

AUG. 17 1989

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

2055

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 02 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Union Hotel
other names/site number Farmers Tavern, Red Coach Inn, Burroughs-Drew Post

2. Location

street & number Main Street (corner of Chapel Street) not for publication N/A
city, town Wakefield vicinity N/A
state New Hampshire code NH county Carroll code NH 003 zip code 03887

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<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>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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. See continuation sheet.

R. Stewart Wallace OCT. 26 1989
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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): _____

Alvin Byrum 12/1/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / hotel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social / meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)No Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof metal

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Union Hotel is a former hotel that now serves as the meeting place of the Burroughs-Drew Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The mid 19th century vernacular wooden building stands on its original site on its own lot at the west corner of the intersection of Main Street and Chapel Street in the village of Union in the town of Wakefield. The two and three quarter story, gable roofed main block is set with its main facade, the northeast lateral facade, parallel to Main Street. On the rear southwest facade of the main block are two lower two and a half story, gable roofed wings. The north wing is set with its northwest lateral facade flush with the northwest gable end of the main block. The south wing is offset, so that some six feet of its northeast gable end appears to the south of the main block. The southwest gable ends of the north wing and the south wing are covered by the long, gable roofed rear wing, which is two and a half stories high above an exposed basement level, and which overlaps the two other wings to the northwest and the southeast. These four components of the building, the main block, the south wing, the north wing, and the rear wing, surround a small rectangular open courtyard. A continuous, one story, hip roofed veranda covers the three public (northeast, southeast, and northwest) facades of the main block, the northwest facade of the north wing, the narrow northeast gable end and the southeast facade of the south wing. The veranda roof actually extends to the southwest on the two wings over open passageways penetrating the first stories of the north wing and the south wing at their rear (southwest) ends. The passageways lead to the open courtyard, which has its own one story high hip roof on its southwest and southeast ends, covering an enclosed extension of the north wing's passageway on the southwest side of the courtyard, a porch on the south wing's northwest facade and the end of the south wing's passageway on the southeast side of the courtyard. (The outer opening of the south wing's passageway is now enclosed by latticework and plywood under the veranda roof.) The four main sections of the building, the main block, south wing, north wing, and rear wing, share the same basic features, clapboarded walls trimmed with cornerboards and corrugated metal gable roofs trimmed by the same wide box cornices with simple mouldings, friezes, and returns. Exposed only in the rear wing, the wooden frames of these structures are apparently post and beam frames. The changes to the building since the early 20th century have been relatively minor, save for the removal of an attached barn and shed, and the apparent interior renovation of the first story of the north wing, and a small adjoining section of the main block's first story. The Union Hotel therefore retains its basic integrity of location,

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1855-1939

Significant Dates

1855

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Union Hotel is significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce as a well preserved 19th century hotel, Wakefield's best example of a hotel erected and operated in the railroad era, of the mid to late 19th century and early 20th century. The Union Hotel was built for Robert H. Pike, near the Union railroad station, in 1855, soon after the construction of the Eastern Railroad to Union village in 1854. The building remained in use as a hotel through the rest of the 19th century and the first six decades of the 20th century. It has seen relatively few changes, limited, by and large, to the installation of modern utilities and the renovation of some first story rooms. The Union Hotel was one of three hotels built in the 19th century near railroad stations in Wakefield to serve the traveling public in the railroad era. Only two of these hotels survive. And the Union Hotel is the best preserved and most interesting of the two survivors. It is notable for its unusual plan, with four structures connected around an interior courtyard, served by covered passageways. And it is particularly fascinating for its well preserved interiors, the guestrooms, service rooms, and public hall, that still show us what a mid 19th century hotel looked like and reveal how it functioned. It is a splendid example of the small village hotel that was so essential to travel and commerce in 19th century New Hampshire. (The period of significance begins with the building's construction and ends in 1939, the arbitrary 50 year cutoff date.)

The geography of central New Hampshire has always dictated that the town of Wakefield would be on the main line of travel from the eastern portions of central and northern New Hampshire to the New Hampshire sea-coast and southern New England. New Hampshire's largest lake, Lake Winnepesaukee, and the Moose Mountains between the lake and New Hampshire's eastern boundary form virtually insurmountable barriers to north-south travel. These topographical barriers limit the feasible routes from Carroll County and eastern Coos County to the south to two areas, the lowlands between the lake and the mountains through the town of Wolfeboro, and the lowlands to the east of the mountains through the town of Wakefield. The most direct and most prominent of the two routes has always been that through Wakefield. This was true in the days of horse-

 See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Death Certificate for Robert H. Pike (manuscript, Bureau of Vital Records, State of New Hampshire, Concord, N.H.)

Deeds, Mary Applebee to Robert H. Pike, Book 28, Page 385; Dana J. Brown to Clara A. Perkins, Book 156, Pages 196 and 197; Fred A. Langley to Charles H. Farmer, Book 225, Page 309; Charles H. Farmer to Lucien Cloutier, Book 240, Page 146; Lucien H. Cloutier to Gerard and Mary Belliveau, Book 255, Page 428; Gerard and Mary Belliveau to Lester and Ida Barthelemy, Book 346, Page 47; Lester and Ida Barthelemy to Merchants Savings Bank, Book 346, Page 579; foreclosure by Merchants Savings Bank, Book 353, Page 68; Merchant Savings Bank to Burroughs-Drew Post #7663, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United State of America, Book 404, Page 66 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:
Burroughs-Drew Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Union, N.H.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property .7 acre

UTM References

A 19 336280 4817260
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is described as follows: beginning at the east corner of the lot at the intersection of Chapel Street and Main Street in Union village, the boundary proceeds southwest along Chapel Street approximately 180 feet, then northwest along the property of Everett Huckins approximately 180 feet, then northeast along the

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the Union Hotel and its historic lot. According to the various 20th century deeds conveying the property, the lot was that land owned by Robert H. Pike, the founder of the hotel, at the time of his death in 1916. The lot was therefore historically associated with the Union Hotel during its period of significance.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Ruell
 organization Lakes Region Planning Commission date June 13, 1989
 street & number Main Street telephone (603) 279-8171
 city or town Meredith state New Hampshire zip code 03253

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1 Union Hotel

design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The main block, set on a brick foundation, has the already described clapboarded walls, cornerboards, box cornice, and metal roof. Breaking the roof ridge are two brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The Main Street (northeast) slope of the roof features three similar gable roofed dormers, each with clapboarded sides and gable, cornerboards, a plain framed six over six sash window occupying most of the front, a simple pedimented box cornice with frieze, and a corrugated metal roof. On the rear (southwest) roof slope is a wide but short shed roofed dormer, with clapboarded walls, cornerboards, two plain framed six pane windows on the wide front, close eaves and verges, and a corrugated metal roof. Above this dormer, the roof is punctuated by a small metal sheathed trapdoor. The five bay Main Street (northeast) facade features a central entry, a four panel door with moulded panels, flanked by five pane full sidelights, all enclosed in a plain frame. (The door, which opens onto the veranda, is now covered by a plain wooden framed screen door with a large screened panel and a lower wooden panel.) The four other bays of the first story and all five bays of the second story each contains a plain framed six over six sash window. (The second story window frames butt up against the frieze of the box cornice.) The northwest gable end, which is clapboarded continuously with the northwest wall of the north wing, has four plain framed three pane basement windows. The four bay wide first story, sheltered by the veranda, has two six over six sash windows, but its other window (in the second bay from the north), while retaining its upper six pane sash, has a lower sash of leaded stained glass with a geometric design. Plain frames surround the three windows and the side door, a modern door with three tall narrow panels beneath six small window panes. (Another screen door with wooden frame and lower wooden panel covers the door.) A plain wooden step on the veranda serves the side door. Plain frames surround the six over six sash windows of the upper stories, the three second story windows, the two third story windows in the lower portion of the gable, and the smaller attic window in the apex of the gable. The southeast (Chapel Street) gable end also has plain framed windows. The two basement windows in the foundation have three pane sash. Six over six sash are found in the other southeastern windows, including four first story windows, three second story windows, two third story windows in the lower part of the gable, and another smaller attic window in the apex of the gable. Near the street (easterly) corner of the second story is mounted a large wooden painted wall sign, identifying the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post and its Auxilliary, and announcing the times of meetings and bingo games. At the lower rear (westerly) corner of the southeast gable, the box cornice departs from its usual pitched slope to make a short horizontal run to meet the cornice of the south wing's northeast gable end. On the narrow exposed section of the main block's southwest rear facade, between the two wings can be found more plain framed six over six sash windows, two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Union Hotel

in each of the two stories, as well as a boarded up basement window.

The north wing has a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, and the same lateral box cornices as the main block. The two slopes of the corrugated metal gable roof are each broken by two gable roofed dormers of the same design as the dormers seen on the Main Street slope of the main block's roof. A plain brick chimney breaks the roof ridge. On the northwest lateral facade, the basement is served by a plain framed three pane window and, to the rear (southwest) of the veranda floor, a bulkhead with granite and concrete base, and a board door, now covered by plywood. The northwest facade has plain framed six over six sash windows, four in the first story and five in the second story. The five foot wide passageway at the southwest end of the first story is now enclosed at the outer (northwest) end, under the veranda roof, by a roughly built wall of plywood. About a yard behind the new wall are older double board doors, topped by a composition board panel, which also close off the passageway. The passageway has a dirt floor and a ceiling of plaster and composition board. On its northeast side is the clapboarded southwest wall of the wing's first story, which contains a plain framed four panel door (which has been repaired with plywood), as well as two plain framed three pane basement windows. The southeast facade of the north wing has more plain framed windows, three in the first story and two in the second story, which look into the courtyard. One first story window has been covered with plywood, but the other windows retain their six over six sash.

The south wing has the same brick foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, box cornice, and metal roof already noted on the main block and north wing. Two gable roofed dormers of the same design as the north wing dormers are found on each slope of the south wing roof. A plain brick chimney breaks the ridge of the roof. And, again plain frames surround the windows and doors. The narrow exposed section of the northeast gable end has a paneled door with two tall windows, covered by an outer beaded board door with a small diamond shaped window, and served by a granite step on the veranda. The first story of the southeast (Chapel Street) lateral facade has two six over six sash windows and another paneled door with two tall windows, an outer board door with a small diamond shaped window, and two granite steps on the veranda. Four six over six sash windows appear in the second story. Almost half of the first story is devoted to the wide passageway at its southwest end. The fifteen foot wide passageway has a dirt floor and a plaster ceiling. Its northeast wall, the clapboarded southwest wall of the wing's first story, has two three pane windows in the brick foundation and a louvred kitchen vent high in the wall. The northwest facade of the south wing has another paneled door with two tall windows and a six over six sash window in the first story and four six over six sash windows in the second story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Union Hotel

The veranda that covers the public facades of the main block, the north wing, and the south wing has a low pitched hip roof trimmed by close eaves with friezes, and covered by asphalt roll paper. The veranda roof is supported by round metal posts, topped by wooden blocks and set on short granite bases. Most of the bases are rectangular granite blocks; but at the Main Street corners the bases each have two battered outer faces. Six metal posts (including the Main Street corner post) appear on the northwest side of the main block and north wing. Three posts (including the Main Street corner post) are found on the southeast side of the main block and two more posts on the southeast side of the south wing. The spaces between the posts are therefore quite long, particularly on the main block's Main Street side, where only the outer corners are supported by posts. The veranda ceiling is sheathed with beaded boarding, save for the rear section of the northwest veranda, which is now sheathed with composition board and that section of the southeast veranda in front of the south wing's passageway which shares the passageway's plaster ceiling. The veranda has a high board floor above a cut granite block foundation directly in front of the main block's Main Street (northeast) facade. In front of the main entry, a granite step is inset into the board floor, and a fluorescent light is mounted on the ceiling. The veranda floor on the southeast and northwest sides is now asphalt paved with the cut granite block foundation serving as an outer retaining wall. The cut granite block foundation is interrupted only by the granite bases of the posts. On the rear portion of the northwest veranda, the asphalt paved floor with granite block foundation is omitted and that area sheltered by the veranda roof is now paved with concrete. On the southeast veranda in front of the south wing's covered passageway, the area beneath the veranda roof is enclosed by an L-shaped wall of latticework now partly covered by plywood, which contains a plywood door on the northeast side, opening onto the veranda proper.

