

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name DUNLAP BUILDING

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 967 Elm Street

N/A  not for publication

city or town Manchester

N/A  vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Hillsborough code 011 zip code 03101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James McInaha  
Signature of certifying official

4/26/09  
Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Edna A. Beall 9/9/04

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____
		<u>1</u>	_____
			buildings
			sites
			structures
			objects
			Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0  
 Name of related multiple property listing N/A

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>COMMERCE/business</u>	<u>COMMERCE/business</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY</u>	foundation <u>granite</u>
<u>AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial</u>	walls <u>brick</u>
<u>Style</u>	<u>granite</u>
	roof <u>rubber</u>
	other <u>N/A</u>
	_____

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Dunlap Block  
Manchester, New Hampshire

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**DESCRIPTION**

**Summary Paragraph**

The Dunlap Block is located at the northeast corner of Elm and Amherst Streets in the heart of downtown Manchester. The nominated property is a five-story, brick commercial building, approximately 50' x 100', which has evolved over more than one hundred years reflecting changing technologies, styles and tenants. The block was originally constructed in 1879 and substantially rebuilt in 1908, at which time a fifth story was added with special care taken to match the existing brickwork. The building forms an integral part of the Elm Street streetscape, which is defined by a mix of abutting nineteenth and twentieth century commercial blocks. It occupies the entire city lot on which it is situated and is separated from the structures to the east by a service alley. The building was rehabilitated in 2002-03 following the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The first floor is comprised of storefronts that wrap around the Amherst Street elevation and extend three bays deep. They were rebuilt in 2002-03, replacing a ca. 1970 storefront system consisting of plate glass windows set above a brick base with sheet metal trim, cylindrical metal columns and a slate-paved entranceway in front of the angled storefront entrance. The new storefronts consist of black aluminum display windows set in wooden frames that include a signboard, pilasters and kick plate. Access to each of the two storefronts is gained through a single, modern wood and glass door set in a centrally positioned angled recess. A second recessed entrance at the north end of the façade dates from the 1908 renovation and leads to the upper stories. It has a modern wood and glass door beneath an historic transom, and one of the recessed walls is faced with marble veneer. At the rear of the Amherst Street elevation, the wall is punctuated by five, elevated square windows with granite sills. A granite belt course is located above these window openings.

Above the storefronts, the Elm Street facade is divided into three bays by a series of four brick pilasters extending from the base of the second story to the top of the fourth. Smaller brick pilasters frame the top story. The same system of pilasters also orders the Amherst Street south elevation into six bays.

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On the second floor of the facade, the original window openings were replaced in 1908 by three large plate glass windows. Each window is capped by a studded steel beam placed below the original brick dentil work between the pilasters. The southern window is a single sheet of glass while the other two openings contain "Chicago windows" consisting of large fixed panes in the center with two operable, narrow, double-hung one-over-one windows at the ends. An additional plate glass window occupies the front bay on the south elevation. The second bay on the second story of the south wall contains three segmentally arched, double-hung, one-over-one sash which retain their original arched brick lintels dating to 1879. On the remainder of the second story on the south elevation the windows were partially filled with brick in the early to mid twentieth century, leaving upper square windows with double sets of granite sills, one at the base of the existing windows and the other corresponding to the original window.

The segmentally arched third floor openings on the west and south elevations retain their original 1879 window surrounds although the original two-over-two sash was replaced by one-over-one sash in 1908. The window placement is slightly irregular and in some instances the adjacent segmental brick window heads with corbel stops touch while in other cases they are separate. On the long, Amherst Street elevation, the six bays are of varying widths, allowing for either two or three windows per bay. All of the windows retain their original granite sills displaying a vermiculated finish and a smooth margin. Set above the central second story window on the facade is a granite stone mounted on a corbelled platform which interrupts the adjacent dentil course; raised letters spell "DUNLAP". Similar smaller blocks reading "18" and "79" are centered above the adjoining north and south bays. A quatrefoil iron tie rod punctuates each of the two central brick pilasters.

