

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 14 1984

date entered DEC 13 1984

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

1. Name

historic NASHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common NASHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

Abbott, Amherst, Clinton, Concord, Crescent, Davis Court, French, Laton, Lock, Main, Manchester street & number Pleasant, Nashville, Orange, RR Square, Summer Streets n/a not for publication

city, town Nashua n/a vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Hillsborough code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name (see continuation sheets)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds

Hillsborough County Courthouse

street & number 19 Temple Street

P.O. Box 370

city, town Nashua, state New Hampshire 03060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nashua Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records New Hampshire Historic Preservation Office

city, town Concord, state New Hampshire

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moveddate N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Nashville Historic District is located near the center of Nashua, New Hampshire, immediately north of the Nashua River, approximately 3/4 miles west of the Merrimack River and slightly more than one mile east of the Edward Everett Turnpike (Route 3). Land in the district is mostly level with the exception of areas in the vicinity of Main Street and Railroad Square which slope southward to the north bank of the Nashua River. Its boundaries are, the Nashua River and the back lot lines of Railroad Square, (south); back lot lines of Railroad Square, Clinton, Lock, Orange, and Concord Streets, (east); side and back lots of Concord and Mt. Pleasant Streets, (north); and rear lot lines on Concord, Abbott, Amherst and Main Streets (west).

STREET PATTERN & GENERAL PATTERNS OF LAND USE

The street pattern of the Nashville Historic District is the product of several periods. Early streets include Main, Amherst and Concord, all of which were in use as transportation routes by the mid-eighteenth century when the first bridge was built across the Nashua River at Main Street (1746). During the Federal period, these streets became the site of a small village with several commercial buildings situated near the junction of Amherst and Main Streets.

The extensive development of side streets and subdivided houselots did not occur until the 1820s and 1830s when the success of the Nashua Manufacturing Company's textile mills on the south side of the Nashua River brought about the rapid growth of local population. During the period of the 1820s and 1830s, Orange and Lock Streets were laid out. Additional houselots were laid out by the Nashua Manufacturing Company along Concord Street at least as far out as Laton Street; however, most of these were sold to individuals who did not build houses here until the late 1830s and 1840s.

Rapid development of the street pattern occurred in the 1840s and 1850s when Abbott, Manchester and Mt. Pleasant Streets came into existence. Residential construction on these streets was characterized by houses built by individuals for their own use rather than by the wholesale development of the area by real estate speculators. Construction in these areas continued until the late 1870s when most lots had been occupied. At the same time, the extension of the Boston & Lowell Railroad to Railroad Square (ca. 1835-1838) strengthened the importance of Railroad Square as the

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Various **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Nashville Historic District possesses integrity of design, materials and setting from its three major periods of development between 1803 and 1930. In addition, the area possesses historical associations with many individuals who were important to the commercial and industrial development of Nashua in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Nashville Historic District possesses greatest significance for its broad representation of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles in its well-preserved and often high style residential buildings. In addition to representing virtually every major architectural style from the Federal to the Colonial Revival, these buildings illustrate Nashville's historical development from a small commercial village occupied by merchants to an increasingly industrial town in a more urban setting, leading the District to take on a more suburban character. The District possesses historical associations with many individuals central to Nashua's industrial and commercial development, having served as the home of the builders and engineers who erected Nashua's early mills, and particularly of the affluent leaders of Nashua's industrial growth and the city's professional community.

The commercial center of the District at Railroad Square, while no longer the community center it once was, possesses commercial and public buildings illustrating a succession of architectural styles in a well-preserved state and illustrating the mid-to-late nineteenth century growth of the community.

The District is unique in Nashua both for the well-preserved state of its many large-scale Victorian buildings and for the area's continuous development over one hundred years as the city's most affluent residential neighborhood. While high-style Victorian houses exist in scattered locations along Main Street south of the central business district, this residential area was never as extensive as the Nashville Historic District; in addition, extensive commercial intrusions have eliminated the residential character of areas along Main Street. Residential areas immediately abutting the Nashville Historic District (especially east and west of Concord Street) are slightly later and less architecturally ambitious than areas included within the District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Nashua Cultural Resource Survey. Nahua Historic District Commission, 1982.
Fox, Charles. History of the old Township of Dunstable, Including Nashua, Nashville, Gill, 1846
Parker, E.E., ed. History of the City of Nashua, NH, From the Earliest Settlement of Old
Dunstable to the Year 1895 with Biographical Sketches..Illustrated....
Nashua Telegraph, 1897.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 83 +/-

Quadrangle name Nashua - North

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UMT References (see continuation sheet)

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A	code	county	code

state	N/A	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title B.R. Pfeiffer/Architectural Conservation Trust

organization Architectural Conservation Trust date February 1984

street & number 45 School Street telephone (617) 523-8678

city or town Boston, state Mass. 02108

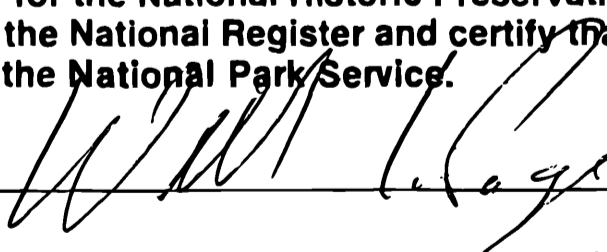
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

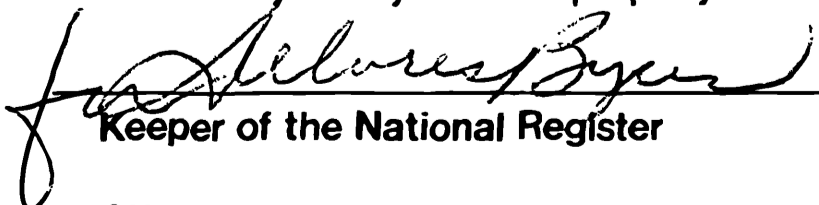
Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title New Hampshire Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 10/26/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 12-13-84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 4

Page 1

1 HILL, BRADFORD J.
48 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00066R

1 HILL, BRADFORD J.
48 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00066R

2 BELANS INC,
C/O L SWEENEY
6 MANCHESTER
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00094R

3 BELANS INC,
C/O L SWEENEY
6 MANCHESTER
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00096R

4 BELANS INC,
C/O L SWEENEY
6 MANCHESTER
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00095R

5 BIRK ASSOC
15 RAILROAD SW
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00036R

6 S & A REALTY CORP,
C.S. 2021
NASHUA, NH 03061 0043R / 00079R

7 SADLER REALTY CO INC
24 R R SQUARE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00034R

8 WIDENER, ALBERT W & HELENA
354 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00076R

9 REVEST INC
& DAVID A GREGG III
35 RAILROAD SQUARE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00080R

10 GREGG, DAVID A III
& REVEST INC
30 R R SQUARE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00033R

11 WIDENER, ALBERT W & HELENA
354 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043R / 00076R

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 2 Item number 4 Page 2

12 CORLEIGH, DONALD C
57 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0078Q / 00036Q

13 NASHUA CORP
44 FRANKLIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0078Q / 00037Q

14 WEDGETONE EQUITY LIMITED
PARTNERSHIP
181 WELLS AVE
NEWTON CORNER, MA 02158 0068Q / 00001Q

15 DOWNTOWN REALTY INC
25 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00005Q

16 MATARAZZO, ANTHONY S & ROSE C
31 CLEMENT
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00008Q

17 PARENT, JEAN M.
13 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00009Q

18 COLLINS, FRANCIS A JR & FAITH
5 MAIN ST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00027A

18 COLLINS, FRANCIS A JR & FAITH
5 MAIN ST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00027A

19 TAMPOSI, SAMUEL A,
2 AUBURN
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00119Q

20 NASHUA, CITY OF
ASSESSORS OFFICE
229 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03061 0043Q / 00072Q

21 L & D REALTY CO INC
11 CLINTON
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043Q / 00032Q

22 CLINTON REALTY CORP
% F. MAFFEE
CLINTON
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043Q / 00031Q

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet	3	Item number	4	Page	3
23	AINSCOW, ROBERT S 1 LOCK NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000290		
24	DOBENS, MICHAEL J 1077 W HOLLIS ST NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000380		
25	DOBENS, MICHAEL J 1077 W HOLLIS ST NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000250		
26	DOBENS, MICHAEL J 1077 W HOLLIS ST NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000340		
27	WILLIAMS, ROBERT L & ELIZABETH P O BOX 214 HOLLIS, NH 03049		00430 / 000170		
27	WILLIAMS, ROBERT L & ELIZABETH P O BOX 214 HOLLIS, NH 03049		00430 / 000180		
28	FIRST CHURCH OF NASHUA 32 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000130		
29	GORVEATT, FLOYD C, 3 DOLAN NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000750		
29	GORVEATT, FLOYD C 3 DOLAN NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000150		
30	KAKLAMANOS, NICHOLAS & JAMES 33 VICTOR AVE. NASHUA, NH 03060		00430 / 000160		
31	FARWELL, GENEVIEVE AJ % FARWELL FUNERAL HOME 18 LOCK NASHUA, NH 03060		00440 / 000140		
31	FARWELL, GENEVIEVE AJ % FARWELL FUNERAL HOME 18 LOCK NASHUA, NH 03060		00440 / 000140		

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 4 Item number 4 Page 4

32	SMART, RICHARD J. & MARY A. 20 LOCK NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00015Q
33	FAHEY, DAVID P 15 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0043Q / 00090Q
34	LESSARD, MAUREEN A 17 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0043Q / 00042Q
34	LESSARD, MAUREEN A 17 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0043Q / 00042Q
35	BLANCHARD, WILLIAM BJR & KENNET 19 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0043Q / 00092Q
36	DEV, JAI M & KATHLEEN M 20 BROAD NASHUA, NH 03060	0043Q / 00019Q
37	FIRST CHURCH OF NASHUA 32 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0043Q / 00012Q
38	STIGUM, EGIL 33 RAYMOND NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00012Q
38	STIGUM, EGIL 33 RAYMOND NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00012Q
39	HOLLIS, JEAN G 35 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00010Q
39	HOLLIS, JEAN G 35 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00010Q
40	STEARNS, JESSIE C HEIRS 37 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00009Q
41	DUNNING, JOHN W & ELIZABETH W % J W DUNNING 39 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	0044Q / 00003Q

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 5 Item number 4 Page 5

42 SULLIVAN, KEVIN & SANDRA
41 ORANGE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0044Q / 00002Q

43 SULLIVAN, KEVIN F & SANDRA S
41 ORANGE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0044Q / 00001Q

44 FIRST CHURCH OF NASHUA
32 ORANGE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043Q / 00007Q

45 GILLIS, PAUL A & EUGENIA T
34 ORANGE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043Q / 00093Q

45 GILLIS, PAUL A & EUGENIA T
34 ORANGE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043Q / 00093Q

46 DIPIETRO, FRANK S & THERESA
% LEARNING LABS
26 BROAD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0043Q / 00006Q

47 ZIEHM, KENNETH E & SANDRA L
16 SHERWOOD DR
NASHUA, NH 03062 0043Q / 00004Q

47
0043Q / 00004Q

48 CROWLEY, TIMOTHY J
12 AMHERST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00034Q

48 CROWLEY, TIMOTHY J
12 AMHERST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00034Q

49 LINTOTT, BEATRICE B ESTATE
C/O ATTY JAMES ENRIGHT
PENDLETON BLDG
MILFORD, NH 03055 0068Q / 00035Q

49 LINTOTT, BEATRICE B ESTATE
C/O ATTY JAMES ENRIGHT
PENDLETON BLDG
MILFORD, NH 03055 0068Q / 00035Q

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 6

Item number 4

Page 6

50 TULLY, DAVID E.
16 AMHERST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00081Q

50 TULLY, DAVID E.
16 AMHERST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0068Q / 00081Q

51 BEACH, DAVID C
41 VAN DYKE RD
HOLLIS, NH 03049 0067Q / 00047Q

52 BEACH, DAVID C
41 VAN DYKE RD
HOLLIS, NH 03049 0067Q / 00047Q

53 DIPIETRO, FRANK
26 BROAD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0067Q / 00041Q

54 NASHUA, CITY OF
ASSESSORS OFFICE
229 MAIN
NASHUA, NH 03061 0067Q / 00040Q

55 BRADLEY, WALLACE M
4 ABBOTT STREET
NASHUA, NH 03060 0067Q / 00046Q

56 THOMPSON, ROBERT M & LINDA C
4 CHERRY
NASHUA, NH 03060 0067Q / 00045Q

57 PERRAULT, BRUCE D
11 MARGATE RD
NASHUA, NH 03062 0067Q / 00044Q

58 CREATIVE COATINGS CORP
55 LAKE
NASHUA, NH 03060 0067Q / 00043Q

59 LABAUGH, KENNETH D
PO BOX 3554
NASHUA, NH 03061 0067Q / 00042Q

60 MARSHALL, KITTIE,
14 ABBOTT
NASHUA, NH 03060 0067Q / 00034Q

61 LEWANDOWSKI, LEON & LEE
QUINCY LANE
MERRIMACK, NH 03054 0067Q / 00032Q

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 7 Item number 4 Page 7

62	TREITEL, HENRY D & ROBERT J 19 CABOT DR. NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00031R
63	COOK, EVERETT L & PAULA MAE 24 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00030R
64	SOIFERT, RONALD, TOBY & JANE EMERSON 28 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00029R
65	BRIGHAM, KATHRYN, 30 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00028R
66	NASHUA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 5 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00071R
67	CARNER, ANN L, 9 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00077R
68	LOCKE, DAVID S & JANE C SAVAGE 8 GROVE ST CONCORD, NH 03301	0067R / 00051R
69	LABAUGH, KENNETH D PO BOX 3554 NASHUA, NH 03061	0067R / 00065R
69	LABAUGH, KENNETH D PO BOX 3554 NASHUA, NH 03061	0067R / 00050R
70	BEACH, DAVID C & KENNETH TAKAYANA 33 BROAD NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00048R
71	BOROWSKI, ROBERT P & MARY L 7 CRESCENT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00094R
71	BOROWSKI, ROBERT P & MARY L 7 CRESCENT NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00094R