Because of the fall of the land, the rear wing's lower basement level is fully exposed on much of the northwest and southeast gable ends and all of the rear southwest lateral facade. The rear wing has fieldstone foundations on the southwest and northwest, a brick foundation on the southeast, and a cut granite block foundation on the northeast. The rear wing is clapboarded, save for a small part of lower level on the southeast facade, which is sheathed with vertical boards. The walls are trimmed by the same cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and box cornice seen on the rest of the building. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps interrupt the ridge of the corrugated metal gable roof. The first story of the northeast facade is continuously clapboarded, although most of the first story is sheltered by the veranda and the covered passageways of the south and north wings. South of the south wing is a four panel door with moulded panels and concrete step. Opening into the south wing's covered passageway is a sliding beaded board door with concrete step, a six over six sash

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4 Union Hotel

window, and, near the courtyard, a paneled door with nine pane window, which is served by a wide board floored landing. Opening onto the north wing's covered passageway (and its enclosed extension on the southwest side of the courtyard) are two sliding beaded board doors, and a window which retains its six pane upper sash, but has been boarded over in its lower portion. North of the north wing is found a beaded board door. The second story of the northeast facade contains two six over six sash windows, one south of the south wing and one looking into the courtyard. Each gable end has a large plain framed opening in the rear (westerly) portion of its lower level. The southeast gable end also has a plain framed windowless opening in the brick foundation to the east of the wider opening. The two gable ends contain six over six sash windows in their main and upper stories. The southeast gable end has two windows apiece in the first and second stories and in the gable. (The second story windows are taller than the other windows.) The northwest gable end has one first story window, three second story windows, and two gable windows. The long lateral southwest facade has a windowless lower (basement) level, seven six pane windows in the main level, and six tall six over six sash windows in the second story.

The interior courtyard is a grassed and dirt covered space with a large granite well cover. A shed roof, sheathed with asphalt roll paper and trimmed by close eaves with friezes, stretches along the southwest and southeast sides of the courtyard. The roof is supported on the southeast by three plain posts, which stand on the low granite retaining wall separating the courtyard from the south wing's covered passageway. The roof on the southwest side is supported by a board wall, also set on a cut granite block foundation. The space enclosed by the board wall and the shed roof is, in effect, an extension of the north wing's covered passageway to meet the south wing's covered passageway, which extends out under the shed roof to the edge of the courtyard. In front of the south wing's facade, the roof shelters a board floor, and therefore serves as a porch. Two board steps at the porch's southwest end connect the porch floor with the lower dirt floor of the south wing's passageway. The roof's ceiling is sheathed with beaded boarding above the southeastern porch and the southwestern enclosed passageway. The south wing's passageway, however, shares its plaster ceiling with its extension under the courtyard's shed roof.

As the three main levels (the basement, the first story and the second story) of the main block, north wing and south wing are essentially integral units, they will be described one story at a time, rather than one structure at a time.

The main entry in the center of the northeast facade of the main block opens into a hall (with a stairway to the second story), that extends to half the depth of the main block. To the northwest of the hall in the main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Union Hotel

block's north corner is the parlor. A short angled corridor at the west corner of the hall serves a small five-sided closet. To the southeast of the hall is the dining room, an L-shaped space occupying the east corner of the main block, with a narrow spur extending along the southeast side of the main block. To the rear (southwest) of the hall and the main portion of the dining room is the rear room, used in the mid 20th century as an office. The west corner of the main block and the entire first story of north wing is devoted to the meeting room, which has two small restrooms at its northeast end (in the main block). The first story of the south wing is occupied by the kitchen and, at its northeast end, stairs to the basement and the second story.

The central hall has a hardwood floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. At the northeast (street) end is found the main entry, a four panel door with five pane full sidelights and plain frame. Plain frames also surround the doorless openings at the southwest end of the hall to the rear room and in the southeast wall to the dining room, as well as a wide opening in the northwest wall to the parlor. To the rear of the wide parlor opening, the northwest wall has a shallow asymmetrical triangular indentation, with a plain framed opening on its wider west side to a small, almost square, space set at an angle to the surrounding rooms. This small corridor shares the hall's hardwood floor, plaster walls with baseboards, and plaster ceiling, the latter with a central light fixture. In the west wall of this small corridor is a plain framed five panel door to a five sided closet, with hardwood floor, plaster and composition board walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. On the southeast side of the main hall is the stairway to the second story, with wooden risers and treads (the latter with moulded nosings), and a balustrade with turned balusters, moulded handrail, and elaborate turned and carved newelposts, the more ornate lower newelpost being topped by a carved urn. To preserve heat in the first story, the stairway has been enclosed by a composition board wall and, at its lower northeast end, a plain framed beaded board door with a small rectangular window. The underside of the stairs is plastered. The backside of a cabinet in the rear room, which projects into the hall at its southwest end, is sheathed by same plaster walls with baseboards as the rest of the hall. The stairs and cabinet together create a small short niche with pitched ceiling under the stairs, which contains a large radiator.

The parlor in the north corner of the main block has an uncommon marble parquet floor of square white and gray marble tiles laid in a diagonal pattern, with a border of narrower rectangular marble tiles. The room has plaster walls with simple baseboards and a plaster ceiling. Plain frames surround the openings, the wide southeastern opening into the hall, two six over six sash windows in the northeast (street) wall, and one six over six sash window in the northwest wall. The southwest wall has a shallow indenta-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Union Hotel

tion at the northerly end, a plain framed builtin cabinet (a former closet) with three open shelves and lower double board doors, and an angled south corner (cut off by the small angled corridor at the rear of the hall).

The L-shaped dining room at the southeast end of the main block has a modern linoleum floor. The plaster walls have simply moulded baseboards, the plaster ceiling a simple ceiling moulding and two fluorescent light fixtures. The same moulded heads top all of the windows and the two now doorless openings in the room. The two former doorways open from the main space of the dining room to the northwest (to the hall) and to the southwest (to the rear room). The windows include two six over six sash windows in the northeast (Main Street) wall and four six over six sash windows in the southeast (Chapel Street) wall. The two westerly windows in the southeast wall, both in the long narrow spur stretching to the rear, can also boast moulded aprons on their sills. Most of the spur's northwest wall has been removed to open the spur to the adjoining rear room. A plain frame surrounds this wide opening.

The rear room has a slightly irregular northeast wall, whose north corner is cut off diagonally by the short angled corridor off the main hall, and which also has two rectangular intrusions, the closet beneath the stairway and a wide chimney in the east corner. The walls are all covered by plaster with plain baseboards and, save for the chimney intrusion, simply moulded chairrails. The rear room has a hardwood floor and a pressed metal ceiling with a geometric pattern, a ceiling moulding, and a fluorescent light fixture. The northeast wall has two plain framed doorless openings (to the hall and the dining room's main space) and a former closet, now converted to a cabinet, which has two levels of plain framed, double, beveled board doors. The room's southeast wall has been mostly removed to connect it to the spur of the dining room, leaving a wide plain framed opening. The rear southwest wall has three plain framed openings, two six over six sash windows looking into the courtyard and, at the south end, a four panel door, now with a small single pane window, to the kitchen in the south wing. A plain framed four panel door in the northwest wall opens into the meeting room.

The large meeting room that occupies the west corner of the main block and all of the first story of the north wing has a linoleum tile floor, plain window and door frames, and a composition board tile ceiling with a ceiling moulding and fluorescent light fixtures. The plaster and plasterboard walls have moulded baseboards and, save for part of the southeast wall, high simple chairrails. A rectangular chimney base with plasterboard walls, plain baseboards, and narrow corner mouldings, punctuates the room's space near its southwest end. The northwest outer wall has five six over six sash windows and, to the east, a modern door with three tall narrow panels and a six pane window, opening onto the veranda. The southwest wall contains a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 7 Union Hotel

plywood covered door to the north wing's covered passageway. The northeast wall features two four panel doors, to the two restrooms, and a wall mounted sink. The southeast wall has the four panel door to the rear room and three windows looking into the courtyard, two with six over six sash and one now boarded up with plywood.

At the northeast end of the meeting room are the two restrooms, the men's restroom to the south and the women's restroom to the north. The two restrooms each have a linoleum floor, toilet fixtures, a plain framed four panel door in the southwest wall, and a plaster ceiling with a central lighting fixture. Connecting the two restrooms is a high plain framed window, whose three panes have been painted over. The men's restroom has plaster walls with plain baseboards. The women's restroom has plaster walls, trimmed on three walls with vertical beaded board wainscoating with simple baseboard and moulded rail and, on the southwest wall by a simple baseboard. The women's restroom also has an outer northwestern window, with six pane upper sash, stained glass lower sash, and a plain frame.

The first story of the south wing is devoted mostly to the kitchen, with stairways projecting into the room at its northeast end. The kitchen has a modern linoleum floor, plain window and door frames, and a modern suspended tile ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures. The southwest wall is sheathed with horizontal boards. The other three walls are plastered above a wainscoating, a horizontal board wainscoating with baseboard and simply moulded rail on the southeast and northeast walls and part of the northwest wall, and a vertical beaded board wainscoating with plain rail on part of the northwest wall. Built into the north corner is a tall, simple wooden broom closet. The northwest wall has a paneled door with two tall windows, and a six over six sash window, both opening onto the courtyard porch. Built against the northwest wall are a sink, counter, and shelves. The southwest (rear) wall has a plain central wooden builtin cabinet with open shelves and a wall mounted fan for venting the kitchen. The southeast (Chapel Street) wall has two six over six sash windows and another paneled door with two tall windows. Yet another outer paneled door with two tall windows appears in the northeast wall to the south of the stairways, while, to the north of the stairways, is found the four panel door with small single pane window to the rear room. The stairway projection contains the enclosed stairs to the basement which descend from the northwest to the southeast beneath the stairs to the second story which ascend from the southeast to the northwest. The northwest end of the stairway projection contains the four panel door to the basement stairs. Built against the long side of the stairway projection are wooden cabinets and shelves. The southeast end of the projection is open for the second story stairway, which has simple board risers and treads, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. A moulded handrail is supported by brackets on the southwest wall and a lower turned newelpost.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Union Hotel

The stairs rise to a board floored landing in the second story, where a plain framed four panel door in the northwest wall opens into the second story corridor of the south wing.

