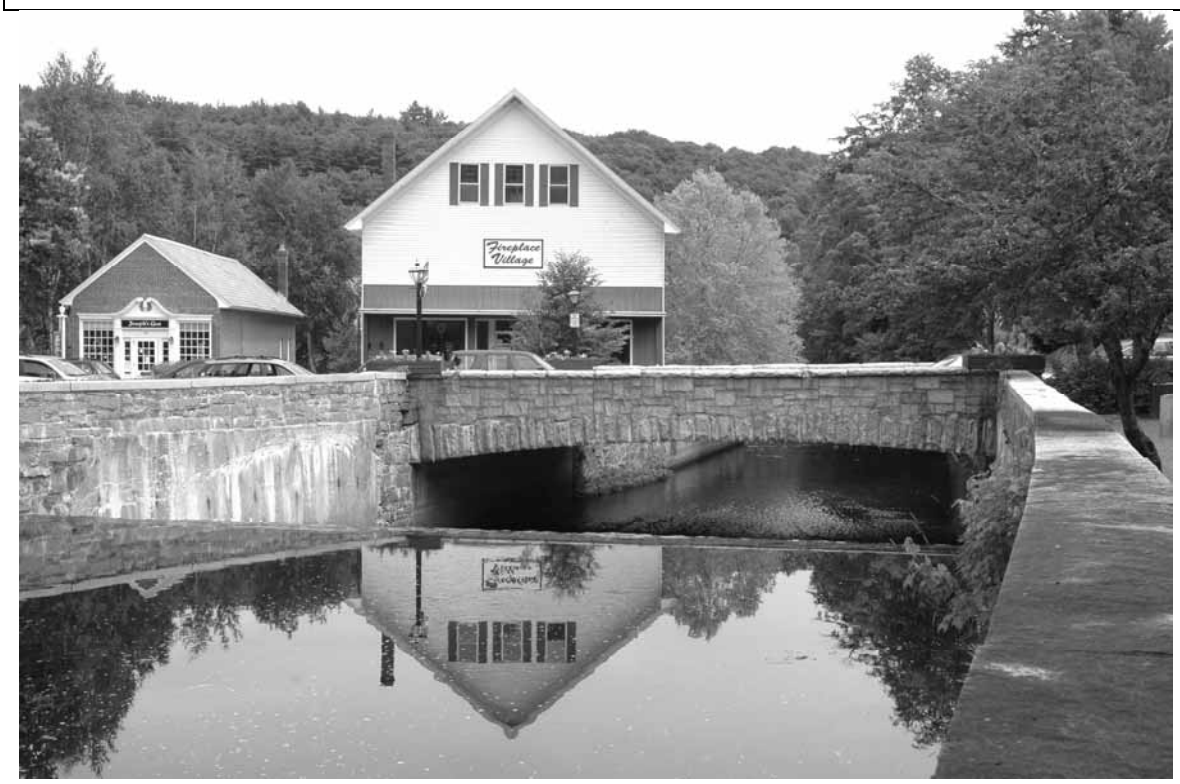

Photo 50) West elevation of Grove Street Bridge, 32 and 36 Grove in rear Direction: ENE

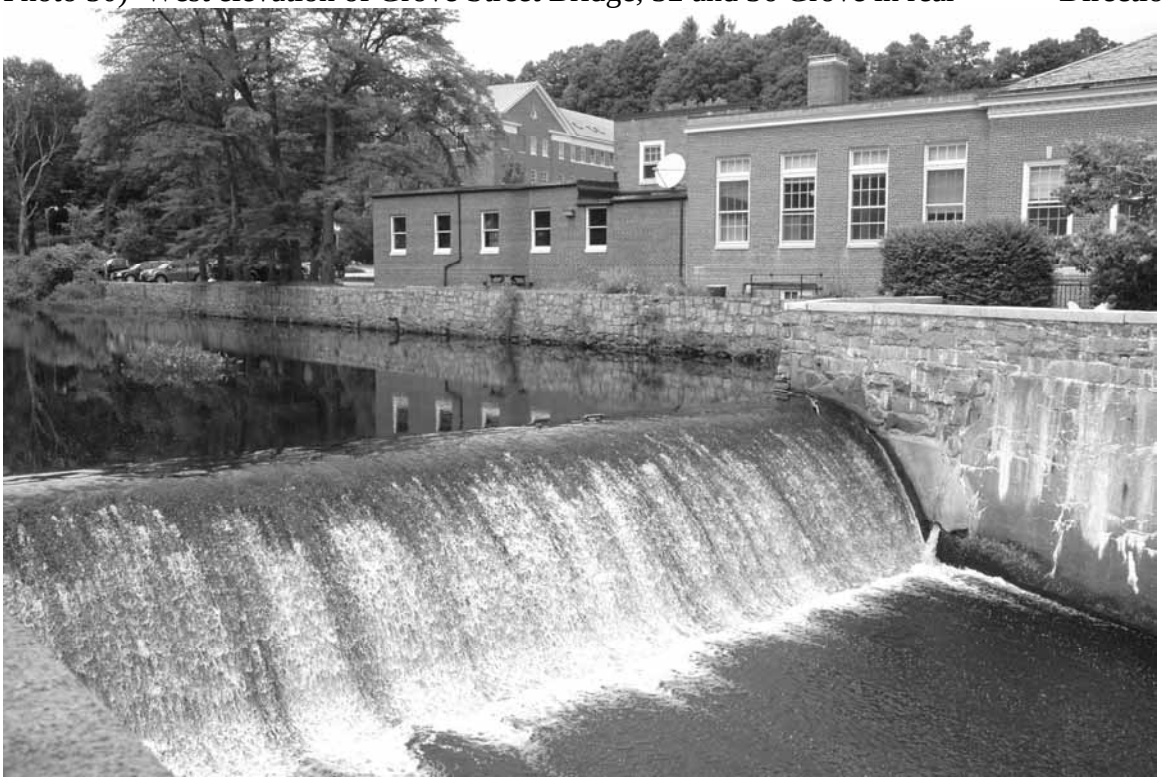

Photo 51) Grove Street Dam, west of Grove Street Bridge, with Post Office in background
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Photo 64) Library retaining wall, north of Main Street Bridge, east side of river Direction: NE

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Photo 67) 1-7 Concord Street (PET0027), façade (west elevation) Direction: NE

Photo 68) 9 Concord Street, U107-166 Direction: NE

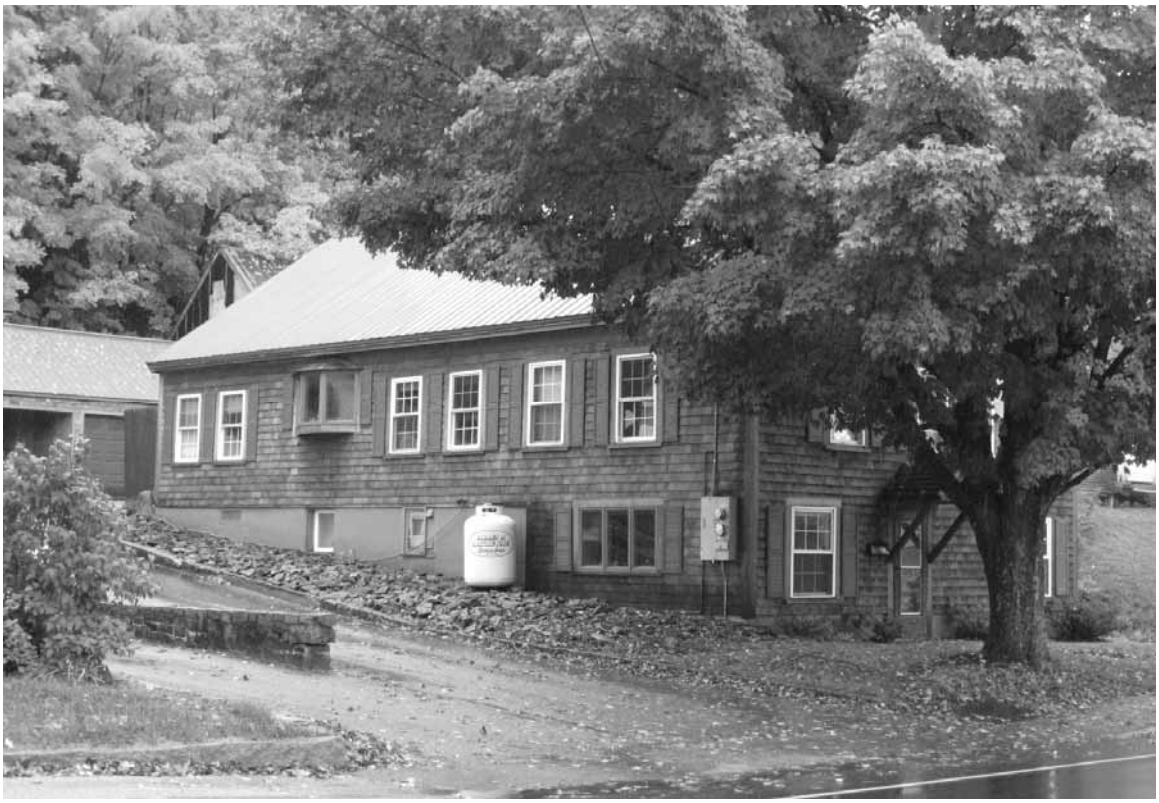

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Photo 85) 29 Concord Street, U017-159, 29½ Concord Street right rear Direction: NE

