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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Goffstown Main Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

selected buildings on Church Street, Depot Street, High Street
street & number Main Street, North Mast Street not for publication n/a
city or town Goffstown vicinity n/a
state New Hampshire code NH county Hillsborough code 011 zip code 03045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James McConaha
Signature of certifying official

1/29/07
Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the

National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the

National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

3-15-07
Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>23</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single & multiple dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>stores</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>library</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>town hall</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>rail-related</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single & multiple dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>stores</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>town hall</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

French Second Empire
Italianate
Gothic Revival (see continuation sheet

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
roof asphalt
walls brick, wood, synthetics

other wood

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

A: Community Planning & Development
A: Transportation

Period of Significance 1760 - 1956

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- x State Historic Preservation Office
Federal agency
University
Other State agency
Local government
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9 acres

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	19 E288100	N1466070	3	19 E N
2	19 E	N	4	19 E N

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant

organization Town of Goffstown. date July 2006

street & number 6 Field Pond Drive telephone 781-779-1574

city or town Reading state MA zip code 01867

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name various - see attached list

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification (continued):

Queen Anne
Classical Revival
Colonial Revival

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Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

The Goffstown Main Street Historic District is located in the west central portion of the town of Goffstown, a southern New Hampshire community in Hillsborough County. The district includes an area of approximately nine acres in Goffstown village and the majority of properties in the district are commercial, institutional or religious. Some commercial structures also include residential components on upper floors. In total, the district includes 23 contributing buildings, 5 buildings which are noncontributing, 1 contributing structure, 1 contributing site, 1 noncontributing site, 2 contributing objects, 1 noncontributing object and two buildings which were previously listed on the National Register.

Almost all of resources are located along a section of Route 114, just north of the Piscataquog River. Route 114 roughly follows the river through Goffstown to Manchester at the southeast. Within the district, the portion of Route 114 running west of High Street is called North Mast Street. The section to the south, about a half mile in length, is called Main Street. The district also includes several buildings on Depot Street at the southern end of the district. Depot Street runs roughly parallel to the former New Hampshire Central Railroad line. Two buildings on Church Street, just west of Main Street, are also included.

The resources within the district are described below.

1. Methodist Episcopal Church, 18 North Mast Street, 1889. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of N. Mast and Summer Streets, the Second Methodist Episcopal Church is a small, clapboarded church building with an L-shaped plan accented by a square tower rising from the junction of the two wings. The building rests on a granite foundation with gablefronts facing both North Mast Street and Summer Street. Centered on each gable is a pointed arch window with intersecting tracery and three leaded glass panels. Capping each gable is a small decorative gable screen with cutout quatrefoil. The brackets at the ends of the angled eaves also display quatrefoils. Elsewhere, on the north elevation and the rear of the building, the windows consist of pointed arch 1/1 sash with label molds and plain sills. The two-stage square tower features a clapboarded base punctuated on the front and south elevations by circular openings. The roof over the porch and the flight of stairs are later additions, necessitated by the raising of the building to accommodate a basement level. Simple cornerboards give rise to projecting eaves and a second stage which features paired, louvered openings on each side flanked by recessed panel pilasters and capped by circles and quatrefoils contained in a three-part pointed arch. Above a denticulated cornice an octagonal steeple rises from the hip roof. Under the entrance porch, the double doors each contain three panels while a leaded glass

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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arch transom over the doors is obscured by the porch roof. Projecting from the rear gable of the building is a narrow two-story gable section of lesser height with a round window at the top and pointed windows to the side. A single-story, flat-roofed section provides access at the rear of the basement.

A Methodist congregation began holding services in the village in the 1880s, initially at the town hall. On October 24, 1887, the Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and met at the house of Joseph Whittemore. In 1888 the church trustees purchased a lot of land from Samuel Upton for \$300 and a building committee was established comprised of Rev. L.R. Danforth, Charles L. Davis and Fred Colston. According to the town history, "Plan No. 51 on the church extension list was selected" (Hadley v. 1: 409). Charles L. Davis submitted a schedule of lumber for the building and Rodney Johnson furnished the lumber for the frame. Work began on the building on March 26, 1889 and the first service was held in the new church on July 14, 1889, although the building still lacked windows and doors. The church was completed in the fall of 1890 and the dedication was held on November 11, 1890.