On the street front of the second story of the main block is the central stairhall, which extends to about two-thirds of the depth of the main block. This hall has a short spur to the northwest at the west end of its northwest wall and a relatively shallow indentation at the west end of its southeast wall. On the southwest side of the northerly spur is a corridor that extends to the southwest through the main block and connects to a corridor stretching the length of the north wing along its inner courtyard wall. The southerly indentation of the stair hall opens into a small square corridor, which, like the northerly spur, has a corridor on its southwest side that extends southwest through the main block to a corridor stretching the length of the south wing along its inner courtyard wall. This set of halls and corridors serves eight guestrooms and a few secondary rooms. To the northwest of the main hall, in the north corner of the main block, is a guestroom, while another guestroom is found to the southeast of the hall in the east corner of the main block. Off the northerly spur of the main hall is another guestroom in the west corner of the main block. A corresponding guestroom is found in the south corner of the main block, off the small square corridor. To the rear (southwest) of the stair hall are found two small rooms, a restroom and a bathroom. To the rear of these two rooms are another pair of small rooms, a bathroom and a restroom reached from the southerly main block corridor. The north wing has two guestrooms and a stairway to the third story to the northwest of its corridor. To the southeast of the south wing's corridor are the stairway to the first story, a separate stairway to the third story, and two guestrooms. At the southwest end of the south wing corridor is a small storage room.

The main stair hall has a board floor partly covered by linoleum, plaster walls with simple moulded baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The stairs along the southeast wall, from the first story and to the third story, both ascend from the northeast to the southwest, and are protected by balustrades with round balusters, turned newelposts, and moulded rails. The six over six sash window in the northeast (street) wall has a moulded window head and a sill with moulded apron. Similar moulded heads also appear on most of the doorways, including a southeastern four panel door and a northwestern four panel door, to the flanking guestrooms, in the main part of the hall, and the two four panel doors to the bathroom and the restroom at the southwest end of the main hall. The four panel door to the small square corridor in the shallow indentation at the rear end of the southeast wall has a plain frame. The northerly spur has a doorless opening to the corridor in the southwest wall, a four panel door to a guestroom at the northwest end, and a four panel door to a small closet in the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Union Hotel

wall, all with the same moulded head. (The closet has a board floor, plastered walls with plain baseboards on three sides, vertical beaded boarding on the northwest wall, and a plaster ceiling.)

The four guestrooms in the corners of the main block's second story have similar features. Each has wallpapered plaster walls with moulded baseboards, a plaster ceiling, similar moulded heads on virtually all the windows and doors, moulded aprons on the window sills, and a Greek Revival style fireplace. The fireplace has an opening (now closed in and fronted by a radiator) that is flanked by wide pilasters with moulded bases and capitals and topped by a heavy cornice with mouldings, deep frieze, and a projecting cornice that serves as a mantelshelf. Of course, the four rooms do differ in some features and the arrangement of their elements. The west corner room, for example, has a board floor, but the floors of the other three guestrooms have been covered by linoleum. The north corner guestroom has two northeastern (street) six over six sash windows, one northwestern six over six sash window, a four panel door to the stairhall in the southeast wall, the fireplace and a four panel closet door in the southwest wall. (The shallow closet has a linoleum floor, wallpapered plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.) The corresponding east corner guestroom is virtually a mirror image of the north corner room, with two northeastern (Main Street) six over six sash windows, one southeastern (Chapel Street) six over six sash window, a northwestern four panel door to the hall, the fireplace and a four panel closet door in the southwest wall. (The closet again has a linoleum floor, wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.) The west corner room has two northwestern six over six sash windows, a four panel door to the hall in the southeast wall, and the fireplace in the northeast wall. Although these windows and door have the same moulded heads and moulded sills seen in the other guestrooms, the northeast wall also contains a plain framed doorless opening to a small closet with board floor, wallpapered walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The south corner guestroom is five-sided in shape, the west corner being clipped by the angled rear end of the main block's corridor to the south wing. The room has a four panel door to the corridor in the northwest wall, two six over six sash windows in the southeast (Chapel Street) wall, the fireplace and a four panel closet door in the northeast wall. (The small closet has a board floor, wallpapered walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.)

The two rooms, the bathroom and the restroom, at the southwest end of the main stairhall are also similar. Each has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with high vertical beveled board wainscoating, a plain framed four panel door to the hall in the northeast wall, and a plaster ceiling with a ceiling moulding and a central light fixture. The wainscoating has a moulded rail in the bathroom, a plain rail in the restroom. The southwest end of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Union Hotel

the restroom floor is raised slightly. The bathroom contains a sink and a bathtub, the restroom a sink and a toilet.

The main block corridor from the main hall's spur to the north wing has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with moulded baseboards, and a plaster ceiling with central light fixture. At each end of the corridor is a doorless opening, with a moulded head, to the main hall's spur at the northeast end, to the north wing's corridor at the southwest end. The long corridor along the southeast side of the north wing's second story has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling with a light fixture. Plain frames surround the openings, two six over six sash windows looking into the courtyard in the southeast wall, the doorless opening to the main block corridor at the northeast end, a four panel door to the auditorium in the rear wing at the southwest end, and three four panel doors in the northwest wall, to two guestrooms and the stairway to the third story. The stairway, found between the guestrooms, will be described later with the third story. Both guestrooms have board floors, wallpapered plaster walls with baseboards, and plaster ceilings. The larger eastern guestroom has moulded baseboards, moulded heads on its window and door frames (like those in the main block guestrooms), and moulded aprons on the three six over six sash windows in the northwest wall. A four panel door is found in both the southeast wall, to the corridor, and the southwest wall, to a closet. (The closet has a board floor, plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.) The smaller western guestroom has plain baseboards and plain window and door frames. The west guestroom has two six over six sash windows in the northwest wall, a four panel door to the corridor in the southeast wall, and a four panel door to a closet in the northeast wall. (Again, the closet has a board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.)

Returning to the main block, we find to the southeast of the stairhall's south corner the small square space that is the beginning of the corridors to the south wing. The square corridor has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with moulded baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. Plain frames surround the four panel door to the stair hall in the northwest wall and the opening to the corridor towards the south wing in the south wall. But, in the southeast wall, the four panel door to the main block's south corner guestroom has a moulded head, like those on the main hall doors. Stretching to the southwest of this small space is the main block's south corridor. The rear westerly end of this corridor's southeast wall is angled to the south in order to reach the south wing's corridor, which is offset to the south of the main block corridor. The main block corridor has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling with a central light fixture. Plain framed doorless openings are found at each end of the corridor, leading to the square corridor at the northeast end

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Union Hotel

and to the south wing corridor at the southwest end. In the northwest wall is a plain framed paneled door with two tall painted over windows serving the bathroom and restroom on the southwest side of the main block's second story.

The bathroom is found to the southeast of the restroom, which can only be reached by walking through the bathroom. Each of the two small rooms has a linoleum floor, plain window and door frames, a southwestern six over six sash window overlooking the courtyard, plaster walls with plywood wainscoating with incised squares and a plain top rail, and a plaster ceiling with ceiling moulding. They share a doorless opening between the two rooms. A paneled door with two painted over windows to the corridor is found in the bathroom's southeast wall. The bathroom has a bathtub, the restroom a sink and a toilet.

The long corridor on the northwest side of the south wing's second story have a linoleum floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. Plain frames surround the openings, the doorless opening to the main block corridor at the northeast end, the three six over six sash windows looking into the courtyard in the northwest wall, the four panel door to the storage room at the southwest end, and the four four panel doors in the southeast wall. From east to west, the southeastern doors serve the already described stairs to the first story kitchen, a guestroom, the stairhall to the third story (to be described later), and another guestroom. The small storage room at the southwest end of the long corridor has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. Plain frames trim the six over six sash window to the northwest and the four panel corridor door to the northeast. Wooden shelves are builtin at the southwest end of the small storage room.

The east guestroom in the south wing's second story has a linoleum floor, wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards, plain window and door frames, and a plaster ceiling with central light fixture. Because of the kitchen stairhall projecting into the northeast end of the room, the guestroom has a short spur towards Main Street at the southerly end of its northeast side. A six over six sash window is found at the northeast end of this spur. The southeast (Chapel Street) wall has two more six over six sash windows. The northwest walls contains the four panel door to the corridor. In the center of the southeast wall is a fireplace of the same design as those in the main block guestrooms, also now closed in, with a radiator placed in front of the covered fireplace opening. To each side of the fireplace is a four panel door to a closet. (Each closet has a linoleum floor, wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.) The smaller western guestroom has a board floor, wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards, plain window and door frames, and a plaster

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12 Union Hotel

ceiling with central light fixture. The room is lit by two six over six sash windows in the southeast (Chapel Street) wall, and is served by a four panel door from the corridor in the northwest wall. In the center of the northeast wall is a fireplace of the same design as the main block guestroom fireplaces, with its opening now closed up. Also in the northwest wall is the four panel door to a small closet with linoleum floor, wallpapered plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.

The third story of the main block is divided by a corridor that runs northwest to southeast down the center of the story. On the rear northwest side of the third story are four guestrooms, with the corner rooms overlapping the end of the central corridor. On the front northeast side of the third story, we find, from south to north, a guestroom in the east corner, the enclosed stairhall to the second story, a narrow corridor to serve the enclosed stairhall to the attic (which is placed directly above the second story stairhall), and, finally, two small guestrooms. Because of the sloping roof, the southwestern rooms have ceilings that are partly pitched, on the southwest side, while the northeastern rooms (save for the corridor to the attic stairhall) have ceilings that are partly pitched on the northeast side.

The central third story corridor has a linoleum floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a flat plaster ceiling. Plain frames surround the four panel doors to the guestrooms, two in the southwest wall, one at each (northwest and southeast) end, and three in the northeast wall. (The northwest end of the corridor is actually set at an angle, rather than perpendicular to the other walls.)

The guestroom in the east corner of the third story has a board floor, plain window and door frames, plaster walls and ceiling with plain baseboards on the walls and wallpaper on the walls and the pitched portion of the ceiling. In the northeast wall is a narrow spur running into the Main Street dormer, which has the same floor, wall, and ceiling as the rest of the room, and an outer six over six sash window. Plain cornerboards trim the junction of the dormer walls and the main room walls. Another six over six sash window appears in the southeast wall and a four panel door to the main corridor in the southwest wall. The south corner guestroom has a linoleum floor, wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. A chimney covered by the same wallpapered plaster walls is found in the north corner. The room is served by a plain framed four panel door from the corridor in the northwest wall and is lit by a plain framed six over six sash window in the southeast wall. The two rooms to the southwest of the main central corridor each have a board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. Each room is lit by part of the wide shed roofed dormer on the main block's rear roof slope. The dormer appears in each of the two rooms as a high dormer window with wide board

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Union Hotel

sill, plaster walls and ceiling, cornerboards on the inner corners, and a plain framed six pane sash. Each room has a plain framed four panel door to the corridor in the northeast wall. The southerly room also has, in its southwest wall, a short plain framed, beaded board door to an unfinished storage space in the roof eaves.