The windows on the fourth and fifth stories consist of rectangular one-over-one sash with granite sills and flat arch brick lintels with central keystones of brick. The windows are smaller than the original arched openings and smaller than the existing third story windows. Two projecting brick bands flanking a central frieze separate the fourth and fifth story openings. Above the top story are additional brick bands and a wide frieze below the projecting metal modillion cornice. Mounted individual letters identify a current tenant. In 1879 the original Dunlap Block featured a decorative brick paneled frieze and a cornice of paired brackets. The addition of the fifth floor and the alteration of the fourth floor were executed with such sensitivity and precision that it is not possible to discern any difference in the brickwork.

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The building's granite foundation is visible on the rear (east) elevation; the cornice is discontinuous on this and the north elevation. The fenestration is somewhat irregular on the rear elevation and includes elevated first floor windows, modern metal doors and a mix of one-over-one and two-over-two sash with rough granite sills. The footprint of the building is not a perfect rectangle. As originally constructed, the rear elevation was not as wide as the facade, leaving a long, narrow vacant area at the northeast corner of the lot. This was filled by a single-story addition between 1891 and 1897 with an additional story added between 1915 and 1939. The flat-roofed addition is topped by tile coping and there is a single window on the second floor facing the alley.

The north elevation of the building is eleven bays deep with two bays of windows to the east of the brick exterior chimney, a central section six bays wide and three additional bays in the section toward the facade which projects slightly. The windows on this elevation contain two-over-two sash set into segmentally-arched openings with rough granite sills. The front wall section, closest to Elm Street, bears the faded imprint of some lettering advertising a brand of coffee.

**Interior**

Inside, with the exception of the first floor and portions of the second, the building retains its historic 1908 interior. Aligned with the northern wall, a straight-run iron staircase leads from the first to second floor, displaying a knob-topped square newel post and twisted metal balusters. The staircase and hallway walls are clad with green marble panels. The historic storefront interiors were removed by the 1970s, with the exception of mirrored posts and two single-flight staircases toward the rear.

Between the second and fifth floors the primary staircase features open stringers, fancy turned balusters, molded rails with goosenecks and paneled square newel posts. Beaded-board wainscoting sheaths the staircase walls.

On the second, third and fourth floors, pressed metal in a Colonial Revival-type design with torches, festoons and floral motifs covers the hallway walls above beaded-board wainscot. On the fifth floor, the hallway has wainscoting but lacks tin on the walls. Throughout the upper three floors, the floor plan is nearly entirely intact from the 1908 era, and all of the historic woodwork survives within the offices, including molded door

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and window casings decorated by corner blocks, glass and wood paneled doors with transoms and original hardware, chair rails, and baseboards.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1908

**Significant Dates**

1908

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Whitcher, Chase Roy

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Dunlap Block is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C in the area of Architecture as a good example of an early twentieth century office building, notable for its almost completely intact interior and its associations with prominent New Hampshire architect, Chase Roy Witcher. Constructed in 1879 and substantially rebuilt in 1908, the Dunlap Block is modest in scale in comparison to office buildings in larger cities, but its 1908 alterations incorporated the latest in design and technology, making it in its day one of the best and most modern office buildings in the City of Manchester.

Both the Period of Significance and the Significant Date are 1908, reflecting the year in which Witcher's alterations were undertaken. Despite the loss of its historic storefront, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity, including location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It is significant on a local level.

**Architecture**

The Dunlap Block is an excellent example of an early twentieth century, small city commercial block that is particularly notable for the integrity of exterior and interior detailing on all but its first story. Originally constructed in 1879 as a four-story, Italianate brick block, the Dunlap Block was reconstructed in 1908 to designs prepared by Chase Roy Witcher that incorporated the latest in technology, as well as added a fifth story that made it one of the taller commercial blocks in downtown Manchester. The reconstruction epitomizes the prosperity which Manchester enjoyed during this period and the desire by the building owner to update the facilities while bringing in additional revenue commensurate with the investment being made.