The same pastors served both the First Methodist Church in Grasmere and the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in the village. When transportation was slower, it was necessary for the Goffstown church to hold its service in the afternoon. Beginning in 1918 the Goffstown church conducted services with student pastors. In 1923 the building was raised and a basement was excavated to provide for a kitchen and dining hall. The congregation rejoined Grasmere in 1929. The last church service was held in the sanctuary on November 26, 1989.

2. Sully's Market, 10 North Mast Street, c.1950/1988. Noncontributing building (due to age and alteration).

Located at the corner of North Mast and Summer Streets and surrounded by a large parking area, Sully's Market is a single-story, flat-roofed building constructed of concrete block. The building is windowless except for the plate glass windows and doors at the southeast corner.

This building lot was formerly occupied by the Knights of Pythias Block, a three-story structure combining tenements and a fraternal hall on the third floor. A modern grocery store measuring 96' x 82' was built here in the 1950s. It operated under various names including Grand Union. It became Sully's Market in the 1980s and a 2,932 square foot addition for storage was constructed on the west side fronting Summer Street in 1988.

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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3. Popcorn Stand, 2 North Mast Street, c.1920. Contributing structure.

The Popcorn Stand has been a familiar sight in Goffstown since the 1930s. The small rectangular structure resembles a circus cart and is sheathed in wooden stick siding and rests on four rubber tires with wooden spokes. The walls are punctuated by continuous single-pane windows and there is a narrow door on the north side. The cart is capped by a curved roof which extends into a metal awning canopy on the long north elevation with a smaller canopy projecting from the west end. Raised letters reading "HOT POPCORN" appear on the east and south sides.

The Popcorn Stand was originally acquired and operated by Louis Prince who brought it to Goffstown in the 1930s. It is not known where he acquired the cart. Each day Prince towed the cart by automobile from his home and placed it in the triangle at the bottom of Worthley Hill at Shirley Station (now Wallace Road) and brought it home again each evening. In addition to operating for the summer season serving those who rose on the trolley cars to the Uncanoonuc Mountains, the popcorn cart was also towed to fairs and lawn parties in the area. About 1944 Charles Ray (known as "Popcorn Charlie") purchased the stand and operated it for fifteen years at the corner of Main, North Mast, Elm and High Streets where it stands today. In 1957 Don Worden inherited the business from his father-in-law. The stand and the land on which it is situated were purchased by the Goffstown Lions Club in 1986. The Goffstown Lions Club opens the stand on Mother's Day and every weekend from June until late October. The old hand-cranked, gas-fired popper is now in storage at the Historical Society.

3A. Watering Trough, late 19th c. Contributing object.

Located at the northwest corner of High Street and North Mast Street and now serving as a planter, this former watering trough consists of an open rectangular box made of granite slabs which are rough-faced with smooth margins. The box rests on two granite supports.

This is one of Goffstown's four remaining granite watering troughs. The flowering plants are maintained by the Goffstown Community Garden Club.

3B. Monument, 2002. Noncontributing object (due to age).

To the south of the popcorn stand is this rock upon which are a Lion's seal and a marble tablet commemorating the memory of Past Governor, Kenneth Wall (1931-1998).

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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4. Goffstown Public Library, 2 High Street, 1909. (Listed individually on the National Register in 1995.)