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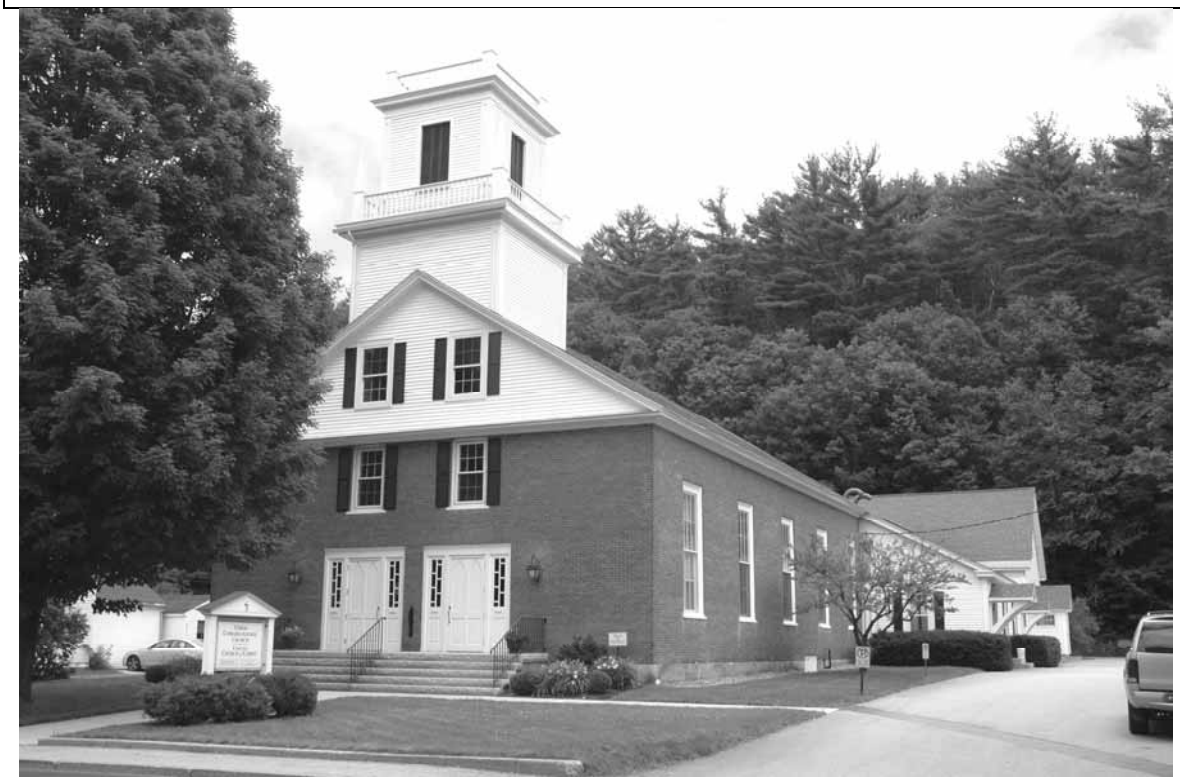

Photo 87) 33 Concord Street (Union Congregational Church), U017-157 Direction: NE

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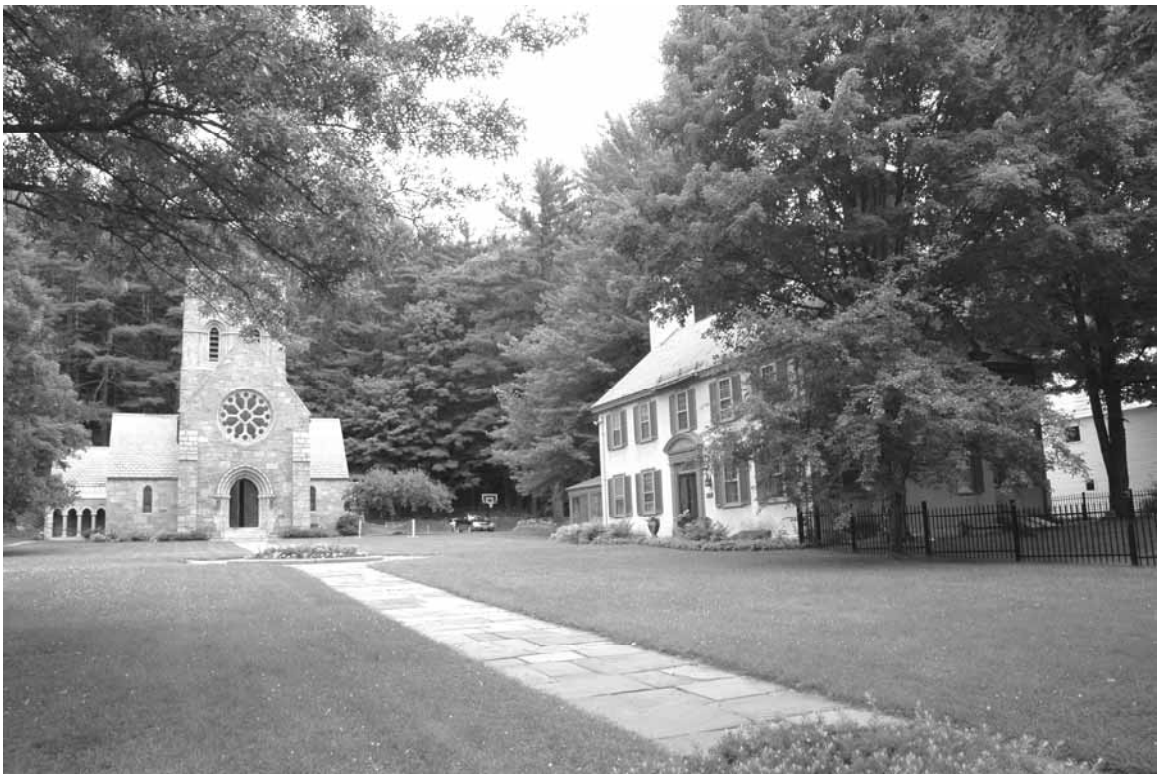

Photo 102) 51 Concord Street All Saint's Church, parsonage at right Direction: ESE

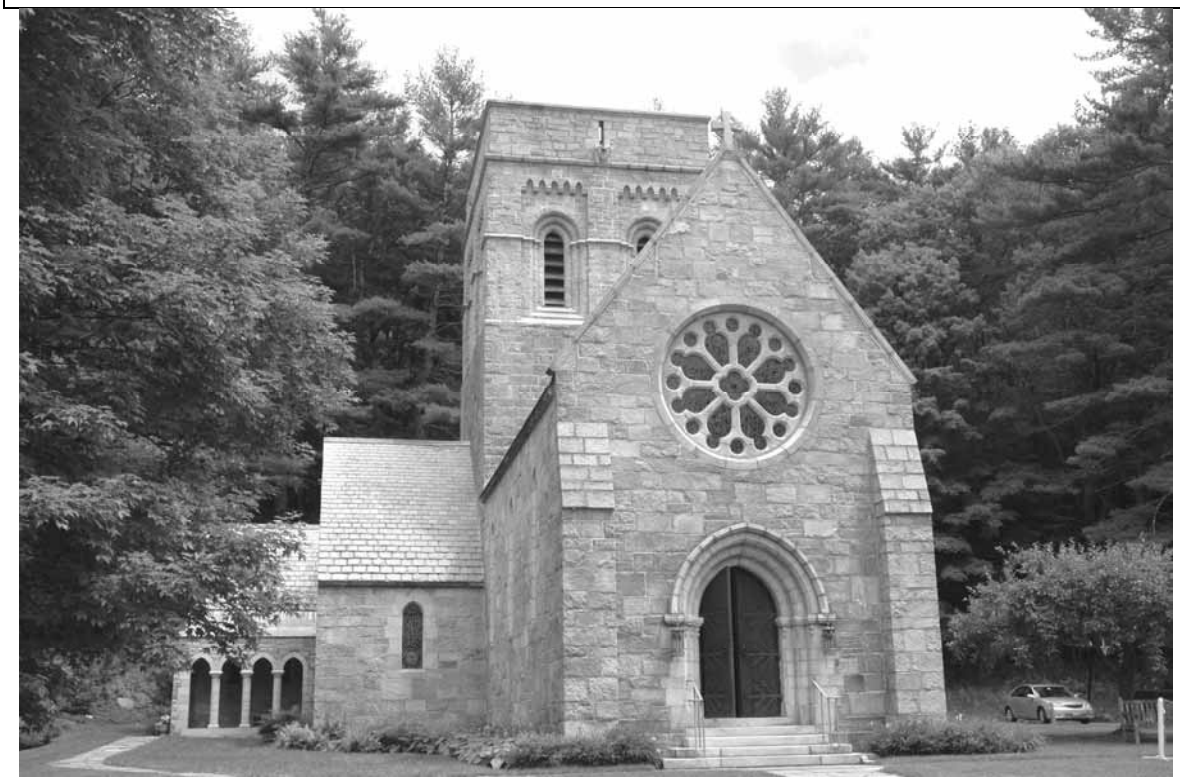

Photo 103) 51 Concord Street (All Saint's Church) Direction: SE

Photo 104) 49 Concord Street (All Saint's Rectory) Direction: S

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Photo 106) 52 Concord Street (All Saint's Church new parish house and shop) Direction: SW