The west corner guestroom is five-sided because of the angled end of the main corridor. It also has a plastered chimney set in its east corner. The room has a board floor, wallpapered plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The room is lit by a plain framed six over six sash window and is served by a four panel door in the angled eastern corner wall. In the north corner of the third story is a small guestroom with board floor, wallpapered walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling with central light fixture. Plain frames surround the six over six sash window in the northwest wall and the four panel corridor door in the southwest wall. Southeast of the north corner room is another small guestroom, with linoleum floor, wallpapered walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The room is served by a plain framed four panel corridor door in the southwest wall. On the northeast (Main Street) side is a dormer, a narrow space with the same floor, walls, and ceiling as the rest of the room, cornerboards on the inner corners, and a plain framed six over six sash window. The narrow secondary corridor beside the enclosed stairhalls has a board floor, plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a flat plaster ceiling. The corridor extends into the central Main Street dormer and is lit by its plain framed six over six sash window at the northeast end. In the corridor's southeast wall is the plain framed, beaded board door to the attic stairhall.

The stairway to the attic has plain board treads and risers, with the four lower steps topped by marble shelves, apparently taken from some furniture. The stairs ascend southwesterly from the board floored landing at the third story level to the attic floor. The northeast side of the third story landing is open to an unfinished space in the roof eaves, while on the northwest side is the untrimmed door to the corridor, which is covered with composition board on the inside. The stairhall walls are lathed but not plastered. The stairway opens directly into the attic above. The attic is one large room with a board floor, pitched unfinished board ceilings with exposed rafters on the northeast and southwest, and unfinished board walls with exposed studding on the northwest and southeast ends. Two plastered brick chimneys rise through the room. Each (northwest and southeast) end has an untrimmed six over six sash window. Opposite the stairs in the center of the room, a short stairway with board treads and stringers serves the untrimmed trapdoor in the southwest roof slope.

The third story of the north wing is divided by the stairhall from the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 14 Union Hotel

second story corridor. The plain board steps ascend to the northwest to a board floored landing, which has board steps on both the northeast and southwest sides to the doors of the third story's two bedrooms. Northwest of this first landing is a higher board floored landing which fills the rest of the stairhall. The stairhall has wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards, plaster ceiling, and plain frames around the four panel doors, the door at the lower end of the stairs and the two bedroom doors. The two bedrooms, which occupy the rest of the third story, each have a board floor, wallpapered walls with plain baseboards, plain window and door frames, and a three pitched ceiling with plaster on the flat central portion and wallpaper on the pitched northwest and southeast sides. Each room has two dormers, one on both the northwest and the southeast. The dormers each have a wide board sill, wallpapered walls, plaster ceiling, cornerboards on the inner corners, and a six over six sash window. The southwest wall of the larger eastern bedroom has two four panel doors, to the stairhall and to a small closet with board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The smaller western bedroom has two doors in its northeast wall, a four panel door to the stairhall, and a low beaded board door to a small half height storage space with a board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.

The third story of the south wing, like the north wing's third story, has a central stairhall flanked by two bedrooms. The stairhall has wallpapered plaster walls with plain baseboards and a plaster ceiling with central light fixture. The plain wooden stairs ascend to the southeast from a plain framed four panel door on the second story corridor to a board floored landing. A plain framed four panel door to a bedroom is found in both the northeast and southwest walls of the landing. The two bedrooms each have wallpapered plaster walls with simple baseboards, plain window and door frames, and three pitched ceilings, pitched in the flat center and wallpapered on the pitched northwest and southeast sides. Again, each bedroom has a dormer in both its northwest and southeast sides, each with wallpapered plaster walls, flat plaster ceiling, plain cornerboards on its inner corners, and a plain framed six over six sash window with broad sill. The eastern bedroom has a board floor and two doors in its southwest wall, a four panel door to the stairhall and a six panel door to a small closet (with board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and plaster ceiling). A wooden shelf is mounted on the wall between the two doors. The smaller western bedroom has a linoleum floor. Its northeast wall has a four panel door to the stairhall and a wooden wall shelf. The southwest wall features a tall single panel door, placed a foot above the floor, which serves a closet with board floor, wallpapered plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling.

The basements of the main block, north wing and south wing connect to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15 Union Hotel

form a U-shaped series of rooms. The stairhall from the kitchen in the south wing to the basement level has plaster walls in its upper section and a ceiling formed by the underside of the stairs to the second story. The simple basement stairs, with plain board treads and stringers, descend to the southeast, ending at a board floored landing in the center of a long room under the south wing and part of the main block. This first room has a concrete floor, walls of fieldstone with some small sections of brick, and a plaster ceiling. Builtin wooden shelves appear on the northwest wall. The first room is lit by three pane windows, two in the southwest end and one in the southeast wall. At the northeast end, a plain framed four panel door opens into the second room, and irregularly shaped room under the main block. This second room is best described as two connected L-shaped spaces. A narrow spur along the southeast wall of the main block opens into a larger space in the east corner of the main block, which, in turn, opens into an L-shaped space in the rear (southwest) central portion of the main block. This large second room has brick and concrete floors, a beaded board ceiling, and walls that are mostly brick, but do include vertical beaded boarding on parts of the northeast and northwest sides. The room has boarded up basement windows in the southeast and southwest walls, and contains a brick pier and a large metal water tank. A small closet, reached by a doorless opening in the northeast wall, has three brick walls, beaded board southwest wall and ceiling, and builtin board shelves. Two doorless openings lead from the large second room to the third room, the laundry in the north corner of the main block.

The laundry has a board floor, walls of beaded boarding, plaster, and brick, and a beaded board ceiling. The northwest wall has two covered over basement windows, the southeast wall a doorless opening into the second room. The southwest wall has two doorless openings, to the second room and to the fourth room in the west corner of the main block. The fourth room has a concrete floor, brick and beaded board walls, and a plaster ceiling. The fourth room has two northwestern basement windows (one boarded over, but the other retaining its three panes), a doorless opening in the northeast wall to the laundry and a plain framed six panel door to the furnace room (the fifth room) in the southwest wall. The furnace room, under the north wing, contains the building's oil furnace. It has a concrete floor, fieldstone and brick walls, and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. Plain frames surround the six panel northeast door to the fourth room and a boarded up northwestern basement window. A wide opening in the southwest wall leads to the sixth room, which contains the oil tanks. The oil tank room, the last of the basement rooms, has a concrete floor, brick walls, and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. It is lit by two three pane basement windows in the southwest wall, and is served by a northwestern board door from the basement bulkhead on the north wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16 Union Hotel

The lower basement level of the rear wing is not as spacious as the main level, being partly filled on the northeast side. Two spaces are found in the lower level, a wide space stretching the full length of the rear wing along the southwest side and a smaller room in the east corner. Both spaces are dirt floored and have unfinished board ceilings with exposed joists. The main space has unfinished board walls with exposed framework on the southwest side and the two (northwest and southeast) ends. Its northeast inner wall is mostly fieldstone, but the southerly end of the wall, shared with the other lower level room, is brick. In each (northwest and southeast) end is a wide opening to the outside. Projecting from the southwest wall are the two rectangular bases of the main level privies, with board walls and granite block foundations. (The privies empty into the small stream that flows along the southwest side of the rear wing.) The brick portion of the northeast wall contains two wide openings to the smaller room. The small room in the east corner has brick walls on the southeast and southwest, and fieldstone walls on the northeast and northwest. The southwest wall contains the two wide openings to the main space. And a windowless opening appears in the outer southeast wall.

The main level (first story) of the rear wing is divided into four distinct suites of rooms. At the southeast end is a group of five connected work rooms, reached through a door on the south wing's covered passageway. To the northwest of these workrooms is a long corridor running from the southern covered passageway the full width of the rear wing to a privy on the southwest side. Northwest of the corridor and privy is found two large connected storage spaces. Finally, at the northwest end of the first story, another long corridor runs the full width of the building to another privy in the west corner of the rear wing.

A sliding door on the southwest side of the south wing's covered passageway opens into a wide hall, that is the only room in the suite of workrooms with an outer entry. Southeast of the hall is a small workroom, L-shaped because of the stairhall to the second story in the east corner of the rear wing. Northwest of the hall is the iceroom. To the southwest of the hall and the iceroom is the carpentry shop. Finally, in the south corner of the rear wing, is the butcher shop. All of these rooms have board floors, save for the iceroom with its sawdust covered floor. The hall has horizontal board walls and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. The hall has an untrimmed sliding board door to the covered passageway in the northeast wall, an untrimmed beaded board door to the small workroom in the southeast wall, a plain framed doorless opening to the iceroom in the northwest wall, and a doorless opening (with a board step) to the carpentry shop at the southwest end.

The small workroom has plaster walls with simple baseboards and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17 Union Hotel

plaster ceiling, which includes the pitched underside of the stairs to the second story. Plain frames surround a six over six sash window in the southeast wall and the beaded board door to the hall in the northwest wall. The iceroom has plain board walls and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. The board walls now largely cover a six over six sash window, looking into the covered passageway, in the northeast wall. But, the doorless opening to the hall is still open in the southeast wall. The carpentry shop has plain board walls on the northeast and northwest and unfinished walls with exposed studding on the southeast and southwest, as well as another unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. No trim surrounds the opening to the hall in the northeast wall, the two six pane windows in the southwest wall, and the beaded board door to the butcher shop in the southeast wall. A workbench has been built against the southwest wall and shelves on the the northwest wall. The butcher shop has a board covered trapdoor to the lower level in its floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. Plain frames surround the beaded board door to the carpentry shop in the northwest wall, the six over six sash window in the southeast wall, and the six pane window in the southwest wall. A wooden counter is built against the southeast wall, while a large wooden icebox is built into the north corner. The board covered icebox has thick insulated walls and two thick, board covered, insulated doors in its southwest front.

In the center of the rear wing's first story, a long corridor leads to a privy. The corridor, which is wider in its western section, has a board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, plain door frames, and a plaster ceiling. The only openings are the doors at each end of the corridor, the paneled door with nine pane window into the covered passageway at the northeast end and the four panel door to the privy at the southwest end. The privy also has a board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. Plain frames surround the four panel corridor door to the northeast and the six pane window to the southwest. Built against the rear southwest wall is a wooden privy bench with three holes and a chute.