The development of the "tall office building" in Chicago and Boston in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was dependent on two technological advances - the use of steel and the elevator - both of which were important parts of the 1908 Dunlap Block renovations. In its integration of steel within the original brick building, the Dunlap Block illustrates the gradual evolution from masonry to steel-frame structures in Manchester. In the case of the Dunlap Block, in order to make the block a "modern office building," steel and plate glass construction were utilized for the two stories above the basement while the upper stories remained brick and stone. The introduction of wide

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“Chicago windows,” particularly on the second floor, was a common early twentieth century renovation visible on commercial blocks throughout the state. How to embellish the hybrid block, no doubt posed an additional challenge for architect Whitcher, who had just recently completed his studies in Boston. As is apparent in the architectural journals of the day, it was generally believed that steel-frame buildings should be expressed through a strong base, a plain shaft and a crowning cornice, analogous to the base, shaft and capital of a classical column. Even at a small scale, it appears that Whitcher attempted to incorporate this hierarchy in the Dunlap Block with the central section emphasized by three-story pilasters, capped by a top story outlined by squat columns, a wide frieze and cornice.

Along with the development of the steel frame, the elevator was the other critical element in making the upper floors of buildings more valuable through ease of access and egress. The first passenger elevator was installed in the store of E. V. Haughwout & Company in New York in 1857, although enclosed elevators as we know them today were not introduced until the 1880 to 1900 era. The first electric elevator was used in New York in 1889; the Otis Elevator company installed the first automatic electric or push-button elevator in 1894. In 1897, there were approximately four buildings in Manchester serviced by elevators, all five or six stories in height. These included the Pembroke Block at 789-795 Elm Street; the building at 1043-1045 Elm Street; the Pickering at 907-913 Elm Street, and the Kennard at 994-1020 Elm Street which boasted two elevators. By 1915 the number of buildings with elevators had more than doubled and all of the city’s new commercial blocks that were five stories or higher were built with elevators. The tallest of the city’s buildings, the ten-story, steel-framed Amoskeag Bank building, was built in 1913 and included two elevators. The Dunlap Block appears to be one of the few older buildings to be retrofitted to include an elevator.<sup>1</sup>

The Dunlap Block is the earliest known work by one of New Hampshire’s most prominent architects, Chase Roy Whitcher (1876-1940). Educated in Lisbon, New Hampshire public schools, Whitcher went on to study architecture in Boston at the Institute of Technology (now Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or M.I.T.) and with private instructors for three years before opening an office in Lisbon in 1903. By 1907, he had opened an office in Manchester. No doubt the Dunlap Block renovation was a critical commission in attracting additional work in Manchester and elsewhere. During

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<sup>1</sup> Strakosch, *The Vertical Transportation Handbook*, 1998; Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1897, 1915.

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the next few years, Whitcher completed designs for town halls in nearby Bedford and Warner, Masonic Lodge in Rochester, the Colebrook Academy, the Hotel Laconia, and the Lincoln Charles Apartments in Manchester. Over the course of his long career, Whitcher designed over three hundred buildings located throughout the country and abroad. His Manchester commissions included the Bell Building, Practical High School, Merchants' Bank, Masonic Temple, and numerous residences. Whitcher also served as an architect for the New Hampshire State Hospital and State House Annex in Concord.<sup>2</sup>

### Historical Background

The evolution of this corner parcel of land on Manchester's main commercial thoroughfare parallels the growth of the downtown in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The first commercial building on this site was a wood-frame, early nineteenth century structure known as the "Old Ark." It was one of the first buildings erected on Elm Street and used for business purposes. Its initial occupants included several small businesses on the ground floor; upstairs were a social hall and professional offices. Thomas Dunlap purchased the "Old Ark" in 1868 and operated a jewelry store on the ground floor until his retirement in 1877.<sup>3</sup>

Early in 1879, Dunlap announced his plans to replace the "Old Ark" with a handsome new brick block. Work began tearing down the building on April 1, 1879. The Dunlap Block was designed by architect George W. Stevens and built by the local contracting firm Mead, Mason & Co. As originally constructed, the first floor of the Elm Street facade was divided into three storefronts of varying sizes. The corner storefront, measuring 18 x 50 feet, was fitted for John N. Baker, the successor of Thomas Dunlap in the jewelry business. The central storefront was eleven feet wide on Elm Street and extended back sixty feet and then turned, extending eleven feet in the rear of Baker's store, with entrances on both Elm and Amherst Street. This store was initially occupied by Mrs. Emma Bodwell's millinery store. The northernmost storefront, measuring 16 x 60 feet, was leased to H.B. Wilmot, a Boston clothier. Two additional stores facing Amherst Street were leased to W.F. Eastwood, a Massachusetts milliner and the Bell Telephone Company. The second floor of the building was divided into ten office

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<sup>2</sup> Pillsbury, *New Hampshire Resources*, 1927; Whitcher, *Descendants of Chase Whitcher* 1907; Manchester City Directories; Mausolf, "Bedford Town Hall," 1984.