Photo 107) 56 Concord Street, U016-030 Direction: SW

Photo 108) 60 Concord Street, U016-029 Direction: SW

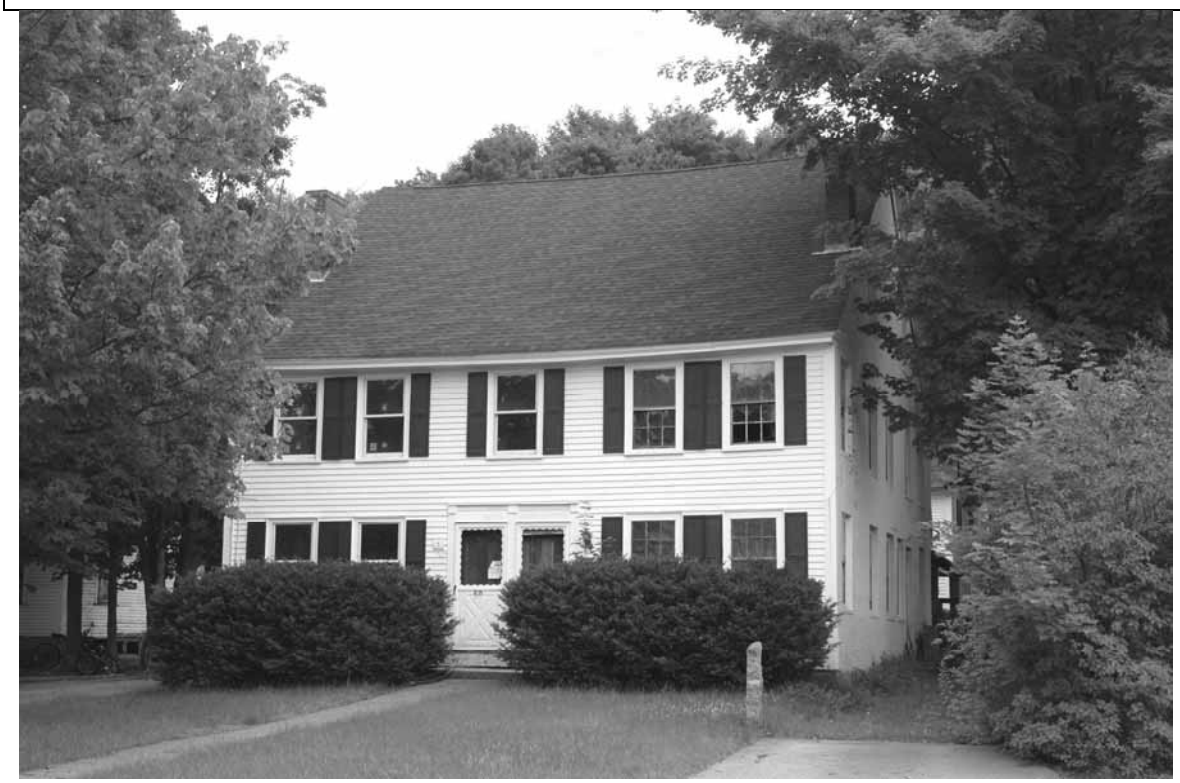

Photo 109) 59 Concord Street, U016-045 Direction: ENE

Photo 110) 61 Concord Street Direction: E

Photo 111) Village Cemetery, U106-043 Direction: NE

Photo 112) Village Cemetery Direction: E

Photo 113) North of district, Concord Street, looking North from Village Cemetery Direction: N

Pine Street

Photo 114) 1 Pine Street apartments from Bridge Direction: ESE

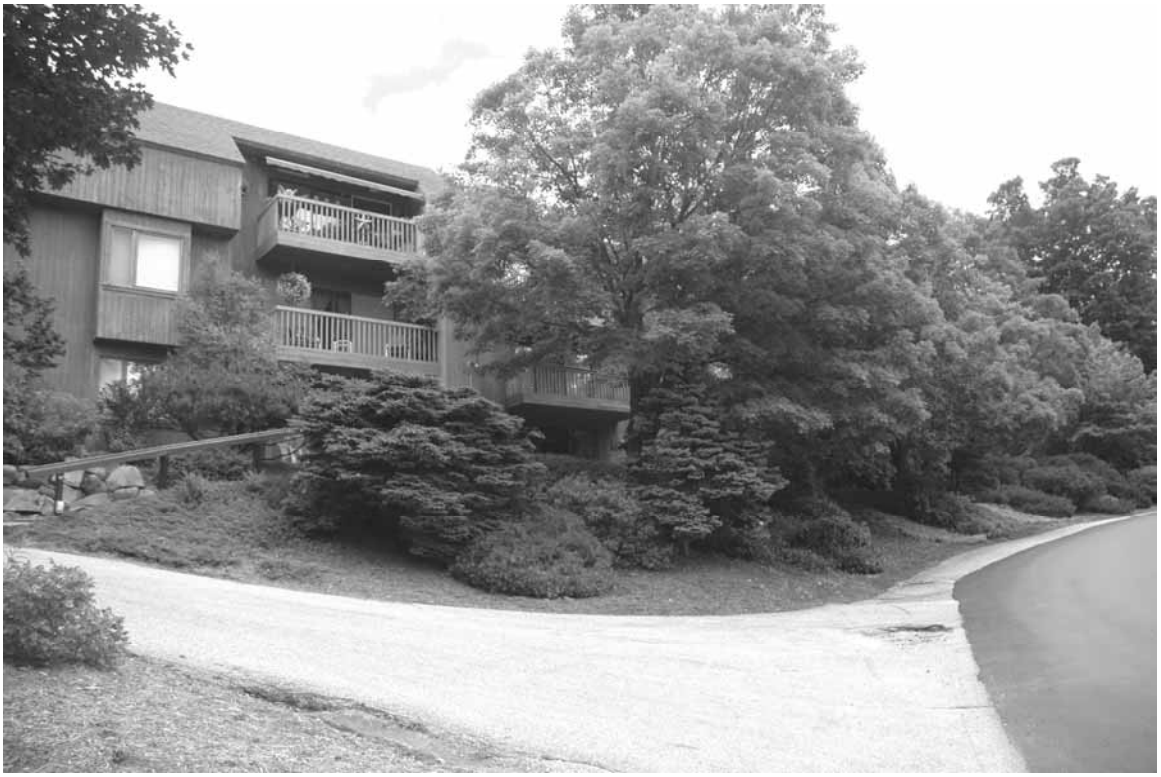

Photo 115) "1 Pine," U017-171-173, modern apartments outside district boundary Direction: SE

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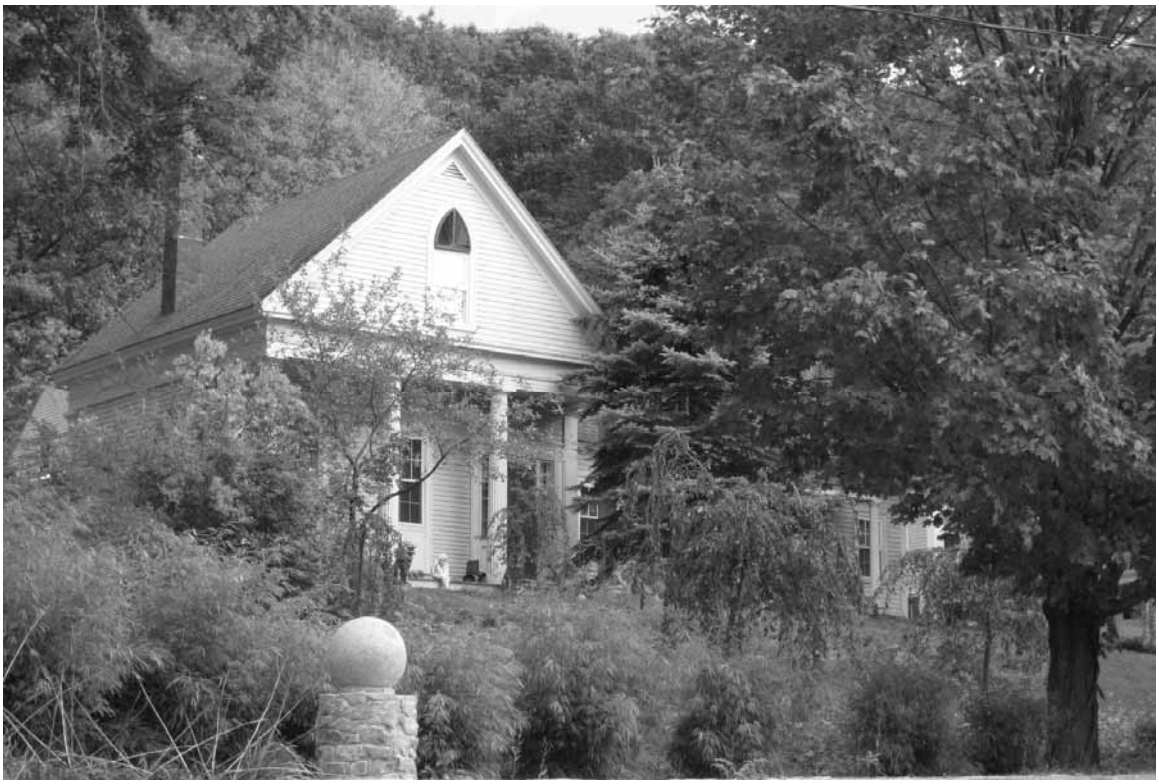

Photo 127) 16 Pine Street Direction: SE

Photo 128) 16 Pine St, wing Direction: NE

Photo 129) 18 (-20) Pine Street, U017-178 Direction: SE

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Photo 132) 23 Pine Street, U018-036 Direction: W