Listed individually on the National Register, the Goffstown Public Library is an excellent example of the small Classical Revival-style library structures constructed across the country in the early 20th century. The single-story, symmetrical building is constructed of brick with concrete trim and rests on a granite block foundation. The three-bay wide façade is capped by a hip roof sheathed in slate shingles. The brick is laid in a bond alternating six courses of stretchers to a single course of stretchers and headers. The pedimented central entrance bay projects slightly, fronted by a set of granite stairs. The double-doored entrance contains a pair of glass-and-panel doors capped by a large horizontal panel transom. The surround displays consoles support a modillioned cornice and a pair of Ionic columns support the full frieze which bears the inscription "Memorial Library". Above, a divided circular window with central keystone rests on a cornucopia base. To each side of the entrance is a narrow rectangular window. Fluted bronze lamp standards with globes flank the central staircase.

A stone water table wraps around the building above the basement windows. Above the water table is rusticated brick. The two pairs of windows flanking the central bay are three-part with single-light sash and plain transoms. Continuous stone sills and lintels decorated by Greek fret designs frame the windows. A brick diamond diaper pattern panel is located below the window. The projecting cornice is adorned by modillions with a plain frieze and denticulated brick course.

To the north of the original building is a three-story addition constructed in 1997. The exterior finish including brick and decorative details closely imitates the original structure but includes an elevator shaft, two new dormers and four skylights. The project included a fire-rated stairway and elevator addition, reworking the main entrance for handicapped access and remodeling the attic for conference and reference use.

The idea of a library in Goffstown originated with Lucy Rogers' donation of 150 books to the town in 1888. Known then as the Rogers Free Public Library, the collection was housed in the Town Hall building from 1888 to 1907. In 1908 the town borrowed \$14,000 to build a public library and memorial hall on land given by Frank Parker who also removed the existing buildings on the site. Work was begun in the spring of 1908 and the building was constructed according to the plans of H.M. Francis and Sons of Fitchburg, Massachusetts who designed libraries in Rindge and Jaffrey, New Hampshire during the 1890s. The Hutchinson Building Company of Concord served as contractors and the building was dedicated in 1909. In 1910 the name of the library was officially

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changed from the Goffstown Memorial Library to the Goffstown Public Library. The 1997 addition was designed by architect Gary Meehan and constructed by Brookstone Builders. It was dedicated on May 31, 1997.

5. Town Common, Main & Elm Streets, 1907/1999. Contributing site.

Located at the corner of Main and Elm Streets, the Town Common is a level piece of land containing 0.25 acre. The focal point, at the northwest corner of the park, is the Soldiers Monument which was installed in 1916 (see below). Adjacent to the monument the brick sidewalk is paved with memorial bricks commemorating Goffstown residents who died in various wars. Behind the monument is a flagpole. The sidewalk to the south is paved with bricks bearing the names of residents, businesses and loved ones. A stone/water feature is located at the southwest corner of the park. Shaded by trees and plantings, several iron benches with wooden seats face Main Street. To the east of the plantings, there is a lawn area with wooden stage for concerts. The brick sidewalk continues behind the trees and along High Street and also includes granite slabs with the names of additional sponsors.

In 1907 the Town appropriated \$500 to improve the lot of land left vacant by the burning of the Masonic Hall. The Soldiers Monument was erected in 1916. The common lot was extended on the southerly side in 1940 by a gift of land from the heirs of Fred Condon. The Bretton Inn (previously known as the New Hampshire Central House) stood on this part of the common prior to its demolition. Improvements were made to the Town Common in 1999. It was rededicated on October 24, 1999.

5A. Soldiers Monument, 1916. Contributing object.

Located in the west end of the common, facing Main Street, the granite Soldier's Monument consists of a base measuring about eight feet square upon which four ascending levels culminate in a broad, smooth column with a base decorated by leaves and a cap of reeds. The height of the base is approximately twenty feet while the soldier at the top measures approximately ten feet tall. At the top of the monument is a statue of a Civil War soldier with mustache holding a rifle, butt end on the ground. The bronze plaque on the front of the statue reads "In memory of the men of Goffstown who served as soldiers and sailors in all American wars. Erected in honor of Capt. Charles Stinson, by his grandson, Henry W. Parker, 1916".

