

OCT 9 1981

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 6 1982
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Franklin Falls Historic District

AND/OR COMMON Franklin Falls Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Canal St., Central St., Church St., E. Bow St., Franklin St., Memorial St., Peabody St., River St., Smith St.

CITY, TOWN Franklin

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Second

STATE New Hampshire

CODE 33

COUNTY Merrimack

CODE 013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Merrimack County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 248, North Main Street

CITY, TOWN Concord

STATE
New Hampshire

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic Preservation Assistance Project : Franklin Survey

DATE Fall, 1980 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Lakes Region Planning Commission

CITY, TOWN Main Street, Meredith

STATE
New Hampshire

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Franklin Falls Historic District encompasses 94 sites located within the corporate limits of Franklin, New Hampshire. Of these sites, 92 are structures, the majority of which retain their architectural integrity and contribute to the late nineteenth century character of the district. The remaining sites include a 1890 wooden railway trestle (site 93) and the concrete and brick ruins of an industrial complex once operated by the International Paper Company (site 94).

The district's geomorphic plan is oriented towards the Winnepesaukee River and follows the incline of the hills sloping upward from that river. The area, which includes the urban core of the town of Franklin, combines open public spaces with medium to high density, mixed use development. The district, as a whole, is reflective of the economic prosperity generated by Franklin's late nineteenth century industrial expansion. The area is delineated from the remainder of the town by use and is composed of sites primarily relating to industrial, commercial and public sector development.

The Winnepesaukee River, which curves through the district and forms its northern boundary, serves as the visual focus for the area. The power potential presented by the Winnepesaukee has historically provided the impetus for Franklin's industrial development. Beginning in the nineteenth century and continuing through the first quarter of the twentieth, the banks of this river have provided the sites for the town's concentration of water powered mill complexes. Surviving within the district are five brick mill complexes of varying scale and two related hydroelectric stations; all sited along the river bank. The mill complexes include the Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc. (sites 86A, 86B, 86C, 90) which faces Smith and East Bow Streets; an unnamed complex found on East Bow Street (site 91); the Salloway Mill Complex (sites 62A, 62B, 63) on River Street; the River Bend Mill (site 83) located along Memorial Street and the Stanley Works (site 85) also on Memorial Street. The early twentieth century hydroelectric stations (sites 65A, 65B) are located on Central Street. Of the two structures, site 65A remains in use, while 65B has been allowed to decay.

Ode11 Park occupies the peninsula created by the westward curve of the Winnepesaukee River and provides a visual juxtaposition to the Franklin Falls mill complexes which dominate the river bank. This public park dates to the late 1880's and includes landscaped, open spaces and built recreational facilities (site 92).

Accompanying the construction of the Franklin Falls mill complexes was the construction of subsidiary worker housing. These frame structures were located in proximity of their industrial owners and include single family dwellings, duplexes and multiple unit boarding houses. Surviving within the district are several examples representative of this housing stock. The largest concentration of worker housing is found along River

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES N/A

BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Franklin Falls Historic District presents a tangible record of industrial, commercial and public sector development within the context of an intact, late nineteenth century New Hampshire mill town. The district includes an unusual concentration of architecturally and historically significant industrial complexes, commercial structures and public buildings.

Settlement of the Franklin Falls District predates European exploration of the Merrimack River in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. Accounts by early explorers, the first of whom ventured into the area from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1639, record established settlements by the Penacook tribe of the Abenaki nation in the Franklin Falls region. European surveying parties explored the area in 1652 and again in 1689. The latter expedition noted the location of extensive Penacook Burial Grounds in the Franklin area. Discoveries of Penacook artifacts within the Franklin Falls Historic District confirm the 1689 claim. Excavations of ball fields in Odell Park (site 92) in 1886 unearthed a variety of artifacts including chisels, axes, mortars, knives, arrowheads and ornaments. This collection, which came into the possession of the Proctor family, who were Franklin residents, was later donated to Dartmouth College in whose collection it can now be viewed.

European settlement in the Franklin area dates to the 1748 establishment of the Fort Stevenstown garrison. The town of Franklin, however, did not exist as a municipal entity prior to 1828. In 1823, 210 voters from the towns of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield, New Hampshire, petitioned for the establishment of a new town on the grounds of excessive distance from town meetings. Despite opposition from the established municipalities, momentum for a new town gained support, and, in 1828, the New Hampshire Legislature approved a bill incorporating the town of Franklin.

The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed sporadic development of the town. Town meetings were held regularly after 1829, and a school-house was established in Franklin Falls in 1834. Important transportation links were also established. In 1839, East and West Franklin were connected by a 400', white oak, covered bridge which remained in service until the 1920's. Accessibility to the Franklin Falls area was further improved in 1846 with the establishment of a Northern Railway depot (no longer extant) located to the southern periphery of the Franklin Falls Historic District.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 75 acres
 UTM REFERENCES See Continuation Sheet

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	Kathryn M. Kuranda, Preservation Consultant	DATE	September 15, 1981
ORGANIZATION	Lakes Region Planning Commission	TELEPHONE	603 - 279 - 8171
STREET & NUMBER	Main Street	CITY OR TOWN	Meredith, New Hampshire 03253
CITY OR TOWN	Meredith, New Hampshire 03253	STATE	

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Commissioner, NH Dept. of Resources & Economic Development
 NH State Historic Preservation Officer

June 28, 1982

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

<i>William H. Probst</i>	DATE	8.19.82
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE	8/18/82
ATTEST: <i>Patrick Andrews</i>		
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER		

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4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Property Owners in the Franklin Historic District

	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
1.	Ronald & Emaline Crowell RFD #1, Brook Road Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 162
2A.	Bertram B. Barg 170 West Bow Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 161
2B.	Bertram B. Barg 170 West Bow Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 161
3.	Nathan Grevoir 444 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 160
4.	Dan's Pharmacy 436 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 159
5.	Ralph Rizzo & Malverino Rizzo, III RFD #2, Box 347M Weare, NH 03281	003 /117/ 158
6.	Edward Samara c/o Granite State Loan P. O. Box 95 Londonderry, NH 03053	003 /117/ 157
7.	Harold F. Baldwin 26 Oak Street Penacook, NH 03301	003 /117/ 156
8.	Gerald Goodwin 396 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 155
9.	Isabel T. Stewart McCrory Corp. Tax Dept., 25th Floor 888 7th Avenue New York, NY 10019	003 /117/ 152
10A.	Robert J. Morin 366 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 151

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
10B.	Robert J. Morin 366 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 151
11.	Franklin Co-Op Bank 348 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 150
12.	Samuel Schneider 161 West High Street Somersworth, NH 03878	003 /117/ 149
13A.	Samuel Schneider 161 West High Street Somersworth, NH 03878	003 /117/ 149
13B.	Samuel Schneider 161 West High Street Somersworth, NH 03878	003 /117/ 149
14.	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 145
15.	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 145
16.	Alcott Management Co. 2 Southbridge St., PO Box 185 Auburn, MA 01501	003 /117/ 163
17.	John Keegan 425 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 164
18.	Richard Rowell Lakeshore Drive West Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 165
19.	Richard Rowell Lakeshore Drive West Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 167

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
20.	Edgar A. & Constance Broughton 409 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 166
21.	Buczynski & DuBois c/o Richard DuBois RFD Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 168
22.	Henry B. Trachy Agency, Inc. 395 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 169
23.	Franklin Leasing, Inc. 387 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 170
24A.	Franklin National Bank 377 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 171
24B.	Franklin National Bank 377 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 171
25.	Maurice J. & Jeannine D. LaRoche 63 Maple Square Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 053
26.	Isaac L. Chase & Paul A. Auger Bay Hill Road Northfield, NH 03276	003 /117/ 059
27.	Thomas D. Giroux 18 Beech Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 060
28.	Herbert S. & Mildred V. Hartwell 11 Kingsbury Street Derry, NH 03038	003 /117/ 061
29.	William A. Bennett 37 Franklin Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 062
30.	Herbert P. Bell 35 Dearborn Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 174

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
31.	Alice and John Gilman 42-44 Franklin Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 176
32.	Gertrude Ash c/o Eileen Ash Apartment 49 314 West Main Street Tilton, NH 03276	003 /117/ 175
33.	John & Mary Keegan 425 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 178
34.	Robert & Jean Terhune 76 Elm Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 179
35.	Lucille E. & Georgine M. Martel 64 Franklin Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 180
36.	U. S. Post Office	003 /117/ 064
37.	Laurice P. & Ann Ripley 31 Church Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 065
38.	Free Baptist Church Church Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 066
39.	Henry R. Silver 40 Trenton Street Manchester, NH 03104	003 /117/ 054
40.	Henry Stone 351 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 055
41.	Ronald K. Patten 330 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 056
	Knights of Columbus c/o Ronald Patten	003 /117/ 357

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
42.	Peter P. Michaud 333 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 057
43A.	Charles J. Colby & Pauline Colby 321 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 058
43B.	Charles J. & Pauline Colby 321 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 058
	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 074
44.	St. Jude's Episcopal Church Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 075
45.	VSH Realty, Inc. 777 Dedham Street Canton, MA 02021	003 /117/ 076
46.	Raymond Dorval 22 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 077
47.	Joseph Forest 171 East Bow Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 078
48.	Robert & Carol Beach New Hampton Road Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 079
49.	John & Ursula Wooten P. O. Box 15 North Sutton, NH 03260	003 /117/ 081
50.	Joseph & Ruby Miquelon 46 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 096

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
51.	Marion C. Wilcox 50 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 100
52.	Rita Masse 54 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 101
53.	Richard & Barbara Rayno 60 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 105
54.	Frances R. Caron 66 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 109
55.	Richard Nash 72 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 111
56.	Edward Zimmerman P. O. Box 318 Concord, NH 03301	003 /117/ 129
57.	Andrew & Antonia Nadeau 80 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 112
58.	Albert & Sonia Landry 86 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 114
59.	John & Diane Griffith 90 River Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 116
	William & Kathleen Cummings RFD #1-115B Laconia, NH 03246	003 /117/ 260
60.	State of New Hampshire Dept. of Agriculture Concord, NH 03301	003 /117/ 258
61.	William Cummings RFD #1 - 115B Laconia, NH 03246	003 /117/ 259

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
62A.	Maurice & Ursel Howland RFD #1 Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 257
62B.	Maurice & Ursel Howland RFD #1 Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 257
63A.	Cormier Construction Corp. P. O. Box 159 Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 256
63B.	Cormier Construction Corp. P. O. Box 159 Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 256
64.	Robert Kidder Lakeshore Drive Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 263
65.	Hydroelectric Realty Corp. 223 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 264
66.	Taube Realty Corp. 62 Lowell Street Manchester, NH 03100	002 /117/ 265
67.	George & Kathleen Turcotte 35 Duffy Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 272
68.	Shepard Auto Supply, Inc. 175 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 266
69.	Tonis, Helen & Costas Theologitis 169 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 267
70.	William & Barbara Chamberlain 15 Beech Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 268
71.	Kingsbury Realty Calef Hill Road Tilton, NH 03276	002 /117/ 269

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
72.	Barbara Baxter Country Side Drive Gilford, NH 03246	002 /117/ 270
	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 339
73.	Elks Club 190 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 130
74.	Davis and Diane Miller 19 West Bow Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 131
75.	Camp & Hill Hardware, Inc. 194 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 135
76.	Rolfe & Florence Camp 821 Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 136
77A.	Unitarian Church Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 137
77B.	Unitarian Church Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 137
78.	Franklin Home for the Aged Assn. c/o Robert Dussault 14 Peabody Place Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 138
79.	V.F.W. 26 Peabody Place Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 139
80.	Robert & Christine Monts 38 Peabody Place Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 140

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
81.	Aime & Rosalie Lemire 31 Memorial Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 147
	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 148
82.	George & Denise Clairmont 138 Sanborn Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 154
83.	Edward & Ronald Forster RFD #1 Antrim, NH 03440	003 /117/ 144
84.	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 143
85A.	The Stanley Works 93 Memorial Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 143
85B.	The Stanley Works 93 Memorial Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 142
86A.	Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc. Smith Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 153
86B.	Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc. Smith Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 153
87.	Sanel Realty Co., Inc. 219-223 South Main Street Concord, NH 03301	003 /117/ 321
88.	Finance America Corp. 639 Main Street Laconia, NH 03246	003 /117/ 320

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	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Section/Map/Parcel</u>
89.	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 319
90.	Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc. Smith Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 318
91.	Herman Caswell, Jr. 292 Court Street Laconia, NH 03246	003 /117/ 310
92.	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 405
93.	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	003 /117/ 347
	City of Franklin City Hall Central Street Franklin, NH 03235	002 /117/ 346
94.	Public Service Company of NH Laconia New Hampshire 03246	002 /134/ 413
	Public Service Company of NH Laconia New Hampshire 03246	003 /135/ 402

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Street and includes sites 46 through 59. This two block area contains examples of both single and multiple residences in an intact streetscape which is consistent in style, scale and materials.