<sup>3</sup> *Daily Mirror and American*, Nov. 3, 1868, March 3, 1877, April 3, 1879.

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apartments. Initial tenants included Dr. John Robinson, Dr. Arthur Emerson, F.W. Batchelder, E.T. Baldwin and Dr. Willard Boothby. The front of the third floor contained a parlor, billiard and pool room of the Derryfield Club, with the remainder of the floor containing the office of architect John T. Fanning and the rooms of H.W. Hammond, shirt manufacturer. Occupying the fourth floor was the 40' x 70' meeting hall of the International Order of Good Templars, a fraternal organization.<sup>4</sup>

George W. Stevens served as a civil engineer and architect for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for many years. His name first appears in local directories in 1866 when he is listed as an engineer; in 1879 he is first listed as an architect and civil engineer. His best known local commission was the Ash Street School, designed in the French Second Empire style and built between 1872 and 1874. It is said to have been the first school in the country built on a cruciform plan and was reportedly the inspiration for others built across the country. In his position at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Stevens designed the Amory Mill in 1880. Among his other known Manchester designs were the Lincoln Street School and the People's Baptist Church, constructed at the corner of Concord and Chestnut Streets in 1888. In 1890 Stevens moved to Duluth, Minnesota.<sup>5</sup>

In 1895, in what was described by a local newspaper as one of the biggest real estate deals in years, the Dunlap Block was purchased by Ex-Governor John Butler Smith. At the time of the sale, Smith stated he did not intend to make any important renovations in the building. The sale was subject to two existing leases, one to C.A. Trefethen, jeweler and optician, and the other to Marcotte & Company.<sup>6</sup>

It was not until 1908 that Smith made major alterations and repairs to the Dunlap Block, following plans prepared by architect Chase Roy Witcher. As described in a January 1908 newspaper article, \$50,000 was to be expended to essentially rebuild the block, transforming it into one of the best office buildings in the city and "the most modern building in New Hampshire." The article stated that the renovation would include the insertion of steel and plate glass windows in the two stories above the basement. Another story would be added on top of the building, leaving the floors and walls of the third and

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<sup>4</sup> *Daily Mirror and American*, Jan. 24, 1879, Oct. 21, 1879; Manchester City Directories.

<sup>5</sup> Plisko, "Ash Street School," 1974; Manchester City Directory, 1890.

<sup>6</sup> *Daily Mirror and American*, March 26, 1895; Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds, Book 551, Page 442 (1895).

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fourth floors the only elements remaining from the original building. When the repairs were completed, not one of the original partitions was expected to be left in the building. An electric elevator was planned in a fireproof brick well, and each office was to be fitted with closets and toilet conveniences. The interior woodwork would be hardwood, finished like mahogany. New windows would be installed throughout the building, and a steel and glass awning was to be erected over the sidewalk on Elm Street and part of Amherst Street. The announced contractor for the renovation was the J.H. Mendell Company of Manchester.<sup>7</sup>

It appears that all of the renovations described in this article were executed. C.W. Trefethen, a first floor tenant for twenty years, was forced to vacate in October 1907 so that the entire ground floor could be altered for use by the clothing store of the William Marcotte Company. The upper story entrance was changed from the center to the north end of the façade, and an electric elevator was installed behind the new iron staircase. Upstairs the existing offices on the second store were remodeled, and the lodge hall on the third floor, which had been closed for a number of years, was made into offices. The fourth floor hall, which had been occupied by the International Order of Good Templars for twenty-seven years, was also converted into offices, and an additional fifth story of offices was added. The last tenant in the building, Dr. A.F. Wheat, vacated the building in February 1908. Two months later, the William Marcotte Company opened its new store. Dr. H.D.W. Carvelle, originally a tenant on the second floor, moved his offices up to the fifth floor.<sup>8</sup>