Photo 133) 24 Pine Street Direction: E

Photo 134) 25 Pine Street, U018-035 Direction: W

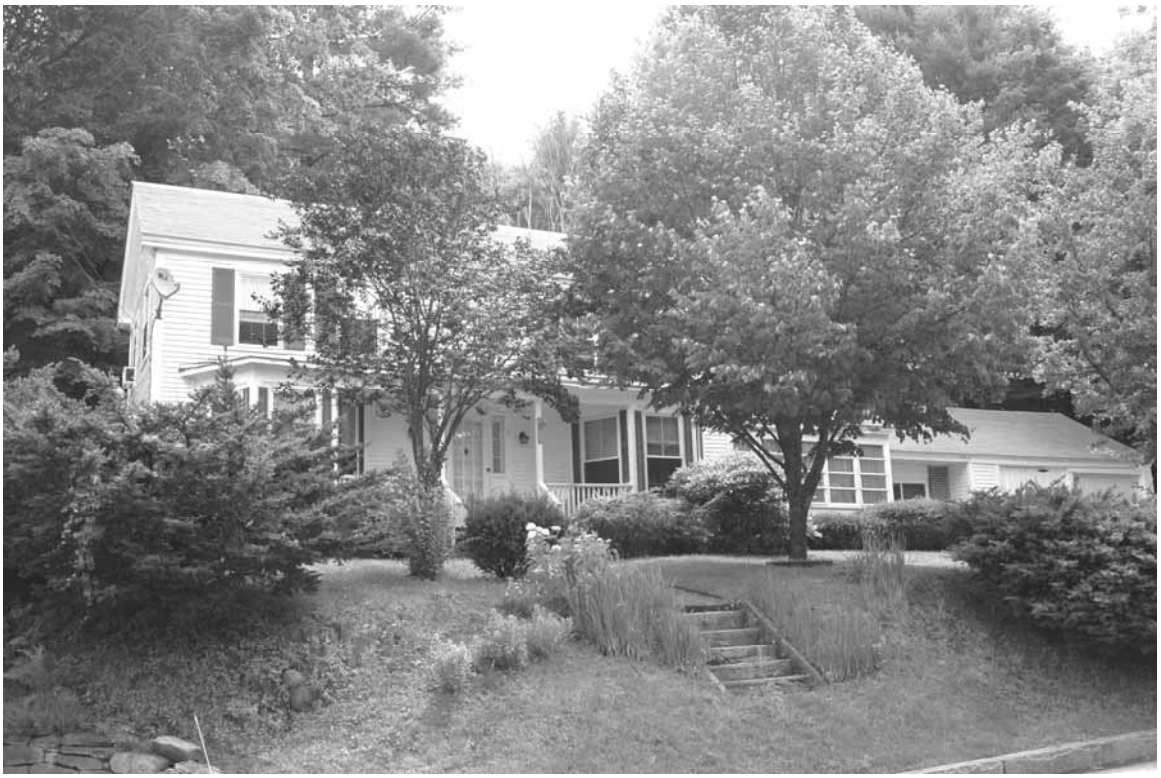

Photo 135) 26 Pine Street (Elbridge Howe House), U018-003 Direction: SE

Photo 136) 27 Pine Street, U018-034 Direction: SW

Photo 137) 28 Pine Street, U018-004 Direction: ESE

Photo 138) 29 Pine Street, U018-033 Direction: NW

Photo 139) 31 Pine Street Direction: W

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Photo 143) 35 Pine Street, U018-030 Direction: SW

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Photo 145) 39 Pine Street, U018-029 Direction: W

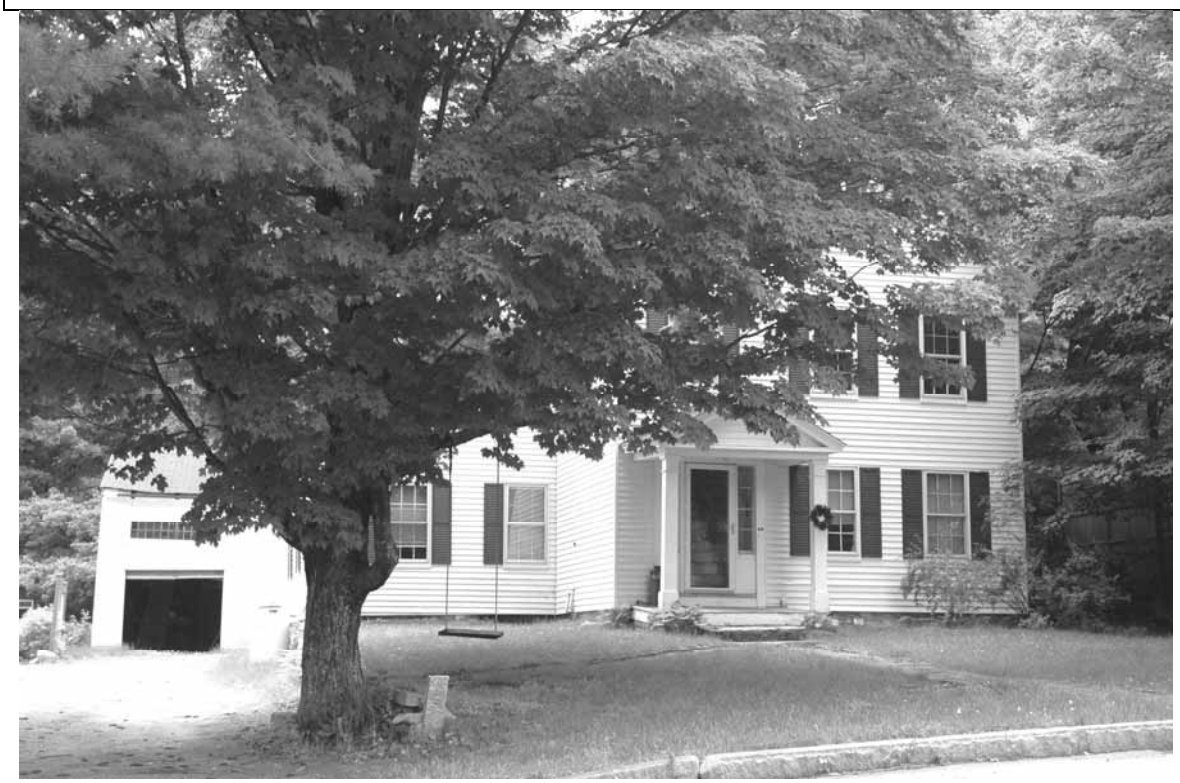

Photo 146) 40 Pine Street, U018-009 Direction: E

Photo 147) 41 Pine Street, U018-028 Direction: NW

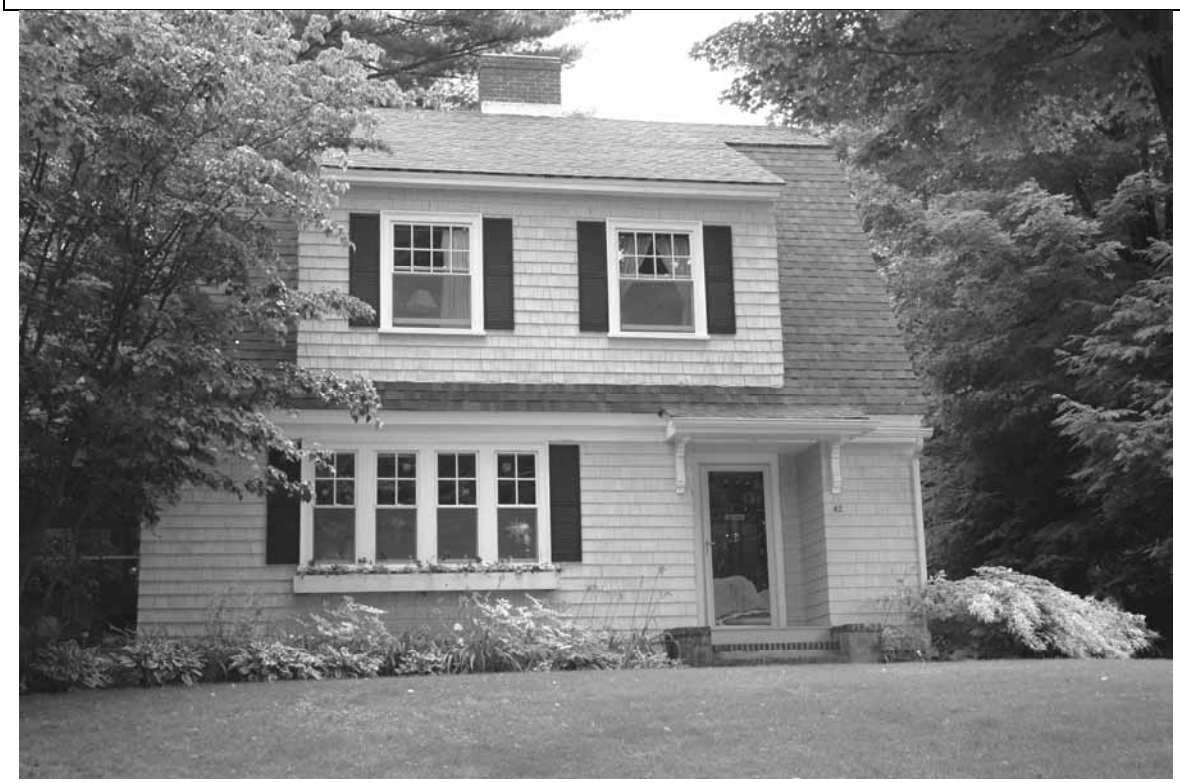

Photo 148) 42 Pine Street, U018-010 Direction: E

Photo 149) 43 Pine Street, U018-027 Direction: W

Photo 150) 44 Pine Street, U018-011 Direction: E

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Photo 152) 47 Pine Street, U018-026 Direction: NW

Photo 153) 49 Pine Street, U018-025 Direction: W

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Photo 158) Outside of Downtown Historic District, Pine Street south Direction: S

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Photo 161) 7-9 Granite Street/US 202, U018-060 Direction: NW

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Photo 164) 10 Granite Street (US 202) (C.W. Jellison House), U018-040 Direction: E

Photo 165) 12 Granite Street (US 202) (Wallbridge House), U018-041 Direction: ESE

Photo 166) 14 Granite Street/ Route 202 (Jaquith House), U-18-042 Direction: NE

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Photo 168) 19 Granite Street (US 202), U018-057 Direction: NW

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Photo 171) 22 Granite Street (US 202), U018-045 Direction: SE

Photo 172) 23 Granite Street (US 202), U018-056 Direction: NW

Photo 173) 27 Granite Street (US 202), U018-055 Direction: SW

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Photo 175) 30 Granite Street Direction: E

Photo 176) 32 Granite Street (US 202), U018-049 Direction: SE

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Photo 179) Outside district boundary, 38 Granite Street, end of Granite Street, U019-013
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Photo 181) 3-5 Summer Street, U017-136, garage of 1 Summer at right Direction: SE

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Photo 187) 26 Summer Street, U017-129 Direction: NW

