NPS Form 10-900 (7-81)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 2.5 1983

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

1. Nam	le				
historic	COLONY	BLOCK			
2. Loca	COLONY'S	PLOOK			
street & number	4-7 Centra	al Squa	ire		not for publication
city, town	Keene		vicinity of	congressional district	(2nd)
state	N.H.	code	33 county	Cheshire	code 005
3. Clas	sification	1			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisitio in process being conside N/A		Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agricultureX commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
<u>4. Own</u>	er of Pro	pert	y		
name	Housing R	esource	es Corporation & 1	Keene Downtown Housi	ng Corporation*
street & number	One Canal	Plaza,	PO Box #387 /	City Hall, Keene, N.	H. 03431*
city, town	Portland	_	vicinity of	state	Maine 04112
5. Loca	ation of L	ega	l Descripti	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Ches	shire County Cour	thouse/Registry of D	eeds
street & number		12 (Court Street		
city, town		Keen	ıe	state	New Hampshire
6. Rep	resentati	on i	n Existing	Surveys	
title	None		has this pro	operty been determined eli	gible? yes X _ no
date	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			federal state	e county loca
depository for su	irvey records				
city, town				state	

7. Description

	Check one $\frac{X}{x}$ original site $\frac{X}{x}$ moved date $\frac{x}{x}$
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Colony Block is a five-story, French Second Empire commercial block, the most imposing of the several Victorian masonry structures along Central Square in Keene, NH. Originally one of a pair of contiguous, nearly identical buildings (with the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings) built after an 1865 fire, the Colony Block facade is dominated by a Mansard roof of blue, green and red Vermont slate in three different variations of the Second Empire style. These culminate the three vertical divisions of the brick facade itself, with a slightly wider recessed central section four bays across flanked by three-bay pavilions projecting from the plane of the center section. The ground floor facade is composed of three shopfronts, each with an inset doorway between plate glass show windows, as well as an inset entranceway to the upper floors located between the southernmost shop (now Johnson's Drug) and the center store. These store fronts were modified in 1934. The original store fronts did not have recessed entries.

The upper floors and roofs within the three major divisions of the facade are each elaborated with different fenestration and decorative embellishments. The three bays of the northern section of the second floor contain identical arched windows in recessed brick arches separated by piers with sandstone capitals supporting the brick arch with central and side keystones. The four second floor windows of the central section each contain a double hung window of 2 over 2 sash beneath a projecting, brick threepoint arch with raised keystone. The second story of the three southern bays contains a wide 2 over 1 central window flanked by narrow 1 over 1 windows. These are capped by projecting round arches with horizontal ears and a keystone, while the central window is a projecting three point brick arch connecting with the ears of the side window caps and an identical keystone. A horizontal band of sandstone separates the second and third floors at a point which once a balcony projected from the center windows of each of the third floor corner projections. Only the supports survive today, those on the southern side being sandstone brackets.

The third and fourth story of the north section are divided into three bays by brick piers and the slight protrusion of the central and wider bay. The third story has three flat arched windows of 1 over 1 sash, with sandstone banding between projecting window caps and sandstone The fourth floor above has four arched windows, two in the central bay with keystones and a sandstone band at sill level which continues across the whole facade. The third floor of the central section has four 2 over 2 sash windows with flat arches beneath projecting sandstone square side caps connecting like a Greek key and a central bracket and rossette above each window. The fourth story above has two groups of three narrower 1 over 1 sash with angular sandstone caps. The third floor of the southern section has four arched 1 over 1 sash, the two center windows are paired and share a common round arch cap with narrow keystone joined by horizontal ears to the smaller arched sandstone caps of the side windows. The fourth floor above this section has five narrow 1 over 1 sash arched windows recessed between corner brick piers. The cornice across all three sections is marked by a sandstone band across the facade with single brackets over the four piers of the north section and paired brackets over the two southern piers. The three roof sections are equally different. The second section of the second sections of the second

-see Continuation Sheet #1

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Continuation sheet #1 - DESCRIPTION

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The north is a straight sided Mansard projection across the three bays with diamond slate patters, a 2 over 2 arched sash window in the center and smaller flanking 1 over 1 sash windows with slightly rounded hoods. The middle section is a nearly vertical recessed plain blue slate roof with a three-part dormer with a taller 2 over 2 sash center window with gabled hood flanked by a lower 2 over 2 sash window on each side under hipped roof and with The southern roof has two shorter round arched windows flanking a wider and taller window with gabled hood and pointed surround. Banding of slate parallels the rise and fall of the center window. This Mansard projecting roof is curved on its northern edge and square along the original party wall; the arch of the roof was probably mirrored on the bank to the south originally. Behind the facade the roof forms a flat shed to the rear.

The side walls are party walls, that on the south exposing the scars of the removed fourth story of the bank and the brick chimney flues. Behind, the building is narrower, due to the angle of the property line, forming three bays divided by 2" interior load bearing brick The rear has evenly spaced fenestration with sash windows beneath flat brick arches. An added series of wooden porches cover the rear facade, although they are now in much decayed condition.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic — agriculture X architecture — art X commerce — communications	 ing landscape architecture law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1870	J.M. Buzzell/Builder &	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Elbridge Boyden/Architect

Central Square is the traditional commercial and social hub of Keene and the Colony Block is the most prominent commercial block along the east side of the Square. Designed in 1870 by the prominent Worcester, Massachusetts architect Elbridge Boyden, the Colony Block replaced the Cheshire Mill store that burned with much of the street in 1865. The owner, Timothy Colony, was a prominent Keene businessman who was Treasurer of the Cheshire Mills in Harrisville, New Hampshire. The building housed not only retail clothing and drug stores, but also the first Keene Public Library.