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet	8	Item number	4	Page	8
72	FRIGARD, ANN 1 MT. PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00095R	
73	POIRIER, N ROGER & RUTH M 5 MT PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00067R	
74	TWOMBLEY, ROBERT W & CHRISTINE 9 MT PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00066R	
74	TWOMBLEY, ROBERT W & CHRISTINE 9 MT PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00066R	
75	BICKFORD, JASON T. 11 MT PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00025R	
75	BICKFORD, JASON T. 11 MT PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00025R	
76	BICKFORD, JAMES S, 15 MT PLEASANT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00024R	
77	BBJ REALTY, % GREGG JOHNSON TRIGATE ROAD HUDSON, NH 03051			0067R / 00023R	
78	CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS & PRISCILLA 10 FRENCH NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00052R	
79	NASHUA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 5 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00058R	
79	NASHUA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 5 ABBOTT NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00058R	
80	CONCORD ST PROFESSIONAL BLDG I 6 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00059R	
81	NASHUA PROTESTANT HM FOR AGED WOMEN 12 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060			0067R / 00055R	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 9 Item number 4 Page 9

82	MAXWELL, ROBERT E, 2 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00053R
82	MAXWELL, ROBERT E, 2 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00053R
83	VICTORIAN REALTY GROUP 4 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00064R
83	VICTORIAN REALTY GROUP 4 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00064R
84	PROFESSIONAL SUITES INC 6 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00098R
84	PROFESSIONAL SUITES INC 6 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00098R
85	NASHUA, CITY OF ASSESSORS OFFICE 229 MAIN NASHUA, NH 03061	0067R / 00027R
86	SHATTUCK, SUZANNE W PO BOX 85 EAST PEPPERELL, MA 01437	0067R / 00089R
87	SHARP, ROYDEN S & RUBY L 146 AMHERST NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00020R
87	SHARP, ROYDEN S & RUBY L 146 AMHERST NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00020R
88	BELZIL, NORMAND E & MICHAEL J 22 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00019R
88	BELZIL, NORMAND E & MICHAEL J 22 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00019R
89	PEPPARD, DONALD M 7 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	0067R / 00061R

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 10 Item number 4 Page 10

89	PEPPARD, DONALD M 7 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000610
90	SAKA, VICTOR J. & BARBARA I. 9 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000840
91	PIERCE, ARTHUR J & EDNA 13 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000110
92	CARLSON, ROBERT J & JUDITH A 15 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000490
92	CARLSON, ROBERT J & JUDITH A 15 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000490
93	WARREN, WALTER R & ANN R 17 1/2 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000070
94	LAPLANTE (LAMPRON), DIANE A 78 LAKEVIEW HGTS. TOLLAND, CT 06084	00670 / 000970
95	BELZIL, NORMAND E, MARYLIN D & MICHAEL J 19 MANCHESTER NASHUA, NH 03060	00670 / 000570
96	FIRST CHURCH OF NASHUA 32 ORANGE NASHUA, NH 03060	00430 / 000110
97	FIRST CHURCH OF NASHUA C/O REYNOLD A DEAN FST CHURCH OF NASHUA NASHUA, NH 03060	00430 / 000090
98	ST LAURENT, ROBERT P O BOX A NASHUA, NH 03061	00430 / 000080
99	CONCORD ST ASSOC 11 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	00430 / 000050

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 11 Item number 4 Page 11

100 MOBIL OIL CO INC.
P O BOX 839
ATT. PROPERTY TAX DEPT.
VALLEY FORGE, PA 19482 00430 / 000010

101 ROCLETTE, SYLVIO L & GERMAINE A
2 SUMMER
NASHUA, NH 03060 00440 / 000330

102 ROCLETTE, SYLVIO L & GERMAINE A
2 SUMMER
NASHUA, NH 03060 00440 / 000480

103 WILLETT, HENRY R & LINDA D
4 DAVIS CT
NASHUA, NH 03060 00440 / 001550

104 THURBER, PATRICIA M
2 DAVIS COURT
NASHUA, NH 03060 00440 / 000350

105 LATVIS, JOHN W & MAIDA M
& COSMOS E & LYNDIA MARANDOS
P O BOX 745
NASHUA, NH 03061 00440 / 000390

106 DULAC, JEAN P & VALERIE A
35 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00440 / 000400

107 SULLIVAN, KEVIN F & SANDRA K
& ALAN G & MARCIA A JEFFERY
41 ORANGE
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000870

108 AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
28 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000100

108 AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
28 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000100

109 KRIVELOW, JACOB,
C/O 51 LINWOOD
MALDEN, MA 02148 00670 / 000090

110 NATIONAL ORGAN. OF TH NEW
APOSTOLIC CH. OF NRTH AMERICA
42-39 208TH
BAYSIDE, NY 11360 00670 / 001000

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet 12 Item number 4 Page 12

111 BONNETTE, ALVIN R & BARBARA M
181 E DUNSTABLE RD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000080

111 BONNETTE, ALVIN R & BARBARA M
181 E DUNSTABLE RD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000080

112 MCNORMACK, JAMES L & MARIA
38 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000060

113 BERGERON, FERNAND J & GLORIA J
40 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00670 / 000990

114 WILLIAMS, DOROTHY R
37 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 000010

115 TILLOTSON, DOUGLAS & IDA M
37A CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 002080

117 DUSSEAULT, GERALD L & LAUREL A
41 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 000050

117 DUSSEAULT, GERALD L & LAUREL A
41 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 000050

118 WING, FRANK C & MARYA
43 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 000060

118 WING, FRANK C & MARYA
43 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 000060

119 STICKNEY JR, HERMAN O & JOYCE
45 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 00470 / 000080

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 13

Item number 4

Page 13

119	STICKNEY JR, HERMAN O & JOYCE 45 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00008Q
120	WHITE, MARK J & PATRICIA L 47 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00009Q
120	WHITE, MARK J & PATRICIA L 47 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00009Q
121	MCQUESTEN, ELIZABETHS 51 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00010Q
121	MCQUESTEN, ELIZABETHS 51 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00010Q
122	TREADWELL, ROBERT C. III 53 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00013Q
122	TREADWELL, ROBERT C. III 53 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00013Q
123	HATZIS, SILAS G & APHRODITE 55 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00014Q
123	HATZIS, SILAS G & APHRODITE 55 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00014Q
124	JUKNIEWICH, JOHN J & MARY M 59 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00016Q
124	JUKNIEWICH, JOHN J & MARY M 59 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0047Q / 00016Q
125	AYERS, RICHARD T & SUSAN C 46 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0066Q / 00072Q
126	ANDREWS, ROBERT W & NANCY E 48 CONCORD NASHUA, NH 03060	0066Q / 00034Q

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 14

Item number 4

Page 14

127 MITCHELL, THOMAS E & DIANE M
52 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066Q / 00033Q

127 MITCHELL, THOMAS E & DIANE M
52 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066Q / 00033Q

128 KRAMER, LUKE V & EDNA L
54A CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066Q / 00032Q

129 GAGNON, ROLLAND J & MARTINE
54 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066Q / 00070Q

130 PATTI, ANTONIO & MARY
56A CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066Q / 00031Q

131 BURKHART, SYLVESTER F & MARY E
61 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00017Q

132 FLEGAL, ROBERT R & JOANNA H
63 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00268Q

133 LAFORME, JEANETTE M
65 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00018Q

134 GREGG, CANDACE F,
30 RAILROAD SQ
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00021Q

135 FLYTHE, JOHN T JR & FAITH G
69 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00023Q

135 FLYTHE, JOHN T JR & FAITH G
69 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00023Q

136 BINGHAM, DAVID P & VIVIAN A
71 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00025Q

136 BINGHAM, DAVID P & VIVIAN A
71 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00025Q

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 15

Item number 4

Page 15

137 GIESE, JOHN
7 JUNKINS LANE
AMHERST, NH 03031 0066R / 00026R

138 JOYAL, RENE R & BEVERLY C
66 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066R / 00027R

138 JOYAL, RENE R & BEVERLY C
66 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0066R / 00027R

139 MAYHEW, ROSE,
68 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00159R

140 MASON III, APPLETON A & CAROLI
70 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00090R

141 CHASSE, RICHARD D & ISABELLE
72 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00091R

141 CHASSE, RICHARD D & ISABELLE
72 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00091R

142 COLQUITT, CLIFFORD DE FRANCES
73 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00028R

143 SPEIDEL, EDWARD O & PEGGY A
75 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00029R

143 SPEIDEL, EDWARD O & PEGGY A
75 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00029R

144 GINIUSZ, JOSEPH III & DONNA M
77 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00088R

144 GINIUSZ, JOSEPH III & DONNA M
77 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00088R

145 GINIUSZ, JOSEPH III & DONNA
77 CONCORD ST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00274R

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 16 Item number 4 Page 16

146 LARIVIERE, JANICE B
79 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00030Q

147 ORDWAY, RALPH C & HELEN R
81 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00278Q

148 CLARK, ELROY G JR & SANDRA L
5 WOODLAND DR
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065Q / 00145Q

149 PAGE, DAVID N & LEE F
78 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065Q / 00098Q

149 PAGE, DAVID N & LEE F
78 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065Q / 00098Q

150 PRESSLEY, GEORGE B & BARBARA B
80 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065Q / 00099Q

150 PRESSLEY, GEORGE B & BARBARA B
80 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065Q / 00099Q

151 PATTON, MARY
& FRANCES MANGIARACINA
85 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00031Q

151 PATTON, MARY
& FRANCES MANGIARACINA
85 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00031Q

152 GRIFFITH, JOHN P & JOAN H
87 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00033Q

153 SULLIVAN, FRANCES R
91 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00261Q

153 SULLIVAN, FRANCES R
91 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047Q / 00261Q

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 17

Item number 4

Page 17

154 DUBE, VALMOND R & BERTHE G
93 CONCORD ST
NASHUA, NH 03060 0047R / 00037R

155 VALLE, RAYMOND & ANGELA M
84 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00156R

155 VALLE, RAYMOND & ANGELA M
84 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00156R

156 KAMBORIAN, NANCY L
86 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00102R

156 KAMBORIAN, NANCY L
86 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00102R

157 MOUNT ST. MARY SEMINARY
90 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00139R

157 MOUNT ST. MARY SEMINARY
90 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0065R / 00139R

158 Mount St. Mary Seminary
90 Concord Street, Nashua, NH 03060 0057R / 00002R

158 Mount St. Mary Seminary
90 Concord Street, Nashua, NH 03060 0057R / 00002R

159 CRISP, JOHN E
92 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0057R / 00015R

159 CRISP, JOHN E
92 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0057R / 00015R

160 WRORBLESKI, WALTER G JR & PATRIC
94 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0057R / 00014R

160 WRORBLESKI, WALTER G JR & PATRIC
94 CONCORD
NASHUA, NH 03060 0057R / 00014R

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 18

Item number 4

Page 18

161 Nashua, City of
Assessors Office
229 Main Street
Nashua, N.H.

162 Nashua, City of
Assessors Office
229 Main Street
Nashua, N.H.

163 Nashua, City of
Assessors Office
229 Main Street
Nashua, N.H.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered 050 1 8

Continuation sheet 19

Item number 6

Page 1

National Register of Historic Places:

Hunt Memorial Building - 2 Main Street (Site #20)

Abbott-Spaulding House - 1 Nashville Street (Site #79A)

General Stark House - 22 Concord Street (Site #107)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 20

Item number 7

Page 1

community's major business and hotel district, a position which it retained until the late nineteenth century when the commercial district moved south of the Nashua River along Main Street. During the 1870s and continuing into the early twentieth century, residential development in the District focused on the north end of Concord Street where the city's largest concentration of high-style Victorian houses was built for local industrialists and entrepreneurs.

ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of the Nashville Historic District is dominated by two-storey free-standing, houses of wood-frame construction built on lots of varying sizes that reflect the unplanned growth of the area through the nineteenth century. Representing nearly a full range of Victorian styles, the District's buildings are mostly well-preserved, high-style (often architect-designed) examples of their periods. While no eighteenth century houses remain on their original sites within the district, one central-chimney timber-frame house (the "Haunt" ca. 1740 - site #103 - Photograph #10) exists in well-preserved condition at 4 Davis Court where it was moved from another section of Nashua in the 1896 to house the antique collection of William Spalding.