Photo 188) 28 Summer Street, U017-130 Direction: NW

Photo 189) 30 Summer Street (Field House), U017-131 Direction: NW

Photo 190) 34 Summer Street, U017-132 Direction: NW

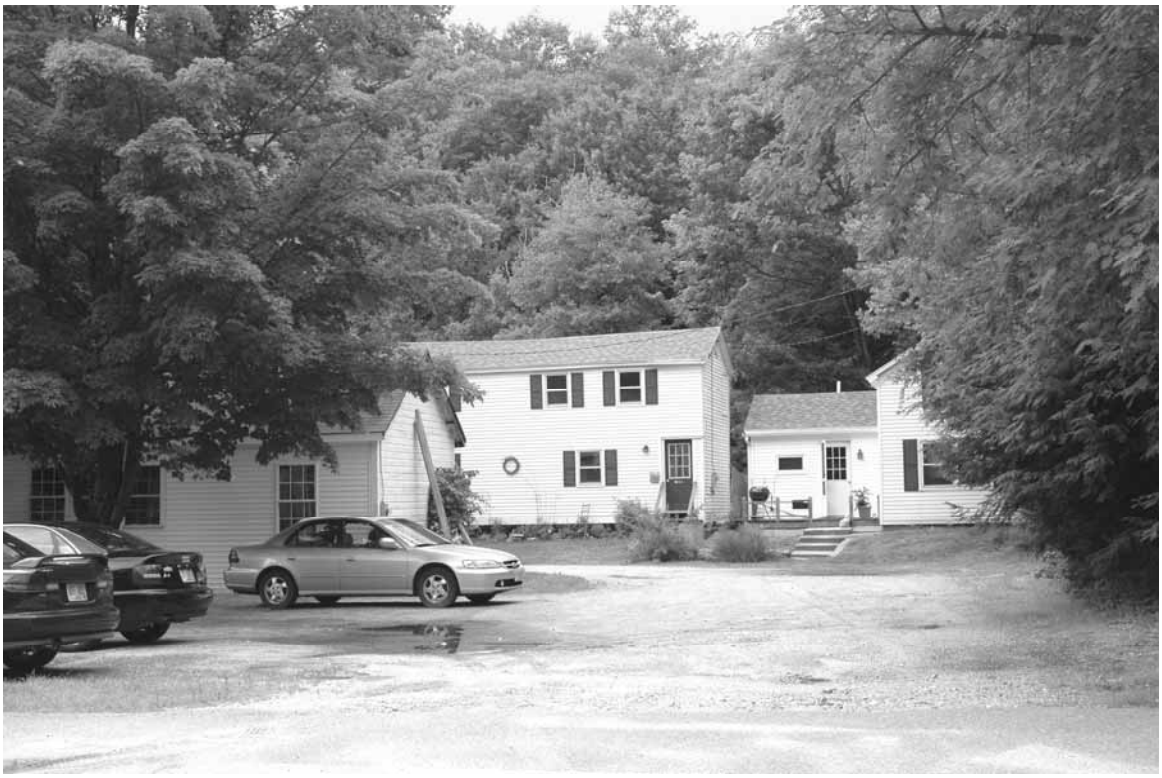

Photo 191) 34 Summer Street Direction: NW

Photo 192) 40 Summer Street (Albert Jones Dodge House), U016-004 Direction: N

Photo 193) 42 Summer Street, U016-005 Direction: W

Photo 194) new apartments, Summer Street, U016-026, north of district boundary Direction: S

Grove Street – Residential, South of Nubanusit Brook

Photo 195) East side of Grove Street, looking towards Academy Building from bridge over Nubanusit Direction: SSE

Photo 196) Streetscape west side of Grove Street, showing Putnam Park (U017-047) Direction: NW

Photo 197) 39-41 Grove Street, Peterborough Professional Building, U017-045 Direction: SW

Photo 198) 40 Grove Street (Peterborough Academy/G.A.R. Hall), U017-021 Direction: NE

Photo 199) 42 Grove Street, (Livingston House), U017-022 Direction: SE

Photo 200) 42 Grove Street (Livingston House), detail of entry Direction: E

Photo 201) 46 Grove Street (Walker-Livingston House), U017-023 Direction: E

Photo 202) 43 Grove Street, former *Peterborough Transcript* building at corner of Vale Street Direction: SW

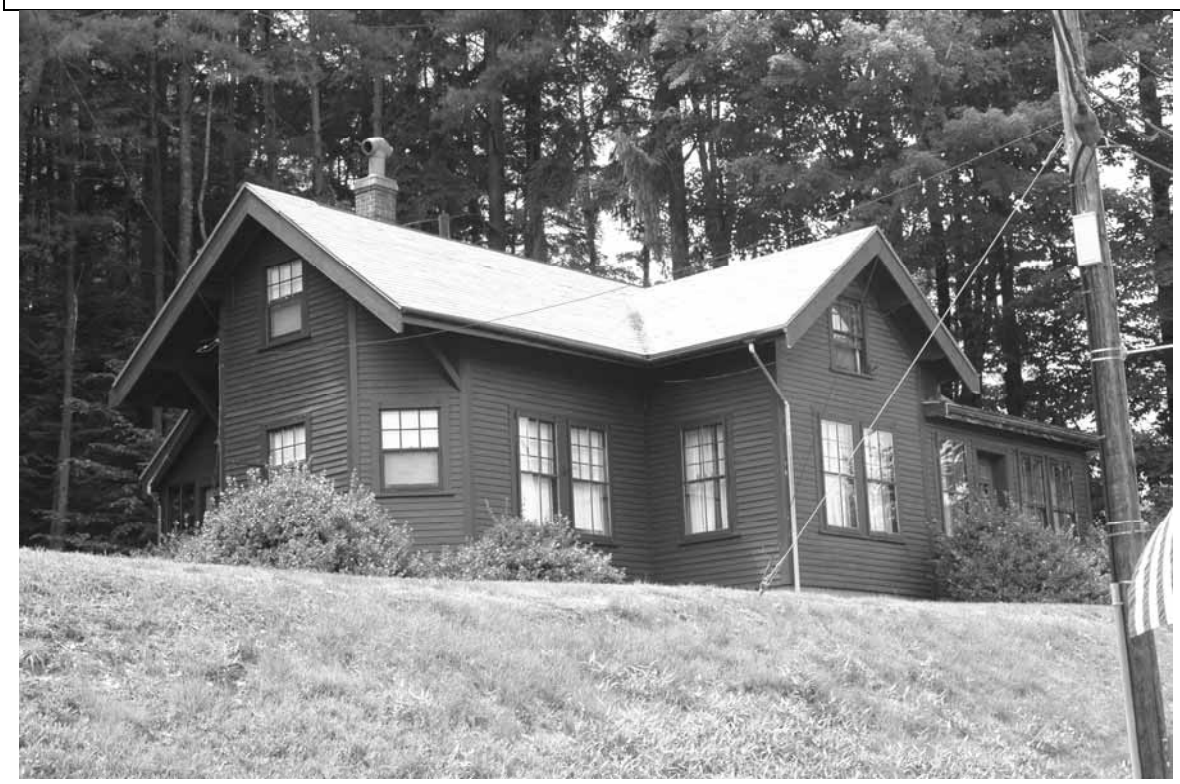

Photo 203) 45 Grove Street (Longley House), U017-0026 Direction: NW

Photo 204) West side of Grove Street, 53, 51 and 49 Grove Direction: SW

Photo 205) 49 Grove Street, U017-025 Direction: WNW

Photo 206) 50-52 Grove Street, south elevation, U017-024 Direction: NE

Photo 207) 50-52 Grove Street, garages, U017-024 Direction: NE

Photo 208) 51 Grove Street (Jonas Livingston House), U018-118 Direction: SW

Photo 209) 53 Grove Street, U018-117 Direction: SW

Photo 210) 56 Grove Street, "Brick Ends" (Sawyer-Livingston House), U018-119 Direction: SE

Photo 211) 57 Grove Street, U018-116 Direction: W

Photo 212) 60 Grove Street (Miller House), U018-120 Direction: NE

Photo 213) 62 Grove Street (Miller House), U018-121 Direction: SE

Photo 214) 64 Grove Street (Nichols House), U018-122 Direction: NE

Photo 215) 66 Grove Street, U018-123 Direction: ENE

Photo 216) 66 and 70 Grove Street, U018-123 and U018-124 Direction: NE

Photo 217) Peterborough Police Station, 73 Grove Street, U018-115, not included in historic district boundary Direction: NW

Photo 218) Peterborough Police Station garage, 73 Grove Street, U017-115 Direction: SW

Photo 219) 74 and 74½ Grove Street, U018-125 and U018-126 Direction: E

Photo 220) 76 Grove Street (Hamilton House) U018-127 Direction: NE

Photo 221) 80-82 Grove Street, U018-128 Direction: E

Photo 222) Streetscape, looking south on Grove Street, 83 Grove Street at right Direction: SSE

Photo 223) 83 Grove Street Direction: SW

Photo 224) 84 Grove Street, U018-129 Direction: NE

Photo 225) 85 Grove Street, facade and north elevations, corner of Laurel St. U018-0083
Direction: WSW

Photo 226) 87 Grove Street, U018-082 Direction: NW

Photo 227) 88 Grove Street, showing connected barn, U018-130 Direction: NE

Photo 228) 89 Grove Street, U018-081 Direction: W

Photo 229) 90 Grove Street, U018-131 Direction: E

Photo 230) Streetscape, 90 and 92 Grove Street Direction: S

Photo 231) 92 Grove Street, U018-132 Direction: E

Photo 232) 93 Grove Street, U018-080 Direction: NW

Photo 233) 94 Grove Street, U018-133 Direction: SE

Photo 234) Streetscape, looking out Grove Street towards NH 101/US 202 Direction: S

Photo 235) 95 Grove Street, U018-079 Direction: SW

Photo 236) Grove Street, looking toward edge of Downtown Historic District, intersection with 101/202 at left (95 and 93 Grove Street at right) Direction: SW

Photo 237) Edge of historic district at NH 101, looking east toward US 202/Grove Street intersection and bridge Direction: SE

Upper Main Street – West of Grove Street

Photo 238) 70 Main Street (American Guernsey Cattle Club), U017-053 Direction: SW