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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Henry Parker was born in Goffstown in 1859. As a young man he had run a store in Goffstown village with his brother. After later ventures in California and Massachusetts he moved to Manchester where he owned a large wholesale grocery business on Granite Street. Parker's grandfather, Captain Charles Stinson (1800-1878) was a Dunbarton native who moved to Goffstown in 1867. The monument was made by Palmer and Garmon of Manchester.

6. Eliphalet Richards II House, 7 Main Street, 1860. Contributing building.

This 2 ½-story, 6 x 3-bay, side-gabled, clapboarded double house was constructed in 1860 and is set on a granite foundation. The center entrance contains two individual entrances which have late 19th century glass-and-panel doors sheltered by a bellcast door hood supported by two large decorative brackets with pendants. To the left of the entrance is a c.1970 multi-light picture window. The opposite side contains two double-hung 2/1 windows with blinds. The second story of the façade is punctuated by somewhat smaller 2/1 windows which also have plain lintels, sills and blinds. The building is outlined by plain cornerboards which give rise to projecting eaves with paneled undersides and cornice returns on the gable ends. Each of the side elevations measures three bays wide; the rear of the south side has a single-story, three-sided bay window decorated by raised panels and brackets. Extending behind the main house is a wide, single-story ell with a porch on the south side supported by Doric columns resting on a wooden deck. The north side of the ell is punctuated by a four-panel door, 6/6 and 2/1 windows. Offset beyond the ell is an attached, gablefront barn with cornice returns. It has contained a commercial laundromat for many years.

In 1860 Eliphalet Richards II built this house just south of the Central Block. Richards served the town as collector, selectman and representative to the legislature and was actively engaged in the lumber business. He resided here until about 1894 when he moved to Manchester where he died in 1901. Richards' heirs sold the property to Dr. Maurice Stark who lived here into the 1920s. The house was later owned by Dr. Samuel Ferguson who died here in 1934. Kenneth Hambleton bought the house after 1945 and sold it to Clifford Martel in 1959. From 1920 until 1949 the local telephone company rented the north half of the house. The laundromat in the former attached barn was established by Richard Comstock and operated for many years by Clifford Martel. The property was sold by Clifford & Helen Martel in 1985 to Gregory Tracy. Later owners included Richard & Jeannine Gosselin (1989-2000). The property was conveyed to 7 Main Street Rentals in 2000.

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Inside, the house has an unusual central courtyard, 27' x 9' extending from the ground level to the roof top with four windows on each side and a single window toward the front of the building and toward the barn. The purpose of this space is not known.

7. Commercial Building, 13 Main Street, c.1930. Contributing building.

This restaurant property consists of a single-story section surrounding a two-story, side-gabled structure. The two-story central section features broad gable ends capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with small 6/6 windows on each end. The newer section which is built out from the front and sides of the two-story is also clapboarded. Three plate glass windows and two doors punctuate the Main Street façade sheltered by a cantilevered roof. The clapboards extend nearly to the ground, largely obscuring the concrete foundation. The rear elevation is sheathed in T1-11 siding. Fenestration on the lesser elevations includes double-hung 6/6 and elevated hopper windows.

A restaurant has operated on this site for over seventy years. In the 1940s Mr. and Mrs. Leon Pierce operated a soda fountain here, reportedly the largest in the state. After Mr. Pierce's death, Mrs. Pierce continued to operate the business, which later consisted of a restaurant and candy/newspaper store. The restaurant was later leased and operated by the Cunninghams and the Laro family for twenty years each. Tax Assessors records indicate that in 1967 the second floor was unusable as it had been gutted by fire. The property was separated from the rest of the School Street parcel and sold to George and Linda Waring in 1980. The Warings continued to own the property until 1996. The present owners purchased it in that year.