Federalist architecture, although rare, is represented by two good examples, of which the Abbot-Spalding House of 1803 (1 Nashville Street - site #79A - Photograph #6) is the more distinguished example with its low hip roof, balustrades, arched entry and ornamental window caps; many of the details of this house are restorations, installed after the removal of extensive Victorian alterations. Similar in plan to the Abbot-Spalding House with its brick end walls and symmetrical center-entry facade, the Ezekial Greeley House of ca. 1825-1833 (7 Amherst Street - site #51 - Photograph #6) is a slightly less ambitious example of its style but one that retains architecturally significant alterations in both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles.

Contemporary with the major growth of textile manufacturing in Nashua, the Greek Revival is the earliest style of which numerous examples remain. In general, houses of this style within the District were built as the homes of merchants, skilled workmen and mill overseers rather than as workers' housing. Sidehall plan, two-storey houses

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 21

Item number 7

Page 2

with pedimented facade gables are the most common house-type of the period; characteristic examples are the William Boardman House (2 Davis Court - site #104 - Photograph #10) and the Albert McKean House (35 Orange Street - site #39A - Photograph #3). Several more ambitious examples of the style, such as the Alfred Beard House (7 Crescent Street -- site #71A) possess facades of four bays' width with a pedimented gable, end wall chimneys and the main entry set asymmetrically on a side elevation; presumably this plan was designed to accommodate double parlors at the first storey behind the facade. The decorative details of Greek Revival style houses in the District consist mostly of window and door frames with corner blocks, lunettes in gables, Doric porches and Ionic porches.

Beginning in the early 1850s and continuing at least as late as 1878, the Italianate style is represented by a varied set of houses, the most lavish example of which is the General Stark House of the early 1850s (22 Concord Street - site #107), a two-storey "Villa" style house with low-pitched roofs, arcaded porches, flush-board siding and a flat-topped tower. Probably designed by an architect or taken from a pattern book, the Stark House is the only local building of its style to attempt the asymmetrical "picturesque" massing that characterized the most ambitious level of Italianate design. Simpler buildings that share some of the same architectural elements as the Stark House but which have less complex "T" shaped floorplans are the J. Thornton Greeley House of ca. 1860-1870 (41 Orange Street - site #42 - Photograph #3) and the Lovejoy-Ramsdell House of 1856 (30 Concord Street - site #109). The District also contains several rectangular plan "Villas" of which the Clark Boutwell House (ca. 1850) with its bay windows, papyrus columns, balustrades, ornate entry and flush-board siding remains the best example despite the later addition of a mansard roof (10 Abbott Street - site #58 - Photograph #4). Other Italianate style houses in the District, especially those built in the 1870s, tend to be sidehall plan structures with bay windows and decorative brackets such as the Alfred Norton House of 1877-1878 (55 Concord Street - site #123A).

The District possesses a relatively small number of Second Empire style houses; of those that exist, most are nearly square in plan with symmetrical center-entry facades and decoration that consists of machine-cut brackets. The James Wallace House of 1872 (19 Abbott Street - site #70) with its octagonal cupola, decorated window caps, porches and nineteenth-century fence is the District's most ambitious

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 22

Item number 7

Page 3

example of the style. Similarly ornate, but possessing a more conservative plan, the Charles Edwards House of 1876-1877 (3-5 Concord Street - site #97) also preserves important details of the period.

Victorian Gothic style architecture is represented by an important group of buildings clustered along Concord Street with one major example on Manchester Street. Although wood-frame construction is predominant, the most fully developed example of the period (the Dana King House of 1879 - 47 Concord Street - site #120A - Photograph #11) is constructed of red brick and trimmed with cast-stone made to resemble brownstone. In addition to its early use of cast-stone ornament, the King House preserves an exceptional slate roof and octagonal corner tower/cupola. Other important examples of the period include the Charles Cotton House of 1875 (72-72A Concord Street - site #141A) with its corner tower, iron cresting and ornamental balcony and the Henry Davis House of 1875 (15 Manchester Street - site #92A - Photograph #5) with its ornate bandings of Gothic decorative details. Common to all three of these house and to other houses of the style are asymmetrical plans, steeply pitched hip roofs with gabled projections and a variety of bay windows/corner towers.

The Nashville Historic District is especially rich in high-style examples of the Queen Anne style. In plan (asymmetrical massing with varied rooflines), decoration (terracotta, composition ornament, stained glass, etc.) and materials (brick, brownstone, slate, wood-shingling, etc.) local buildings in this style possess greater variety and individuality than examples of any other style in the District. Major examples include the James Tolles House of 1890 (65 Concord Street - site #133) with its first storey of random sandstone ashlar, terracotta decorative panels, tower with a domed copper roof, porte-cochere and elaborate porch turnings. Similarly outstanding, but less ornamented is the Frank Cook House of 1889 (66 Concord Street - site #138A). Designed by James Perkins of Haverhill, Massachusetts, the Cook House with its shingled exterior, gambrel gables and recessed porches at the upper stories is one of the District's few houses that could be identified as an example of the "Shingle Style".

Other outstanding Queen Anne style houses are the Samuel Dearborn House of 1886 (5 Concord Street - site #80) with its brick first storey and terracotta ornament; the Eugene McQuesten House of 1887 (51 Concord Street - site #121A - Photograph 11) with its all-brick construction, angled corner bays, second-storey porches and varied

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 23

Item number 7

Page 4

sash; and the John F. Stark House of 1886 (13 Manchester Street - site #91 - Photograph #5) with its varied gables, stained glass and decorative shingling, all designed by F. W. Stickney of Lowell. Less ambitious examples of the style are relatively rare and consist of less a small number of sidehall plan houses with simpler details such as entry porches with turned posts, hip roof with low gables and bay windows. Characteristic of these simpler houses are the Stephen Barker House of 1887 (71 Concord Street - site #136A and the Stephen Mansfield House of 1888-1889 (70 Concord Street - site #140).

Because of the lack of available sites, examples of later Victorian styles are less numerous those of early and mid-Victorian styles. The largest number of later houses are built in the Colonial Revival style. Of these, the Lester Thurber House of 1895 (4 Manchester Street - site #83A) is an extremely ornate example which preserves elements of the Queen Anne style in its asymmetry and high gables. Later examples tend to possess symmetrical center-entry facades and, by the 1910s and 1920s, they tend to be more similar in proportion and detail to the Colonial buildings from which they are derived. Major examples include the George Anderson House of 1901-1902 (88 Concord Street - site #157A) and the Elbert Wheeler House of 1902-1903 (94 Concord Street - site #160A) both of possess Colonial details and symmetrical facades, built at a scale that is unmistakably Victorian. Later, more archaeologically correct examples of the style are the Ella Gregg House of 1928 (10 French Street - site #78) a central chimney "Cape Cod" cottage, and the William Beasom House of 1912 (77 Concord Street - site #144A) a two-storey house with an ornate fanlighted entry.

Later styles are represented by the Frank Anderson House of 1907-1908 (90 Concord Street - site #158A) which is a brick and marble, Beaux Arts style house; and by the William Niles House of 1907-1908 (8 Abbott Street - site #57) a simple example of the Arts & Crafts and "Prairie Style" as adapted to a New England setting.

Commercial and public buildings within the district preserve examples of several major styles that were popular during the city's major periods of development. Commercial architecture is represented by the late Federalist and Colonial Revival style Greeley Block of 1833 and 1900 (13C-13D Clinton Street - site #21 - Photograph #9) which retains the city's finest trabeated granite storefront. Later commercial structure included the Italianate style Nashua & Lowell Freight House

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 24

Item number 7

Page 5

of ca. 1853 (14-16 Railroad Square - site #4), the Second Empire style Laton House Hotel of 1878-1881 (28 Railroad Square - site #9 - Photograph #2) and the Stearns' Block of 1898-1899 (17-19 Railroad Square - site #5 - Photograph #2) all of which were built to serve the commercial district that grew around the Railroad Depot at Railroad Square during the nineteenth century. Built after Railroad Square had been eclipsed by the southern sections of Main Street, the Whiting Block of 1892-1893 (29-37 Main Street - site #14 - Photograph #1) is one of the city's largest and most distinguished Victorian commercial buildings with its ornate Renaissance Revival style design and its terracotta trimmings.

Public buildings in the District include the former First Baptist Church of 1849 (43-49 Main Street - site #13 - Photograph #1) a Greek Revival style building that is characteristic of churches and public halls built in Nashua during its initial industrial development (1820s-1850s). Much later, and contemporary with the District's many fine Queen Anne style houses is the Romanesque Revival style First Church of Nashua of 1893-1894 (1 Concord Street - site #96 - Photograph #8). Designed by Amos Cutting of Worcester, Massachusetts, the First Church with its rock-faced granite exterior, arched entries, bell tower, slate-covered hip roof and many fine details is a regionally outstanding example of its style. Similarly outstanding, although slightly later, is the Hunt Memorial Building (2 Main Street - site #20 - Photograph #7). Designed by Ralph Adams Cram of Boston in 1900, this brick-and-limestone "English Gothic" style building is an early and sophisticated example of its style.

All properties within the District together with their street numbers, Assessors' map and parcel numbers and their historic district site numbers are included on the site lists (arranged numerically by site number) that are appended to this nomination. In designating structures as either contributing or Intrusions, 1930 and the Great Depression have been used as cut-off dates for contributing status. Buildings built prior to 1930 have been uniformly designated as contributing except in cases where alterations have eliminated all evidence of original design and scale. Also appended to this nomination street lists arranged alphabetically by street and numerically by street number.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 25

Item number 7

Page 6

#1 _ Nashua & Lowell Car Barn - ca. 1853; ca. 1935. Built in the Italianate style in the 1850s and extensively remodeled in the 1930s. This one-storey brick building retains original arched window heads, a corbelled cornice and hip roof. The facade has re-built for storefronts (1935) and is now faced with various modern materials.

#2 Dunkin Donuts - ca. 1970. This is a contemporary one-storey, glazed white brick and glass commercial building with a false mansard roof.

#3 Nashua & Lowell Freight Shed - ca. 1855; 1960s. The former freight shed is a one-storey brick building with a pitched roof and a contemporary concrete-block addition. The original building has a curved plan; elevations contain arched windows and former loading bays at regularly spaced intervals. Decorative details consist of brick window hoods and a corbelled cornice.

#4 Nashua & Lowell Freight Shed - ca. 1855. The former freight shed is a one-storey brick building with a curved plan and a pitched roof. Elevations have alternating loading bays and windows with arched heads. The cornice is corbelled.

#5 Stearns Block - ca. 1890. The Stearns Block is a three-storey brick commercial building with a rectangular floor plan and flat roof. The facade is symmetrical, having two storefronts flanking a center entry at the first storey. Upper stories are divided into bays by brick piers; the central bay contains a decorative arched window. Storefronts are built of wood and appear to be original.

#6 Bank of New Hampshire - ca. 1970. This is a contemporary, flat-roofed, one-storey commercial building of red brick having narrow vertical windows on the facade and a wide cast-stone cornice.

#7 Sadler Insurance Building - ca. 1970. The Sadler Insurance Building is a two-storey, trapezoidal brick commercial building having a band of windows at the second storey and a flat roof.

#8 Commercial Building - ca. 1940. This is a one-bay-by-two-bays, one-storey brick commercial building with a hipped roof.

#9 Laton House Hotel - 1878-81. A late example of Second Empire style architecture, the Laton House is a three and one-half storey brick and wood hotel building with a slate-covered mansard roof pierced by regularly spaced dormers. The facade has a two-storey porch with decorative railings and brackets.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1981 12 30

Continuation sheet 26

Item number 7

Page 7

#10 Laton Block - 1867-68, 20th c. A heavily altered example of Italianate architecture, the Laton Block is a three-storey commercial building of wood-frame construction. Elevations are covered with asbestos shingle and artificial brick; window openings have been altered in the 20th century. Remaining original details consist of corner pilasters and a projecting cornice (rear elevation only) and a granite corner post at the first storey's southwest corner.

#11 Deschenes Park (Oval)

#12 Riverside Block - ca. 1925. The Riverside Block is a one-storey commercial building faced with cast-stone and tapestry brick. Storefronts have leaded transoms that are currently covered with modern materials.

#13 First Baptist Church - 1849; 1890s. The church is a Greek Revival style masonry structure possessing trabeated granite storefronts at the facade (east elevation) and brick pilasters above. Original arched windows with granite lintels exist at the second storey of the facade and side elevations, providing light to the church hall. Stained glass was added to the church windows and wood decorative details were added to the storefronts around 1890.

#14 Whiting's Block - 1892-93. An important local example of Renaissance Revival style architecture, this five-storey building is faced with yellow brick and trimmed with ornately moulded terracotta. The facade is symmetrical about an arched entry, surmounted by a balcony. Windows are set in terracotta surrounds with decorated friezes and moulded caps. Original storefronts remain largely intact with cast-iron posts and plate-glass display windows.

#15 Ziba Gay House - 1842-45; 1895; 1925. The Ziba Gay House is the product of several periods of enlargement. Original sections of the building are a two-storey frame building with brick sidewalls. Original Greek Revival style details remain in hammered granited foundation facings and trimmings, pedimented end gables and a symmetrical center-entry facade (north elevation). The east end of the original house has been extensively rebuilt as a storefront. On the south side of the original house are two, two-storey brick additions built south (ca. 1895) and west (1925).