Architecture: The Colony Block is significant as the best commercial French Second Empire commercial block in Keene. It was designed by Elbridge Boyden, architect of Worcester, Massachusetts, who is perhaps best known for the Mechanic's Hall in that city. He designed not only the Colony and the adjacent Cheshire Bank blocks, but was familiar in Keene from his remodeling of the First Congregational Church in 1860. The contractor for the Colony Block was J.M. Buzzell who also built the Brooks Hotel and a block of stores in Brattleboro, Vermont. The finished Colony Block was a virtual vocabulary of the Second Empire, making use of a wide range of decorative sandstone bandings, Gothic and Romanesque arches and a variety of window caps and decorative gables in the slate roof. Tolles has called the building "the most imposing structure" on Central Square and "remarkable in displaying a different version of the French Second Empire style on each of the three divisions of its facade."

The site of the Colony Block has long been the commercial center of Keene. In 1859 Henry and Alfred T. Colony built the Cheshire Mills store on this site. The Cheshire Mills of Harrisville, NH (a National Historic Landmark) were originally built by Cyrus Harris, but purchased in 1850 by the firm of Colony and Faulkner, a long-established woolen manfacturing company since founded in 1815 by Josiah Colony and Charles S. Faulkner of Keene. The firm included Josiah Colony's sons, Henry and Timothy. The latter became Treasurer of the Cheshire Mills after his father relinquished control of the company in 1852.5 Timothy Colony (1784-1882), the builder of the Colony Block, remained one of the prominent members of the Colony family of Keene. While the Italianate Bridgeman Block to the north was erected in 1866 when Timothy (who purchased the Cheshire Mills Store from his brothers in that year) signed a party wall agreement, he did not commence construction until 1870. When completed, its shops were rented to Patterson & Co. (ladies goods), Willard & Co. (men's clothing) and Muchmore and Co. (drugs). The stores were described by comtemporaries as "simply elegant" and the soda fountain of the drug store elicited special notice. The drugstore has continuously occupied the site, under George Kelly in 1874, Appleton & Co. in 1877, George Sawyer in 1881 and Johnson's Drug since 1918.

-see Continuation Sheet #2

9. Major I	Bibliographica	al Referen	ces
drawings in 2. New Hampshire 3. John B. Armstr (MIT, Cambr	possession of former Sentinel, February, 1 rony, Factory Under thidge, 1972).	owner John Colon 971.	p. 141-2; original architectural y. y of Harrisville, N.H. 1774-1969
10. Geogi	raphical Data		
Acreage of nominated Quadrangle name <u>KEI</u>	•		Quadrangle scale 1:62500
A 1 9 7 2 2 1 Zone Easting C	5 ₁ 0 4 ₁ 7 ₁ 5 ₁ 6 ₁ 8 ₁ 7 ₁ 5 Northing	B Zone Zone D H	Easting Northing
_	on Sheet #3	- :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
List all states and c	ounties for properties over	county	unty boundaries code
state n/a	codé	county	code
11. Form	Prepared By		
name/title	Cynthia J. Milliken Dr. Richard Candee,		
organization street & number 32 33	Housing Resources Co One Canal Plaza, PO Route #1* Portland	Box #387	207-774-6989
city or town			Maine: 03904*
The evaluated significa	nce of this property within the	state is:	officer Certification Tic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-
665), I hereby nominate	this property for inclusion in to and procedures set forth by t	the National Register a	and certify that it has been evaluated
•	NH Dept. of Resources oric Preservation Offi	1	•
1 Delous,	at this property is included in t	the National Register Entered in this National Posts	
Keeper of the Natio	nal Register		
Attest: Chief of Registration	n		date

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Continuation sheet

#2 - SIGNIFICANCE

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Education: The second story of the Colony Block was rented to the Keene Public Library. Founded by a group of private citizens as a social library in 1859, the library was taken over as a public function of the city two years after achieving a city charter in 1873. The 3,000 volume library remained in the Colony Block from 1870 to 1877, when it was moved to a new location. In 1899, the library again moved, this time to the 1869 Henry Colony house, built by Timothy Colony's brother, where it remains as the Thayer Library.

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Bryant F. Tolles, Jr. New Hampshire Architecture, pp 141-2; original architectural drawings in the possession of former owner, John Colony.

New Hampshire Sentinel, Feb. 2, 1871.

Tolles, p. 142.

The Repertory (1925), vol. 1, no. 11.

John B. Armstrong, Factory Under the Elms, A History of Harrisville, N.H. 1774-1969 (MIT, Cambridge, 1972), pp. 29-35.

Cheshire Deeds.

New Hampshire Sentinel, April 1871; June 8, 1871.

Keene City Directory, 1871, 1878.

Tolles, p. 143.
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#3 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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Verbal boundary description:

Situated on the eastern side of Washington Street in Central Square at the northwest corner of the Bridgeman Block following a southerly line 63.7 feet to the southwest of the Colony Block which abutts the northwest corner of the Cheshire County Savings Bank; then from said point following the party wall between the Colony Block and the Cheshire County Savings Bank the boundary line terminates at the northeast corner of the Cheshire County Savings Bank; then turning 90° to follow an easterly boundary 27.1 feet to the northeast corner of the Colony Block property; then following the center partition of the Bridgeman Block this party wall extension 98.45 feet to the northwest corner of the Colony Block on Central Square.

Keene Tax Map #17; parcel #11; section #7.

Justification: The nominated property consists of the building proper as there are no extant lands or buildings associated with the Colony Block.

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ACCOMPANYING Continuation sheet #4 - DOCUMENTATION

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COLONY'S BLOCK/KEENE, NH SKETCH MAP

Approx. Scale: 1" = 65'