Paralleling the development of Franklin's industrial base was a similar expansion in the commercial sector. Commercial development focused along Central Street, the town's major artery which bisects the Winnepesaukee River to the south at both eastern and western ends of the district. Commercial structures found along Central Street are representative of two periods. The upper block, running east from the Franklin Street intersection, is dominated by frame, vernacular structures, the majority of which survived the commercial district fires of the late nineteenth century. The facades of these low scale buildings frequently date from a latter period than do the core structures. An approach to facade alteration often employed in the remodeling of these structures was the application of a Boom town front. Examples of commercial structures following this pattern of facade alteration are sites 5, 17 and 20.

The remainder of the Central Street commercial district is composed of large scale, late nineteenth century structures generally constructed in brick and often occupying entire blocks. These commercial blocks are varied stylistically and frequently house several commercial units. The shift in scale and design between upper and lower Central Street affects the character of the streetscape. Although consistently commercial in use, individual structures found in the upper block serve as units in a homogeneous streetscape, while lower block structures are sufficiently massive to be read in isolation. A short extension of the Central Street commercial district continues north along Franklin Street. Here the structures are similar to those found in the lower block of the commercial district and repeat the unified pattern of low scale, frame structures.

Public sector development in the Franklin Falls Historic District dates from a later period than the industrial and commercial expansion briefly discussed above. Public structures are generally located on the western and southwestern periphery of the district and serve as visual termini for the area. These structures are frequently more sophisticated stylistically than industrial or commercial sector buildings. Public sector structures further develop the move towards monumentality first seen in the lower commercial block of Central Street. These structures are isolated architectural compositions separated from their immediate neighbors by function and design quality. This design quality includes an integration of scale, plan, elevation treatment and use of site. Notable examples of structures exhibiting these characteristics are William Butterfield's Richardsonian Romanesque City Hall (site I4) and Mclean & Wright's Franklin Free Public Library (site I5).

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District Map &
Survey Number

Description

1. Jiffy Mart, 500-504 Central Street: One story, 7 x 10 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. The exterior of the structure has been altered by the introduction of an applied wooden arcade to the north and east elevations. Evidence of original design can be found on the north elevation which contains 6 round corbelled arches with latter brick infill. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 162).
- 2A. Franklin Furniture, Central Street: Three-story, 6 x 6 bay, brick structure supported by a brick foundation. The projecting eaves of the principle block's rolled asphalt clad, gable roof is supported by exposed wooden rafters carved to simulate brackets. The principle facade (S) has been altered by the introduction of a one-story storefront containing 2 recessed entries flanked by plate glass display cases. Evidence of 6/6 sash windows with segmental arches and cut granite sills is found in the first, second and third stories of the north, east and west elevations and in the second and third stories of the south elevation. This fenestration pattern has been altered by random brick and cinder block infill on all elevations. A 2-story, brick ell similar in design to the main structural block projects from the north elevation of the structure. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1880 (003 / 117 / 161).
- 2B. Grevoir's Furniture, Central Street: Two-story, 1 x 14 bay, mill structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. The southwest corner of the structure has been cut back 45 degrees and contains 2 bays. South and southwest elevations have been parged in cement. Structure terminates in a shed roof clad in rolled asphalt. Fourteen bay west elevation contains evidence of segmental arched windows with granite sills. All window openings on the west elevation contain recessed brick infill. A simple, corbelled brick entablature is also found on the west elevation, as are star-design tie bar anchor plates. Structure shares party wall with eastern neighbor, Franklin Furniture (2A). Visible design, construction and proximity suggest original integration in mill complex. The connection between the two structures has been retained by a later first-story storefront. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 161).
- * 3. Grevoir's Furniture, 444 Central Street: Three-story, 7 x 7 bay, brick commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. Paired interior end chimneys with simple corbelled necks and caps punctuate the east and west ends of the flat-roofed structure. A corbelled cornice with recessed panels containing greek cross motifs is found on the principle facade (S). The facade is further defined by applied brick piers dividing the composition into a 3-1-3 bay pattern of recessed panels. A mouse-toothed, corbelled belt course divides the second and third stories of the principle facade. Inscribed stone panels, reading "Sawyer" and "1887" are found above the central bay of the second floor and in the cornice, respectively.
- * This structure was gutted by fire 9/81. The shell of the structure survives and the possibility of restoration is under discussion.

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3. Grevoir's Furniture (con't). Segmental arched 1/1 sash windows with cut granite sills are found on the second and third stories of the south elevation. The structure's principle entrance is found in the central bay of the first story, south facade storefront. The entrance is flanked by double, plate glass, display windows. The storefront is of a later date than the remainder of the structure. Appendages include a 1-story ell located to the rear (N) of the principle structural block. Italianate/Queen Anne 1887 (003 / 117 /160)
4. Dan's Pharmacy, 436 Central Street: Three-story, 2 x 4 bay, frame structure clad in brick-patterned asphalt shingles and supported by a brick foundation. The structure terminates in a flat roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Tripartite windows with 8/1 sash central panel flanked by 4/1 sash side windows are found on the second and third stories of the principle (S) facade. The principle entrance is found in the central bay of the first story, south facade storefront. This storefront, which divides the structure into two structural bays, is composed of fiberglass panels, and is of a later date than the remainder of the structure. Access to the structure's upper stories is gained through a plate glass door with 1 light transom located in the west bay. Commercial Vernacular. c. 1900 (003 / 117 / 159)
5. Commercial Structure, 430 Central Street: Three-story, 7 x 5 bay, frame commercial structure faced in stucco and supported by a concrete foundation. Structure's projecting cornice is supported by paired console brackets and extends above the roofline of the building's flat roof which is clad in rolled asphalt. Asymmetrical 6/1 sash windows with simple surrounds are found on the second and third stories of the principle (S) facade. The division of stories is further defined by a dental entablature between first and second stories and a dental belt course between second and third stories. The first story, south facade contains 2 storefronts, the most eastern of which contains a 3-bay aluminum and plate glass storefront of recent vintage. The western, 3-bay commercial unit retains its original design. Entrance to each commercial unit is gained through paired doors located in the central bay. Upper story access is gained through paired wooden doors with beveled glass panels and transom located in the central bay of the facade. A 3-story, 3 x 3 bay, frame ell with gabled roof and a concrete block, 1 story addition extend from the rear elevation (N) of the principle structural block. Italianate. c. 1865 (003 / 117 /158)
6. Kenrick Block, 416-420 Central Street: Two-story, 3 x 5 bay, commercial structure constructed in pressed yellow brick and supported by a brick foundation. Paired, brick interior end chimneys with corbelled necks extend above the east and west sides of the terminate plane of the flat roof. The symmetrical facade is divided into 3 principle bays by story high pilasters terminating in simple tuscan capitals on the first floor and patera motif panels on the second story. The first story commercial front of the principle facade (S) is dominated by a stilted granite arch with projecting keystone which contains a double plate glass entry with transom.

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6. Kenrick Block (cont.) The crown of the central entry arch projects beyond the cast-iron lintel dividing first story commercial units from the second story. Paired, single light, triple sash windows with cut granite lintels are found on the second story, south facade. Cast iron panels with raised sway ornamentation are found above the east and west bays of the second story. Raised metal lettering, reading, "Kenrick" is found above the central bay of the second story. Neo-Classical Revival. c. 1896 (003 / 117 / 157)
7. Commercial Structure, 406-414 Central Street: Three-story, 5 bay, frame, commercial structure parged in stucco and supported by a brick foundation. The structure incorporates 2, 3 story, gable-roofed buildings through a common "Boom - town" facade. Brick pilasters with flared capitols supporting a full, wooden entablature with bracketed cornice are found on the second and third stories of the principle facade (S). A twentieth century, 3 unit storefront with aluminum trim and plate glass display windows spans the first story of the south elevation. Chicago windows with 3 light central transoms are found on the second story. Chicago windows are also found in the third story, the central panels of which are terminated by basket arched fans with protruding keystones. Commercial Colonial Revival. c. 1920 (003 / 117 / 156)
8. I.O.O.F. Building, 400-402 Central Street: Three-story, 4 bay, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Originally an Italianate commercial block, this structure was extensively remodeled to its present stripped classical appearance following a fire c. 1919. Evidence of the original design, including hooded arch windows, corbelled belt course and full entablature with bracketed cornice can be found on the rear elevation (N). The principle facade (S) is divided on the second and third stories by brick pilasters with corbelled capitols spanned by a corbelled brick cornice. The twentieth century, first story, storefront (c. 1920) contains two commercial units. The east unit includes carrara glass and curving glass block walls. The west unit incorporates crushed stone panels beneath its plate glass display windows. Second-story tri-partite windows with tri-partite transoms are supported by cut granite sills. Second-story windows terminate in brick jack arches with granite keystones and granite terminal members. This jack arch and sill treatment is repeated on the third story where windows follow a 4, 3, 3, 4 grouping pattern, the design of which are 1/1 sash with rectangular transoms. High Victorian Italianate. c. 1875. Stripped Classical Facade. c. 1919 (003 / 117 / 155).
9. J. J. Newberry Co., 380-388 Central Street: Two-story, 1 bay, brick structure supported by a brick foundation. Originally a Queen Anne commercial structure, the building assumed its present Modern appearance with the application of a fiberglass panel and plate glass facade c. 1960. Evidence of original design may be found on the east facade where brick pilasters divide the elevation into 6 recessed panels. Also surviving on the east elevation is a full entablature with corbelled brick frieze. Rock face lintels and sills can be found on east elevation

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9. J. J. Newberry Co. (cont.) windows as can a single surviving cast iron pilaster capitol with triglyph markings and stylized clover insert. The principle facade (S) includes a plate glass and aluminum first story with a fiberglass belt course dividing first and second floors. The second story south facade is faced with fiberglass panels and includes raised, stylized, horizontal panels spanning the second story window level. Beneath this ornamentation is found the J. J. Newberry Co. logo executed in plastic. Queen Anne with Modern Vernacular Facade, c. 1886, c. 1960. (003 / 117 / 152)
- 10A. Commercial Structure, 366-378 Central Street: One story, 2 bay, frame commercial structure clad in aluminum and supported by a brick foundation. Structure's gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Principle facade (S) includes "boom town" front with contrasting aluminum trim simulating gable end roof line. West Bay, south facade contains a 18 light, fixed sash window with a brick panel beneath the sill. Recessed entrance is found in the east bay of the principle facade. Infill structure. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1960 (003 / 117 / 151).
- 10B. Buell's Block, 366-378 Central Street: Three story, 8 bay, brick, commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. An interior end chimney with corbelled cap extends above the northeast corner of the structure's flat roof. The principle facade (S) cornice includes corbelled Romanesque arches. The first story, south elevation has been altered by the introduction of an aluminum and plate glass storefront which spans the facade's 5 eastern most bays. Evidence indicating original design can be found in the first and second west bays of the first floor, south elevation where double arches with granite keystones are supported on the extreme impost by brick pilasters and divided by a fluted, cast iron pier with corinthean capital. Access to the upper stories is gained through a third bay (W) arched entrance housing a plate glass door with 3 light transom and side-lights. Entrance arch design is similar to that found in the first and second by a corbelled brick belt course. Second and third story, south facade windows are symmetrical, 2/2 sash and terminate in segmental arches with granite keystones and impost blocks. Window proportion varies between second and third stories. The third story windows are elongated and span from floor to ceiling. A 2 story, gabled roof, brick ell with segmental arch windows on granite sills extends from the northeast corner of the principle structural block. A brick, 2 story, gable roofed addition with second story loading doors extends from the northwestern end of the ell. Queen Anne/Victorian Romanesque, c. 1878 (003 / 117 / 151).