#16 Vacant lot.

#17 Dunlap's Building - ca. 1857; 1872-77. A mid-Victorian commercial building of the stories' height with a rectangular floorplan. Dunlap's Building rests on a dressed granite foundation and is enclosed by a flat roof. The facade (east) consists of a center entry flanked by two storefronts (altered ca. 1960). Upper stories are framed by pilasters that rise to bracketed cornices. Asbestos siding has been added over original exterior coverings.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

130

Continuation sheet 27

Item number 7

Page 8

#18A Unnamed House - ca. 1845. A one and one-half storey wood-frame building with steeply pitched roof and open eaves, the former Gothic/Greek Revival style cottage has been severely altered by the addition of aluminum siding.

#18B Commercial Building - ca. 1960. Stucco-covered, one-storey structure with flat roof.

#19 Moses Worcester House - ca. 1842-50. The Worcester House is a two-storey, Greek Revival building constructed on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a pitched roof. The facade has a pedimented gable with a lunette. Other details are concealed by aluminum siding.

#20 Hunt Memorial Building - 1900. The former library is a two-storey masonry structure of English Gothic Revival design. The building has a cross plan with a clock tower rising above the crossing. Elevations are faced with red brick and trimmed with limestone. Decorative details include niches with cusped arches, pointed window surrounds and a clock frame with crockets. Windows contain leaded-glass casements.

#21 Greeley Block - 1833 - ca. 1900 - A rare local example of Federalist commercial architecture (with Colonial Revival alterations), the Greeley Block is a four-storey masonry building that is facade with common red brick and trimmed with hammered granite. An especially fine feature is the building's trabeated granite storefront (1833) which remains intact at the first storey. Alterations to the building consist of an added fourth storey, pressed-metal cornice and flat roof, all of which were added shortly after the building was moved to its present site from its original site between Clinton and Main Streets.

#22 Maffee's Garage - ca. 1930-50. This is a one-storey, flat-roofed contemporary building with brick, concrete and stucco finishes and regularly spaced rectangular windows.

#23 Unnamed House - ca. 1850. This house is a Greek Revival style, two-storey frame building with a symmetrical center entrance facade. Details have been concealed by aluminum siding, with the exception of a Gothic Revival style porch.

#24 Unnamed House - ca. 1825. This two-storey house is a timber-frame structure of Federalist vernacular design. The house is arranged about a central chimney and a center entry at the facade; the building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation. The current main entry, sash, siding and garage have all been added in the 20th century.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

12 13 84

Continuation sheet 28

Item number 7

Page 9

#25 Unnamed House - ca. 1840 or earlier. This one-storey Greek Revival cottage has a simple rectangular plan and is enclosed by a pitched roof. The facade is symmetrical about a center entrance that contains a Greek Revival style door frame with corner blocks.

#26 Unnamed House - ca. 1870. This two-storey Italianate style house rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof with end gables. The facade has paired entries (ca. 1920) flanked by bay windows. A bracketed cornice remains at the first storey.

#27A Smith-Baldwin Double House (north half) (ca. 1853). See 27B.

#27B Smith-Baldwin Double House (south half) (ca. 1853). This Italianate style, two-storey double house rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof. The facade has paired entries (with original double doors) set beneath bracketed hoods that are surmounted by arched windows at the second storey. Flanking the entries are bay windows. The house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding.

#28 Parking Lot.

#29A West half of double house - ca. 1830, 1870s, 20th c. This double house is of late Federalist design and has been modified in the Italianate style during the nineteenth century. Although severely altered by the addition of modern sash and aluminum siding, the building retains a bracketed entry hood from its nineteenth century alteration.

#29B East half of double house - ca. 1830, 1870s, 20th c. Essentially identical to its western half (see 29A above) this house is of late Federalist & Italianate design, although it has been severely altered in the mid-20th century. Period details consist of a bracketed entry hood. Aluminum siding and modern sash have been added.

#30 Hugh Jameson House - 1841. The Jameson House is a Greek Revival style double-house built of red brick with rock-faced granite trimmings. The facade is symmetrical about paired entries that are framed by Ionic columns. Gable end walls are pedimented.

#31A Col. Thomas Pierce House - ca. 1875. An altered example of the Second empire style, the Pierce House is a two-storey frame house with a rock-faced granite foundation and mansard roof. Original details include bay windows, dormers with curved side rails and recessed wall panels. The house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding.

#31B Pierce Carriage House - ca. 1875. The carriage house is a wood-frame structure of mid-Victorian design; it stands at rear of lot.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1983 13

Continuation sheet 29

Item number 7

Page 10

#32 Zabediah Shattuck House - ca. 1830. A Greek Revival style, two-storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation, the Shattuck House has a rear-wall chimney floorplan and a pitched roof that terminates in pedimented and gables. The facade is symmetrical about a recessed entry with side lights set in a fluted frame with corner blocks. Aluminum siding has been added.

#33 Unnamed commercial building - ca. 1915. This building is a one-storey wood frame structure with a false front (stepped gable). The building preserves its original center-entry storefront.

#34A Gilman Shattuck House - ca. 1863; ca. 1890-1900. The Shattuck House is an Italianate style house of wood-frame construction with a sidehall floorplan. The building stands two and one-half stories high, resting on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a pitched roof with a facade gable. Original details include wide corner boards, a deep boxed cornice, moulded window caps and a recessed entry with side lights. Added features (ca. 1900) include a Tuscan porch and 1/1 sash.

#34B Storage Shed - mid-20th c. This is a one-storey, wood, contemporary storage shed with flat and gable-roofed sections.

#35 Edward Morse House - ca. 1889-90. The Morse House is a Queen Anne style two and one-half storey house with an asymmetrical floorplan and slate-covered hip roof. Major details include an angled corner bay window, a wrap-around porch with a decorated railing, granite stoop, ornately paneled double doors and decorative shingling in the dormers.

#36 Unnamed House - ca. 1890. This Queen Anne style, one and one-half storey house has an irregular floor plan that may contain portions of an older building. The building is enclosed by a late nineteenth century gambrel roof. The facade has been altered (1983) by the addition of a greenhouse and single-pane windows.

#37 Former Commercial Building - ca. 1940. This is a two-storey, flat-roofed structure of pressed red brick, having cast-stone trim and a wood moulded cornice with dentils. Ornamentation on the facade consists of quoins, splayed lintels and decorative panels of cast stone. A one-storey brick el stands at the rear.

#38A Hiram Morrill House - ca. 1854-1870. The Morrill House is a two and one-half storey Greek Revival style house with a rock-faced granite foundation and pitched roof. The major entry is on the side (southeast elevation). Greek Revival style details include corner pilasters, a pedimented gable and a Doric porch. Features added around 1870 include, bay windows, double doors at the entry and a carriage house.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

APR 18 1984

Continuation sheet 30

Item number 7

Page 11

#38B Morrill Carriage House - ca. 1870. The carriage house is a two-storey wood frame structure of simple-mid-Victorian design.

#39A Albert McKean House - 1844. The McKean House is a two-storey sidehall plan house with a pedimented facade gable. Greek Revival style details include an entry with side lights and transoms set in stiles that rise to carved consoles. Ionic columns by the entry are original. The remainder of the Ionic porch was added around 1890-1900.

#39B McKean Carriage House - mid-19th c. Built at the rear of the lot behind the McKean House, the carriage house is a wood-frame structure of simple, undecorated design.

#40 John Reed House - 1840s; 1850s; 1880s. The Reed House contains elements of the Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne due to its several periods of alteration. The building is a two-storey wood-frame house with a center hall plan and symmetrical center entry facade. The west end of the house preserves an Ionic Greek Revival style entry that originally stood at the facade. Added to the roof (1850s) is a square plan Italianate style cupola. The panelled front door, oversized facade windows and porch with turned posts date from a Queen Anne renovation carried out in the 1880s or 1890s.

#41 Solomon Spalding House - 1835. The Spalding House is a two-storey brick structure set on a foundation of rock-faced granite and trimmed with granite lintels and sills. Greek Revival in style, the building possesses cornices trimmed with crown mouldings that are carried across the gable ends to create pediments. The facade porch with its turned posts and railings dates from the 1880s or 1890s. Attached to the rear elevation of the house is a two-storey stable/carriage house that dates from the nineteenth century.

#42 J. Thornton Greeley House - ca. 1860-70. The Greeley House is a two-store "T" plan structure of Italianate design, built of wood-frame construction set on a foundation of rock-faced granite. Details consist of moulded window cases, deep boxed cornices with paired brackets and gables with lunettes. An original porch on the south elevation has been partially enclosed during the mid-20th century.

#43 Joseph Greeley House - ca. 1820-38. The J. Greeley House is a Greek Revival style, two-storey wood-frame structure set on a granite foundation and enclosed by a pitched roof. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry that consists of a low arch set on Tuscan columns standing in antis; set behind the columns is a shallow vestibule containing a panelled door with side lights. Windows are set in frames with corner blocks.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 31

Item number 7

Page 12

#44 Tuttle-McClary House - ca. 1835; ca. 1854. Of mixed Greek Revival & Italianate style design, this two-storey sidehall plan house rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof that forms a pedimented facade gable. Details include corner quoins (ca. 1854), moulded window caps and an entry framed by Ionic pilasters.

#45A Unnamed House - ca. 1870; 20th c. Of astylistic design, this two-storey wood frame house has a pitched roof and no decorative detail. The building seems likely to have been a former carriage house that has been converted to a residence.

#45B Garage - ca. 1940. This garage is a contemporary, wood structure with a shed roof.

#46 Isaac Eaton House - 1870. The Eaton House is a two and one-half storey sidehall plan house with a slate covered pitched roof and a rock-faced granite pitched roof and a rock-faced granite foundation. Italianate style details include corner pilasters, paired brackets and porches with pierced brackets. Added Queen Anne style details (ca. 1890) include leaded shash and panelled bay windows.

#47 Unnamed Double House - ca. 1840. This building contains elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The house is a two-storey wood-frame structure set on a foundation of hammered granite and enclosed by a pitched roof. The building has a symmetrical facade with paired entries. Added features are entry hoods with brackets and panelled bay windows.

#48A George McQuesten House - ca. 1858-64. The McQuesten House is a two-and-one-half storey Italianate style house of wood frame construction. The house rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a gable roof with central cupola. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry in front of which is an open Corinthian porch. Flanking the entry are bay windows, above it is a Paliadian window (ca. 1900). A Colonial Revival style porch (ca. 1900) has been added to the east elevation. Aluminum siding has been added to all elevations in the twentieth century.

#48B McQuesten Carriage House - 19th century. Perhaps built at the same time as the McQuesten House, the former carriage house is a one-and-one-half storey wood frame structure with a gable roof. The building has been altered in the twentieth century by its conversion to a residence.

#49A Charles Campbell House - ca. 1867-70 (?). The Campbell House is a Greek Revival style, two-storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation and slate-covered pitched roof. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry that consists of a 4 panel door with sidelights and an open entry porch supported by columns with papyrus capitals. The building's corners are trimmed with pilasters that support an entablature and cornice.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

SEP 13 1984

Continuation sheet 32

Item number 7

Page 13

#49B Garage - ca. 1940. This is a one-storey, flat-roofed wood garage.

#50A Unnamed House - ca. 1875. This house is a two-storey wood-frame structure of Italianate design. The building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a complex hip roof. Although much of the original exterior has been concealed by aluminum siding, original details remain in the panelled double doors at entry and an arch with chamfered posts.

#50B Carriage House - 19th century. Probably built at the same time as the house behind which it is located, this former carriage house is a wood frame structure enclosed by a pitched roof. The building has been altered by its conversion to housing in the twentieth century.

#51 Ezekial Greeley House - ca. 1825-33, ca. 1845. The Greeley House is two-and-one-half storey house with brick end walls. Built originally in transitional Federalist/Greek Revival style, the house has been altered in the Italianate style both around 1845-1850 and around 1870. The facade is symmetrical about a recessed entry that contains a panelled door with sidelights; set in front of the entry is an open Doric porch which may have been added in the 1840s. An Italianate style addition exists at the rear of the house and includes a three-storey, flat-topped tower with brackets.

#52 Unnamed House - ca. 1850-1870, ca. 1920. This Colonial Revival style one-and-one-half storey house was probably built as a carriage house during the nineteenth century. The building is set on a brick and concrete foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof. The facade is symmetrical, consisting of a center entry with an arched transom, flanked by oriel windows; in front of the entry is an open porch set on Tuscan columns which were probably added in the early twentieth century when the building was remodeled as a house.

#53 Dr. Luther Locke House - ca. 1858-64. The Locke House is a two-and-one-half storey Second Empire style house of wood frame construction built on a foundation that is faced with rock-faced granite and brick. The structure is enclosed by a slate-covered mansard roof above which rises a central cupola. The facade is symmetrical about a panelled entry porch; the cornice is panelled. Asbestos siding has been added in the early twentieth century.