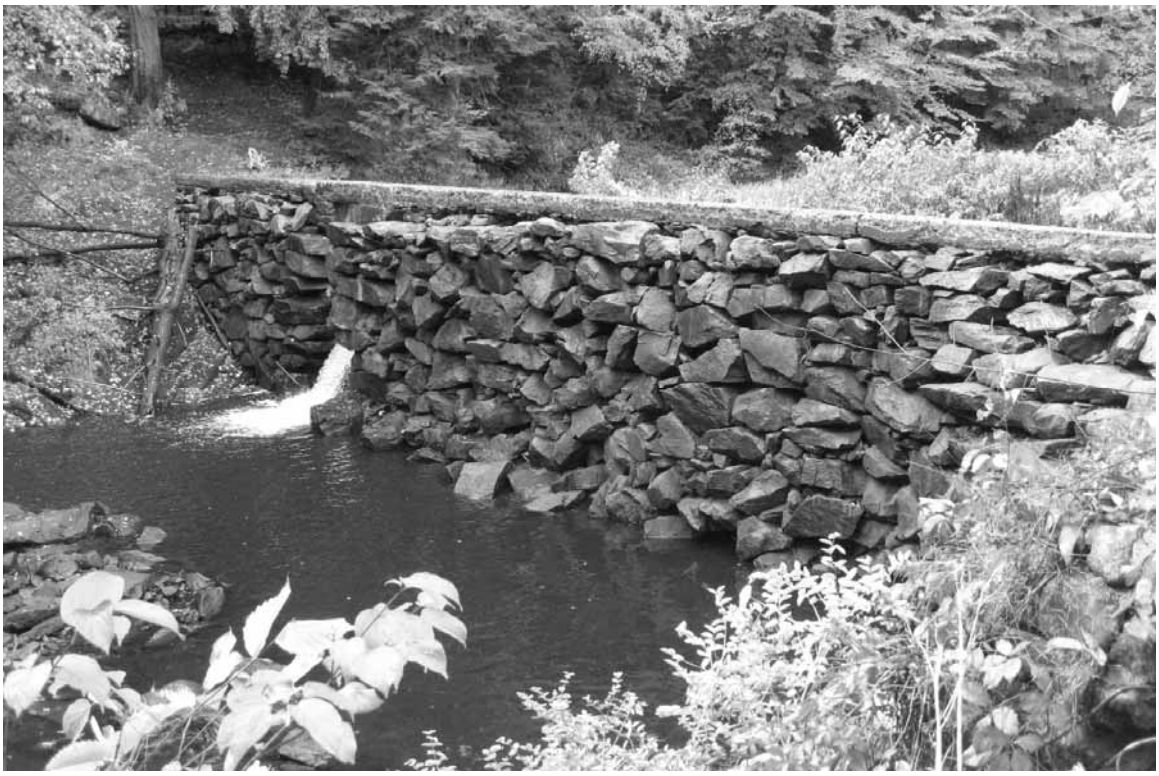

Photo 239) Phoenix Mill Dam, rear of 70 Main Street, Nubanusit Brook Direction: W

Photo 240) 67 Main Street, U017-115 Direction: NNE

Photo 241) 69 Main Street, U017-114 Direction: NNW

Photo 242) 73 Main Street Direction: NE

Photo 243) 81-79, 77, 75, and 73 Main Street Direction: NW

Photo 244) 75 Main Street, 73 at right Direction: NE

Photo 245) 77 and 75 Main Street Direction: NE

Photo 246) 81-79, 77, 75, and 73 Main Street, U017-110, U017-111, U017-112, U017-113
Direction: ENE

Photo 247) 76 Main Street (Engine House), U017-054 Direction: SSW

Photo 248) 80-82 Main Street, U017-055 Direction: SW

Photo 249) 85 Main Street, façade Direction: NE

Photo 250) 87-89 Main Street Direction: NE

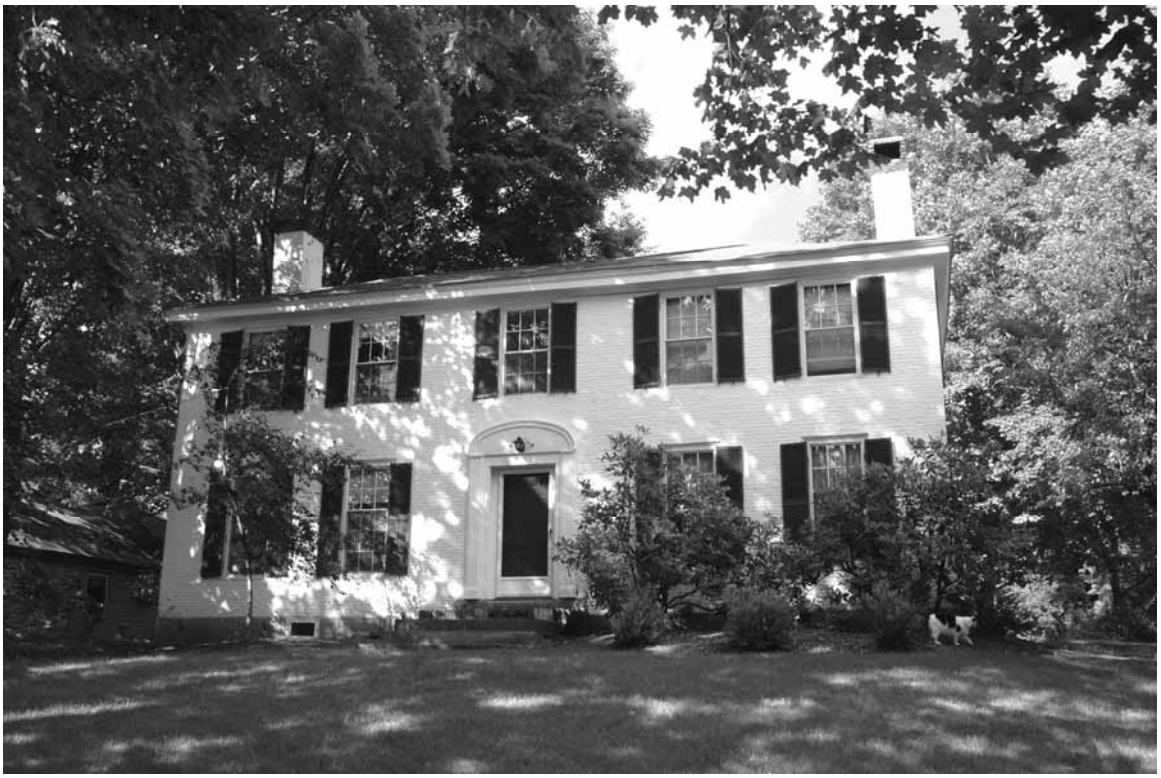

Photo 251) 91 Main Street Direction: NE

Photo 252) 84 Main Street Direction: S

Photo 253) rear of 84 Main Street on River Street Direction: NW

Photo 254) 86 Main Street Direction: SW

River Street

Photo 255) 3 River Street (Schofield House) Direction: S

Photo 256) Nubanusit Brook looking downstream from Elm Street Bridge, 3 River at left, Bell factory dam center, 4 Elm right Direction: SE