8. House, 15 Main Street, c.1800. Contributing building.

This two-story, clapboarded structure with a five-bay façade was constructed c.1800 with later ells and additions at the rear. Resting on a granite foundation, the front section displays a beveled watertable above which plain, narrow cornerboards give rise to slightly projecting eaves which end in returns on the gable ends. The center entrance contains a modern panel door with inset lights which is flanked by partial sidelights and capped by a plain frieze. The predominant window form is a double-hung 6/6 sash with plain surrounds; those on the second floor extend to the eaves. Behind the main house is a two-story ell which is a single bay deep with a brick chimney rising from the ridge of the asphalt roof.

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Behind the two-story ell a 1 ½-story section links the house and the offset, attached gablefront barn at the rear. The 1 ½ story section has a steeply-pitched gable roof and a six-panel door and small 6/6 windows on the north side. The clapboards extend to the ground, obscuring the foundation. The attached barn displays a wide gable front with overhanging eaves. A single-story, gabled section projects from the north part of the façade with a garage door and 6/6 to the right. On the north elevation the barn has two levels of 2 x 2-fixed windows. Rising from the ridge of the asphalt roof are two round metal ventilators topped by scalloped cones. The rear elevation of the barn has flush eaves with a 6/6 window lighting the attic and two doors (one garage) on the ground floor.

The front yard is enclosed by a picket fence with square posts. A tapered granite hitching post is located in front of the barn.

This house apparently predates 1810 when Samuel Stinson operated a tavern here and held a license to sell liquor. In 1818 it was being used as a post office, operated by John Stevens. According to the town history, it was owned by Samuel Stinson in 1818 and later by Dr. John Stevens who sold it to lawyer David Steele on May 12, 1821. Steele continued to own the property until 1875. Subsequent owners included David Pattee, E.L.C. Colby and Charles Barnard who acquired the property in 1887. Charles Barnard operated a livery stable in the large, attached barn and later added coal, wood, and ice to his business. It was probably during his ownership that single-story bay windows and an entrance porch were added, visible in historic photographs. These features were removed in 1965.

When Charles Barnard died in 1922 the property was inherited by his daughters, Myrtie Marshall and Mabelle Barnard. Mabelle Barnard later left the property to her niece, Myrtie Cochrane. In 2002 Cochrane conveyed the property to Melinda Jayne Mattil, the present owner.

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9. House/Commercial Building, 19 Main Street, c.1810/c.1940. Contributing building.

Fronted by a c.1940 single-story storefront addition, this early 19th century, two-story house is set with its five-bay façade to Main Street and is sheathed in vinyl siding. The single-story front section rests on a concrete block foundation and is accessed by a central glass door flanked on each side by display windows occupying the balance of the facade. Historic photographs indicate that originally the house had a small front yard, small front porch and a small side porch facing Flanders Court to the south. The second story of the façade is punctuated by five double-hung 2/1 windows which replace an earlier sash type. The tops of the windows extend to the boxed cornice. The gable ends are a single bay wide and are framed by shallow cornice returns. Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell with a partial screened porch on the north side. At the rear an attached, clapboarded barn is set at right angles with a shed on the north side and a picture window and greenhouse on the south side.

This structure apparently predates 1820 when it was owned and occupied by Samuel Butterfield, a lawyer. John McAfee of Bedford owned the house from 1822 to 1827. Dr. Ziba Adams purchased the property in 1827 and continued to own it until he died in 1841. Mrs. Adams willed the property to her sister, Mrs. Warren S. Richards. The 1892 map indicates that Mrs. S. Richards was then the owner of the property. Later owners included Condon, Day and Richards, Frederick Condon and Gertrude Stevens. In 1943 H.A. Stevens sold the property to Milton and Elsie Whipple who added the front storefront section. The building was owned by Russell & Beatrice Pollard from 1971-1975, by Paul and Nancy Godbout from 1975 to 1977 and by E.J. and Lovedy Vowles from 1977 to 1988. The present owner purchased the property in 1988.