#54 Amherst Street Fire Engine House - 1893-94. The Fire House is a two-storey masonry structure of Romanesque Revival style design. The building is enclosed by a high hip roof. Exterior facings consist of brick and terracotta that has been made to resemble rock-faced sandstone. The first storey is faced with rock faced terracotta blocks laid in a random ashlar while the second storey is decorated with arched window heads, terracotta plaques and a brick cornice. At the west elevation is a former drying tower that rises above the rest of the structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

086 1 2 1985

Continuation sheet 33

Item number 7

Page 14

#55 George Greeley House - ca. 1873- . The Greeley House is an Italianate style building with a sidehall floorplan. Details of the house include a rock-faced foundation, bay windows, a main entry with panelled double doors, decorative brackets, corner pilasters and a boxed cornice.

#56 Unnamed House - ca. 1865 - . An altered example of the Italianate style, this house is a two-storey wood-frame building that possesses a sidehall floorplan, rock-faced granited foundation, bay window, modern entry and board and batten siding.

#57 William Niles House - 1907-1908. The Niles House is a two-storey wood-frame house, built in the Arts & Crafts style (altered ca. 1975). Built on a granite foundation (broken course ashlar) the house has a symmetrical facade with a Tuscan entry porch at its center and a side porch (south) with decorated rafters ends and a lattice railing; the structure is enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof with exposed rafter ends. The facade has been covered with modern vertical board siding.

#58 The Clark Boutwell House - ca. 1850; ca. 1870. Built in two stages, the Boutwell House possesses elements of both the Italianate and Second Empire styles. The building's symmetrical facade possesses an entry porch supported by columns with papyrus columns, bay windows, an added mansard roof and matched board siding. Other details include decorative brackets, a rock-faced granite foundation and a nineteenth century fence.

#59 Woods-Howard House - ca. 1845-1850. The Woods-Howard House is a two-storey wood-frame Greek Revival style house with a sidehall floorplan, rock-faced granite foundation, pedimented facade gable and a wide cornice that extends around the building. Details included pedimented window frames and a recessed entry with a corner-blocked frame, 4 panel door (ca. 1870) and side lights.

#60A Albert Beard House - ca. 1830-1840. A two-storey wood frame house of Greek Revival style design, the Beard House has a rear-wall chimney floorplan with a symmetrical facade (center entry). The building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof with pedimented end gables. Details include a recessed entry (four-panel door, ca. 1870) with corner-blocked frame, decorated sidelights and transom. Bay windows seem likely to have been added around 1870. The exterior is currently covered with aluminum siding. Garage - ca. 1950-1960.

#61 James Dunlap House - 1874. The Dunlap House is an Italianate style building with a sidehall floorplan, rock-faced granite foundation, dressed granite stoop, recessed main entry with 4 panel door, side lights and transom. The entry porch is framed by decorated posts, bracketed cornices and railings of vase-turned balusters; other details include bay window, cornices with paired brackets and a granite hitching post in front of the house. The building is currently covered with aluminum siding.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

380 1 2 1982

Continuation sheet 34

Item number 7

Page 15

#62 Unnamed House - ca. 1890 - . A Queen Anne style house, this structure has an asymmetrical floorplan, granite-block foundation, hip roof with decorative gables and a central dormer with a Palladian window. The main entry consists of a panelled oak door with a stained glass light, front porch with channelled columns and railings of square balusters; a hitching post remains in front of property.

#63 Unnamed Double House - ca. 1875 - . An Italianate style double house, this two-storey wood-frame structure has a symmetrical floorplan, rock-faced granite block foundation, hip roof, panelled bay windows at facade, and porches with brackets and railings of machine-cut balusters (vase-shaped, flat).

#64 Unnamed House - ca. 1875 . An Italianate style house, this house rests on a rock-faced granite foundation, above which rises a symmetrical center-entry facade. The building is enclosed by a slate covered-pitched roof; details consist of an entry porch with channelled posts, decorated railings and aprons, panelled double doors at main entry, bay windows, and a south porch with same details as entry porch.

#65 Unnamed House - ca. 1875 . Italianate style with an asymmetrical floorplan, this house has a main entry with decorated 4 panel door, side lights and transom; the entry is flanked by two bay windows trimmed with colonettes and recessed panels beneath each window; the south porch has chamfered posts, pieced brackets and machine-cut railing. Surrounding the property is a fence of machine-cut balusters (flat).

#66 Nashua Historical Society - 1971. This brick veneered, Colonial Revival style building has a two-storey main block with a one-storey side wing. The hip-roofed main block is dominated by a two-storey, pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. Centered on the roof is a square cupola.

#67 Alfred Greeley House - 1836; ca. 1870 - . A good, although altered example of Greek Revival style architecture, this house has an asymmetrical floorplan with an extensive rear ell. The building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation with a dressed granite stoop on its Abbott Street side; details consist of window frames with corner blocks, an added oriel window and central gable at facade, and a granite retaining wall with capped picket fence extending along the property line.

#68 Unnamed House - ca. 1885 - . A simple example of Queen Anne style architecture, this house has a sidehall floorplan, granite foundation, entry porch with turned posts and decorative apron. Original wood sidings have been covered with aluminum siding.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 10

Continuation sheet 35

Item number 7

Page 16

#69 Wallace-Greenwood Double House - ca. 1845. A Greek Revival style double house, this structure rests on a rock-faced granite foundation with a granite stoop on its street side. The main entry is set in a recessed opening and contains a 4 panel door flanked by side lights; above the entry is a hood with brackets (ca. 1885). The house's corners are trimmed with pilasters that rise to a wide cornice and pedimented end gables.

#69 Wallace-Greenwood Double House - ca. 1845. The northern half of a double house, 13 Abbott Street is identical to its adjoining half (see 69 above) except that it has been modified by the addition of a north porch (ca. 1875) with brackets and vase balusters.

#70 James Wallace House - ca. 1872. A two-and-one-half storey Second Empire style house, this building has a symmetrical plan, rock-faced granite foundation, a slate-covered mansard roof and octagonal cupola with an ornate wood finial. The entry (south) has a porch set on chamfered posts with solid brackets and bracketed cornices; trimmings elsewhere on the building consist of bracketed window caps and bay windows with bracketed cornices; surrounding much of the property is a nineteenth-century fence made up of machine-cut balusters (flat, vase shaped).

#71A Alfred Beard House - ca. 1832-37. The Beard House is a two-storey, wood-frame house of Greek Revival style design. Characteristic of several ambitious local houses of the period, the house has a wide-pedimented facade with end chimneys that allow connecting parlors on the interior. The building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation above which original clapboards have been covered with aluminum siding. The major entry is set asymmetrically on the east elevation; it stands in a recessed panelled opening. Windows are set in moulded frames.

#71B Garage - ca. 1950-70. This is a small, gable-roofed, one-storey wood garage.

#72 Unnamed House - ca. 1920-30 (?) This wood-frame two-family house is of astylistic design; the building has a sidehall floorplan, poured concrete foundation, pitched roof with hipped gables and recessed porches with square columns. A garage is attached.

#73 McKean House - ca. 1816, 1933 & 1870. Although predominantly Italianate in its present appearance, this two-storey wood-frame house is the product of three periods of construction. Portions of the rear wing are believed to date from 1816 and to have been built as school; in 1833 the school was moved to this site and enlarged; after 1870, the building was remodeled as a house. At present the double house possesses a symmetrical plan with gabled entry pavilion at facade. The building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation; the roof is trimmed with boxed cornices; windows are glazed with 6/6 sash. The east porch has chamfered posts and brackets; at the main entry is a modern porch and doors (ca. 1960-70); the house has been covered with aluminum siding.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1971

Continuation sheet 36

Item number 7

Page 17

#74A Unnamed House - ca. 1840-50; ca. 1900-20. This building is a wood-frame structure of mixed Greek Revival & Colonial Revival design. The structure rests on a brick foundation and possesses a sidehall floorplan. Originally built as a one and one-half storey cottage, this house has been enlarged by the addition of a full second storey (ca. 1900-20); Tuscan porches have been added to the south elevation; the main entry retains its original wide pilasters and sidelights (ca. 1850).

#74B Garage - ca. 1930-1940. This is a one-storey, wood-frame structure with a pyramida roof.

#75A Unnamed House - ca. 1850. An altered example of Italianate architecture, this house is a one and one-half storey wood frame building with a symmetrical floor plan, rubble foundation and pitched roof. Details include bay windows, boxed cornices, a west porch with turned posts and railings of machine-cut vase balusters (flat). East porch appears to be a later addition (ca. 1920).

#75B Unnamed House - ca. 1880. This Queen Anne style, wood-frame house has an asymmetrical floorplan, facade gable with decorative shingling, cornice brackets and ornate gable apron. Window frames have bracketed caps. The current entry porch is a contemporary addition (mid-20th c.)

#76 Unnamed House & Barn - ca. 1850-70; ca. 1930. Built as a one-storey Greek Revival cottage, this house rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof that has been altered by the addition of central dormer (20th c.) The facade is symmetrical about a center entry that now contains Colonial Revival style trimmings. Attached to the rear elevation of the house is a timber-frame stable/barn.

#77 Unnamed House - ca. 1900. An altered example of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, this house has a sidehall floorplan; the main entry is approached by a Tuscan porch on the building's west elevation. The house is enclosed by a hip roof. Alterations consist of added exterior fire escapes, a modern entry and modern siding.

#78 Ella Gregg House - 1928 - . The Gregg House is a Colonial Revival central-chimney cottage built on a concrete foundation and enclosed by a pitched roof with slate shingles. The house has a symmetrical center-entry facade on its east elevation. The main entry is framed by pilasters and sidelights within which is set a panelled door. Sash consists of 12/12 and 8/12 configurations. At the north end of the building is a side porch with elliptically arched openings; the street frontage of the lot is framed by a brick wall with a bluestone coping.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 1 3 1984

Continuation sheet 37

Item number 7

Page 18

#79A Abbott-Spaulding House - ca. 1803. This house is a two-storey Federalist style building with a facade and rear walls of wood-frame construction while the end walls are built of brick. The house rests on a foundation of hammered granite and is enclosed by a low hip roof trimmed with an ornamental railing. The facade is symmetrical about an arched entry with a low fanlight and sidelights. Set in front of the entry is an open porch supported by fluted columns. Windows have moulded surround and projecting caps.

#79B Garage - ca. 1950-70. This is a one-storey, flat roofed; wood garage.

#80 Samuel Dearborn House - 1886. This Queen Anne style house is a two and one half storey structure built of brick and wood-frame construction. Details include an entry porch with ornate turnings, gables with decorative shingling, leaded glass lights and decorative terracotta panels.

#81 Norwell Home for the Aged - 1965. This Colonial Revival style brick building is two stories with a hipped roof. The facade is 7 bays wide with a 3 bay central entry pavilion and a projecting, pedimented wooden entry.

#82A Dr. Frank Dearborn House - 1892. The Dearborn House is a Queen Anne style masonry structure with asymmetrical massing characterized by corner towers and bay windows. The house rests on a foundation of rock-faced granite ashlar, above which elevations are of red pressed brick laid in stretcher bond; trimmings are made of brownstone and terracotta. The building is enclosed by a hipped roof covered with gray slate trimmed with copper crestings and finials. The main entry is framed by fluted pilasters and sidelights; other features include tri-partite windows with decorative swags at second storey, a central dormer with a broken-scroll pediment, pilasters and recessed panels.

#82B Garage - ca. 1930-40. This red pressed-brick garage is one storey with a flat roof encircled by a wooden balustrade.

#83A Lester Thurber House - 1895. The Thurber House combines elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The building is a wood-frame structure, asymmetrically massed and built on a granite ashlar foundation; enclosing the structure is a complex slate-covered hip roof. An Ionic porch extends across the facade, beneath the porch is an entry framed by Ionic pilasters and leaded glass sidelights. Over the entry is an oriel; other details include a central dormer with a broken scroll pediment, cornices with modillion brackets and stained glass lights at the north elevation.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 38

Item number 7

Page 19

#83B Thurber Carriage House - 1895. The former carriage house is a one and one-half storey, wood frame structure with a hip roof and dormers.

#84A French-Atherton House - 1831; 1922. Built as a Greek Revival style cottage and modified in the Colonial Revival style, the French-Atherton House is a two-storey frame structure built on a foundation of rock-faced granite. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry which is flanked by bay windows. The main entry currently contains an arched Colonial Revival entry. At the roofline is a central dormer with beaded cornice and aluminum siding.

#84B French-Atherton Stable - ca. 1840, 20th c. Built as a two-storey, hipped roof stable, this building has been altered by its conversion to residential use during the 20th century.

#85 Mt. Pleasant School - 1924-25. Of eclectic design, the school contains elements of both the Colonial Tudor Revivals. The building was designed by Thomas M. James, architect (Boston) and is a two-storey masonry structure set on a concrete foundation. Elevations are faced with red brick laid up in Flemish Bond. Trimmings are of cast-stone, including the main entry which is framed by Ionic pilasters, a decorated frieze and broken pediment.

#86 James Whitney House - ca. 1900-08. The Whitney House is of mixed Queen Anne and Colonial Revival design. The building possesses a symmetrical plan, center entry facade with panelled double doors, 9/2 sash and a high hipped roof with central dormer containing a Palladian windows. Elevations are covered with aluminum siding.