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11. Franklin Co-Op Bank, 348-354 Central Street: Two story, 3 bay, flat roofed, brick, commercial structure faced in stucco and supported by a brick foundation. Principle entrance is located in the first story, east bay of the south facade and is gained through double, plate glass doors which include aluminum trim. A projecting aluminum cornice divides first and second stories. Raised, polished metal lettering, reading "Franklin Co-Operative Bank" is found below the second story windows of the south elevation. Second story windows are symmetrically placed with movable central lights surrounded by fixed glass block. Modern Vernacular, C. 1950 (003 / 117 / 150).
12. Commercial Structure, 330-342 Central Street: Three story, 4 bay, brick, commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. An interior chimney with straight stack is located in the southeast corner of the structure's flat roof. Originally a Queen Anne commercial block, the principle facade (S) was altered to its present Colonial Revival appearance c. 1925. This renovation focused on the three east bays of the facade. The west bay, south facade retains evidence of the structure's original design. The three story, west bay surface is finished in pressed brick. Second and third story windows are paired under segmental arches and rest on cut granite sills. A full wooden entablature unifies the elevation. The second and third stories of the 3 west bays, south elevation are divided into panels by pressed brick pilasters. The wall surfaces created by this division are faced in stucco. Second and third story windows are tri-partite and set in simple surrounds with architrave trim topped by a dental cornice. The first story, south facade contains 2 commercial units which occupy the three eastern bays of the structure. The storefront of east commercial unit is of a latter date than the remainder of the facade and incorporates a recessed entry with plate glass display windows set in aluminum frames. The western unit retains its Colonial Revival character and includes a recessed entry flanked by display windows set in wooden frames and a simple two part entablature supported by fluted pilasters. Queen Anne, c. 1885/Colonial Revival, c. 1925. (003 / 117 / 149).
- 13A. Syndicate Block, 330-342 Central Street: Three story, 8 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Brick pilasters with rusticated banding divide the principle facade (S) into a 3-2-3 bay rythmn, and terminate in a corbelled, round arch brick cornice. Second story, south facade windows are 1/1 sash resting on granite slipsills set beneath flat brick arches with radiating voussoirs and granite keystones.* The first story, south facade is divided into three commercial units with storefronts retaining their original detailing. This detailing includes revealed entries, display windows set in wooden frames, large transom lights and raised panels. Georgian Revival, c. 1915-1925 (003 / 117 / 149).

*Third story windows are 1/1 sash lacking keystone detailing and are supported by granite lugsills.

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- 13B. Commercial Structure: 330-342 Central Street: Two and one-half story, 3 bay, frame commercial structure clad in clapboard and supported by a brick foundation. An exterior end chimney is located on the east elevation of the gable roofed structure. The west facade's "boom town" front includes an uniquely detailed cornice with matchboard frieze and paneled soffit. The first story, west elevation includes a storefront with recessed entry flanked by display windows set in wooden frames. Second story access is gained through a revealed sidehall entry located in the north bay of the principle facade (W). First and second stories are divided by a simple wooden cornice. Second story windows are 2/2 sash with simple surrounds terminating in molded caps. North and south bay windows of the three story "boom town" front are false and contain infill. Detailing on all third story openings is similar to that found on second story windows. Queen Anne/Vernacular, c. 1875 (003 / 117 / 149).
14. City Hall, Central Street: Two story, 3 X 6 bay, masonry structure supported by a brick foundation. The most pronounced feature of the principle facade (S) is a heavy, horseshoe entry arch supported by piers and constructed of rough-cut voussoirs topped by a molded extrado. Access to the structure is gained through recessed plate glass doors set in metal frames which are of a later date than the remainder of the structure. All windows include transoms and are deeply set into the wall plane. Window lintels and sill are rough faced and extended to form string courses. Trim is executed in rough faced stone which contrasts with the structure's brick face. The combination hipped-gable roof is sheathed in slate and has ornamental flashing caps at the shoulders and crockets at the peaks. Lateral and ranking eaves are set close to the wall plane. Dominating the main structural block is a square, hipped roof, four story tower projecting from the east corner of the south facade. Tower windows found in the first and second stories are paired, transomed and have connecting lintels and sills similar in design to the main structural block. Third story walls of the tower are defined by single circular windows set in square molded surrounds. A corbelled brick cornice divides the third story from the tower's fourth story belfry. Brick piers with rusticated banding are located on the exterior corners of the belfry and support a corbelled brick cornice. Four round arch openings complete the belfry design. Richardsonian Romanesque, c. 1892 (003 / 117 / 145).
15. Franklin Free Public Library, Central Street: Two story, 3 X 2 bay, brick structure supported by a stone foundation. Two interior chimneys with corbelled caps are located on the north plane of the structure's gable roof. Designed by the architectural firm of McLean & Wright of Boston, the building's composition includes prostyle porticoes projecting from the central bay of north and south elevations. Fluted, attached columns with scamazzi capitals support the tetra-style pediment of the south facade portico. This pediment includes a modillion

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15. Franklin Free Public Library (cont.) cornice with wide architrave beneath which is inscribed "Franklin Free Public Library". An open "volume" surrounded by a wreath and foliated scroll is centered in the typanum. The pediment terminates in a parapet decorated with brass oil lamps and a central anthemion finial. The structure's principle entrance is located in the south facade portico and includes a full entablature with egg & dart molding and scroll pediment, above which is located a semi-elliptical fan with limestone surrounds and keystone. Original doors have been replaced with double, plate glass doors set in aluminum frames. In the east and west bays of the south facade are found 1/1 tri-partite windows set in shallow surrounds with single light transoms. Windows terminate in splayed limestone lintels with decorated keystones and impost blocks, and are supported by molded sills. Centered in the cornice above each first story south facade window are 3 windows with union jack muntions and label moldings. The corners of the building's principle block are articulated by staggered limestone quoins which contrast with the narrow Michigan brick facing of the structure. The building sits on a raised, cut limestone podium, which, in turn, is supported by a cut granite foundation. Centered in each of the gable ends of the east and west elevations are projecting half-round, 1 story bays with tri-partite windows flanked by 1/1 sash windows. East and west elevations include modillion cornices topped by balustrades with union jack railings. A round arch window with limestone surround is located in each gable end.
American Renaissance, c. 1906 - 1907 (003 / 117 / 145).
16. Exxon Service Station, Southeast corner of Central Street and Prospect Street: One story, 3 bay, flat roofed commercial structure constructed of concrete block and supported by a concrete block foundation. Principle facade (N) includes 2 overhead glass doors located in the 2 western bays. The east bay contains the principle entrance flanked by plate glass display windows. A simple square parapet frames the structure's roofline. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1960 (003 / 117 / 163).
17. Keegan Hardware, 425 Central Street: Four story, 4 X 2 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in wood clad with asphalt shingle and supported by a brick and stone foundation. This structure originally included Queen Anne and Victorian Romanesque detailing much of which was removed to allow the installation of brick-faced asphalt shingles which now cover all elevations. The original fenestration pattern has been retained on the principle facade (N) where a tri-partite, round-headed window is centered on the fourth story and is flanked by paired 1/1 sash windows set in simple surrounds. Three Queen Anne windows which include small square lights on the upper sash are located on the third story. Second story windows are 1/1 sash with simple surrounds and wooden gupsills. The structure's flat roofline is marked by a modillion capping. The storefronts of the first floor, north facade connects with a one story, flat roofed ell located to the east of the principle block, containing a second

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17. Keegan Hardware (cont.) commercial unit. Both storefronts retain their original design which includes recessed entries with paneled reveals, transomed display windows with turned posts and paneled cornerboards which support a modillion cornice. This cornice spans both commercial units. Queen Anne, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 164).
18. Dot's Arts & Crafts, 411-411½ Central Street: Three story, 3 bay, frame, commercial structure clad in asbestos shingles and supported by a brick foundation. The structure assumed its present appearance with the application of a 3 story, 3 bay "boom town" front to the north elevation of an existing gable roofed structure. This "boom town" facade was extended to include a 2 story, shed roofed wing located to the west of the principle structural block. The first story, north facade incorporates 2 commercial units in a single unified storefront. The principle block's commercial unit has been altered by the replacement of the original central bay entry with plate glass display windows. The west extension's commercial unit retains its original architectural character and includes a side-hall entry and display windows terminating in a full entablature with modillion cornice. Second story, north facade windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds with architrave trim. The window treatment is repeated on the third story of the principle block. Both three story structure and 2 story extension include a simple cornice supported by paired Italianate brackets. Italianate, c. 1860 (003 / 117 / 165).
19. Dwelling, 413-419 Central Street: Two and ½ story, 2 X 3 bay, frame, residential structure clad in weatherboarding and supported by a stone foundation. Paired interior end chimneys straddle the rear (S) peak of the gable roof. The dwelling is an Italianate duplex with gable end front and T plan. Paired brackets support the raking eave cornice of the principle facade (N). Lateral eaves include sloping soffits. Paired bay windows are located on the first story, north facade. These windows terminate in shed roofs supported by single cornice brackets. Bay windows are 1/1 sash set in simple surrounds.* Shed roofed porches supported by brick piers enclose the side-hall entries which are symmetrically located on the east and west elevations. The structure is presently vacant. Italianate, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 167).
20. Commercial Structure, 409 Central Street: Two story, 3 X 6 bay, frame, commercial structure clad in clapboard and supported by a brick and stone foundation. An exterior end chimney is located on the rear elevation (S) of the gable roofed structure. A three story, 3 bay, "boom town" facade has been applied to the gable end of a 2½ story, frame structure. This "boom town" front which faces the structure's principle facade (N) includes paneled wooden cornerboards and a heavy wooden cornice supported by paired scroll brackets. The first story, north facade storefront incorporates 2 commercial units which share a common recessed entry flanked by transomed display windows whose corners are articulated

*All other windows are 6/6 sash set in simple surrounds.