Vine Street

Photo 257) 1 Vine Street, corner of High Street Direction: SE

Photo 258) 3-7 Vine Street Direction: SW

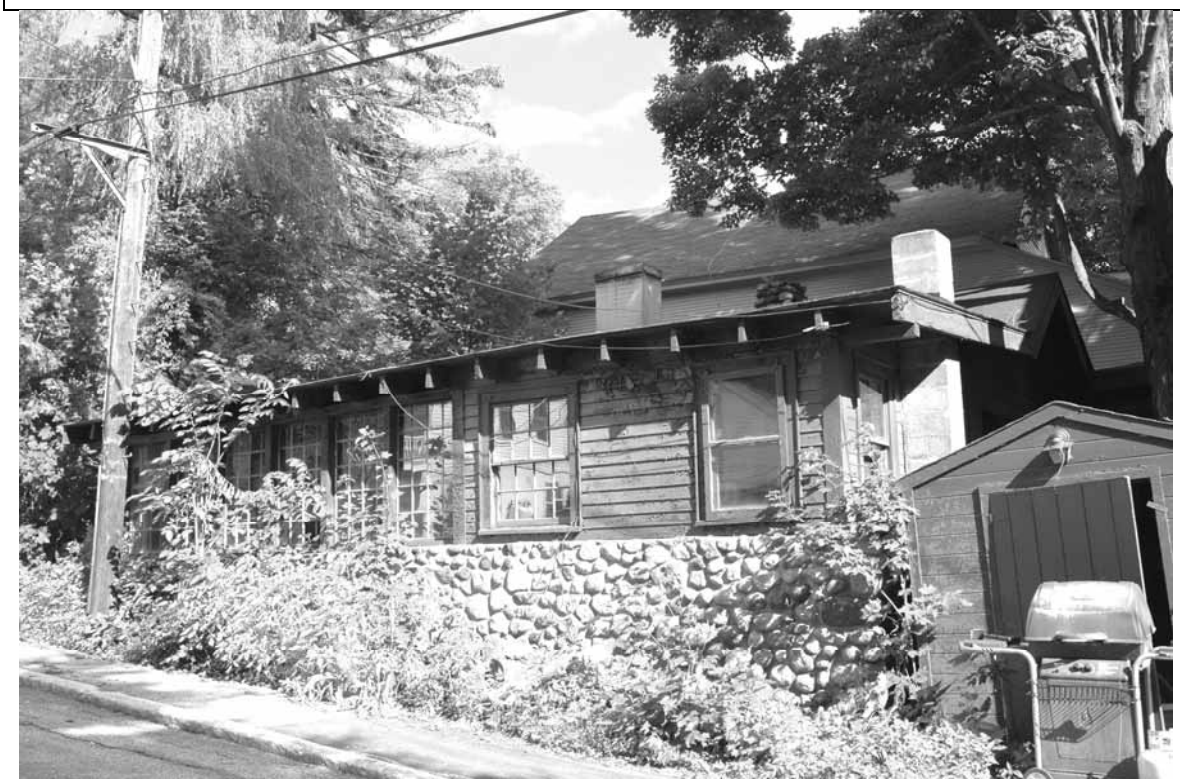

Photo 259) 9 Vine Street Direction: SSE

Photo 260) 2 Vine Street Direction: N

Photo 261) 4 Vine Street Direction: NW

Photo 262) 8 Vine Street Direction: NW

Photo 263) 12 Vine Street Direction: NW

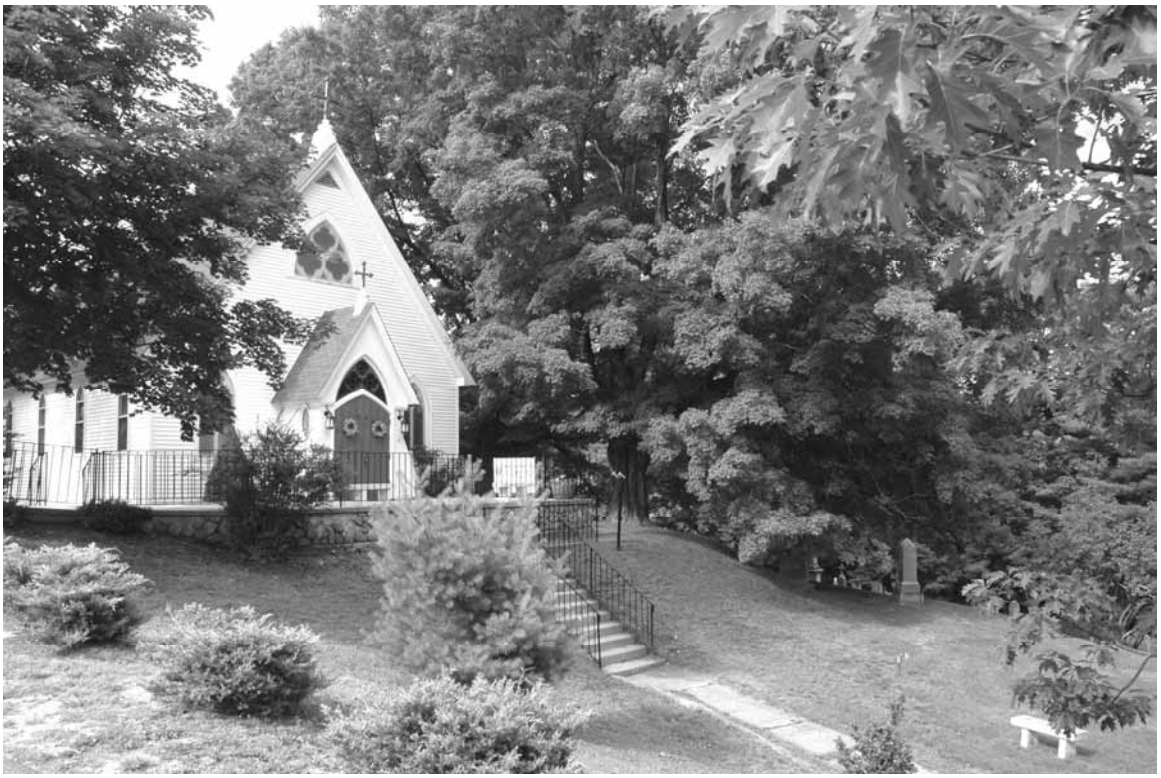

Photo 264) St. Peter's Catholic Church 18 Vine Street Direction: NNE

Photo 265) 18 Vine Street, St. Peter's Church Rectory Direction: ENE

Photo 266) 20 Vine Street Direction: SSE

Photo 267) "off Vine Street" Direction: E

Elm Street

Photo 268) Elm Street, from Nubanusit bridge looking towards Main/Union/High intersection
Direction: NE

Photo 269) 3 Elm Street Direction: W

Photo 270) 2 Elm Street, northwest and rear (southwest) elevations along Nubanusit Direction: ESE

Photo 271) Elm Street Dam and race from Elm Street Bridge, 2 Elm right rear Direction: E