#87A Unnamed House - ca. 1840; ca. 1920. Built as a one-storey Greek Revival cottage, this wood-frame house has a symmetrical center-entry facade (south elevation), a rock-faced granite foundation and extensive dormers. The main entry has a bracketed hood (ca. 1870) beneath which sidelights are set in a moulded surround with corner blocks and an ornamental center block over the door frame. Windows contain 4/1 sash (ca. 1920) set in frames with corner blocks. Alterations carried out around 1920 seem to include the addition of a new entry to east elevation and shed dormers along the south slope of the roof.

#87B Garage - mid-20th c. This is a one-storey, wood-frame garage with a gable roof.

#88A Unnamed House - ca. 1890. A two and one-half storey frame house of Queen Anne style design, this building rises from a rock-faced granite foundation to a complex (slate-covered) pitched roof. The exterior of the building is ornately trimmed with arched panels and festoons at the entry porch, a panelled front door with an oval light, gable with decorative shingling and oculi with stained glass on the south elevation.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

03 13 84

Continuation sheet 39

Item number 7 7

Page

#88B Carriage House - ca. 1890. This building is a one and one half storey frame structure with a slate-covered pitched roof and ventilator/cupola. Panelled sliding doors on the south elevation are surmounted by a hay loft door and gable with decorative shingling.

#89A John & Carrie Stark House - ca. 1925-30. The Stark House is a two-storey, wood frame house of Colonial Revival style design. The house has a central-chimney plan and a pitched roof. The facade is asymmetrical; its major feature is a projecting entry porch with raised-panel door and bulls-eye glass. Other details include 6/6 sash and wooden shakes covering the exterior.

#89B Stark Garage - 1925-30. Similar in design to the adjoining Stark House, the garage is a one-storey frame structure.

#90 Unnamed House - ca. 1920. A one and one-half storey Arts & Crafts style bungalow, this building rests on a brick foundation (Flemish bond) and is enclosed by a pitched roof with central dormer at the facade. Set beneath the main roof is a recessed porch (facade) with paired Tuscan columns and railings with square balusters. Windows contain 30/2 ornamental sash; some windows have multi-paned casements.

#91 John F. Stark House - 1896. A good local example of Queen Anne style architecture the Stark House was designed by F. W. Stickney of Lowell, architect. The building is a two-storey wood-frame structure, asymmetrically massed and enclosed by a hip roof with decorative gables. The house rests on a foundation of rock-faced granite block. Other details include a recessed entry porch with square corner posts, railing with ornately turned balusters, bay windows, an oriel window with a stained glass transom (north elevation) decorative shingling and decorative 9/2 sash.

#92A Henry H. Davis House - 1875-85. The Davis House is a sidehall plan Victorian Gothic style house set on a foundation of rock-faced granite and enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof with dormers. The house is ornate, possessing bay windows with bands of trefoils, an entry porch supported by paired columnettes, paneled front door with leaded glass sidelights (ca. 1900) and a stained glass window in a paneled oriel at facade (added ca. 1900). In front of the house is a terraced front yard with a granite stoop, retaining wall and hitching post.

#92B Davis Carriage House - 1875-85. The carriage house is a one and one-half storey frame building with a slate-covered hip roof. At the second storey of the south elevation is a former loading bay, beneath which is the larger entry for carriages at the first storey.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1991

Continuation sheet 40

Item number 7

Page 21

#93 Unnamed House - ca. 1893. Perhaps originally built as a stable, this Queen Anne style house is a one and one-half storey frame structure built on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a pitched roof. The building's facade possesses a bay window and a modern entry porch.

#94 Dr. Isaiah Anthoine House - 1893. A two and one-half storey frame house of Queen Anne design, the Anthoine House has an asymmetrical floorplan, a rock-faced granite foundation and a pitched roof with decorative gables. Elevations are covered with both clapboards and decorative shingling. At the facade is an entry porch supported by columns with stylized capitals and railings with square-plan balusters.

#95 Phineas Salls House - ca. 1875; ca. 1890-91. The Salls House is a sidehall plan, Queen Anne style house with a gabled facade. Details include a porch which extends along the west and south elevations where it is supported by chamfered posts and solid brackets. The main entry contains a panelled door and stained glass light at entry; over the entry is an oriel window.

#96 First Congregational Church - 1890. The Church is an outstanding local example of Romanesque Revival architecture. Possessing an irregular floorplan and built of rock-faced granite, the church is enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof over the church hall and by conical roofs (also slate-covered) that rise above corner towers. Especially noteworthy is the building's bell tower that rises above the south elevation; in its present condition, the building appears to be unaltered.

#97 Charles Edwards House - ca. 1876-77. The Edwards House is a Second Empire style, two and one-half storey house set on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a mansard roof with dormers. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry with double doors and porch with chamfered posts and brackets. Flanking the porch are 2 bay windows, each of which rises the height of the house. Aluminum siding has been added although nearly all original details seem to have been preserved.

#98 James Blake House - ca. 1845. A sidehall plan, Greek Revival style house, this building is a two-storey structure built on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a slate-covered pitched roof. Original details at the facade include an entry surround with corner blocks, a pedimented gable and a lunette. Added details (ca. 1890-1900) include a paneled front door and open porch with chamfered posts, solid brackets and railings with turned spindles. Aluminum siding has been added.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

950 13 14

Continuation sheet 41

Item number 7

Page 22

#99 Office Building - 1981-82. This is a contemporary, two-storey brick building with a flat roof.

#100 Mobile Service Station - 1962. This is a one-storey brick and concrete block building with a flat roof.

#101 Unnamed House - ca. 1960. This house is a one-storey ranch house of wood frame construction.

#102 Wheeler-Morrill Double House - ca. 1868. An Italianate style double house (altered), this building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a pitched roof; the building has a symmetrical floorplan with center-entry facades (north and south). Original details include panelled doors with multi-paned side-lights. Aluminum siding and 2/2 sash have been added.

#103 The "Haunt" - ca. 1740, moved ca. 1890. An outstanding local example of eighteenth century timber-frame architecture, the "Haunt" is a two-storey structure enclosed by a pitched roof with end gables. At the center of the building is a central chimney containing five fireplaces. The house's facade is symmetrical about a center entry that contains a four-panel door and transom framed by pilasters that support an entablature and cornice. Windows retain original 6/9 sash.

#104 William Boardman House - ca. 1828-1839. The Boardman House is a two-storey timber-frame structure, built on a granite foundation and enclosed by a pitched roof that has a pedimented facade gable characteristic on the Greek Revival style. Details of the house include window frames with corner blocks, an original entry with side lights and a raised-panel (replacement) door set in a corner-blocked frame. The west elevation has an oriel window (ca. 1890) with leaded glass casements and the north elevation has an oval leaded-glass light (ca. 1890).

#105 Wingate Bixby House - ca. 1860-65. An Italianate style, two-storey house set on a rock-faced granite foundation, this building has a symmetrical center-entry facade with an entry framed by side lights and transoms set within pilasters and a cornice. Windows are set in frames with consoles at the sills and moulded caps at the heads; an attached former stable has been converted to residential apartments.

#106 Wilkins-Wilbur House - 1845. This building is a Greek Revival style, two-storey sidehall plan house set on a rock-faced granite foundation. The facade has a gabled pediment and window frames with corner blocks. An especially fine detail is the house's Ionic entry portico. Alterations include the addition of porches (north and south elevations ca. 1930) and aluminum siding.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 42

Item number 7

Page 23

#107 General Stark House - ca. 1855. An outstanding example of Italianate architecture, the Stark House is a two and one-half storey wood-framed house set on a dressed granite foundation; the building's asymmetrical plan is enclosed by low-pitched roofs above which rises a central flat-topped tower with arched windows. The facade is covered with flush boarding and is decorated with arched window frames, balconies, porches with arched porch bays and an entry porch with Corinthian columns. Cornices are decorated with solid brackets.

#108A Paige-Carter House - ca. 1836 & 1915. A combination of the Greek and Colonial Revival styles, this house is a two and one-half storey wood-frame building with a rock-faced granite foundation and pitched roof with pedimented dormers. Original details include window frames with corner blocks. Added details (1915) are the entry porch, the entry with its side lights, and the Palladian windows above the entry porch and above the south elevation's sun porch.

#108B Paige-Carter Garage - ca. 1915. A wood-frame structure that was perhaps built at the same time as the major remodeling of the Paige-Carter House, the garage is a wood-frame structure that shares Colonial Revival style details with the house.

#109 Lovejoy-Ramsdell House - 1856. An Italianate style two-storey house with a "T" shaped floor plan and low-pitched roofs, the Lovejoy-Ramsdell House has been altered by the installation of aluminum siding and the removal of some of its original trimmings. Remaining details include porches with paired brackets, bay windows and lunettes in the gables. Attached to the rear of the house is an original carriage house that has been converted to use as residential apartments.

#110 Kingdom Hall Jehovah's Witnesses Church - ca. 1960. The Kingdom Hall Jehovah's Witness Church consists of a one storey, flat-roofed concrete block pierced by four evenly spaced windows in the facade with turretted entry tower faced with artificial stone.

#111A Frank McKean House - 1869-71. The McKean House is a Second Empire style, two and one-half storey house with rock-faced granite foundation and mansard roof. The facade is symmetrical, having an open porch with chamfered posts and panelled double doors. The house has been covered with aluminum siding.

#111B McKean Carriage House - 19th c. Built at the rear of the McKean House, the former carriage house is a wood-frame structure that has been altered by its conversion to residential apartments.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

10 16

Continuation sheet 43

Item number 7

Page 24

#112 Harrison Hobson House - 1853-56. A two-storey wood-frame house with a side-hall floorplan, the Hobson House is a good local example of Greek Revival style architecture. Characteristic of its style, the house has a pedimented facade, corner pilasters and moulded window frames with pedimented caps. An exceptionally fine detail is the main entry which possesses an ornate surround with leaded-glass sidelights and transoms framed by stiles that rise to carved consoles. The house has been moved to its present site where it stands on a concrete foundation.

#113 Unnamed House - ca. 1960. One-storey wood-frame ranch house.

#114 Thomas Laton House - ca. 1830-1840. The Laton House is a two-storey timber-frame house of transitional Federalist/Greek Revival design. The house stands on a rock-faced granite foundation; its plan consists of a shallow front section with rear wall chimneys and an extensive rear ell. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry and an added Victorian Gothic style entry porch (ca. 1875); this porch is composed of chamfered posts and pierced brackets. Asbestos shingle siding is a modern alteration.

#115 Charles Buxton House - ca. 1916-23. An astylistic, sidehall plan, one and one-half storey cottage, this house is set on a foundation of broken-course ashlar. The facade gable is shingled, other elevations are covered with wide clapboarding. The gabled facade, shallow bay windows and open eaves suggest that the house may date from the late nineteenth century and have been remodeled ca. 1916-1923.

#116A Henry Marsh House - ca. 1880. A transitional example of Victorian Gothic/Queen Anne architecture, the Marsh House is a two and one-half storey wood-frame house set on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof. Decorative details consist of decorated porch posts and corner brackets. The entry contains panelled double doors.

#116B Marsh Garage - mid-20th c. This is a one-storey, wood-frame structure of contemporary design with a pyramidal roof.

#117A Charles Whitmarsh House - ca. 1888. A transitional example of Victorian Gothic/Queen Anne architecture, the Whitmarsh House is a two and one-half storey wood frame building set on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a complex slate-covered hip roof. The facade is asymmetrical having a decorative gable, entry porch with chamfered posts and horizontal strapwork.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 44

Item number 7

Page 25

#117B Whitmarsh Carriage House. An original one and one-half storey carriage house is at the rear of the Whitmarsh House.

#118A Calvin Greenwood House - 1888-89. A Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey house set on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a complex slate-covered hip roof, the Greenwood House has an asymmetrical facade with an ornate gabled entry porch, panelled double doors, bay window and cornice brackets. Modern aluminum siding has been added.

#118B Garage - mid-20th century. This is a one-storey, wood frame, gable-roofed structure of contemporary design.

#119A George Harris House - 1876-77. A Victorian Gothic style two and one-half storey house with an asymmetrical plan and steeply pitched roof, the Harris house possesses a facade with a porch set on fluted posts and a front door is panelled with a central clear-glass light (ca. 1900).

#119B Harris Carriage House - 19th c. At the rear of the Harris House is a one and one-half storey carriage house with a steeply pitched roof, ventilator/cupola and board and batten siding.

#120A Dana King House - 1879. An exceptional example of Victorian Gothic style architecture, the King House is a two and one-half storey brick building trimmed with original cast-stone quoins and brownstone panels. The house has a steeply pitched slate-covered roof and an octagonal corner tower. The facade's porch is supported by Tuscan columns (ca. 1900); the entry contains original paneled double doors.

#120B Garage - ca. 1930. Behind the King House is a contemporary, one-storey, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof.

#121A Eugene McQuesten House - 1887. A Queen Anne style house, the McQuesten House is a two-storey brick building trimmed with rock-faced sandstone. The house's asymmetrical plan is enclosed by complex hipped roof (slate-covered). An angled corner bay with gable exists at the building's southwest corner, a bowed bay window at northwest corner and two-storey wood-frame porch on south elevation.