Northwest of the privy and its corridor are two connected storage rooms served by two sliding doors from the northern covered passageway. The two rooms are separated in part by a partial wall of studding, covered in some of its lower portions by boards. But, a wide opening connects the two spaces. Both spaces have a southeastern board wall, two other unfinished board walls with exposed studding, and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. The northeasterly of the two spaces has a dirt floor. In its northeast wall are the two sliding board doors and a central window with six pane upper sash and a boarded over lower sash. A brick chimney rises through the room. The southwesterly of the two spaces has a board floor and two untrimmed six pane windows in the southwest wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Union Hotel

Finally, at the northwest end of the first story is a long corridor that runs from a door in the rear wing's northeast facade (which opens onto the veranda) to a privy in the west corner. The corridor has a board floor, a southeastern board wall, three unfinished board walls with exposed studding and framework, and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. The corridor is lit by one six over six sash window in the northwest wall. No trim surrounds the window, the outer board door at the northeast end, or the four panel privy door at the southwest end. The small privy has a board floor, plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The four panel northeastern door to the corridor has a plain frame. But, the six pane window in the southwest wall has a moulded apron on its sill. A wooden privy bench, with two holes and a chute, is built against the southwest wall.

The stairhall to the second story of the rear wing is reached by an outer door at the southern end of the rear wing's northeast facade. The stairhall has a board floored landing at ground level, stairs with simple board treads and risers, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and plaster ceilings. A plain frame surrounds the four panel outer door. A plain wooden railing mounted on the northwest wall ascends with the stairs as they rise to the southwest to the vestibule in the second story.

The vestibule occupies the southeast end of the second story, save for the east corner, which is given over to the the two stairhalls for the stairs from the ground level and to the attic. Most of the second story is devoted to the large auditorium of Pike's Hall, while the northwest end is occupied by the Hall's stage and backstage area.

The vestibule has a board floor, plaster walls with plain baseboards, and a high plaster ceiling. The vestibule is lit by tall six over six sash windows, with moulded aprons on their sills, two southeastern windows and one southwestern window. The stairs from the ground level open directly into the vestibule, being protected only by the plaster wall on their northwestern side. But the attic stairs are completely enclosed, and are reached by a plain framed four panel door, served by a plain wooden step, in the southeast wall of the vestibule's narrower easterly section. Two plain framed four panel doors in the vestibule's northwest wall open into the Hall's auditorium. (Projecting from the northwest wall is the plastered chimney.)

The large auditorium has a board floor and a high plaster ceiling. The plaster walls have vertical beaded board wainscoating trimmed by moulded baseboards and moulded rails, the latter also serving as the apron for the window sills. In the center of the ceiling is a large round plaster rosette with an elaborate foliated design. Also hanging from the ceiling are six

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19 Union Hotel

electric light fixtures. Moulded heads, like those seen in the main block, top the windows and the doors, including the two four panel doors to the vestibule in the southeast wall, the four tall six over six sash windows in the southwest wall, the one six over six sash window (looking into the courtyard) and a four panel door (served by two plain wooden steps), to the second story corridor in the north wing, in the northeast wall. In the center of the northwest wall is the wide tall opening for the stage, whose floor is two feet higher than the auditorium floor. The moulded rail of the wainscoting dips to become the moulded sill of the stage opening. The semielliptical arched stage opening is flanked by pilasters with moulded capitals which support the plain arch, and is closed by a painted curtain with an ornate Italian landscape. To each side of the stage opening is a four panel door (again, with a moulded head) to the backstage area.

The stage and backstage areas are actually one large room, partly divided by a partition running northeast to southwest, that serves as the backdrop for the stage. The two areas share a board floor, wallpapered plaster walls with simple baseboards, and a plaster ceiling. The partition is also a wallpapered plaster wall with plain baseboards, as well as cornerboards on the two ends and a projecting plastered chimney on its rear (northwest) side. As the stage floor is raised above the auditorium floor, the plain framed four panel door at each end of the southeast wall is reached by two descending wooden steps. Vertical beaded boarding covers the sides of the short wells of these steps. The stage and backstage areas are lit by plain framed six over six sash windows, one southwestern window and three northwestern windows.

The stairhall to the attic has lathed but unplastered walls on the northeast and northwest, an unfinished board wall with exposed studs on the southeast, and an unfinished board ceiling with exposed joists. The board floored second story landing at the northeast end has an untrimmed four panel door to the vestibule in its northwest wall, and an untrimmed six over six sash window in its northeast wall. The stairs' board steps ascend from the landing to the southwest directly into the attic. The attic of the rear wing is one large room with a board floor, unfinished board walls with exposed studs at the southeast and northwest ends, and pitched unfinished board ceilings with exposed rafters and purlins on the northeast and southwest. Also exposed are five tiebeams between the principal rafters from which descend metal tie rods to support the auditorium ceiling. Two brick chimneys rise through the attic. And two untrimmed six over six sash windows are found in each end (southeast and northwest) wall.

The Union Hotel lot is basically rectangular, although the corner at the intersection of Chapel and Main Streets is rounded off. Much of the lot is level, but there is a slight descent from the building to Chapel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20 Union Hotel

Street, and there are steep banks north and south of the building dividing the lower rear portion of the lot from the higher land near Main Street. A paved driveway runs in front of the main block from the Main Street-Chapel Street intersection south of the building, parallel to Main Street, to the parking lot northwest of the building. The paved driveway is separated from Main Street in front of the building by a low granite block retaining wall, interrupted by two granite steps, graced by a granite post at the southeast end, and topped by a simple wooden rail on low metal posts. A utility pole stands at the southeast end of the retaining wall. Running beside the driveway from the veranda to Chapel Street, but separated from the driveway by a grassed strip, is a paved walk edged by granite blocks. Southeast of the main block, the south wing, and the front corner of the rear wing is a flat grassed lawn, enclosed on the northeast, southeast, and southwest by a low granite block retaining wall. On the Main Street side of the lawn is a wide opening flanked by granite gateposts, a freestanding post to the northwest, a post at the end of the retaining wall to the southeast. Beside the rear wing, the granite block retaining wall is interrupted by four granite steps which descend from the lawn to the low grassed area southeast of the rear wing. Set on a large concrete platform on the southeast lawn is a large anti-aircraft gun, a surplus U.S. Army weapon donated to the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in 1972. A large tree stands on the lawn near the Chapel Street retaining wall, and smaller trees and shrubs grow along the rear (southeast) retaining wall. Running through the property from the northwest to the southeast and along the rear southwest wall of the rear wing is a small stream, barely a yard wide. For much of its course through the property, the stream is controlled by flanking stone walls. It is crossed by two dirt covered stone bridges, located to both the southeast and the northwest of the rear wing. Some trees and shrubs grow along the stream. Southwest of the stream, the rear portion of the lot is devoted to a grassed area with a large garden plot and a few trees on the rear southwest boundary. Much of the area to the northwest of the main block and the north wing is devoted to a paved parking lot. In the north corner of the property, near Main Street, an asphalt curb surrounds a small landscaped area in which stands a tall wooden flagpole. (A utility pole also stands in this area.) To the rear (southwest) of the parking lot is an area covered with grass and shrubs, and a steep bank which descends to a low shrub and tree covered area near the stream.

The Union Hotel was built in 1855 for Robert H. Pike¹, who owned the hotel until his death in 1916.² The hotel continued to operate, under a series of owners, through much of the 20th century, until its business

1. Elizabeth B. MacRury, FOOTSTEPS OF PRIDE TO THE PAST, 1774-1974, WAKEFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Sanford, Maine: 1987) p. 403

2. MacRury, p. 519; Rochester Courier (Rochester, N.H.), November 10, 1916, p.2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21 Union Hotel

declined, and the bank finally foreclosed on the owner's mortgage in 1961.³ (The building was purchased from the bank in 1966 by the Burroughs-Drew Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.⁴)

The Union Hotel appears to be quite well preserved and probably appears today virtually as it did during Robert H. Pike's ownership. Unfortunately, we cannot date with real accuracy any changes made to the building before the Veterans of Foreign Wars occupied it in the late 1960's. It has been stated that both Charles Farmer (who owned the hotel from 1941 to 1946)⁵, and Gerard and Mary Belliveau (who owned it from 1948 to 1960)⁶ made some interior renovations.⁷ It is indeed likely that Robert H. Pike and other owners occasionally made changes to keep the hotel up-to-date. There are no views of the Union Hotel as it appeared in the 1850's. But, the four principal sections of the building, the main block, the north wing, the south wing, and the rear wing, all appear to have been built at one time as one unit. The veranda might possibly have been added later, but it does appear in a photograph showing Robert H. Pike, standing in front of his hotel.⁸ The available historic photographs show that the hotel exterior has changed very little since Pike's day.⁹ The photographs do reveal that the south wing's covered passageway was once completely open, without the latticework now enclosing its outer end.¹⁰ Other minor exterior changes that probably date from the late 19th century and early 20th century would include the stained glass window sash in one of the main block's first story windows, the veranda's metal posts, and the doors of the kitchen in the south wing. The veranda's paved floor, the side door on the main block's northwest gable end, and the kitchen vent on the south wing are presumably more mid 20th century in origin. The Veterans of Foreign Wars made a few

3. MacRury, p. 519; Forclosure by Merchants Savings Bank, Book 353, Page 68 (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

4. Deed, Merchants Savings Bank to Burroughs-Drew Post #7663, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States of America, Book 404, Page 66, (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

5. Deed, Fred A. Langley to Charles H. Farmer, Book 225, Page 309; Deed, Charles H. Farmer to Lucien H. Cloutier, Book 240, Page 146 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

6. Deed, Lucien H. Cloutier to Gerard and Mary Belliveau, Book 255, Page 428; Deed, Gerard and Mary Belliveau to Lester and Ida Barthelemy, Book 346, Page 47 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

7. MacRury, p. 519; interview of George and Edith Kimball by David Ruell, May 24, 1989; interview of Arlene tibbetts by David Ruell, May 22, 1989

8. MacRury, p. 519

9. MacRury, pp. 519-522

10. MacRury, p. 520

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22 Union Hotel

small changes in the late 1960's and the 1970's, placing plywood on the latticework of the south wing's covered passageway, mounting a sign and screen doors on the main block, and replacing a damaged portion of the veranda ceiling with composition board. Some minor vandalism in the 1970's and 1980's led to the plywood wall at the northerly end of the north wing's covered passageway, and the placement of plywood on the north wing's bulkhead and one north wing window.¹¹ The most significant change made by the Veterans of Foreign Wars was the removal of two attached structures, that served the livery stable business also run by Robert H. Pike. A large barn stood to the northwest of the rear wing and was connected to the hotel by a long, one story shed that was attached to the hotel at the corner of the rear wing and the veranda. The shed was removed in the late 1960's, the barn in the 1970's.¹² Basically, the hotel exterior seems little changed since the early 20th century, or, in fact, since the mid 19th century. (The grounds are also little changed. The stone retaining walls on Main Street and the southeast lawn date from Pike's ownership.¹³ A wooden gate is, however, now missing on the Main Street side of the southeast lawn.¹⁴ In the 20th century, the driveway and parking lot were paved. The Veterans of Foreign Wars installed a flagpole in 1970, and, in 1972, were given a large anti-aircraft gun that is now displayed on the southeast lawn.¹⁵)

The interior has also seen few changes. The first story of the main block, the north wing, and the south wing, which contains the public rooms, may be the most altered. The marble floor of the parlor, the hardwood floors of the hall and the rear room, and, perhaps, the balustrade of the first story stairway, all seem late 19th century in character and may well be Robert H. Pike's own improvements to his hotel. The pressed metal ceiling in the rear room is probably early 20th century in origin. The area that seems the most changed is that now occupied by the meeting room, the two restrooms, and the five sided closet in the north wing and the main block. There is some evidence in the basement that a stairway once descended into the basement in the space now containing the men's restroom and the five sided closet. This suggests that the angled corridor now serving the five sided closet once served a basement stairway and perhaps bypassed the rear room. The presence of the chimney rising through the meeting room also suggests that this area once had a different layout, probably with more rooms, in its earlier days. The meeting room area was apparently renovated as a bar and lounge in the mid 20th century.¹⁶ It must then have acquired

11. Interview of John and Winifred Nason by David Ruell, May 3, 1989

12. Ibid.; MacRury, pp. 517 and 519

13. MacRury, p. 519; interview of George and Edith Kimball by David Ruell, May 24, 1989

14. MacRury, pp. 519 and 520

15. Scrapbook of the Burroughs - Drew Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (collection, John and Winifred Nason, Wakefield, N.H.)