Photo 272) 4 Elm Street (Basket Factory/Goyette Museum) Direction: S

Photo 273) 6 Elm Street Direction: SSE

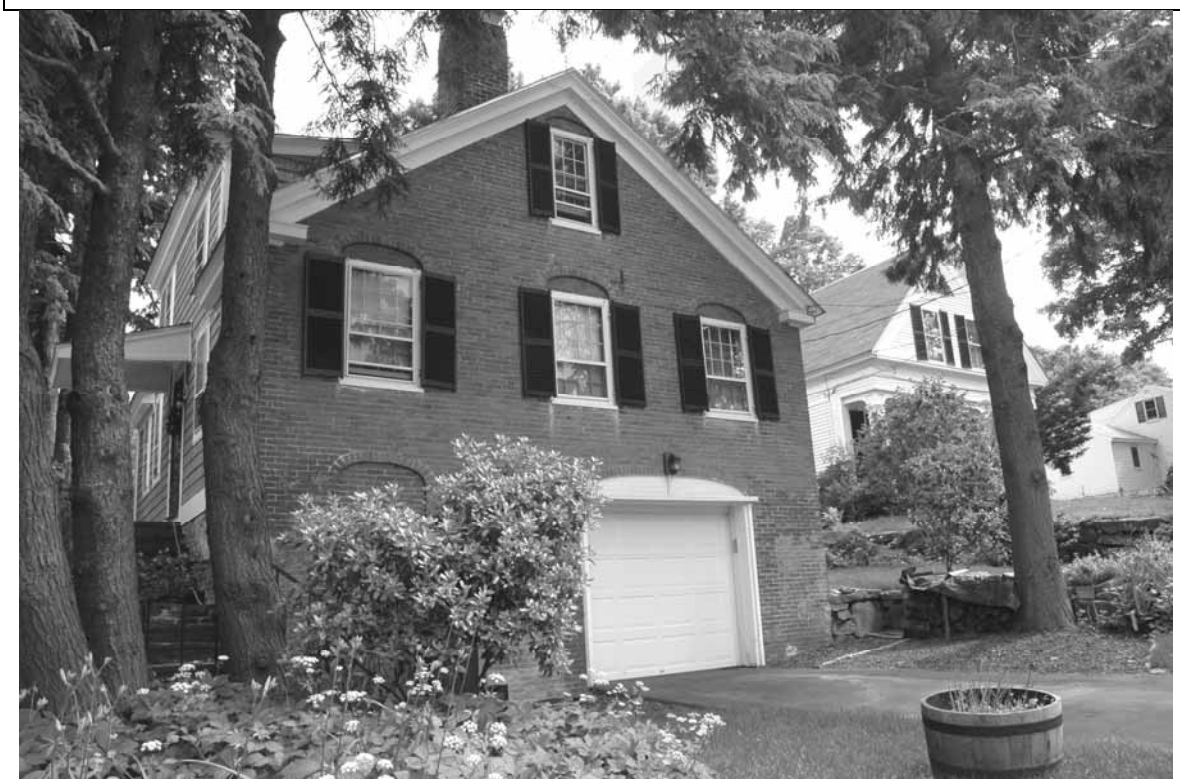

Photo 274) 1 Nubanusit Lane, Elm Street elevation Direction: S

Photo 275) 10 Elm Street Direction: SE

Photo 276) 11 Elm Street (Scott-Farrar Home), U023-040 Direction: N

Photo 277) 12 Elm Street Direction: S

Photo 278) 13 Elm Street Direction: N

Photo 279) 15 Elm Street, U023-039 Direction: W

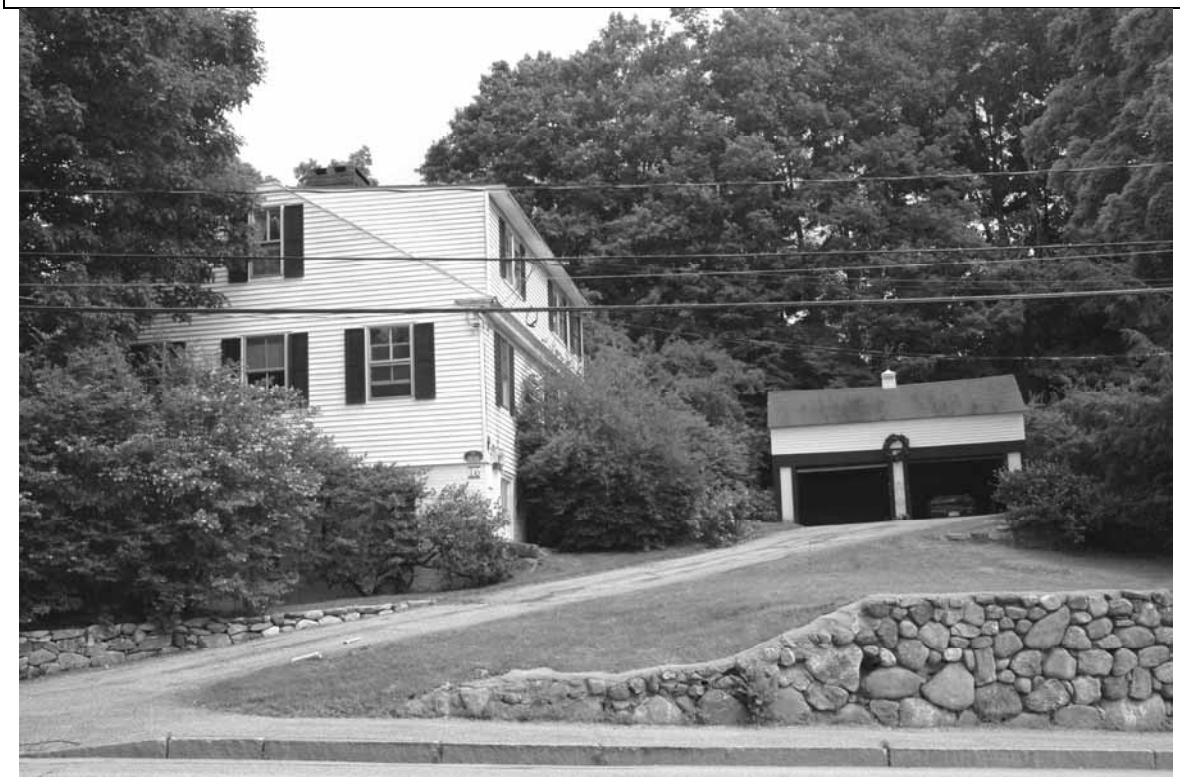

Photo 280) 16 Elm Street, U023-016 Direction: SE

Photo 281) 20 Elm Street, U023-017 Direction: SE

Nubanusit Lane

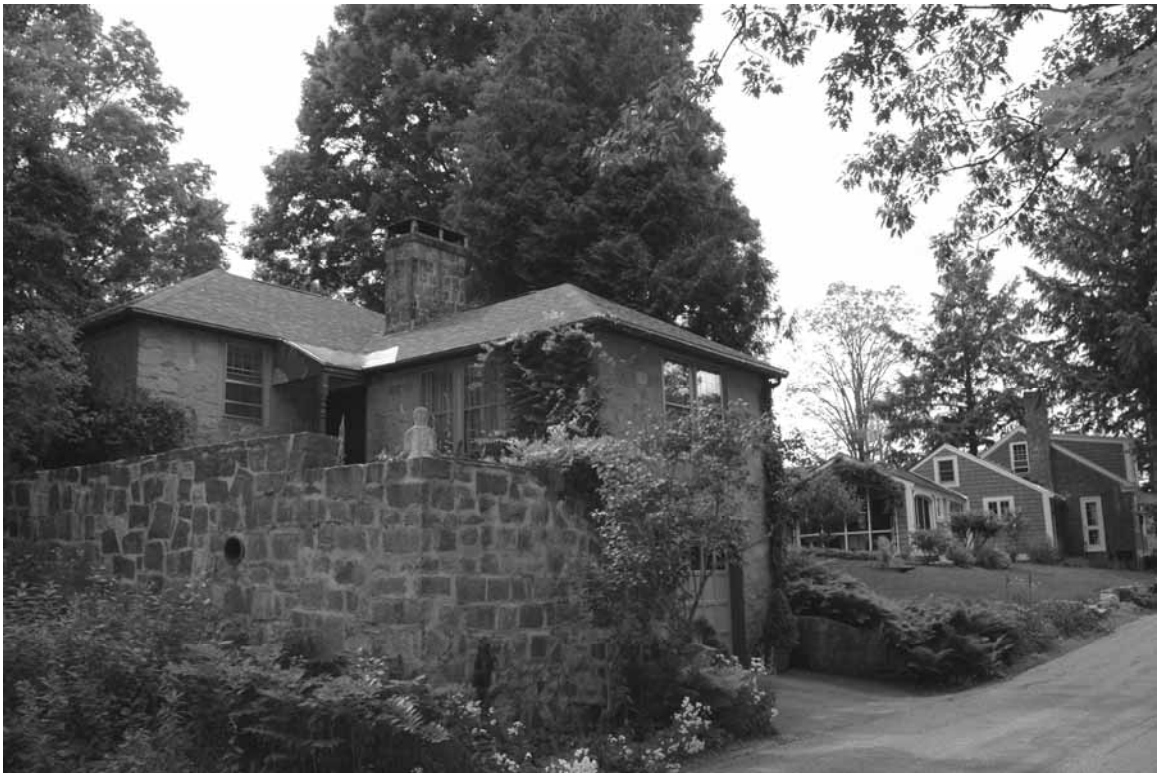

Photo 282) 3 Nubanusit Lane Direction: NW

Photo 283) Factory Street, corner Nubanusit Lane Direction: SW

Photo 284) 5 Nubanusit Lane Direction: SW

Winter Street

Photo 285) 1 Winter Street (or 14 Elm) (U023-015), northeast elevation with rear ell Direction: W

Photo 286) Outbuilding of 1Winter Street Direction: W

Photo 287) 4 Winter Street Direction: E

Photo 288) 5 Winter Street Direction: SW

Photo 289) 7 Winter Street Direction: NW

Photo 290) 11 Winter Street Direction: NW

Photo 291) 15 Winter Street Direction: NW

Union Street

Photo 292) 4-8 Union Street Direction: W

Photo 293) 4-8 Union Street, detail of Greek Revival entry Direction: SW

Photo 294) 10 Union Street Direction: W

Photo 295) 12, 14 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 296) 14, 16 Union Street Direction: SE

Photo 297) 15 Union Street Direction: NE

Photo 298) 17 Union Street Direction: N

Photo 299) 19 Union Street Direction: NNW

Photo 300) 20-22 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 301) 21 Union Street Direction: N

Photo 302) 20-22, 24 Union Street Direction: SE

Photo 303) Streetscape Union Street, 24 Union at right, 29 at left Direction: NW

Photo 304) 24 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 305) 26 Union Street Direction: S

Photo 306) 28 Union Street Direction: SSW

Photo 307) 29 Union Street Direction: N

Photo 308) 30 Union Street Direction: S

Photo 309) 33 Union Street Direction: N

Photo 310) 35-37 Union Street Direction: N

Photo 311) 36 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 312) 38 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 313) Streetscape, northeast side of Union Street, nos. 43-45 left, 41, 39 Direction: NW

Photo 314) 39 Union Street Direction: NNE

Photo 315) 39 Union Street, carriage barn Direction: N

Photo 316) 41 Union Street house and garage Direction: N

Photo 317) 40 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 318) 42 Union Street Direction: SSW

Photo 319) 43-45 Union Street Direction: NE

Photo 320) 44 Union Street Direction: SW

Photo 321) 46 Union Street Direction: SE

Photo 322) 47 Union Street, new house, outside district boundary Direction: N

High Street

Photo 323) 5 High Street Direction: NE

Photo 324) 6-8 High Street Direction: SSW

Photo 325) 7-9 High Street Direction: ENE

Photo 326) 10 High Street Direction: SW

Photo 327) 11 High Street Direction: ENE

Photo 328) 13 High Street Direction: SE

Photo 329) 14 High Street Direction: SW

Photo 330) 16 High Street Direction: SW

Photo 331) 18 High Street Direction: SSW

Photo 332) 21 High Street Direction: NE

Photo 333) Streetscape High Street Direction: NW

Photo 334) 22 High Street Direction: SW

Photo 335) 23 High Street Direction: NNE

Photo 336) 24 High Street Direction: W

Photo 337) 25 High Street Direction: NE

Photo 338) 28 High Street Direction: W

Photo 339) 29 High Street Direction: NE

Photo 340) 30 High Street Direction: SW

Photo 341) 32 High Street Direction: WSW

Photo 342) 33 High Street Direction: SE

Photo 343) 34 High Street Direction: NW

Photo 344) 35 High Street Direction: E

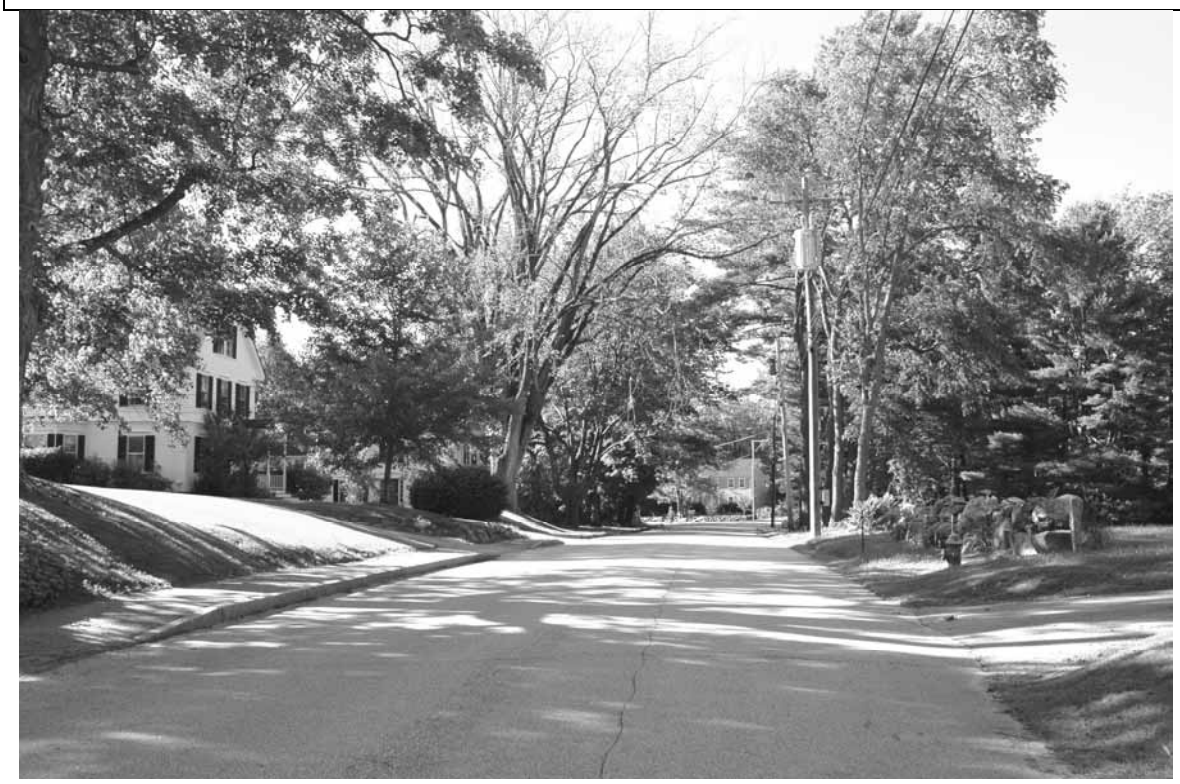

Photo 345) Streetscape looking out of town on High Street, beyond district boundary Direction: NW