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20. Commercial Structure (cont.) by turned posts. Cornerboards support a dental string course which divides first and second stories. Second story, north facade windows are tri-partite and are crowned by a consoled, wooden, belt course. Third story windows are false, 2/2 light with infill. North, east and west elevations have been clad in asbestos shingles. Evidence of the structure's original design can be found on the rear elevation (S) where simplified Greek Revival returns survive. Greek Revival/Italianate, c. 1873. (003 / 117 / 166).
21. Healey's Shoe Store, 401-405 Central Street: Two story, 3 bay, frame, commercial structure faced in stucco and supported by a brick foundation. This commercial block incorporates 2, 2-story, gable roofed, frame structures through a common 3-story, Italianate "boom town" facade. This "boom town" facade includes a wooden cornice supported by paired, curvilinear brackets. Paneled cornerboards, one of which contains a Gothic arch, frame the stucco wall plane of the principle facade (N). The first story, north elevation, has been altered by the introduction of a projecting, brick storefront housing 2 commercial units. The entrance to these units is recessed and flanked by plate glass and aluminum display windows. This common entrance occupies the structure's center bay. Second story, north facade windows are tri-partite set in simple surrounds. The third story includes 2 false 1/1 windows terminating at the cornice line. Italianate, c. 1875 (003 / 117 / 168).
22. Trachy Agency, 393-395 Central Street: One story, 1 bay, brick structure supported by a concrete block foundation and terminating in a flat roof. The structure's principle facade (N) is faced in fiberglass panels trimmed in aluminum. A simple cornice projects beyond the north facade wall plane and is pierced by a fiberglass and aluminum shaft located in the western corner of the principle elevation. Stylized, polished metal lettering, reading "Trachy Agency" project above the roof line and are parallel to the north elevation wall plane. Recessed plate glass display windows with single light, plate glass transoms are found on the first story, north facade. All windows include aluminum trim as does the off-center plate glass entrance. Modern, c. 1950 (003 / 117 / 169).
23. Franklin Savings Bank, 383-387 Central Street: Two story, 2 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a concrete block foundation. The wall planes of the principle facade (N) are faced in crushed stone panels with joints articulated by vertical tooling. First story, north facade windows are contiguous; slightly recessed and set in black aluminum frames. A deeply recessed entry is found in the first story west bay. Second story, north facade windows are recessed and include slanting lintels below which is located a spandrel panel. Stylized, polished metal lettering, reading "Franklin Savings Bank" divide first and second stories and are continued on the structure's western neighbor (#24A). Modern, c. 1958 (003 / 117 / 170).

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- 24A. Franklin National Bank, 377 Central Street: Three story, 7 X 6 bay, brick commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. The structure's flat roof is punctuated by paired exterior end chimneys with straight recessed panel and banded stacks and corbelled caps which rise on the east and west elevations. The principle facade (N) is divided into 3 recessed panels by brick pilasters which terminate in a full, corbelled, terra-cotta entablature. These pilasters create a 3-1-3 bay rythmn. Third story, north facade windows are full story, 2/2 sash with Queen Anne transoms. Lintens and sills are rough-cut sandstone and extend to form belt courses. Below the third story central bay is a terra-cotta panel articulating 2nd and 3rd story divisions. Second story, 2/2 sash windows are smaller proportionally than 3rd story windows and are set in simple surrounds. The first story, north facade commercial front has been altered to create a unified street facade with #23 . Polished crushed stone panels face the north facade street level. The recessed central entry is flanked by plate glass and aluminum windows. Polished metal lettering identically to #23 is repeated above first story openings. Queen Anne w/Modern 1st story facade, c. 1893/c. 1958 (003 / 117 / 171).
- 24B. Commercial Structure, Franklin Street: Three story, 3 X 2 bay, flat roofed, frame, commercial structure supported by a brick foundation and clad in vinyl siding. Structure's cornice is supported by scroll brackets and extend above the structure's flat roof plane. Second and third story windows of the principle facade (W) are 2/2 sash windows set in simple surrounds. First floor, west facade includes a sidehall entry with pedimented doorhood. First story storefront includes 3 display windows with transoms set in simple surrounds. An iron grill with arrow motif covers 2/3 of the first story storefront. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 171).
25. Laroche Hardware, 301 Central Street: Three story, 3 X 6 bay, brick, commercial structure supported by a stone foundation. Brick pilasters rising from granite pedestals divide north and east elevations into recessed panels, pierce the full entablature and terminate above the structure's flat roof plan. The structure's full entablature contains a modillion cornice, dental frieze and panel architrave. Third story, principle facade (N) windows include round-headed tracery set beneath round arches. Second story, north facade windows are paired and set in jock arches with pronounced keystones. All windows rest on cut granite sills. First and second stories, east and north facades, are divided by a double belt course ornamented with egg and dart molding. First story commercial units retain original bay division, but have been altered through the introduction of plate glass and panel display windows. Romanesque Revival, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 053).

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26. Commercial Structure, 15-19 Franklin Street: Two and one-half story, 6 X 2 bay, frame commercial structure clad in wood shingles and supported by a stone foundation. The 6 bay composition incorporates a gable front principal block and a gabled roof north extension whose lateral eaves parallel the street. Second and third story windows of the east facade of the 3 bay principal block are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds with quarter round caps and molded sills. The first floor, east facade includes a sidehall entry with dental doorhood supported by scroll brackets. A first story, east elevation storefront spanning 2 bays contains a recessed entry with paneled door and 2 light transom. The structure's second commercial unit is located in the northern extension and protected by a wooden canopy. The north extension roof is punctuated by a single 3rd bay (N) pedimented dormer with gable returns. Asphalt shingles clad the N, S and W elevations of the structure. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1880-90 (003 / 117 / 059).
27. Giroux House, 23-25 Franklin Street: One and one-half story, 5 X 2 bay, frame dwelling clad in clapboard and supported by a cobblestone foundation. An interior end chimney rises from the west plane of the structure's bell cast roof. Notched rafters supporting the roof are visible at the eaves. The principle facade (E) includes a centrally located, double entrance flanked by sidelights which are framed by stylized pilasters. The principle entrance is protected by a pedimented porch supported by recessed columns. All windows are 2/1 sash set in simple surrounds. A one story, 3 bay ell extends from the rear (W) elevation. Bungalow, c. 1938 (003 / 117 / 060).
28. Commercial Structure, 33 Franklin Street: Three story, 3 X 4 bay, flat roofed commercial structure supported by a stone foundation. The most pronounced feature of the principle facade (E) is the wooden parapet marking the roofline. This parapet includes a molded cornice with block motifs projecting above the N and S terminal bays. These block projections are supported by stylized brackets and incorporate patera blocks. The parapet frieze is ornamented with diamond panels located above the central bay of the facade. Second and third story, east facade windows are 4/2 sash set in simple surrounds. First and second stories are divided by a wooden cornice supported by varying size brackets. The first story, east facade contains a sidehall entry with simple reveals and transomed 4-panel door. The south, 2 bay storefront includes a recessed entry flanked by display windows set in simple wooden frames. A 6-bay 2 story wing extends from the west elevation of the principle block. The wing includes a porch with regular bay division alternating with turned columns. Curvilinear brackets connect columns and cornice. Commercial Vernacular w/Eastlake Detailing, c. 1847 (003 / 117 / 061).

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29. Free Baptist Church, 35-39 Franklin Street: Two story, gable-roofed, frame structure supported by a brick foundation and clad in asphalt shingles. The structure was originally constructed as a Queen Anne style church and has since been converted to apartment units. The main structural block contains a steeply pitched, gable roofed central mass with symmetrical wings. A stylized king post pierces both gable ends and terminates in a cross and ball motif finial. The structure's principle facade (S) is dominated by a square 3-story tower rising from the elevation's east corner. Original round arched, louvered, belfry openings have been replaced by a single window. The tower entry porch survives, however, its turned columns support a 2 X 1 bay projection. This square tower projection is attached to a 4 bay extension originating from a 2 story, conical roofed tower rising from the south facade's west corner. This much altered tower terminates in a finial. Queen Anne, c. 1870-72 (003 / 117 / 062).
30. R 1 Carpenters, 38-40 Franklin Street: Three story, 4 bay, frame commercial structure clad in asbestos cement and supported by a brick foundation. An Italianate "boom town" front spans the structure's principle west facade. The parapet cornice is supported by paired brackets and includes a paneled frieze. Second and third story, west facade windows are 2/2 sash with simple surrounds with architrave trim. The first story, west facade storefront has been altered by plate glass, display windows and an entrance set in brushed aluminum surrounds. Italianate, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 174).
31. Commercial Structure, 42-44 Franklin Street: Two story, 5 X 1 bay, gabled roof, brick commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. The present structure incorporates a 20th century commercial vernacular structure with a c. 1840 Greek Revival Residence. Raised brick pilasters divide the principle (W) facade into 3 recessed panels and terminate in corbelled capitals supporting a corbelled cornice. The facade is divided into a 2-1-2 bay rythmn. Second story windows are set under segmental arches and rest on granite sills. The original first story storefront is divided into 2 commercial units each including recessed entries flanked by display windows with transoms set in wooden frames. Second story access is gained through a central bay, multi-light door set in a simple reveal. Surviving Greek Revival detailing is found in the rear wing abutting the east elevation. These features include wide frieze beneath a lateral cornice supported by paneled cornerboards. Wing windows are set in simple surrounds with quarter-round cornice caps. Greek Revival/c. 1840. Commercial Vernacular/c.1910. (003 / 117 / 176).
32. Ash House, 8 Ayles Court: Two and one-half story, 2 X 3 bay, frame dwelling, supported by a brick foundation and clad in asbestos shingles. A central interior chimney with straight stack rises above the peak of the asphalt shingle gable roof. Roof eaves include sloping soffits on the lateral elevations and a wide frieze on all four elevations. Windows are 2/2 sash with simple surrounds and architrave trim. The principle facade (S) contains a sidehall entry with 4 panel door protected by a 3 bay, shed roof porch. Vernacular, c. 1910 (003 / 117 / 175).