10. Poore & Colby Block, 23 Main Street, 1895. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1895 this clapboarded commercial block consists of two stories capped by a mansard roof with steep lower slopes that are straight. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The block is oriented with its narrow three-bay façade to the street and its only notable alterations over the years are the loss of the single-story porch which once fronted the façade and the reworking of the storefronts. The building displays a recessed, double-doored entrance with transom lights. New wood has been installed around the large plate glass windows and brick and concrete planters front the façade on either side of the central concrete stairs. On the second floor of the façade the three openings are asymmetrically spaced and contain double-hung 2/2 windows with simple lintels. Two

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shed-roofed dormer windows punctuate the front of the mansard roof and are capped by a panel of decorative wood shingles. Simple pilasters mark the corner of the building and give rise to a plain frieze under a boxed cornice. Two exterior staircases are located on the north side. Fenestration on the longer side elevations echoes that on the façade. The rear elevation is spanned by a three-story exterior porch.

This commercial block was constructed by grocers Herbert E. Poore and William H. Colby in 1895 and was known initially as the Poore and Colby Block. The second story was used as a dwelling and the third housed the Masonic hall and banquet room. About 1897 Colby sold his interest in the business to Harry Bowen and the firm of Poore and Bowen continued until 1905 when they disposed of their stock to W.W. Porritt & Co. who continued in trade until 1915. The business was sold to Arthur E. Pattee who sold the building the following year to A.M. Jenks and Son. The building was sold by Calvin and Ruth Jenks to Jay Chisholm in 1967. Later owners included John Auld and Peter Stanhope. The building has had numerous owners in the last twenty years; the current owner purchased the property in 2003.

11. Calvin Richards House, 25 Main Street, 1828/c.1928. Contributing building.

Constructed about 1828 this structure was originally a two-story residence with a five-bay façade, capped by a low-pitched hip roof. In the late 1920s an additional twelve feet was added to the south façade, resulting in six bays on the second floor. The building is now sheathed in vinyl siding. Windows contain double-hung, replacement 1/1 sash and are flanked by louvered shutters upstairs. There are two first floor storefronts, both of which have been redone in recent years. The storefront to the north is fronted by a raised porch and consists of a six-panel metal door and 1/1 window. To the south is an offcenter recessed entrance and plate glass windows. The south elevation is a single bay deep with a rear bump-out. This elevation has another glass door on the first floor and an exterior staircase with turned posts on the second floor. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends behind the northern part of the structure. There is an exterior concrete block chimney at the southeast corner and an exterior brick chimney on the north side of the block. An L-shaped, single-story, flat-roofed addition on a concrete foundation is located to the rear of the block.

This former residence was originally built for Calvin Richards, Sr. about 1828 and was owned by him until his death in 1836. The property was purchased by Rev. Isaac Willey in 1846. Willey continued to live there until 1875 when it was sold to Eliphalet Poore. His son, Herbert E. Poore, lived here with his wife Harriet Colby Poore until his death in

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1908. Mrs. Poore was still living here in 1922 when the town history was written. At that time the house was divided into two apartments, one upstairs and one down, and was without the rear wing. Amos Neal bought the house sometime after 1922. In the late 1920s or early 1930s the house was purchased by William Bazinet who remodeled it into a grocery store. At this time about twelve feet was added to the original five-bay façade on the south side and an outside stairway was built on the south end to access the upstairs apartment. The building was purchased by Dr. W. Sherman Benson in 1962 and sold by him to Gregory Tracy in 1987. The present owners purchased the property in 1997. Today there are two restaurants on the first floor.

12. Benaiah Richards House, 27 Main Street, 1833/c.1945. Contributing building.

Originally a typical early 19th century hip-roofed, two-story residence with a five-bay façade, this structure has been used as a gas station since 1945. At that time the original floor fenestration was altered to accommodate two garage bays, an entrance and plate glass windows but more recently the garage doors have been removed in favor of four 6/1 windows. There is a plate glass window to the south. Upstairs, two 6/6 windows punctuate the southern portion of the façade.