#121B Garage - 20th c. This is a contemporary, wood-frame building with a pyramidal roof at the rear of the lot.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

09 13

Continuation sheet 45

Item number 7

Page 26

#122A J. A. Russell House - ca. 1875-1880. A two-storey, Italianate style house with a sidehall floorplan, the Russell House has an asymmetrical gabled facade. Decorative details include a bracketed entry hood, entablature, cornice and two-storey bay window.

#122B Russell Carriage House - 19th c. A wood-frame structure, the former carriage house has a pitched roof with a monitor/cupola and is attached to the rear wing of the Russell House. The carriage house has been converted to residential apartments.

#123A Alfred Norton House - ca. 1877-78. The Norton House is an Italianate style, two-storey sidehall plan house set on a rock-faced foundation. The gabled facade is asymmetrical; it is decorated with corner pilasters, bracketed cornices, moulded window caps, panelled bay windows, panelled double doors and an original porch with panelled posts.

#123B Norton Carriage House - 19th c. The former carriage house is a two-storey wood-frame structure built in the same style as the main house and attached to the rear wing.

#124A Egbert Wood House - ca. 1886-87. The Wood House is a Queen Anne style, two-storey house with asymmetrical plan, slate-covered hip roof with decorative gables. The facade retains an original granite stoop, panelled double doors and a porch with decorated posts. Aluminum siding has been added.

#124B Garage - ca. 1940. At the rear of the Wood House is a pyramidal-roofed, one-storey, wood-frame garage of contemporary design.

#125 John Hopkins House - ca. 1853-56. An Italianate style two and one-half storey sidehall plan house with a rock-faced granite foundation and gabled facade, the Hopkins House possesses decorative details at the main entry which is framed by pilasters and set in a recessed, panelled surround with paired cornice brackets.

#126 Horace Lovering House - ca. 1870. An Italianate style, two and one-half storey sidehall plan house with a rock-faced granite foundation and gabled facade with a bay window, the Lovering House has a main entry that has been rebuilt (ca. 1920). The house has been covered with aluminum siding. Attached to the rear wall of the house is a former carriage house now converted to use as residential apartments.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 46

Item number

7

Page

27

#127A Kendrick House - ca. 1875. A Victorian Gothic style, two and one-half storey house set on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a slate hip roof, the Kendrick House has an asymmetrical facade that possesses both a three-storey bay window and a three-storey tower with a hip roof. The entry consists of panelled double doors set behind an open porch with chamfered posts and brackets. Aluminum siding has been added to all elevations.

#127B Kendrick Garage - ca. 1960-70. A contemporary one-storey concrete block structure.

#128 Elbridge Copp Cottage - 1919-21. The Copp Cottage is a Colonial Revival style one and one-half storey cottage with a gambrel roof. The facade is set beneath a Tuscan porch; the entry is set in an arched surround with leaded glass side lights and a fan light.

#129 Elbridge Copp House - 1872-74. The Copp House is an Italianate style, two-storey house with a sidehall floor plan, rock-faced granite foundation and gabled facade. Details include the moulded window caps and boxed cornice. The front porch and entry have been re-built twice (ca. 1900 and ca. 1970). Wood shingle sidings have been added in the twentieth century.

#130 Unnamed House - ca. 1875. An Italianate style, two-storey "villa" plan house, this building rests on a rock-faced granite foundation and is enclosed by a hip roof and cupola with iron cresting. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry with double doors. Aluminum siding has been added to all elevations. Attached to the rear wall of the house is a former carriage house, now converted to residential apartments.

#131 Leonard Burbank House - ca. 1886-87. The Burbank House is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey building with an asymmetrical floorplan and slate-covered hip roof with gables. The house retains decorative nine-pane lights and some 8/8 sash. The original porch has been re-built and enclosed (20th c.); aluminum siding has been added.

#132 Tolles Carriage House - 1890. An altered example of Queen Anne style architecture, the former carriage house is a two-storey wood-frame structure, the first storey of which is covered with clapboards, while the second is covered with shingles. The building is enclosed by a hip roof that retains its original red slates. Casement windows were added, presumably when the building was converted to a residence during the twentieth century.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 47

Item number 7

Page 28

#133 James Tolles House - 1890. A unique local example of Queen Anne style architecture, the Tolles House is a two and one-half storey building set on a base of rock-faced sandstone laid up in broken-course ashlar. The facade possesses a gabled entry porch with ornately turned posts at facade; on the south elevation is a porte-cochere. Rising from the mid-point of the south elevation is a tower that is decorated with ornate terracotta panels, a copper roof and iron finial. The house is enclosed by a complex hip roof covered with red slate.

#134 William Cadwell House - ca. 1890-91. The Cadwell House is a two and one-half storey Queen Anne style house with an asymmetrical floor plan and slate-covered pitched roof. The first storey is covered with wood rustication, the second with decorative shingling. Decorative details include a first-storey porch with turned posts and brackets, stained glass, and ornately panelled front door and a bay window that rises to a third-storey porch.

#135A Milo Cutler House - 1889. The Cutler House is a two and one-half storey Queen Anne style house with a rock-faced granite foundation, asymmetrical plan and a slate-covered hip roof. Major features include a three-storey tower (above the entry) angled corner bay window, entry porch with decorated posts, varied decorative sash, and a panelled bay window on the south elevation.

#135B Garage - ca. 1950. Behind the Cutler House is a one-storey, wood-frame, gable-roofed garage with half-timbering in the front gable end.

#136A Stephen Barker House - 1887. The Barker House is a two and one-half storey Queen Anne style house with a rock-faced granite foundation, asymmetrical floor-plan and hip roof with dormers. Details include an entry porch with chamfered posts and panelled double doors at the main entry. Aluminum siding has been added.

#136B Garage - ca. 1950. This is a contemporary, one-storey, wood-frame structure with a pyramidal roof.

#137 Martin Green House - 1872-73. The Green House is an Italianate style two-storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation and pitched roof. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry that is set in a panelled entry porch (ca. 1900). Extending across the facade is an open porch with fluted posts and a railing of turned balusters. Windows have moulded caps on consoles; the cornice is bracketed. Aluminum siding has been added.

#138A Frank Cook House - 1889. The Cook House is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey house with a cobbled foundation, pitched roof and decorative gables. Major features include a porte-cochere (west elevation), entry porch with grouped columns, varied decorative sash, oriel windows and a recessed porch in the second-storey gable at the facade.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 48

Item number 7

Page 29

#138B Cook Carriage House - 19th c. Built at the rear of the Cook House, the Carriage House is a frame, wood-shingled, one and one-half storey structure with a step gable-on-gable roof. It has been converted into a garage.

#139 Cochran-Hussey House - ca. 1875. This house is an Italianate style, two and one-half storey sidehall plan building set on a rock-faced granite foundation and enclosed by a slate-covered pitched roof with its gable at the facade. Principal details include panelled front doors, bay windows, a lunette in the south gable and a deep boxed cornice. Asbestos siding has been added.

#140 Stephen Mansfield House - 1888-89. The Mansfield House is a two and one-half storey Queen Anne style house that has a rock-faced granite foundation, asymmetrical floorplan and a slate-covered hip roof with a terracotta ridge cresting. The facade has a two-storey bow window, panelled front door with stained glass and porch with fluted posts and open brackets. Elevations are partially covered with decorative shingling.

#141A Charles Cotton House - ca. 1875. The Cotton House is a Victorian Gothic style, two and one-half storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation and complex slate-covered hip roof. Details include an angled corner tower with iron cresting (southeast corner), decorated window frames, bracketed cornices and a porch with turned columns and decorated aprons.

#141B Garage - ca. 1875. Behind the Cotton House is a contemporary, one-storey wood frame garage with a pyramidal roof.

#142 Unnamed House - ca. 1890. This building is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation, asymmetrical floorplan and slate-covered hip roof. Details include a wrap-around porch (rebuilt ca. 1910), cornice brackets and decorative gables. Aluminum siding has been added.

#143A George French House - 1890. The French House is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey brick house set on a rock-faced granite foundation and trimmed with brownstone and terracotta. The house has a slate-covered hip roof. Details include a front porch with fluted posts and a dentilled cornice, a side porch with brackets and bay windows.

#143B Garage - ca. 1940-50. Behind the French House is a contemporary, one-storey, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 49 Item number 7 Page 30

#144A William Beasom House - 1912. The Beasom House is a Colonial Revival style, two-storey house with a brick foundation and wooden water table. The facade is symmetrical about a center entry that has a leaded glass fanlight and sidelights. The exterior is covered with wood rustication and the south elevation has a Tuscan porch.

#144B Garage - ca. 1940. This is a gambrel-roofed, wood-frame structure of one and one-half stories.

#145 Vacant Lot

#146 Taylor House - 1956. One-storey wood-frame ranch house of contemporary design.

#147 Unnamed House - 1953. Colonial Revival in style, this is a two-storey, wood-frame house with brick veneer at the first storey, a gable roof and a one-storey side wing.

#148 A. D. Jefts House - ca. 1875. The Jefts House is an Italianate style, two-storey sidehall plan house with a rock-faced granite foundation and gabled facade. Original details include open eaves and decorated window heads. Added features are a Colonial Revival style entry (ca. 1925-35) and wood shingle siding.

#149A Charles Hoitt House - ca. 1895-1986. Altered by the removal of its original facade porch, the Charles Hoitt House nonetheless preserves many of the original features. Important remaining features include an overhanging second storey (east) elevation, bay windows (east and north) elevations; a tripartite window framed by pilasters (east) elevation, and shingled wall surfaces.

#149B Garage - 1979. This is a one-storey, hip-roofed shingled structure.

#150A Sarah Hall House - ca. 1873-74. The Hall House is a Victorian Gothic style, two and one-half storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation, asymmetrical floorplan and steeply pitched slate roof. Details include a wrap-around porch with chamfered posts and solid brackets, bay windows and a tower decorated with panels and saw-tooth mouldings.

#150B Garage - ca. 1950. This is a contemporary, one-storey wood-frame structure with a gable roof.

#151A Capt. Elijah M. Shaw House - 1890. The Shaw House is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey house with asymmetrical floorplan and a slate-covered gable roof. Major details include a brick first storey with a wrap-around porch set on fluted posts, decorative shingling in the gables, swag-panels and stained glass at the stairhall (north elevation) and pilastered chimneys.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 50

Item number 7

Page 31

#151B Shaw Carriage House - 1890. A wood-frame structure of similar design to the main house, the carriage house is attached to the rear wall of the Shaw House.

#152 John Chandler House - ca. 1878-79. The Chandler House is a two-storey Italianate "villa" style house with a rock-faced granite foundation, square floor plan and hip roof. The facade is symmetrical about a Colonial Revival style entry porch (ca. 1920). Original details include bay windows, bracketed cornices and moulded window caps.

#153A George Rollins House - ca. 1890. The Rollins House is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey house with an asymmetrical floorplan and a slate-covered pitched roof with decorative cresting. Major features include a three-storey corner tower (southwest corner) and third-storey porch set behind an arched opening in the south gable.

#153B Rollins Carriage House - ca. 1890. Built behind the main house is an original two-storey carriage house with a copper-domed ventilator/cupola; details of the carriage house resemble those of the Rollins House.

#154 Paul Otis House - 1852. The Otis House is an Italianate style, two-storey house with a rock-faced granite foundation, end-wall chimneys and low hip roof. The facade is symmetrical about an added entry porch. Original details include paired cornice brackets and moulded window caps. Asbestos siding has been added in the 20th century.

#155A Archie Pollard House - 1919-20. The Pollard House is an Arts & Crafts style, two and one-half storey house with a symmetrical floorplan and hip roof with open eaves. The facade is symmetrical about a Tuscan entry porch that is flanked by oriel windows. The north and south (side) elevations each possess sun porches supported by Tuscan columns.

#155B Pollard Garage - ca. 1919-1920. Behind the Pollard House is an original garage decorated with Tuscan columns and other features that match those of the house.

#156A Edwin A. Colburn House - ca. 1890. The Colburn house is a Queen Anne style, two and one-half storey brick building trimmed with rock-faced granite. The house has an asymmetrical floorplan and is enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof with pedimented dormers. On the south elevation is an entry porch and porte-cochere set on square posts with moulded capitals

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered DEC 13 1981

Continuation sheet 51

Item number 7

Page 32

#156B Colburn Carriage House - ca. 1890. Built behind the main house, the carriage house is a one-storey masonry structure that resembles the main house in its design.

#157A George Anderson House - ca. 1901-02. The Anderson House is a Colonial Revival style, two and one-half storey house set on a coursed rubble foundation and enclosed by a metal-clad hip roof. The facade is symmetrical about a semi-circular Doric porch surmounted by an oriel window with leaded glass casements. Other details include Tuscan porches (north and south elevations), moulded window caps and cornice mouldings with fretwork.

#157B Anderson Carriage House - ca. 1901-1902. A two-storey wood-frame structure, the carriage house/garage stands at the rear of the lot and resembles the main house in its design and details.

#158A Frank Anderson House - ca. 1907-08. A unique local example of Beaux Arts style architecture, the Anderson House is a two and one-half storey brick building with white marble trimmings. Details include a slate-covered hip roof, monumental Ionic porches (north and south elevations), a carved stone entry, ornate iron railings and an iron porte-cochere at the south elevation.