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33. Dwelling, 54 Franklin Street: One and one-half story, 5 X 2 bay, frame, dwelling clad in clapboard and supported by a stone foundation. Two interior chimneys with straight stacks rise from the rear slope of the asphalt shingle, gable roof. Oriented with the ridgeline towards the street, the structure's principle facade terminates in paneled pilasters which support a 3-part entablature with a wide frieze. A shallow, pediment door hood supported by curvilinear console brackets spans the central bay, center-hall entrance. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds with quarter-round moldings. A 2-story, 3-bay ell connects the rear elevation of the principle block with a 2½-story, gable roof barn. Greek Revival, c. 1845 (003 / 117 / 178).
34. Dr. Terhune Office, 58 Franklin Street: One and one-half story, 3 X 3 bay, frame dwelling clad in clapboard and supported by a stone foundation. An interior chimney with straight stack and corbelled cap rises from the south plane of the asphalt shingle gable roof. Oriented with the gable end to the street, the principle elevation (W) is dominated by a projecting pedimented gable supported by paneled piers. A wide frieze is found beneath the raking and lateral cornice. Six over six sash windows set in simple surrounds are centered in the pediment tympanum. The north bay, west facade houses the structure's sidehall entry which is flanked by sidelights which, in turn, are framed by paneled pilasters. First story windows are full story, 9/9 sash. The corners of the west facade terminate in paneled pilasters. A 1½-story, 2 bay, gable roofed ell with 3-gable roof dormers abuts the east elevation of the principle block. This ell serves to connect the main structure with a 2-story, gable roof barn. Greek Revival, c. 1845 (003 / 117 / 179).
35. Dwelling, 64 Franklin Street: Two and one-half story, 3 X 4 bay, gable roofed, frame dwelling supported by a brick foundation and clad in clapboard. The gable end of this structure is oriented toward the street and includes a projecting pediment with a central 2/2 sash window. The principle facade (W) is articulated by contrasting wooden trim intended to imitate the building's structural members. The principal, side-hall entry, located in the north bay of the west facade is protected by a doorhood supported by a king post bracket. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. Stick Style, C. 1874 (003 / 117 / 180).
36. Franklin Post Office, Franklin Street: One story, 5 bay, flat roofed, masonry structure faced in brick and supported by a brick foundation. The principle facade of the 6-sided structure is located on the northeast elevation and includes a prostyle portico with full entablature which is supported by 6 columns with Tuscan bases and stylized locus and acanthus leaf capitals. The frieze of the entablature includes incised block lettering reading "United States Post Office". The corbelled brick entablature wraps around all six elevations of the building. The structure is raised on a cut stone podium. Access to the building is gained by way of cut stone steps spanning the central 3 bays of the northeast facade. The principle entrance is located in the central bay of the northeast elevation and includes double, plate glass doors all in aluminum

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36. Franklin Post Office (cont.) frames with 7-light transom. Northeast facade windows are 12/6 sash with 3-light transoms set in wooden frames. Neoclassical, c. 1925 (003 / 117 / 064).
37. Ripley House, 31 Church Street: Two and one-half story, 3 x 2 bay, gable roofed frame, residential structure clad with vinyl siding and supported by a brick foundation. The structure is oriented with its gable end towards the street. The principal facade (N) is dominated by a 3-story conical roofed tower rising from the northeast corner of the elevation. First and second story tower windows are 1/1 sash, the latter terminate in pedimented window heads which are ornamented with sun-burst reliefs, while the former are set in simple surrounds. Third story, tower windows are tri-partite with stained glass lights flanking central lights of standard window glass. The third story is further defined by a dental belt course located above the story's windows and extending to 3 elevations of the principal structural mass. This belt course is absorbed by a porch cornice located on the structure's principal facade. This principal facade porch spans the elevation and is supported by turned columns. Access to the structure's principal entrance is defined by a west bay porch roof pediment. This pediment includes sun-burst ornamentation in the tympanum. A 3-bay, 2-story, gable roofed ell abuts the principal structural block on the south elevation. This ell serves as a connector to a 2-story, gable roof barn located to the rear of the property. Queen Anne, c. 1880 (003 /117 /065).
38. Franklin Baptist Church, Church Street: One-story, 3 x 5 bay, gable roofed, frame structure clad in clapboard and supported by a stone foundation. Constructed in 1869 as the Free Baptist Church, this structure was extensively remodeled in 1914 following the merger of that organization with the Franklin Free Baptist Church. The resulting Gothic Revival building is dominated by a 3-story tower which pierces the bracketed pediment of the north facade and projects through the gable roof of the structure's principal block. Tower wall planes are clad in flushboard. On the first story of tower's north elevation are found 3-lancet, stained glass windows set beneath a wide, flushboard Gothic Arch. The second-story, north elevation of the tower includes a rose window set in a flushboard surround. The tower's third story is divided from the belfry by a string course. Paired lancet windows set in Gothic arches are found in the tower belfry. The tower terminates in a pyramidal spire sheathed in slate. Entrance to the structure is gained through paired, multi-panel doors flanking the tower's first story north elevation. Entrance doors are set beneath Gothic arch surrounds. Gothic Revival, 1869/1914 (003 /117/ 066).
39. The Clothes Closet, 355-357 Central Street: Two-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed, commercial structure faced in brick and supported by a brick foundation. First story, principal facade (N) incorporates two commercial units. The entrances of these units are recessed and flanked by stepped display windows set in metal frames. Second story access is gained through the east bay of the north elevation. Second story windows are symmetrical. The windows' design, based loosely

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39. The Clothes Closet (cont.) on Palladian prototypes, include 6/1 sash center panel flanked by 10 light sidelights. Both principle light and sidelights are terminated with a triangular fan. Window units are set in wooden frames beneath brick arches. The roofline is marked by a simple coping. Colonial Revival, c. 1920 (003 / 117 / 054).
40. Regal Theatre, 349-353 Central Street: Five story, 4 bay, flat-roofed structure faced in brick and supported by a brick foundation. First story, north elevation incorporates 2 commercial units. The east unit includes a recessed entry with east bay, plate glass display windows set in metal trim. The commercial unit houses a movie theatre with recessed entry. A projecting, triangular marquee is located above the west bay, first story. Second story, north facade is framed by a narrow band of tan pressed brick contrasting with the facade's yellow brick wall surfaces. Second story windows are all in simple tan brick surrounds and topped by ornamental, stepped brick pediments. Art Deco., c. 1920 (003 / 117 / 055).
41. The Copper Kettle, Central Street: Two story, 4 bay, flat roofed, frame, commercial structure clad in asphalt shingles and supported by a brick foundation. First story, north facade is occupied by a 3 bay (E) commercial unit with recessed central bay entry flanked by transomed, display windows set in wooden frames. Second story access is gained through the west bay, north facade. This entrance includes double wooden doors with rectangular lights and paneled lower sections. A single light transom is found over this entry. First and second stories are divided by an asphalt shingled pent which extends beyond the principle structural block to a one-story, 4 bay, frame wing adjoining the west elevation. This flat-roofed wing terminates in shallow, applied, double pediments. The second story of the principle block includes tri-partite windows with transoms set in simple surrounds. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1880 (003 / 117 / 056).
42. Franklin Cleaners, 333 Central Street: Two-story, 4 X 4 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a concrete foundation. The first story, north facade contains a 3-bay commercial unit with recessed entry flanked by plate-glass display windows. Corner pilasters support a full entablature which divides first and second stories. Second story windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds with architrave moldings. Second story, north facade and remaining elevations are clad in vinyl siding. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 057).

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- 43A. Rennie's Taxi, 321-323 Central Street: Three-story, 2 X 5 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. The structure has been clad in vinyl siding necessitating the removal of architectural elements during installation. The square, massed structure is built into a hill resulting in a 3-story principle facade (N) and a 2-story rear elevation (S). First story, north elevation includes two commercial units with deeply revealed exterior bay entries flanking two display windows which divided by a brick pier. Second-story windows are tri-partite, set in simple surrounds. Second story window units are flanked by narrow louvered vinyl blinds as are paired 3rd story windows. The flat roof-line projects beyond the structure's wall plane. A brick interior chimney with straight stack is located in the northwest corner of the roof. Second story access is gained through a central bay of the west elevation. Italianate, c. 1875 (003 / 117 / 058).
- 43B. A. W. Frost Agency, 321 Central Street: Two-story, 3 bay, gable roofed, commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. The gable end of this structure is oriented to the street. First story, north facade includes a central bay entry flanked by transomed, tri-partite windows set in simple surrounds. Access to the entrance is gained through a short flight of brick steps with wrought iron railings. First and second stories are divided by a shallow pent. Second story windows are tri-partite set in simple surrounds. The gable includes a semi-circular louvered vent set in a wooden frame. Cornerboards are found on both stories of the north facade which also includes short gable returns. The structure is clad in vinyl siding. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 058).
44. St. Judes Episcopal Church, Central Street: One-story, 5 bay, gable roofed structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. The north facade of the wood shingle sheathed structure includes two gable roofed pavillions oriented with gable fronts to the streets. The roof of the eastern pavillion continues the eave line of the principle structural mass. The western pavillion interrupts this eave line and houses the building's principle entrance. The squat pediment of the entrance pavillion is supported by single columns which are connected to the enclosed entrance by a square baluster balustrade. Louvered Gothic arch windows set in simple surrounds punctuate the north facade. A squared, flat roofed frame addition adjoins the east corner of the principle mass and east corner of the east pavillion. This addition includes three adjoining sash windows. Above these windows is found a false roof gable. The structure's west elevation includes 3 lancet stained glass windows set in Gothic arches. Gothic Revival, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 075).

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45. Cumberland Farms, Northeast corner of Central & River Streets: One-story, 2 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in concrete block and supported by a concrete foundation. This contemporary commercial structure is faced in brick and includes a projecting wood shingle, roof pent on the North, East and West elevations. A plastic sign including the company's logo is centrally located on the North facade pent. Plate glass display windows set in metal frames occupy the North facade's east bay. Principle entrance is located in the west bay. A 2-pump, service island is located to the north of the structure. This island includes a flat roof shelter with 4 side pent and is supported by straight shaft columns. Modern Vernacular, c. 1976 (003 / 177 / 076).
46. Darval House, 22 River Street: Two-story, 3 X 2 bay, gable roofed dwelling constructed in wood and supported by a raised brick foundation. The structure's gable end is oriented towards the street. The first story west facade of the asbestos shingle sheathed structure includes a side-hall entry located in the south bay. All windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. A one-story, gable roofed ell extends from the rear elevation (E). Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 077).
47. Forest House, 24-26 River Street: Two and one-half story, 6 X 2 bay, gable roofed, duplex dwelling constructed in wood and supported by a raised brick foundation. The principle facade (W) contains central bay entries protected by pedimented doorhoods which are supported by pipe bracing. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds and flanked by narrow, louvered, vinyl blinds. Gable end elevations include rooflines marked by box cornices and returns. Two interior, stove chimneys straddle the ridge line of the gable roof which is clad in decorative asphalt shingles. All elevations have been sheathed in vinyl siding. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 078).
48. Beach House, 30-32 River Street: Two and one-half stories, 6 X 2 bay, frame, duplex dwelling supported by a raised brick foundation. Design of this gable roofed structure is identical to its northern neighbor (Survey #47). The principle facade (W) contains central bay entries protected by pedimented doorhoods which are supported by pipe bracing. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. Gable end elevations include rooflines marked by box cornices and returns. Two interior stove chimneys straddle the roof ridge. All elevations have been sheathed in vinyl siding. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870. (003 / 117 / 079).
49. Multi-Unit Dwelling, 38 River Street: Three and one-half story, 7 X 3 bay, gable roofed residential structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. First story of the principle facade (W) is spanned by a shed roofed porch supported by turned columns. The intersection of column and porch roof is marked by curvilinear brackets.* First and second story windows are paired, 1/1 sash set in simple wooden surrounds. The west slope of the gable roof is

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49. Multi-Unit Dwelling (cont.) punctuated by five dormers. The central dormer terminates in a pedimented gable roof and houses a double 1/1 sash window. Remaining dormers terminate in hipped roofs and house 1/1 sash windows. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 081).
- *The principle entrance is located in the central bay of the west facade.
50. Miguelon House, 46 River Street: Two-story, 3 X 2 bay, gable roofed dwelling constructed in wood and supported by a raised brick foundation structure is oriented with the gable end to the street. Principal entrance is located in the south bay of the west facade. First and second story windows are 1/1 sash set in simple wooden frames. Roofline is marked by gable returns. Structure is clad in asphalt shingles. A one-story, gable roofed, brick ell extends from the rear elevation (S). Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 096).
51. Wilcox House, 50 River Street: Two-story, 3 X 2 bay, gable roofed dwelling constructed in wood and supported by an elevated brick foundation. Structure is oriented with gable end to street. Principal entrance is located in the north bay, west facade. All windows are 1/1 sash set in simple surrounds. Roofline is marked by gable returns. A one-story, gable roof, ell adjoins the rear (W) elevation. Structure is sheathed in weatherboarding. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 100).
52. Masse House, 54 River Street: One and one-half story, 4 X 2 bay, gable roofed dwelling constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. Interior brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles ridge line. Principle entrance is found in the 2 bay (S) of the west facade. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. Corners include cornerboards and terminate in simple, flush board cornice. Principal block is clad in clapboard. A one-story, 2 bay, frame ell extends from the rear elevation (E) and connects principal block with a one-story, gable roofed garage barn. Greek Revival, c. 1860 (003 / 117 / 101).
53. Rayno House, 58-60 River Street: One and one-half story, 6 X 2 bay, gable roofed residential structure constructed of wood and supported by a brick foundation. Two interior chimneys with corbelled caps are found on the east roof plane. Access to this duplex dwelling is gained through sidehall entrances located in the central bay of the principle (west) facade. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. All elevations have been sheathed in vinyl siding. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1875 (003 / 117 / 105).