In 1917 John B. Smith's heirs sold the Dunlap Block to Lyman Besse and George Bryant of Springfield, Massachusetts. From the 1920s until 1979, the corner storefront and the basement were occupied by Easler's men's clothing store. The Easler family purchased the property from the Besse family in 1943. The building was purchased by Harry and Lambros Theodosopoulos from the Easler family in 1963. Theodosopoulos sold the property to Thomas Monahan and Mark Prolman in 1987. In 1999, the building was purchased by a limited liability corporation which undertook a certified historic rehabilitation that included a newly designed storefront proportionate to the upper stories and preservation of the historic office space and woodwork on the upper floors. Each of

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<sup>7</sup> *Daily Mirror and American*, January 8, 1908.

<sup>8</sup> *Daily Mirror and American*, Sept. 25, 1907, Oct. 12, 1907; *Manchester Union-Leader*, Feb. 3, 1908, April 4, 1908; *Manchester City Directory*.

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the storefronts is currently occupied by a food-related business, and the upper floor stories continue to serve as office space.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds, Book 761, page 556 (1917), Book 1050, page 243 (1943), Book 1752, Page 60 (1963), Book 3988, Page 13 (1987); *Manchester Union-Leader*, Dec. 28, 1979.

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**Major Bibliographic References**

*Daily Mirror and American*, 1868-1908.

“\$50,000 Will be Expended on Dunlap Block”, *Manchester Daily Mirror and American*,  
January 8, 1908.

Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds, Nashua, New Hampshire.

Manchester City Directories.

Manchester Historic Association files and photographic collection.

*Manchester Union Leader*, 1879-1908.

Mausolf, Lisa. “Bedford Town Hall.” National Register of Historic Places nomination  
form, 1984.

Pillsbury, Hobart. *New Hampshire Resources, Attractions and Its People: A History*.  
New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1927.

Plisko, Virginia, “Ash Street School.” National Register of Historic Places nomination  
form, May 1974.

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps, 1885, 1891, 1897, 1915, 1939.

Strakosch, George R. ed. *The Vertical Transportation Handbook*. New York: John  
Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1998.

Whitcher, William. *Descendants of Chase Whitcher of Warren, New Hampshire*.  
Woodsville, NH: News Book and Job Print, 1907.

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>19</u>	<u>299180</u>	<u>4762630</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant, with Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultantorganization for Dunlap Building, LLC date January 15, 2004street & number 25 Ridge Road telephone 603-225-7977city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dunlap Building LLC, c/o Paul G. Smith.street & number 53 Lesnyk Road telephone 603-665-6015 (day)city or town Goffstown state NH zip code 03045**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**GEOGRAPHIC DATA**

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property includes the entire city lot on which the building sits, as identified on the City of Manchester's Assessors Map 4, Lot 6, and referenced in Book 6067, Page 688 at the Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds. Boundaries for the property are indicated by the diagonal lines on the accompanying Property Sketch Map.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary of the nominated property reflects the same tract of land associated with the Dunlap Building since it was erected in 1879. There are no secondary resources associated with the property that lie outside the boundary.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**Continuation Sheet**