#158B Mt. St. Mary Seminary School - mid-20th c. The school building is a two-storey brick building of contemporary design; it stands behind the Anderson House, toward the rear of the property.

#159A William Swart House - 1902. The Swart House is a Colonial Revival style, two-storey house with a hip roof. The facade is symmetrical about a pedimented central pavilion that is framed by fluted pilasters which support a pulvinated frieze. Other details include dormers with broken-scroll pediments, moulded window caps and a porte-cochere.

#159B Swart Carriage House - 1902. An original wood-frame carriage house stands at the rear of the lot; its details and design resemble those of the Swart House.

#160A Elbert Wheeler House - 1902-03. The Wheeler House is a Colonial Revival style, two and one-half storey brick house that is set on a brick foundation and enclosed by a steeply pitched slate roof with dormers. The house has a symmetrical facade with a center entry flanked by oriel windows. Gable ends have palladian windows; at the southwest corner is a porte-cochere with turned railings.

#160B Wheeler Carriage House - 1902-03. Built at the rear of the property and not readily visible from the public right of way, the carriage house is a brick structure or similar design to the main house.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 52

Item number 7

Page 33

#161 Soldier's Monument - 1869. The obelisk of alternating bands of dressed and rock-faced granite is encircled by groupings in bronze representing various military activities and surmounted by a granite figure.

#162 Foster Square - ca. 1870-1880 (?). This granite statue of Major General John G. Foster (1823-1874) Mexican and Civil War veteran, is set on a pedestal of dressed and polished granite.

#163 Firefighters' Memorial - 1868. A dressed-granite base and two granite piers support a fire bell cast in 1876.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 52A

Item number 7

Page 34

LISTED BELOW ARE THE NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS WITHIN THE NASHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

<u>SITE NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>
2	7 Railroad Square
6	20-23 Railroad Square
7	24-25 Railroad Square
8	11 Railroad Square
11	Deschenes Park Railroad Square (oval)
16	17-23 Main Street (vacant lot)
18B	7-9 Main Street
22	13C-13D Clinton Street
28	4-8 Lock Street (parking lot)
34B	17 Orange Street
45B	34 Orange Street
49B	14 Amherst Street
60A	14 Abbott Street
66	3-7 Abbott Street
71B	5-7 Crescent Street
74B	9 Mt. Pleasant Street
79B	1 Nashville Street
81	12 Concord Street
82B	2 Manchester Street
87B	20 Manchester Street
99	11 Concord Street
100	13-15 Concord Street
101	2 Summer Street
110	32 Concord Street
113	40 Concord Street
116B	39 Concord Street
118B	43 Concord Street
120B	47 Concord Street
121B	51 Concord Street
124B	59 Concord Street
127B	52 Concord Street
135B	69 Concord Street
136B	71 Concord Street
141B	72-72A Concord Street
143B	75 Concord Street
144B	77 Concord Street
145	between 77-79 Concord Street (vacant lot)
146	79 Concord Street
147	81 Concord Street
150B	80 Concord Street
158B	90 Concord Street

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 53

Item number 8

Page 1

COMMERCIAL VILLAGE - ca. 1803-1830

Although the arterial street pattern of the District (Concord, Main & Amherst Streets) probably pre-dates the mid-eighteenth century when the first bridge was built across the Nashua River at Main Street (1746), no development the area took place until the turn of the eighteenth century when the opening of the Pawtucket and Middlesex Canals at Lowell, Massachusetts created commercial opportunities for merchants to ship lumber and agricultural supplies directly to Boston without the obstacles of poor overland routes and rapids in the Merrimack River. Acting on this opportunity, Robert Fletcher (of Amherst, New Hampshire) launched the city's first canal boat in the Nashua River near Main Street in 1803.

In the fourteen years that followed the launching of the "Nashua", the area near the junction of Amherst and Concord Streets (Indian Head village) grew to become a small community twenty houses and several stores that served surrounding rural areas. Gradually the village's merchants and tradesmen were able to draw business away from Amherst, which had until then enjoyed commercial dominance as the county seat. The mercantile success of the village was dependent upon several families, of whom the Greeleys (Ezekiel, Joseph and Alfred) were the most numerous and prominent. Natives of Nashua and active as dry goods merchants by the 1820s, the Greeleys built Nashua's most ambitious commercial/public building of the period in 1833 (the Greeley Block, 13C-13D Clinton Street - site #21 - Photograph #9), in addition to building substantial Federalist and Greek Revival style houses for themselves during the 1820s and 1830s (7 Amherst Street - site #51 - Photograph #6; 9-9 1/2 Abbott Street - site #67; 45 Orange Street - site #43). Other merchants who were active in the early commerce of the village were Solomon Spalding and John Reed who sold "West India Goods, Groceries and Hardware" from a shop in the basement of the Greeley Block; both built houses on Orange Street in th 1830s (37 Orange Street - site #40; 39 Orange Street site #41 - Photograph #3). The dry goods firm of Stephen Kendrick and George Tuttle may have occupied the Moses Worcester during the 1830s (1-3 Main Street - site #19)

Also prominent during this period were two lawyers of whom Daniel Abbot was Nashua's first attorney. Having delivered the oration at the launching of the "Nashua" in 1803, Abbot was involved from the beginning of the nineteenth century in town government, real estate

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 54

Item number 8

Page 2

development and local industries; Abbot's position in the community is represented by his Federalist style house at 1 Nashville Street (site #79A - Photograph #6). Having moved to Nashua in 1816 to practice law with Daniel Abbot, Benjamin French achieved local prominence as a lawyer, real estate developer and as a founder of local industry; the building most directly associated with French is his own home at 6 Manchester Street (site #84A).

EARLY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - 1822-1860

Stimulated by the example of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals in Lowell, Massachusetts, an association of local merchants and lawyers was formed in 1822 to purchase land along the Nashua River in order to construct a power canal from Mine Falls to sites near the village, thereby making use of vertical drop of 33' to provide motive power for textile mills. By 1823, land had been purchased and in June of 1823 a charter was issued to the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Although nearly all of the land involved in this industrial development was located outside of the boundaries of the Nashville Historic District, the development of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the later Indian Head Company was dominated by residents of the District. Especially prominent were the Greeleys, Daniel Abbot and Benjamin French who jointly provided \$90,000 of the initial \$300,000 capital of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Other investors in the venture were John Kendrick and Moses Tyler both of whom were local merchants, and Augustus Peabody of Salem and Boston.

With the beginning of construction of the power canal in 1824, the population of the Nashua village (both north and south of the Nashua River) began to increase, rising to 1,500 by 1830; 5,000 by 1837 and 7,000 by 1846. While much of the population increase was due to mill operatives who lived in boarding houses outside of the Nashville Historic District, a significant portion of the increase consisted of mechanics, engineers and builders who came to design and construct the mills and their machinery. Among these the most important were Col. James Baldwin, engineer; Asher Benjamin, architect; Ira [sic.] Gay, machinist (probably Ziba Gay, 25-27B Main Street - site #15) and Col. William Boardman, a millwright (2 Davis Court - site #104 - Photograph #10).

In addition to those directly employed by the mills, there emerged a new group of merchants whose businesses were oriented toward serving Nashua rather than the surrounding rural areas; also, many new service

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 55

Item number 8

Page 3

businesses were established such as hotels, banks and stables. Many of those associated with these new businesses occupied stores in the vicinity of Railroad Square and built substantial suburban homes along Abbott and Concord Streets. Characteristic of this group are the Clark Boutwell House (10 Abbott Street - site #58 - Photograph #4), the George McQuesten House (12 Amherst Street - site #48A) and the Lovejoy Ramsdell House (30 Concord Street - site #109).

LATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - 1860-1930

Corresponding to changes in industrial development that occurred after the Civil War and also due to the complete utilization of available water power, textile manufacturing became relatively less important to Nashua in the 1870s and 1880s as other industries grew along railroad beds outside of the Nashville Historic District. As in the preceding period, many of the inventors and managers of these new industries built their homes within the District. Characteristic of these new industrialist were people such as Egbert Wood, owner of the Nashua Till Company (59 Concord Street - site #124A); Leonard Burbank, an overall manufacturer (61 Concord Street - site #131); James Tolles, a lumber dealer and owner of a planing mill & box factory (65 Concord Street - site #133); and William Beasom, treasurer of the Underhill Edge Tool Company and the Nashua Brass Foundry (77 Concord Street - site #144A). While many industrialists of the period operated modest-sized business, several developed their firms into major local industries; of this group Frank & George Anderson were the most prominent (88 & 90 Concord Street - sites #156A & 157A). Having lived in Nashua since the early 1870s, the Andersons founded the Estabrook & Anderson Brothers shoe manufacturing company in 1879; by 1885, the business produced more than 10,000 pairs of shoes daily with annual sales of \$2,000,000 and employment of nearly 1,000 operatives.

As in the preceding period, the Nashville Historic District continued to be a popular residential district for the city's doctors, attorneys and merchants. Among the more prominent residents of the area were Eugene McQuesten, M.D., founder of the Nashua Emergency Hospital (51 Concord Street - site #121A - Photograph 11); George Ramsdell, Governor of New Hampshire in 1897 (30 Concord Street - site #109); and Charles Cotton, grocer (72-72A Concord Street - site #141A).

Consistent with its earlier importance as a commercial and community center, the Railroad Square section of the District was selected as the site for two major public buildings during this period, namely the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 56

Item number 8

Page 4

First Church of Nashua (1 Concord Street - site #96 - Photograph #8) and the Hunt Memorial Building (2 Main Street - site #20 - Photograph #7) both of which are of major architectural significance. In addition, earlier commercial functions, especially hotels, continued at Railroad Square with the construction of the Laton House Hotel in 1878-1881 (26-30 Railroad Square - site #6 - Photograph #2) and the conversion of the Greeley Block to a hotel around 1900 (13C-13D Clinton Street - site #21 - Photograph #9). However, the commercial value of Railroad Square was seriously damaged both by the growth of a commercial district along Main Street south of the Nashua River (post-1860s) and by the removal of the main railroad depot from Railroad Square in the 1930s.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

DEC 13 1984

date entered

Continuation sheet 57

Item number 10

Page 1

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	2-98-300	47-38-880
B	19	2-98-380	47-38-780
C	19	2-98-375	47-38-600
D	19	2-98-320	47-38-600
E	19	2-98-220	47-37-680
F	19	2-98-300	47-37-600
G	19	2-98-300	47-37-300
H	19	2-98-080	47-37-290
I	19	2-98-860	47-37-580
J	19	2-97-910	47-37-900
K	19	2-98-140	47-38-060
L	19	2-98-140	47-38-610
M	19	2-98-100	47-38-610
N	19	2-98-100	47-38-880

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 58

Item number 10

Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The Nashville Historic District is located near the center of Nashua, New Hampshire, immediately north of the Nashua River, approximately 3/4 miles west of the Merrimack River and slightly more than one mile east of the Edward Everett Turnpike (Route 3).

On the south, the District is bounded by the Nashua River at Main Street and by an irregular line formed by the back lot lines of properties on the south side of Railroad Square. On the east, the District is bounded by an irregular line formed by the back lot lines of commercial properties on the north side of Railroad Square, the east side of Clinton Street, the south side of Lock Street, the northeast side of Orange Street and the east side of Concord Street. On the north, the District is bounded by the side lot lines of houses at the north end of Concord Street and the back lot lines of houses on the north side of Mt. Pleasant Street. On the west, the District is bounded by the rear lot lines of houses on the west side of Concord, Abbott, Amherst and Main Streets.

Boundaries of the District have been selected to include the commercial and residential core of the former town of Nashville (which existed briefly as a separate town from 1842 until 1853) around Main Street, Railroad Square and Orange Street, and also to include an extensive area of high-style Victorian suburban houses built out along Concord and Manchester Streets during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

On the south, little river frontage has been included within the District as it no longer retains structures or landscapes related to its nineteenth century development as a route for canal barges. South of this boundary are the city's central business district and several areas of extensive industrial development, all of which are visually separated from the District by modern construction and vacant lots.

On the east, the boundaries have been selected to include properties related to the development of Railroad Square as an important local commercial district in the nineteenth century; in part the boundary has been drawn to exclude Lowell Street, due to the high degree of alteration of building on this street and also to exclude several recent commercial structures. North of Railroad Square the east boundary has been drawn to include houses that are representative both of the initial residential development of this area (Lock & Orange Streets) and of its continued popularity during the late nineteenth century (Concord Street). Areas east of this boundary tend to contain

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 59

Item number 10

Page 3

less ambitious architecture and also a higher degree of alteration and intrusion.

On the north side, the Concord Street boundaries have been selected to exclude mid-twentieth century houses and park land that is unrelated to the nineteenth-century residential development of this area. On Mt. Pleasant Street, the boundary has been drawn to exclude an area of more uniform late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential development that is less ambitious and varied than buildings within the District.

On the west, the Concord and Abbott Street boundaries separate the District from an area of more uniform late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential development. At Amherst and Main Streets, the boundary separates the District from an area of severely altered nineteenth-century housing and industrial development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet 60

Item number 10

Page 4

NASHVILLE HISTORIC DIST.
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sketch Map showing district boundaries

— Bold black line denotes district boundaries