16. Interview of Arlene Tibbetts by David Ruell, May 22, 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23 Union Hotel

its linoleum tile floor, tile ceiling, and walls partly of plasterboard. The two restrooms may well date from the same period. The Veterans of Foreign Wars made a number of changes in the first story, in the late 1960's, after they took over the building. The stairway in the hall was enclosed to prevent heat loss. Closets in the parlor and the rear room were converted into cabinets. Linoleum floors were installed in the dining room and kitchen, a suspended tile ceiling in the kitchen, and fluorescent lights in several first story rooms. The most significant change made by the Burroughs-Drew Post was the removal of the wall between the rear room and the dining room's long spur. (Minor vandalism later required the covering of a door in the meeting room with plywood.)¹⁷ The upper stories of the main block, north wing, and south wing, containing the guestrooms, have seen few changes. The linoleum floors in several rooms probably date from the mid 20th century. But the only significant change was the installation of two restrooms and two bathrooms in the second story of the main block. The new plumbing undoubtedly required the installation of the water tank in the basement. The main block, north wing, and south wing also saw the installation of electric lights, and a heating system with a furnace in the basement and radiators in the rooms. The old fireplaces were removed in the first story and closed up in the second story. The lighting, plumbing, and heating systems probably date, for the most part, from the early 20th century. The rear wing has seen the fewest changes of all, the only apparent alteration being the installation of electric lights in the second story. Basically, save for the apparently much altered meeting room area, the interiors of the Union Hotel must appear much as they did in the 19th century and early 20th century. Given the fine state of preservation of the building and its grounds, we can state that the Union Hotel retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

¹⁷. Interview of John and Winifred Nason by David Ruell, May 3, 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Union Hotel

drawn vehicles, when six stagecoach lines ran through Wakefield¹, in the days of the railroad, when the Eastern Railroad was constructed through the town², and in the days of the automobile, when Route 16 through Wakefield serves as one of the state's major highways.

As a result of the high volume of traffic through Wakefield, the town has always had a relatively large number of public lodging places for a community of its size.³ In the stagecoach era, at least four taverns were found on the stagecoach routes.⁴ In the railroad era, hotels were concentrated in the four Wakefield villages served by the railroad stations. Three of the early taverns continued to operate in the late 19th century, saved by their location in one of these villages.⁵ They were joined in the mid to late 19th century and early 20th century by some ten other hotels, all located in the four railroad served villages. The majority of these new hotels were, however, buildings converted from other uses. These seven hotels started their careers as houses, save for one Sanbornville hotel that was converted from a creamery.⁶ Only three of Wakefield's hotels were actually built as hotel buildings in the railroad era, the Union Hotel in Union, the Sanborn House in Sanbornville, and the Davis House in East Wakefield, each located next to a railroad station.⁷

1. Elizabeth B. MacRury, FOOTSTEPS OF PRIDE TO THE PAST, 1774-1974, WAKEFIELD NEW HAMPSHIRE (Sanford, Maine: 1987) pp.73-74

2. MacRury, p.530

3. The following analysis of lodging places in Wakefield was based on MacRury, pp. 73-75, 494-524, and on the listings for Wakefield hotels in THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS DIRECTORY (Boston:1868,1870,1872,1874,1875,annually from 1877 through 1890),THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE DIRECTORY AND GAZETEER (Boston: annually from 1892 through 1895 and 1897 through 1902; Methuen, Mass.: annually from 1903 through 1910; Boston: annually from 1911 through 1917, 1919 and 1921) and THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER ... (Concord, N.H.: 1868; Claremont, N.H.: annually from 1869 through 1872; Concord: annually from 1873 through 1875; Claremont:annually from 1876 through 1881; White River Junction, Vt.: annually from 1882 through 1891; Burlington, Vt.: annually from 1892 through 1900; Concord: annually from 1901 through 1921; Manchester, N.H.: 1923; Augusta, Me.: 1924; Rochester, N.H.: annually from 1925 through 1929, 1931; Chester, Vt.: 1932,1934,1935,1937,1939; Portland, Me.: annually from 1941 through 1969).

4. MacRury, pp.73-75, 508-510, 516-517

5. Ibid.

6. MacRury, pp. 494-497,500-508,514-516; interview of Elizabeth B. MacRury by David Ruell, May 11, 1989; interview of Winifred Nason by David Ruell, May 24, 1989; interview of George and Edith Kimball by David Ruell, May 24, 1989

7. MacRury, pp.497-501, 510-514, 517-521; interview of Elizabeth B. MacRury by David Ruell, May 11, 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Union Hotel

One of the most prominent of Wakefield's hotels, the Union Hotel, served the traveling public for a little over a century. The Union Hotel was built shortly after the village of Union became the northern terminus of the Eastern Railroad. The Eastern Railroad, incorporated in 1836, was opened from Boston to Portsmouth in 1840.⁸ North of Portsmouth, the railroad branched, with a coastal line to Portland, Maine and an interior line north up the eastern side of New Hampshire.⁹ The interior line was built slowly, reaching Somersworth in Strafford County in 1849 and Union, at the southern edge of Carroll County, in 1854.¹⁰ For the next seventeen years, Union was the northernmost station on the railway line. It was not until 1871 that the railroad was built north from Union to Conway in the northern part of the county.¹¹ (1871 also the construction to Conway of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, ¹² which by 1875 had crossed the north part of the county from east to west.¹³ The Eastern Railroad and the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad and their branches were the only railroads ever built in Carroll County.) During the period of 1854 to 1871, Union village had the only railroad station in all of Carroll County, making it a very important point in the county's transportation system. The stagecoach lines serving much of Carroll County started from the Union railroad station.¹⁴ As the transfer point from the railroad to the stagecoach lines, Union village therefore offered a splendid opportunity to an enterprising hotel keeper.

That opportunity was soon seized by Robert H. Pike from the neighboring town of Milton. In September of 1855, Pike purchased the lot immediately north of the railroad station on the main street of Union village, a superb site for a hotel.¹⁵ Pike built the Union Hotel there, apparently soon after his purchase of the land. In his obituary, it was stated that "Mr. Pike came here and built Union Hotel in 1855"¹⁶ (The same date is given for the building in the recent Wakefield town history.¹⁷) Certainly, the building

8. MacRury, p.529

9. MacRury, p.537

10. MacRury, p.530

11. THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1871 (Boston: 1871) p. 10

12. REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS, ENGINEER, SUPERINTENDENT, AND TREASURER OF THE PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, JANUARY 16, 1872 (Portland Maine: 1872), pp. 3 and 8

13. Georgia Drew Merrill, ed. HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Somersworth, N.H.: 1971 reprint of 1889 ed.) p. 69

14. MacRury, pp.74-75

15. Deed, Mary Applebee to Robert H. Pike, Book 28, Page 385 (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

16. Rochester Courier (Rochester, N.H.), November 10, 1916, p.2

17. MacRury, p.403

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Union Hotel

was standing in 1860, when it appeared on a map of Carroll County,¹⁸ and was listed in the NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY¹⁹. Pike owned and lived in the hotel until his death in 1916.²⁰ His heirs sold the hotel in 1919 to Clara Perkins,²¹ who operated it until her death in 1932.²² The hotel was inherited by her cousin, Fred A. Langley,²³ who continued the business under its historic name until he sold it in 1941 to Charles Farmer²⁴, who changed the name to Farmers Tavern,²⁵ a name also used by the next owner, Lucien Cloutier (1946-1948).²⁶ Gerard and Mary Belliveau, who owned the hotel from 1948 to 1960, renamed it the Red Coach Inn.²⁷ The next owners lost the property within a year, when the bank foreclosed on their mortgage.²⁸ The mortgage foreclosure in June of 1961 marked the end of the building's use as a hotel. Not coincidentally, the hotel closed its door in the same period that saw the end of railroad passenger service in Union. The last passenger train ran through Wakefield and Union on December 3, 1961.²⁹ After sitting vacant and unused for a few years,³⁰ the hotel was purchased from the bank in 1966 by the Burroughs-Drew Post of the

18. H.F. Walling, Topographical Map of Carroll County, New Hampshire (New York, 1860)

19. NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY (Boston: 1860) p.225

20. Death Certificate for Robert H. Pike (manuscript, Bureau of Vital Records, State of New Hampshire, Concord, N.H.); Rochester Courier, November 10, 1916, p.2; Granite State News (Wolfeboro, N.H.), November 18, 1916, p.2

21. Deed, Dana J. Brown to Clara A. Perkins, Book 156, Pages 196 and 197 (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

22. Estate of Clara Perkins, File 10249 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Probate, Ossipee, N.H.)

23. Ibid.

24. Deed, Fred A. Langley to Charles H. Farmer, Book 225, Page 309 (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

25. NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, STATE YEAR BOOK AND LEGISLATIVE MANUAL (Portland Maine: annually 1942 through 1950)

26. Deed, Charles H. Farmer to Lucien Cloutier, Book 240, Page 146 (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

27. Deed, Lucien H. Cloutier to Gerard and Mary Belliveau, Book 255, Page 428; Deed, Gerard and Mary Belliveau to Lester and Ida Barthelemy, Book 346, Page 47 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.); NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, STATE YEAR BOOK AND LEGISLATIVE MANUAL (Portland, Maine: annually 1951 through 1959)

28. Mortgage Deed, Lester and Ida Barthelemy to Merchants Savings Bank, Book 346, Page 579; Foreclosure by Merchants Savings Bank, Book 353, Page 68 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

29. MacRury, pp. 591 and 600; interview of Janet Shea by David Ruell, June 7, 1989

30. MacRury, p. 519

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Union Hotel

Veterans of Foreign Wars,³¹ which still occupies the building as its meeting place.