The south end of the building is punctuated by 2/2 windows with blinds and is fronted by a small, single-story office addition and a concrete block exterior chimney. To the rear of these is an exterior covered staircase. Under the stairs is a glass-and-panel door capped by a flat door hood with decorative brackets, an apparent late 19th century alteration. Extending behind the main block are several additions including a rear garage bay.

A large, free-standing metal canopy in front of the building shelters two gas pumps and an attendant booth which is sheathed in T1-11 siding.

This former residence was constructed in 1833 for Benaiah Richards. It remained in the family until the death of Richards' daughter, Mrs. Mary Conner, in 1914 at which time it was purchased by Z. Taylor Pierce. Vasilios Efthemion became the owner of the property in 1926 and sold it to Myrtie Marshall two years later. About 1945 Warren Marshall converted the two-family residence into a Gulf Oil automobile service station. At this time the structure was moved about twelve feet to allow space for the gas pumps. Paul Bailey (who worked for Marshall from 1946 to 1951) bought the property in 1951 and owned it until 1968 when it was sold to Wilfred Hodgdon. Less than a year later it was sold to William and Donna Brown, who continue to own it today.

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13. Depot, 10 Depot Street, 1880. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1880, the former depot building is rectangular in plan and capped by an overhanging hip roof sheathed in asbestos shingles. Large brackets support the overhang while jigsawn, scalloped trim with pierced holes decorates the eaves. Each of the longer elevations measures five bays wide, with a central projecting bay which formerly functioned as a ticket window. There is a four-panel door to each side and the windows contain double-hung 6/6 sash. All of the openings are capped by entablature lintels. Other fenestration includes a sliding freight door.

In 1850 the New Hampshire Central Railroad (later the Manchester and North Weare Railroad) completed a line from Manchester to Riverdale in nearby Weare. Stations were located at Parker's, Goffstown, and Goffstown Center (the other two stations burned). During its heyday, railroad service in Goffstown consisted of two daily trains in each direction on the Milford branch, two to New Boston and two passenger trains and a daily freight each way to Weare and Hillsboro. The first passenger station was built on Main Street in 1850. About 1880 the original passenger station was replaced by a new depot on the same site and the older station was moved westward to become a freight depot (see #14). As late as the 1920s the passenger station and freight station were connected by a covered canopy. Passenger service was dropped from the North Weare line after the 1936 flood and freight service beyond Goffstown ended with the 1938 hurricane.

In 1952 the passenger station was moved westward approximately thirty feet and an adjoining brick structure was built facing Main Street and used by Herbert Johnston for use as a hardware store (#15). Since that time the depot has been used as a storage building by the hardware store. The depot was restored to its original appearance. This included replacing windows and reconstructing the eaves trim where it was missing. At the same time it was moved to its current position.

13A. Grain Store, c.1930. Contributing building.

To the west of the depot, sharing the same parcel is a small, single-story, frame building measuring 30' x 40' which was originally located adjacent to the railroad tracks. Capped by a low gable roof the building is sheathed in a combination of pressed metal, clapboards, and T1-11 siding. A three-bay porch fronts the east gable end, sheltering a single 6/1 window. A shed addition projects from the north side.

This building was not yet constructed at the time of the 1921 Sanborn map but is depicted on the 1941 revision. It is not clear whether it was constructed by the railroad or as part

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of the John L. Putnam & Son coal yard. It was sold by the Boston & Maine Corporation to Lawrence and Sandra Brown in 1984.

14. Freight House (Original Depot), Depot Street, c.1850/c.1960. Contributing building.

Originally serving as the village's first passenger station and later as the freight station, this simple utilitarian structure was constructed in two parts and consists of a 22 x 50' front section with a 20th century 26' x 82' addition extending to the rear. The front structure, which appears to be the original structure, rests on brick and concrete piers, while that to the rear has a concrete foundation. Both sections are clad in board-and-batten siding and capped by an asphalt roof. Sheltering the gablefront is a shed roof supported by plain posts. The central entrance has been reduced in size and is fronted by modern concrete steps and is flanked by two double-hung 6/6 windows. The south side of the building is punctuated by several 6/6 windows and a five-panel door as well as a garage door and elevated three-light windows. The north side of the building is lit by two 6/6, two 8/8 and a loading bay. A large garage door is located on the rear gable end.