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54. Caron House, 66 River Street: One and one-half story, 3 X 2 bay, gable roofed dwelling constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. The gable end of the dwelling's principal structural block is oriented to the street. A side-hall entry is located in the south bay of the structure's principal facade (W). Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. The roof line is marked by gable returns. A recessed 3-bay, 1 story, gable roofed, frame addition extends from the south elevation of the principal structural block. The wing includes central bay entry flanked by 1/1 sash windows. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1880 (003 / 117 / 109).
55. Nash House, 70-72 River Street: Two and one-half story, 5 X 2 bay, gable roofed, frame residential structure supported by a brick foundation. This duplex dwelling is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Brick interior chimneys punctuate the east plane of the structure's gable roof. The first story, west facade is spanned by a shed roofed porch which is supported by turned columns. A full-story, shed roofed bay projects from the facade's south bay. Sidehall entrances occupy the central bay of the facade. All windows are 2/2 sash with simple surrounds and quarter-round head moldings. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1885 (003 / 117 / 111).
56. Zimmerman House, 74-76 River Street: Two and one-half stories, 6 X 2 bay, gable roofed, residential structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. This duplex dwelling is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimneys punctuate the east plane of the gable roof. First story, west elevation is spanned by shed roofed porch which is supported by turned columns. Sidehall entries are located in the central bays of the first story. All windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. A one-story, gable roofed, frame ell extends from the southeast corner of the rear elevation (E). Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1880 (003 / 117 / 129).
57. Nadeau House, 78-82 River Street: Two and one-half story, 3 X 3 bay, gable roofed, multi-unit residential structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. Structure is divided into 3 principle masses. A gable-front, 4 bay, 2½-story block with an interior end chimney (E) abuts on its E elevation a recesses lateral-eave oriented, 2-story, frame mass which, in turn, adjoins to the south a five-bay, 2½-story frame structure with gable front orientation. All windows are 2/2 sash with simple surrounds. Principal sidehall entrance is found in the N elevation of the first structural block. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1875 (003 / 117 / 112).
58. Landry House, 86 River Street: Two-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable roofed, residential structure constructed of wood and supported by a brick foundation. A sidehall entry is located in the south bay of the west facade and is protected by a bracketed doorhood. All windows are 2/2 sash set in simple mouldings with architrave moldings. A 2-bay, shed roof wall dormer projects from the north elevation. The gable-roofed structure is clad in clapboard. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1880-1890 (003 / 117 / 114).

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59. Griffith House, 90 River Street: One and one-half story, 3 X 2 bay, gable roofed residential structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. Gable-front structure is clad in clapboard. Sidehall entry is located in the south bay of the first story west facade. All windows are 2/2 sash with simple surrounds. Roofline is marked by gable-end returns. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1885 (003 / 117 / 116).
60. B & M Freight House, River Street: One story, 3 X 7 bay, gable roofed commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. Structure is clad in clapboard. Gable roof is supported by exposed rafters. Design as a warehouse, the structure includes transomed loading dock doors on the east elevation and a loading dock spanning north and west elevations. The latter elevations are oriented to R.R. tracks. A 4-bay, flat roofed addition extends from the south elevation of the principal structure. Vernacular, c. 1895 (003 / 117 / 258).
61. H. Cummings Woodwork, 51-55 River Street: One-story, 6 X 1 bay, frame, commercial structure supported by a fieldstone foundation. Structure's gable roof is sheathed in sheet metal. Originally constructed as a warehouse, this structure has been converted to a woodworking shop. The east plane of the structure's gable roof is extended on the east elevation. This extension is supported by exposed rafters and simple wall bracing. All elevations are clad in shiplap siding. Vernacular, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 259).
- 62A. Sulloway Mills, River Street: Four-story, 6 X 16 bay, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. This gable roofed textile mill was constructed in 1864 and is located on the site of an earlier mill complex. The west elevation is oriented to the Winnepesaukee River, which has historically generated power for the Mill's machinery. The severity of the structure's design is relieved by a corbelled brick cornice which connects the segmental arches of the 4th story windows. Windows found on all elevations are 6/6 sash set under segmental arches and rest on rough-cut granite sills. The east facade is dominated by a five-story, brick, exterior stair tower which exhibits Italianate massing. Loading doors are found on the tower's east elevation. The tower's belfry includes segmental arch windows spanned by louvered blinds. Tower walls terminate in a dental cornice which emphasizes the extension's shallow pitch, hip roof. A four-story addition (Site 62-B) extends from the south elevation of the principal block. Italianate, c. 1864 (003 / 117 / 257).
- 62B. Sulloway Mills, South Addition, River Street: Four-story, 9 X 3 bay, gable roofed commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a stone and brick foundation. Structure built as an addition to the original Sulloway Mill (Site 62A) which adjoins structure to the north. Addition elevations are recessed into panels by 4-story brick pilasters terminating in simple corbelled

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- 62B. Sulloway Mills (cont.) capitals which support a segmental arch located above the fourth story windows. Windows on all elevations are 8/8 sash set between segmental arches and rough cut granite sills. The low-pitched gable roof is supported on exposed rafters. A shed roof supported on truss brackets covers the loading dock doors located on the northeast corner of the building. A two-story, 6 X 7 bay power house with furnace stack projects from the south elevation. A concrete block ell with a shallow gable roof projects from the south elevation of the power house. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1875 (003 / 117 / 257).
- 63A. Sulloway Mills, River Street: Two-story, 23 X 7 bay, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Structure's gable roof is supported by exposed rafters. Windows on all elevations are 16/16 sash set between segmental arches and granite sills. Structure was built as part of Sulloway Mill complex (Sites 62A, 62B). Vernacular, c. 1895 (003 / 117 / 256).
- 63B. Hosiery Mill Store, Southwest Corner of River and Central Streets: One and one-half story, 5 X 4 bay, brick, commercial structure supported by a raised brick foundation. Structure's hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingle. The north facade, central bay entry includes a prostyle portico supported by paired free-standing and engaged columns. Two transomed 6/6 sash windows set beneath round arches flank the central bay. The facade wall plane terminates in a full entablature. Two hipped roof dormers are found on the north slope of the hipped roof. Single hipped roof dormers are found on east and west roof slopes. Colonial Revival, c. 1920 (002 / 117 / 256).
64. Packers Outlet, Central Street: One story, 2 bay, double pile, frame commercial structure supported by a concrete foundation. The structure's asphalt shingle clad, shed roof extends beyond the plane of the structure's board and batten clad walls. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1970 (002 / 117 / 263).
- 65A. Franklin Falls Hydro Station, 223 Central Street: Three-story, 3 X 2 bay, flat roofed structure constructed in brick and supported by a concrete foundation. This commercial structure rests on a two-story reinforced concrete foundation. The principal facade (N) is divided into 3 recessed panels which are crowned by flat arches. The flat roofline is marked by a cement coping. All windows are triple hung, 4/8/4 sash set in metal frames. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1920 (002 / 117 / 264).

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- 65B. Hydro-Electric Station, 223 Central Street: One-story, 3 bay, gable roofed, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick and stone foundation. Originally a hydro-electric station, the majority of the structure is in ruins. The extant portion includes a low-pitched gable roof supported by exposed, carved rafters. A central bay entry contains double door with exposed bracing set beneath a wide, segmental arch. Windows are also set under segmental arches. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1920 (002 / 117 / 264).
66. Commercial structure, 721 Central Street: Two-story, 6 X 2 bay, flat roofed commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. On all four elevations are found brick pilasters which divide the wall planes into recessed panels and rise to a corbelled cornice capped by a two-step coping. The principle facade (N) is divided into a 2-bay rythmn by a projecting, central, 2-bay entrance. Access to the structure is gained by way of double doors housed beneath a segmental arch. East and west, north facade bays have been altered by the introduction of contemporary commercial units. First and second floors, north facade are divided by a corbelled brick belt course. Second-story windows are paired, 1/1 sash set beneath segmental arches and supported by granite sills. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1910 (002 / 117 / 265).
67. Kathy's Boutique, 181 Central Street: One-story, 3 X 6 bay, gable roofed, commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. The structure's gable front, north facade includes a corbelled arch cornice and extending eaves. The central bay of the north facade includes a recessed entrance set in a segmental arch with label moldings. North facade windows are fixed 2 light, set in simple surrounds and crowned by segmental arches with label moldings. A brick, exterior end chimney with coped cap rises from the west elevation. A recessed 2-story, gable roof wing extends form the west elevation. Italianate, c. 1870-80 (002 / 117 / 272).
68. Shepard Auto, 175 Central Street: One-story, 3 X 5 bay, gable roofed, commercial structure, constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Gable-front, north elevation includes a corbelled brick arch cornice and central bay entry. Principle entrance is through double plate doors with multi-light transoms set in simple surrounds. The entry is flanked by two multi-light, transomed, display windows set on granite sills. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1890 (002 / 117 / 266).
69. Acropolis Restaurant, Central Street: One-story, 4 bay, brick commercial structure parged in cement and supported by a brick foundation. An interior end chimney is located in the west gable end. The structure has been altered by the application of a full wooden pediment to the north facade. Evidence of original design can be seen at the north facade roofline where a corbelled brick parapet is ornamented by stepped, recessed panels. Principle entrance to the structure is found in 2nd bay (E) north facade. This entrance is flanked by plate glass windows set in simple surrounds. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1890/1970 (002 / 117 / 267).