Despite its long history of use, the Union Hotel is quite well preserved. The changes to the exterior of the building since the early 20th century probably include the paved floors of the veranda, the modern side door on the main block's northwest gable end, and the kitchen vent on the south wing, and certainly include a sign and screen doors on the main block, a boarded up window and plywood on the bulkhead of the north wing, the plywood wall at the end of the north wing's covered passageway, composition board on part of the ceiling of the veranda, and plywood on the lattice-work of the south wing's covered passageway. The most significant recent exterior change was the removal of the attached barn and shed that stood to the northeast of the rear wing. Although interesting structures, the shed and the barn were used for the storage of wagons and the housing of horses for Robert H. Pike's livery stable, and do not seem to have been associated directly with the hotel business. Their loss does not therefore effect the historical significance of the hotel. The major change to the interior was the apparent renovation of the first story of the north wing and the adjoining portion of the main block occupied by the meeting room, two restrooms, and the five sided closet. It would appear that the layout of rooms in this area was changed to create a large modern room with two adjoining restrooms. Elsewhere in the interior, recent changes seem to have been limited to the enclosure of the stairs in the first story hall, conversion of two closets to cabinets, the removal of the wall between the rear room and the dining room's spur, and the installation of a suspended tile ceiling in the kitchen and of linoleum floors in several rooms. The grounds have seen the paving of the driveway and the parking lot and, more recently, saw the installation of the anti-aircraft gun and the flag-pole. The net impact of these changes on the building and grounds has been relatively minor, so that the hotel appears today much as it did in the early 20th century.

Architecturally, the Union Hotel is a pleasant but unpretentious building, an agreeable mid 19th century vernacular structure with the virtues of the vernacular tradition of its day, a quiet dignity, pleasing proportions, and good craftsmanship. It is significant, however, not for its architectural merit, but as a well preserved example of the small hotel of the railroad era, the mid to late 19th century and the early 20th century. The Union Hotel is a strikingly well preserved hotel building. Its continuous service as a hotel until recent times, and the restraint shown in the past two decades by the Veterans of Foreign Wars has saved

31. Deed, Merchants Savings Bank to Burroughs-Drew Post #7663, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States of America, Book 404, Page 66 (manuscript, Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Ossipee, N.H.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Union Hotel

the building from many changes that might have robbed it of its historic character. The public rooms of the hotel in the first story of the main block, north wing, and south wing are not perfectly preserved. But, basically, the parlor, hall, dining room, rear room, and kitchen do not appear greatly different than they did in the early 20th century. The guestrooms, hall and corridors of the upper stories of the main block, north wing and south wing probably appear just as they did when the hotel was constructed, save for the installation of electric lights and radiators, the closing of the fireplace openings, and, in some cases, the installation of linoleum floors. The service areas of the hotel, the basement laundry, the courtyard and the covered passageways, and the rooms of the first story of the rear wing, the workrooms, butcher shop, carpentry shop, iceroom, storage rooms, and privies, are apparently untouched. The second story of the rear wing, with its vestibule, auditorium, and stage, that served as the major public hall for Union village,³² is also intact. Indeed, most of the original elements of the hotel, including its basic layout and most of its rooms, remain virtually as they were when built. This fine state of preservation makes the Union Hotel an excellent example of its building type, the small mid 19th century hotel, that still preserves many features, such as the guestrooms, the courtyard and covered passageways, the service rooms, and the auditorium and stage that must now be rarely found in New Hampshire.

Of the three hotels built during the railroad era in Wakefield, only two, the Union Hotel and the Sanborn House, still stand. The Davis House in East Wakefield, apparently built during the early 1870's, burned, with the East Wakefield railroad station, in 1910.³³ The Sanborn House in Sanbornville, a vernacular building erected in the early 1870's,³⁴ soon after the opening of the railroad to Sanbornville, has a two and a half story main block (surrounded by a one story veranda), and a two and a half story rear wing. The building has lost its ell and connected barn.³⁵ The exterior of Sanborn House is otherwise little changed,³⁶ and most of the surviving interior is unchanged, since the building ceased to serve as a hotel in the 1920's.³⁷ Nevertheless, the Union Hotel seems to be in a better state of preservation and to retain a more complete set of rooms, notably the public and service rooms, such as the dining room, kitchen, butcher shop, iceroom, workrooms, storage rooms, and even privies. The similar service

32. MacRury, p.519

33. MacRury, p.501

34. MacRury, p.510. The Sanborn House was first listed in both the NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS DIRECTORY and THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER in 1874.

35. MacRury, pp. 513 and 514

36. MacRury, pp. 510-514

37. Interview of Frances and Phillip Rines by David Ruell, May 24, 1989

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6

Union Hotel

areas in the Sanborn House have apparently been demolished or greatly altered. The Union Hotel, with its unusual plan of four structures around an interior courtyard, also has a more interesting plan and layout than the Sanborn House. The Sanborn House, with its main block, veranda, and rear wing, is domestic in its appearance and plan. There are no external clues and few internal ones that suggest that the Sanborn House is anything more than a large residence. It can therefore be stated with some authority that the Union Hotel is Wakefield's best example of the railroad era hotel.

The importance of the small village hotel in the commerce of the railroad era should not be underestimated. When the railroad was the dominant form of transportation in New Hampshire, businessmen and salesmen, tourists and other travelers covered much of their routes on the railways. The railroad's sleeping cars did provide lodging enroute for some long distance travelers. But, the hotels located near the railroad stations in cities and villages were undoubtedly more important to the average traveler. The railroad oriented hotels not only provided food and lodging. They also served as the temporary headquarters for the traveling businessman, salesman and tourist, who, unlike the modern traveler in his personal automobile, had no other place to even leave his luggage. A hotel was, in some ways, almost as important to the commercial prosperity of a small village, such as Union, as the railroad station itself. The Union Hotel must therefore be regarded as an important building in the commercial history of the village of Union and the town of Wakefield, and is no doubt representative of similar village hotels that were once found in many New Hampshire towns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Union Hotel

Estate of Clara Perkins, File 10249 (manuscripts, Carroll County Registry of Probate, Ossipee, N.H.)

Granite State News (Wolfeboro, N.H.) November 18, 1916

Elizabeth B. MacRury, FOOTSTEPS OF PRIDE TO THE PAST, 1774-1974, WAKEFIELD NEW HAMPSHIRE (Sanford, Me.: Wilson's Printers, 1987).

Georgia Drew Merrill, ed. HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Somersworth, N.H.: New Hampshire Publishing, 1971 reprint of 1889 edition)

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY (Boston: Adams, Sampson & Co., 1860)

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS DIRECTORY (Boston: Briggs & Co., 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1875 and annually from 1877 through 1888; The Briggs Directory and Publishing Co., 1889 and 1890)

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER (Concord, N.H.: McFarland & Jenks, 1868; Claremont, N.H.: Claremont Manufacturing Co. annually from 1869 through 1872 and from 1876 through 1880; Concord, N.H.: D.L. Guernsey, 1873, 1874 and 1875; Claremont, N.H.: S.L. Farnam, 1881; White River Junction, Vt.: White River Paper Co., annually from 1882 through 1891; Burlington, Vt.: Home Publishing Co., annually from 1892 through 1896; Burlington, Vt.: Walton Register Co., annually from 1897 through 1900; Concord, N.H.: The New Hampshire Register Co., annually from 1901 through 1916; Concord, N.H.: Edson C. Eastman Co., annually from 1917 through 1921; Manchester, N.H.: Manchester Publishing and Directory Co., 1923; Augusta, Me.: The Roy Flynt Service, 1924; Rochester, N.H. The Record Press, annually from 1925 through 1929, 1931; Chester, Vt. The National Survey Co., 1932, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939; Portland, Me.: Fred L. Tower Companies, annually from 1941 through 1969) (note: the title of this volume varied during the series. Alternate titles include THE NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICAL MANUAL AND ANNUAL REGISTER; THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER AND FARMERS ALMANAC; THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, FARMERS ALMANAC AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY; THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, YEAR BOOK AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY; THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY; THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND STATE YEAR BOOK; and NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, STATE YEAR BOOK, AND LEGISLATIVE MANUAL. The series is usually listed under the simple title THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER.)

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE DIRECTORY AND GAZETEER (Boston: Union Publishing Co. annually from 1892 through 1895 and 1897 through 1902; Methuen, Mass.: Union Publishing Co., annually from 1903 through 1910; Boston: Union Publishing Co., annually from 1911 through 1917, 1919, 1921)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Union Hotel

REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS, ENGINEER, SUPERINTENDENT, AND
TREASURER OF THE PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, JANUARY 16, 1872 (Portland,
Me.: Bailey & Noyes, 1872)

Rochester Courier (Rochester, N.H.) November 10, 1916

Scrapbook of the Burroughs-Drew Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars
(collection, John and Winifred Nason, Wakefield, N.H.)

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE YEAR
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1871 (Boston: Henry W. Dutton & Son, 1871)

H.F. Walling, Topographical Map of Carroll County, New Hampshire (New
York: Smith & Peavey, 1860)

Interview of George and Edith Kimball by David Ruell, May 24, 1989

Interview of Elizabeth B. MacRury by David Ruell, May 11, 1989

Interview of John and Winifred Nason by David Ruell, May 3, 1989

Interview of Winifred Nason by David Ruell, May 24, 1989

Interview of Frances and Phillip Rines by David Ruell, May 24, 1989

Interview of Janet Shea by David Ruell, June 7, 1989

Interview of Arlene Tibbetts by David Ruell, May 22, 1989

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1 Union Hotel

Verbal Boundary Description

property of the Kinville Enterprise Partnership and the Union Fire Precinct approximately 180 feet, then southeast along Main Street approximately 180 feet to the point of beginning. The boundary of the nominated property is shown as a dashed line on the attached sketch map entitled "Union Hotel, Wakefield, N.H.". (The property is described in the deed of the Merchants Savings Bank to Burroughs-Drew Post #7663, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States of America, Book 404, Page 66, Carroll County Registry of Deeds and appears as lot 106 on Wakefield Property Map 1.)