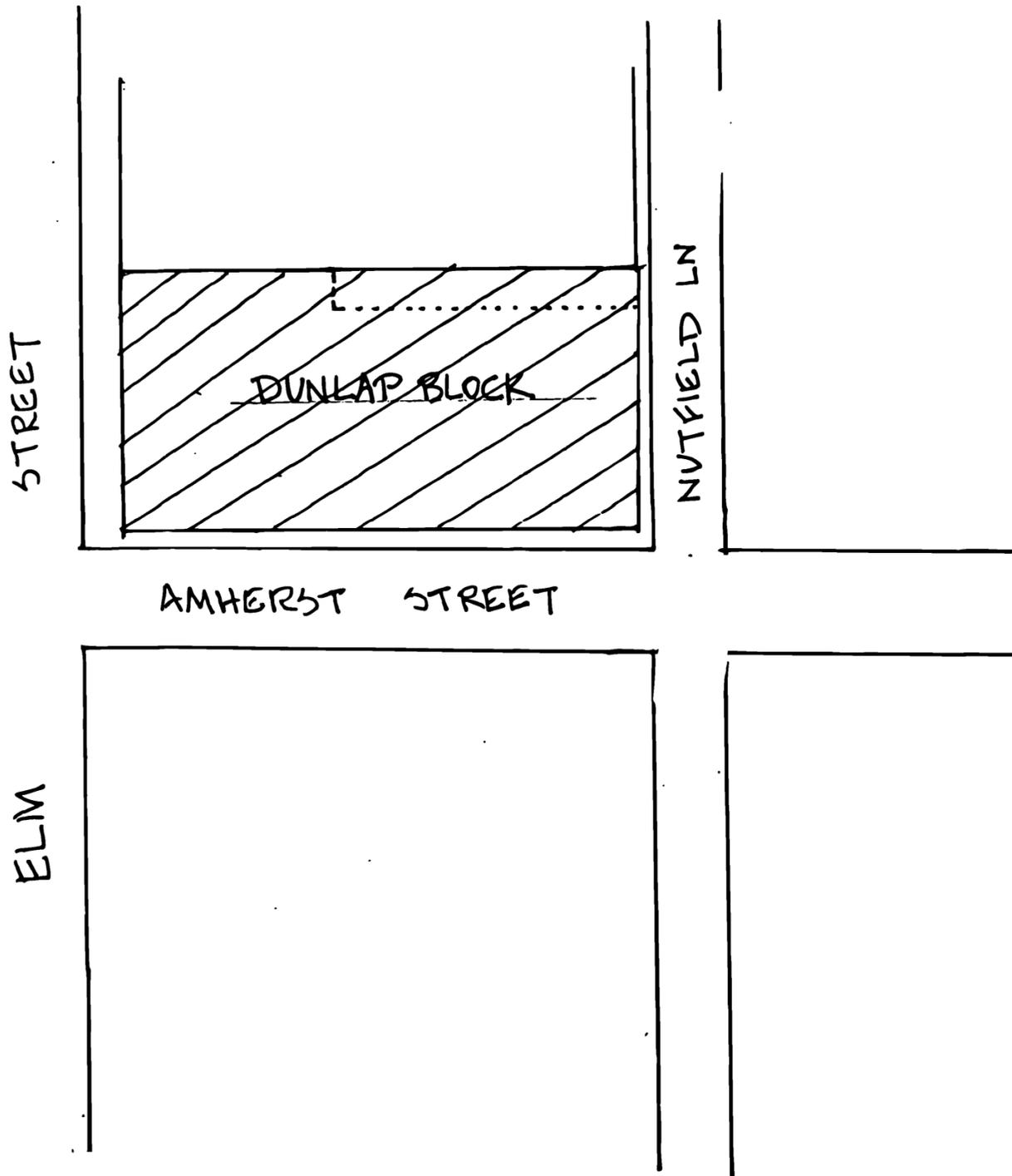
Section 10

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Dunlap Building  
Manchester, New Hampshire

**PROPERTY SKETCH MAP & PHOTOGRAPH KEY**

1



2

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section** Photograph List

Dunlap Building  
Manchester, New Hampshire

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

**Name of property:** Dunlap Building  
**Town/state:** Manchester, New Hampshire  
**Photographer:** Elizabeth Durfee Hengen  
**Date of Photograph:** January 2004  
**Location of negative:** 25 Ridge Road, Concord, NH 03301

**Photo #1**

**View:** Looking southeast, showing east side of Elm Street. The Dunlap Building is situated just left of center.

**Photo #2**

**View:** Looking northeast at the principal elevations of the building: façade (west elevation) and east elevation.

**Photo #3**

**View:** Interior view of building, second floor, looking southeast at main staircase, showing typical woodwork, wall treatment and historic doors.

**Photo #4**

**View:** Interior view of building, third floor, looking northwest in stair hall, showing typical woodwork, wall treatment and historic doors.