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70. Commercial Structure, 165 Central Street: Two-story, 5 bay, frame and brick commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. Gable front of the structure is oriented to the street. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the east elevation. First story, north facade includes a commercial unit occupying the western 3 bays. This unit includes a central bay entrance flanked by plate glass display windows which include brick infill panels. Access to the second story is gained through the first bay (east) of the first story. Second story windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1870 (002 / 117 / 268).
71. Wayside Grocery, Central Street: Three-story, 5 bay, frame structure supported by a brick foundation. The gable end, north facade includes paneled corner pilasters terminating beneath molded gable returns and a box cornice. A shed addition containing a first-story garage and second story sun room adjoins the north facade to the west. Access to the second story is gained through a first bay (E) entry. The structure's 3 remaining first story, principle block, bays are occupied by a commercial unit dating from the first quarter of the 20th century. This unit includes a central recessed entry flanked by plate glass display windows. Second story, north facade windows are paired 4/4 sash with simple surrounds and molded architrave. Third-story windows are 6/6 sash with similar detailing. Greek Revival, c. 1870 (002 / 117 / 269).
72. North Country Glass, Central Street: One-story, 7 X 1 bay, shed roofed, commercial structure constructed in cinder block and supported by a cinder block foundation. This structure is a former gas station enlarged to its present appearance by a 3 bay garage addition located to the east of the original building. The north facade of the original block is faced in cement and includes a west bay entry adjoined by plate glass windows set in wood frames. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1960 (002 / 117 / 270).
73. Elks Club, 190-192 Central Street: One-story, 5 X 5 bay, flat roofed structure constructed in wood and supported by a stone foundation. The principle entrance is located in the 2nd bay (W) of the principle facade and includes a plate glass door sheltered by an aluminum canopy. Windows are tri-partite set in simple surrounds. All elevations are sheathed in aluminum siding. Vernacular, c. 1960 (002 / 117 / 130).
74. The Wooden Carpet, 196 Central Street: One-story, 7 X 1 bay, flat roofed, commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a concrete foundation. Structure is sheathed in aluminum siding and includes a permastone water table. The principle entrance is located in the central bay of the south facade and is protected by an open pedimented porch supported by corner columns. Windows are 1/1 sash set in metal frames and flanked by narrow, vinyl shutters with contrasting panels. The structure terminates in a flat roof which projects beyond the wall plane of the structural block. Vernacular, C. 1960 (002 / 117 / 131).

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75. Rolfe Camp Co., Inc., 194 Central Street: Two-story, 7-bay, flat-roofed, commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. The principal, south facade includes a contemporary "boom town" front which is faced in vertical boards. A 2-bay projection is located on the west end of the south facade and houses a garage. Principal entrance is found in the 3rd (E) bay and is flanked by story high display windows. A cantilevered, flat roof divides the first and second stories. Plastic block lettering, located on the 2nd story, south facade above the 5 eastern bays, 1st store, spells out the Rolfe Camp Co., Inc. name and product line. Vernacular, c. 1970 (002 / 117 / 135).
76. Residence, 202 Central Street: Two-story, 3 x 2 bay, frame dwelling supported by a brick foundation. The structure's asphalt shingle, gable roof is broken by 2-bay shed dormers on both east and west elevations. The gable front roof line includes raking boards and gable returns. The sidehall entry is found in the west bay, south facade and is sheltered by a projecting doorhood supported by open lattice framework. Windows are 6/6 sash set in simple surrounds and flanked by narrow blinds. All elevations are sheathed in clapboard. Colonial Revival, c. 1930 (002 / 117 / 136).
- 77A. Unitarian Church, Central Street: Two-story, 5-bay, frame structure supported by a stone foundation. The original design of this 1881-1883 church was altered in the early 20th century with the removal of a bell tower and exterior ornamentation. The surviving structure is an asymmetrical composition with a steeply pitched, gable roof and steep cross gables. Principal entrance is found in the central bay of the east pavilion of the south facade. The pedimented entry porch is supported by a slight pointed arch resting on timber supports. The entry is flanked by narrow 2-light windows with stylized transoms crowned by window hoods with drip moldings. The south facade is faced in contrasting cut stone, stucco and plaster. Strap work accents the gable pediments, pavilion corners and belt courses. Eclectic, c. 1881-83 (002 / 117 / 137).
- 77B. Residential Structure, Central Street: One and one-half story, 6 x 3 bay, frame, double residence supported by a brick foundation. The east slope of the structure's asphalt shingle clad, gable roof is punctuated by two pedimented dormers. Two interior, brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the west slope of the roof. Double, sidehall entrances are found in the central bays of the east facade. These entries are sheltered by a column supported pediment whose roof peak interrupts the eave of the gable roof. Windows are 6/6 sash set in simple surrounds. Paneled pilasters, located at the corners of the east facade support a simply detailed full entablature. Greek Revival, c. 1840 (002 / 117 / 137).

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78. Franklin Home for the Aged, 14 Peabody Place: Two and one-half story, 7 X 3 bay, gable roofed structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Two brick, interior chimneys with corbelled caps straddle the ridgeline of the asphalt shingle clad gable roof. The 2½-story principal structural block is adjoined to the west by a 2-story, gable roofed, brick wing. A 1-story, flat roofed, enclosed porch constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation adjoins the principal block's east elevation. The 3 central bays of the principal structural block's south facade are accented by a pedimented gable end which springs from the lateral eave line of the gable roof. An elliptical window with metal tracery is located in the tympanum. The principal entrance is located in the central bay, south facade of the main structural block and is protected by a gable roofed doorhood which is supported by columns. First story, south facade, east and west windows are 6/6 sash set beneath round arches. The second-story windows are 6/6 sash set in simple surrounds. Central bay, second story, south facade is occupied by a multi-light, tri-partite window set beneath a multi-light transom. Colonial Revival, c. 1940 (002 / 117 / 138).
79. V.F.W., 26 Peabody Place: One and one-half story, single bay, hipped roofed structure constructed in wood and supported by a concrete block foundation. The structure's south facade is defined by a principal structural block flanked by recessed wings. The facade of the main block includes an extended eave line on the eastern corner. This extension houses the structure's principal entrance which is located in the eastern corner. A dental cornice marks the roofline of the structure. The roof ridge of the principal block is accented by a steeple which terminates in a spire. Vernacular, c. 1920 (002 / 117 / 139).
80. Monts House, 38 Peabody Place: Three-story, 4 bay, frame residence supported by a brick foundation. The principal structural block terminates in a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. The south facade includes a gable end, central bay pavilion which houses the structure's entry. All elevations are clad in wood shingle. Vernacular, c. 1900 (002 / 117 / 140).
81. Commercial Structure, 31-33 Memorial Street: Two-story, 7 X 3 bay, flat-roofed commercial structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. The west facade of the structure includes an Italianate "boom town" front. Adjoining the principal structural block to the north is a one-story shed roofed 4 bay wing. The first-story, west facade has been altered by the introduction of a contemporary storefront which contains 2 transomed display windows set in wooden surrounds. Access to the second story is gained through a south bay, first story entry. Second story windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. All elevations are clad in clapboard. Italianate, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 147).

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82. Residential Structure, 2-6 Canal Street: Two and one-half story, 7 X 3 bay, gable roofed multi-residence constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. This structure is the only surviving example of mill housing found on Memorial Street. The south facade includes three entries, each sheltered by pedimented doorhoods. The doorhoods of the east and west entrances are supported by curvilinear, console brackets. The central entry hood sits on a simple brace. All windows are set in simple surrounds with architrave trim. All elevations are clad in asphalt shingle. Mill Housing. Vernacular, c. 1870. (003 / 117 / 154).
83. River Bend Mill, 100 Memorial Street: Two-story, gable roofed, mill complex constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. The first stage of this mill complex was constructed in 1895. A major addition was attached to the principle block in 1902. The complex is dominated by a three-story stair tower which rises from the northeast corner of east facade. This tower terminates in a corbelled cornice and pyramidal roof. Mill wall planes are divided into recessed panels by brick pilasters which rise to second-story segmental arches located above the structure's 6/6 sash windows. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1895 & 1902 (003 / 117 / 144).
84. Henry J. Proulx Community Center, Memorial Street: Two-story, 5 X 8 bay, brick structure supported by a brick foundation. The structure's central bay is raised from the wall plane by brick pilasters which rise two stories. The bay terminates above the structure's simple flat roof and houses the building's double plate glass entry doors on its first story. Between 1st and 2nd stories of the projecting bay is found an inscribed stone tablet which includes the structure's name. Second story, central bay windows are double single light, triple sash set in a single, simple brick surround. Windows found in the remainder of the symmetrical facade are single light, triple sash. First and second-story windows are unified by single, simple brick surrounds with brick infill between stories. Art Deco, c. 1940 (003 / 117 / 143).
- 85A. Franklin Armory, 93 Memorial Street: Two-story, 8 X 2 bay, flat roofed structure constructed in masonry and supported by a stone foundation. This structure, which has been converted to light industrial use, was originally built as the town armory. The composition of the principal, south facade is divided into a 2-1-2-1-2 bay rythmn by alternating projecting and recessed wall planes. The facade is dominated by the central entry which includes a recessed entrance reached through a round arch accented by a Gibbs surround. The structure's story high windows set under stone lintels contain infill. The first story is faced in rough cut stone while the upper story is faced in brick. A rope molding separates the wall plane from a simple brick parapet. Art Deco, c. 1920 (003 / 117 / 143).

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- 85B. Stanley Works, 93 Memorial Street: Two-story, 6 X 24 bay, flat roofed commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Brick pilasters rising to a corbelled cornice break the structure's wall planes into recessed panels each containing 3, 6/6 sash windows set under segmental arches and resting on panel-wide granite sills. Principal entrance is found in the east corner of the north elevation and is sheltered by a shed roof. A 2-story, flat-roofed ell projects from the north elevations. A 1-story, 7 X 3 bay ell with a short, square chimney stack and full-story windows is attached to the ell. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1880-1890 (003 / 117 / 142).
- 86A. Franklin Falls Mill, Smith Street: Six-story, 38 X 4 bay, gable roofed commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. This building is the principle structure of the Franklin Falls Mill Complex. The structure is a simply detailed, rectangular mass terminating in a slightly pitched gable roof supported by exposed rafters. Windows are 12/12 sash set beneath stone lintels. The principle facade (S) is dominated by 4, 7-story stair towers spaced at regular intervals across the elevation. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1869 (003 / 117 / 153).
- 86B. Franklin Falls Mill, Smith Street: Two-story, 10 X 2 bay, gable roofed commercial structure constructed in brick and supported by a brick foundation. Part of the Franklin Falls Mill Complex, this simply detailed mill structure is located to the north of the complex's principal building (86A). Multi-light sash windows are set beneath granite lintels and rest on granite sills. Wall planes terminate in a corbelled cornice. A 5-bay, shed-roof ell projects from the south elevation. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1860 (003 / 117 / 153).
- 86C. Franklin Falls Mill Complex, Smith Street: One-story, 18 X 8 bay, brick commercial structure supported by a brick foundation. The low profile of this brick mill building is highlighted by a series of arcades which span all 4 elevations. Within each arch is found a set of paired windows. A low-pitched gable roof supported by exposed rafters terminates the building. An 18 X 8 bay monitor roof spans 2/3 of the building. Windows are paired 12 light sash set in simple surrounds. Wall surfaces of the clerestory are sheathed in clapboard. Commercial Vernacular, c. 1920 (003 / 117 / 153).
87. Sanel Auto Parts, 524 Central Street: Two and one-half story, 5 X 6 bay, frame commercial structure clad in clapboard and supported by a brick foundation. Oriented with the gable end towards the street, this structure includes a 2-story, shed roofed wing adjoining the west elevation of the principal block. The south facade has been extensively remodeled. First story storefront includes plate glass display windows set in simple surrounds. Entry is gained through a recessed entrance located in the facade's 2nd bay (east). Commercial Vernacular, c. 1890 (003 / 117 / 321).