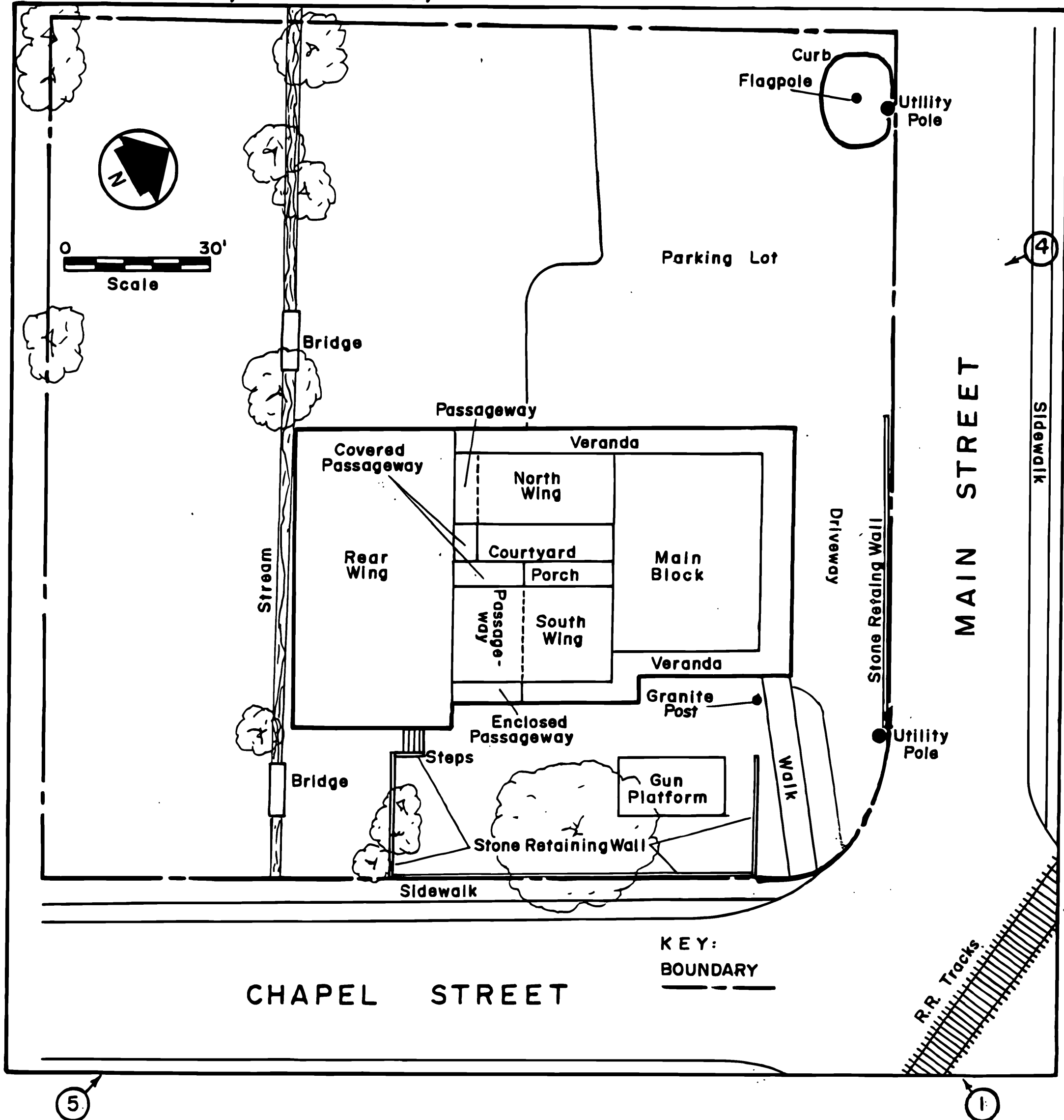
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Union Hotel

UNION HOTEL, WAKEFIELD, N.H.



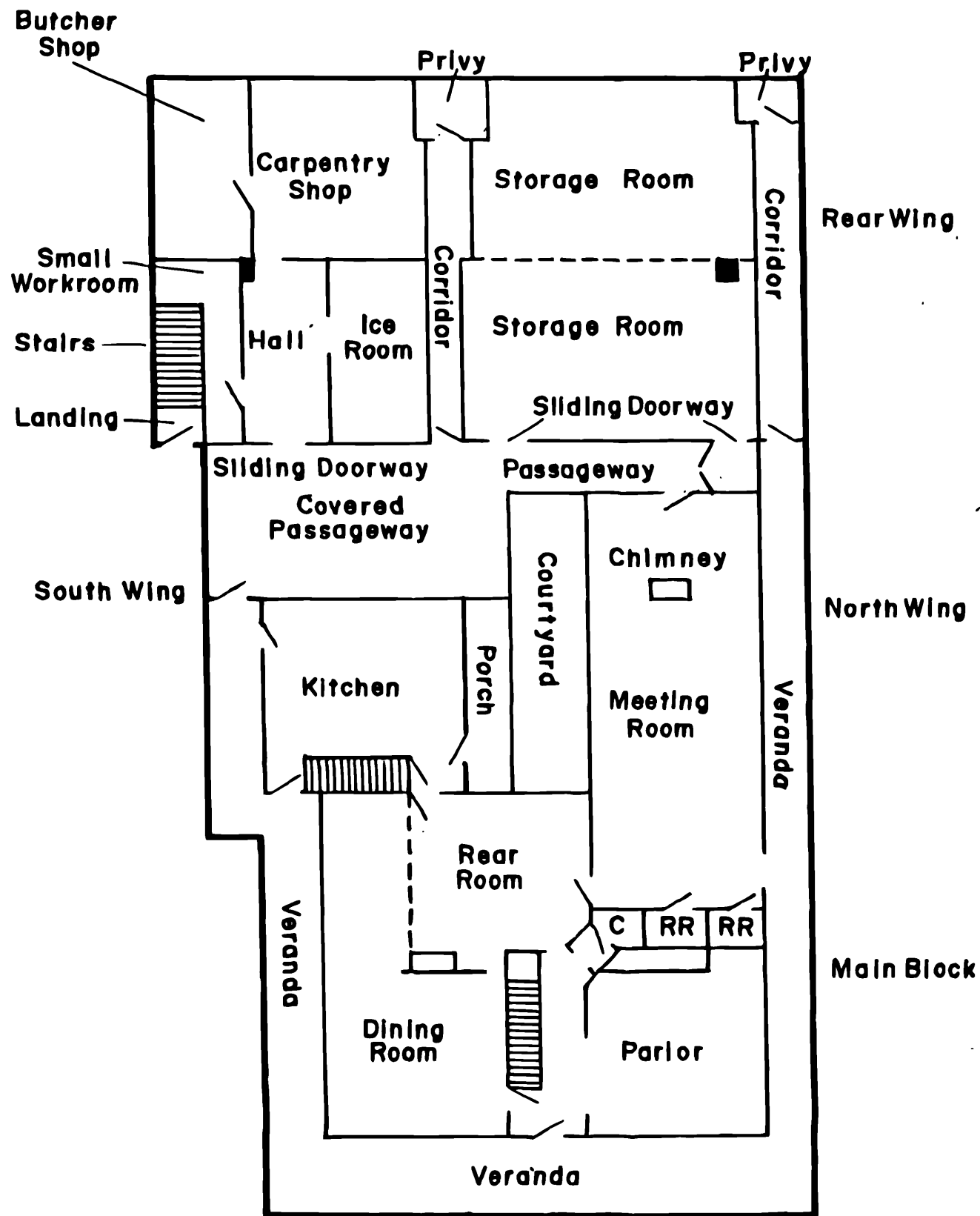
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Union Hotel

UNION HOTEL
WAKEFIELD, N.H.
FIRST STORY



1ST STORY

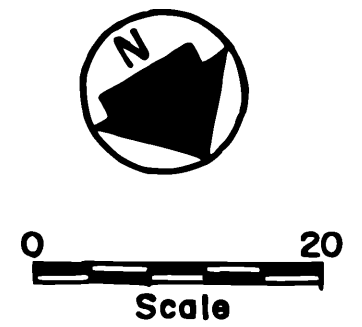
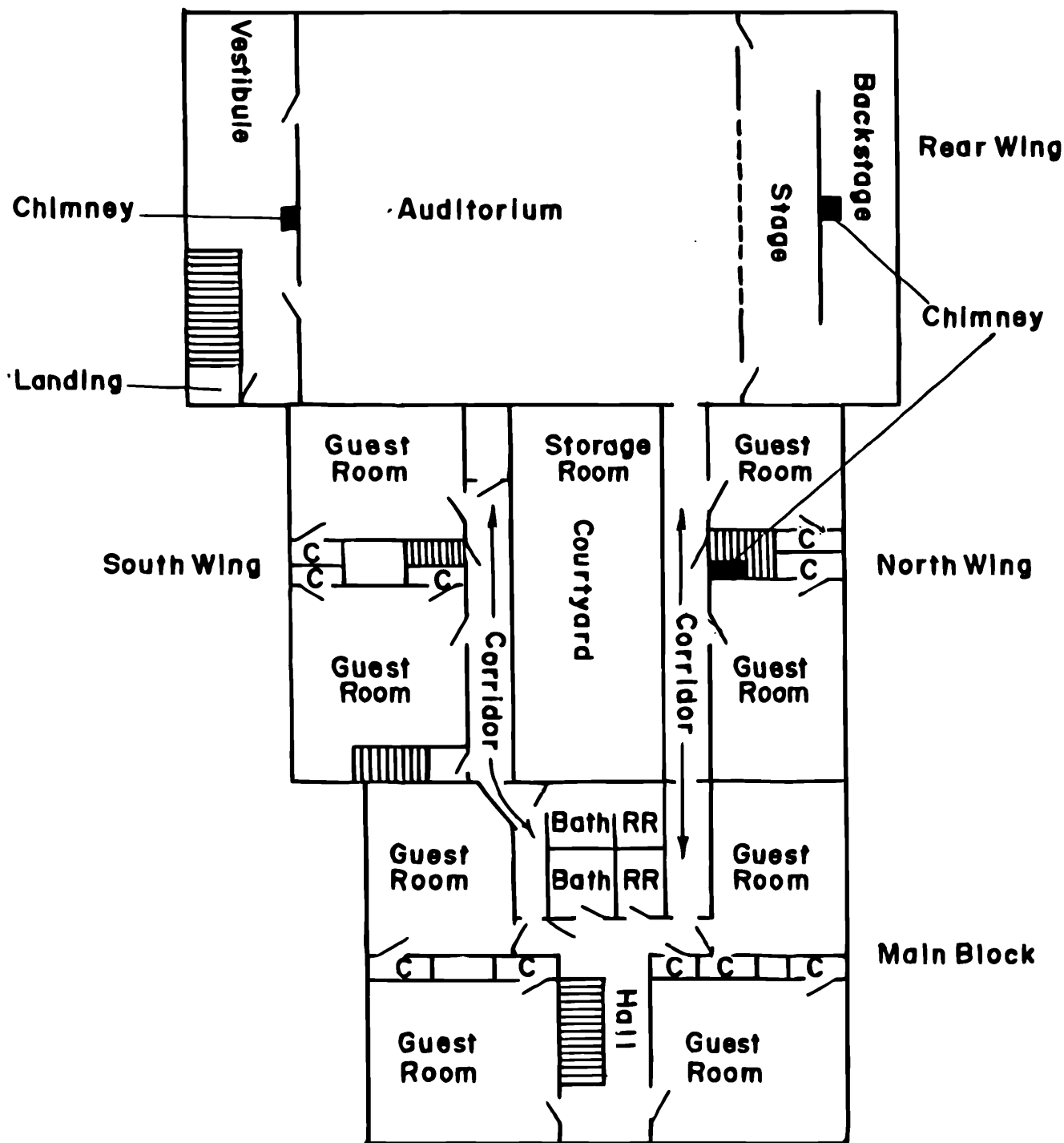
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Union Hotel

UNION HOTEL
WAKEFIELD, N.H.
SECOND STORY



2ND FLOOR

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____ Union Hotel

Owner Burroughs-Drew Post #7663
Veterans of Foreign Wars of United State of America
Main Street
Union, N.H. 03887