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88. Dwelling, 32-34 E. Bow Street: Two-story, 5 X 2 bay, gable roofed, residential structure constructed in wood and supported by a brick foundation. This structure is a simply detailed mill housing duplex. The central hall entries are spanned by a flat roofed entry porch supported by turned columns. Two bay windows flank the entrances. Windows are 2/2 sash set in simple surrounds. Second story wall planes are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Vernacular, c. 1880 (003 / 117 / 320).
89. Franklin Water Department, 319, East Bow Street: One-story, 2 X 2 bay, brick structure supported by a stone foundation. The structure is terminated by a hip roof sheathed in slate. The original fenestration has been altered by the removal of 2 north facade windows. These have been replaced by a single, plate glass picture window. A sidehall entrance, located in the west bay, north facade is sheltered by a round arch doorhood supported by simple truss brackets. East and west elevations contain two windows set beneath flat arches and resting on granite sills. Vernacular, c. 1870 (003 / 117 / 319).
90. Franklin Mill, East Bow Street: Three and one-half story, 3 X 6 bay, brick structure supported by a brick and stone foundation. Rising 4½ stories above the Winnepesaukee River, the Franklin Mill is a mid-19th century, gable roofed, textile mill. The stair tower, located on the Northeast corner of the main block, is terminated by a pyramidal roof supported on paneled posts. Windows are set beneath segmental arches and sit on granite sills. The roofline is marked by a decorative corbelled cornice. Vernacular, c. 1864 (003 / 117 / 318).
91. Commercial Structure, 102 East Bow Street: Three and one-half story, 4 X 9 bay, gable roofed commercial structure supported by a brick and stone foundation. This frame complex is oriented parallel to the Winnepesaukee River. Adjoining to the west and projecting towards East Bow Street is a 2-story, gable roofed wing with 12/12 sash windows set in simple surrounds. This wing shares a party wall with a single-story, flat roofed extension which projects from the east of the main block. Vernacular, c. 1860 (003 / 117 / 310).
92. Odell Park Bungalow, Odell Park: One and one-half story, 3 X 3 bay, frame residential structure supported by a brick foundation. The structure's hipped roof projects over the north facade and south elevation forming an open porch which is supported by posts. Single, hipped roof dormers containing paired sash window punctuate the roof planes of all four slopes. A dental cornice is found on all elevations. The north facade, center hall entry is flanked by double tri-partite windows. Bungalow, c. 1920 (003 / 117 / 405).

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93. Railway Trestle, Winnepesaukee River, south of Central Street: Four span, wooden railway trestle supported by cut stone piers. Trestle was constructed in 1890 as part of the Tilton- Franklin railway spur. (003 / 117 / 347)
94. Internation. Paper Company Ruins, east bank of the Winnepesaukee River, south of Central Street: Brick and concrete ruins of major paper mill. Potential for industrial archeology. c. 1926 (003 / 134 / 402)

Non-Conforming Intrusions Detracting from the Integrity of
the District

Sites :	IO A	64
	16	73
	43 B	74
	45	75

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The second half of the nineteenth century was a period of rapid industrial and commercial expansion for the town. The combination of easy access to markets provided by the railroad, the power potential of the Winnepesaukee River and the availability of raw materials and labor provided the ideal conditions for industrial development. One of the first to recognize the potential of the Franklin area was Walter Aiken. Aiken is credited with two inventions which revolutionized the knitting industry. In the 1850's Aiken perfected the circular knitting machine and the latch needle. These inventions led to the construction of the Aiken Hosiery Mill in 1864 (later the Franklin Falls Mill and now part of the Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc; site 86).

Aiken's inventions and decision to locate in the Franklin Falls area stimulated the organization of a variety of Franklin based manufacturing companies. In 1874, the Franklin Needle Company was established. This company, located in the present Riverbend Mill Complex (site 83), was, at one time, the world's foremost manufacturer of latch needles. The Salloway Mill (site 62) similarly owed a debt to Aiken's invention. Aiken's second knitting machine was sold to A.W. Salloway, then a resident of Enfield, NH. Salloway, in partnership with Frederick H. Daniell, established a hosiery manufacturing mill in Franklin in 1865.

The Aiken's enterprise indirectly spawned the organization of G. W. Griffin & Co. in 1880. This company, now the Stanley Tool Co. (site 84, 85), was begun by an Aiken employee following his invention of the hacksaw. The late nineteenth century also witnessed the introduction of wool cloth manufacturing to the area. In the 1870's M. T. Stevens established a wool textile mill in the present day Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc (site 90). Franklin's prominence as a New Hampshire manufacturing center was such that, by the 1890's, established companies were seeking to relocate in the area. Among these companies was the Mayo Knitting Machine Co., which moved from Lynn, Massachusetts in 1895.

The nineteenth century mill complexes located in the Franklin Falls Historic District are all sited along the banks of the Winnepesaukee River. These complexes, largely constructed in brick, integrate a variety of scales, proportions and decorations. This variety is a result of the additive nature of mill complex architecture which frequently incorporates structural cores, mill expansions and free standing additions in a single complex. The mill complexes are architecturally unified through a simplicity in design derived from common function. In the majority of the complexes, the distinguishing architectural feature is a multi-story tower. These towers, which project above the roof lines of individual complex buildings lend stylistic definition to the complexes as a whole.

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Between 1850 and 1900, Franklin's population swelled from 1,000 to over 6,000. The vast majority of these new residents, a large percentage of whom immigrated from Canada, were attracted by the employment opportunities presented by the mills. In addition to providing employment, the manufacturing companies also provided housing. In the case of the Franklin Mill (site 90), it can be documented that residence in a company owned structure was a stipulation of employment. Extant examples of representative mill housing can be seen throughout the district. The most concentrated number of examples are found along River Street and include sites 46 through 59. Stylistically these structures can be categorized as vernacular and follow a form characteristic of their use.

Commercial development, centering along Central Street (see Description), parallels the prosperity of Franklin's industrial sector. Built to provide the goods and services demanded by the rising town population, the majority of surviving commercial structures date from the 1870's and 1880's and are represented by both low scale vernacular structures and high style commercial blocks.

Accompanying the commercial and industrial development of the Franklin Falls area was a rising social consciousness among the town population. This consciousness manifested itself in a variety of ways and was reflective of the larger, nation-wide City Beautiful Movement. In Franklin, this movement took the form of civic enrichment and improvement projects sponsored by private organizations and active interest in local government.

A resolution was adopted by the citizenry in favor of a public water system in 1887. Odell Park (site 92), named for its benefactor, Herman J. Odell of the Franklin Needle Company, was in use by the late 1880's. At least two subscription libraries, Steven's Library (on the site of St. Jude's Church site 44) and the Aiken Library were operating in the town by the 1890's. These private libraries were replaced in 1907 by the Franklin Free Public Library (site 15), which was funded, in part, by the Andrew Carnegie Foundation.

A Village Improvement Society was active by the 1890's. Initially organized by Mrs. C.B. Webster, the Society was responsible for landscape and painting projects in the Franklin Falls area. Under different leadership, the Village Improvement Society remained active in Franklin until the first decade of the twentieth century.

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City government also grew in response to the town's prosperity. A city charter was adopted in 1894. Franklin's first mayor and city council were elected in November of that same year. The new city government was located in Memorial Hall, a structure erected in 1892 to house the Franklin Opera House (present council chambers), the Grand Army of the Republic Hall and municipal offices (site I4).

Public sector structures in Franklin are the most stylistically sophisticated. The majority are architect designed, and as such, are reflective of national architectural trends. Construction of public buildings also spans well into the twentieth century, and include examples ranging from the Richardsonian Romanesque City Hall (site I4) to the Moderne Franklin Armory (site 85).

Economic stability grounded in the industrial sector was maintained in Franklin until the second quarter of the twentieth century. Indeed, companies such as the International Paper Company were still expanding their operations as late as 1926. Although little survives of the International Paper Company operation, the site (94) has been identified and presents the potential for industrial archeology.

As requirements for industrial growth shifted from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries, the Franklin Falls District found it increasingly difficult to meet the demands placed upon it. With the advent of unionization, expiration of raw materials, and the development of advanced technology, the Franklin area mills ceased to be economically viable. The last operating industrial complex, the Franklin Falls Mill, owned by the Stevens Co., closed its doors in 1970.

Recent years have witnessed both individual and community interest in the preservation of the Franklin Falls area. Developers, sympathetic to the architectural and historic significance of their properties, are currently at work in two major industrial complexes, The Franklin Industrial Complex, Inc., and the Riverbend Mill. Area merchants, recognizing the advantages offered by preservation have organized the Downtown Revitalization Committee under the direction of the Lakes Region Planning Commission under whose auspices this nomination was undertaken.

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Franklin Falls Historic District

Penacook Quadrangle

Scale 1:62500

Zone 19

<u>Point</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	286300	4813500
B	286257	4813356
C	286059	4813359
D	285754	4813159
E	285599	4813000
F	285309	4813205
G	285302	4813604
H	285700	4813709

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Criterion for delineating the Franklin Falls Historic District boundaries include natural geographic features, adjoining National Register sites, changes in use affecting the character of the streetscape, and changes in density from developed to open spaces. Of these factors, changes in use proved most apparent within the district. Owing to its industrial, commercial and public sector character, the Franklin Falls Historic District is easily defined from surrounding residential areas.

Beginning at the intersection of Central and East Bow Streets, the Franklin Falls Historic District boundary proceeds along the midpoint of East Bow Street in a northwesterly direction to the western property line of site 91. The boundary intersects the northern bank of the Winnepesaukee River, proceeds northwest to include the river dam, turns southwest at the northwestern side of the dam, and proceeds to the midpoint of the river. The boundary continues along the midpoint of the Winnepesaukee River to a point perpendicular to the western property line of site 78. The District boundary then proceeds in a southwesterly direction to the point of intersection with the western property line of site 78. In following this course, the district boundary includes the industrial sites fronting East Bow Street, while excluding the residential properties found along East and West Bow Streets; a continuous road which curves with the river.

Continuing south along the property line of site 78, the district boundary turns west at the northernmost boundary of sites 76, 75 and 73 and proceeds to the midpoint of West Bow Street. In doing so, the District boundary includes commercial and public structures fronting Central Street and Peabody Place.

Excluding the residential structures located on the western corner of West Bow Street and Central Street, the boundary continues along the midpoint of Central Street in a southwesterly direction to the southeastern property line of site 72. At this point a change in density occurs from commercial development to open space. Following the property line of site 72, the District boundary crosses the Winnepesaukee River on the diagonal created by the southeastern property corner of site 72 and the northwestern corner of the parcel containing site 62. The District line continues to include site 61 and turns southwest at the western property line of site 60. Crossing River Street, the boundary traces the southeastern property lines of sites 59 and 46, inclusive; thus including an intact section of mill housing.

The boundary proceeds to the midpoint of School Streets and turns northeast to the southwestern property line of site 38 and continues along the property lines of sites 37 and 36. Proceeding to the midpoint of Franklin Street, the boundary line turns southeast to the southern boundary of site 35. Turning northeast, the boundary line traces the eastern property lines of sites 35, 34, 33, 32, turns northeast

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and follows the southern property lines of commercial sites along the south side of Central Street. In doing so, the District includes commercial development along Franklin Street and public structures on Church Street. The primary criterion for determining the district boundary in this section is the change from public or commercial development to residential areas.

Turning southeast at the property line of site 93, the District boundary follows the rear property line of parcels adjoining the banks of the Winnepesaukee River. The District boundary turns northeast to include the Sulphite Railroad Bridge, a site listed in the National Register of Historic Places (zone 19, easting 2-86-675, northing 48-13-425). Tracing the eastern property lines of parcels on the Winnepesaukee's opposite bank (north), the boundary line intersects with the point of origin in mid-Central Street. In tracing the river to the Sulphite Bridge, the District includes an endangered 1890 railroad trestle, significant as an industrial transportation remnant (site 93), and a potential industrial archeological site (site 94).

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DOCUMENTATION

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

The appearances have not changed since these photographs were taken.

Franklin Falls Historic District Franklin, New Hampshire