This building, originally located on Main Street, served as the first passenger station after the railroad came to town in 1850. About 1880 it was replaced by a new depot (presently part of the hardware store – see #13) and the former station was moved westward to become the freight depot. The building was sold by the Boston & Maine Railroad to the Jones Grain Company in 1958 and was owned by H.K. Webster & Co. from 1963 to 1965. Later owners included Robert and Jane Pokigo (1965-1983) and John and Robert Sarette (1983-2002). It housed an auto parts store for a number of years but is presently vacant. It is now owned by Raymond Blondeau.

15. Hardware Store, 24 Main Street, 1952/1987. Contributing building.

The original hardware store is a single-story, flat-roofed building fronting Main Street and measuring 39' x 67'. It is set on a concrete foundation with full length plate glass windows and a recessed entrance facing Main Street. Above the display windows is a band of wooden shakes. The north side of the building is clapboarded. Behind the front section is a rear addition measuring 36' x 48', constructed in 1987. This section is constructed of concrete blocks with clapboarded gables and an exterior concrete block chimney.

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In 1952 this brick hardware store was constructed by Herbert Johnstone who purchased the land from the Boston & Maine Railroad. At the time the former railroad station which stood on the site was moved thirty feet to the west to make way for the new building. Johnstone sold the property to Varney Morgrage in 1959 who conveyed it to Carl Barton and Joseph Jason in 1962. In 1981 Barton sold the property to Lawrence Brown. The rear (west addition) was constructed in 1987.

16. Marshall's Garage, 20 Main Street; 1919. Contributing building.

This single-story brick structure, roughly a parallelogram in plan, was constructed in 1919 as a garage and automotive showroom. The long, narrow building is oriented with its broad gable end measuring three bays wide facing Main Street. The gable is decorated by vertical brick corbels. The brick is laid in a bond alternating seven courses of stretchers to a single row of headers and stretchers. The brick pilasters are spaced twelve feet apart. At the southeast corner of the building is cut away at an angle and supported by a brick pier with a recessed entrance. The other two bays are filled with plate glass windows. That in the middle is metal and glass or relatively recent construction and extends nearly to the ground. The northernmost bay and the two additional front bays on the north side feature what appear to be original plate glass windows with three-light immovable transoms and plain lintels. A series of five segmentally-arched openings with brick header lintels and separated by piers punctuate the north side of the building. Two of the openings are doorways while the three others are boarded-up window openings. A tall, exterior brick chimney is located at the northwest corner of the building. The rear elevation is divided into bays by four piers with a large arched center opening flanked on each side by two arched openings, now filled with brick.

This structure was built as a garage and automobile showroom by Charles G. Barnard in 1919 on the site of a former tailor shop. As constructed the building had a cement floor and a 20-car capacity. The north section was later used as an Atlantic and Pacific (A & P) Tea Co. store, a beauty shop and veterinarian's office. Later owners of the garage included Myrtie Marshall and Robert Burnham. Alfred Loboda owned the property from 1982 to 1995 when it was acquired by the present owner. It currently contains professional offices and a restaurant.

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17. Town Hall, 16 Main Street, 1947/1969. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The Goffstown Town Hall is a two-story, Colonial Revival structure constructed in two phases in 1947 and 1969. The brick is laid in a bond alternating five courses of stretchers to a single row alternating stretchers and headers. The structure has a five bay façade and a clapboarded, pedimented front which steps down in two stages, fronted by a smaller portico with clapboarded triangular pediment. The front pediment including plain frieze is supported by four two-story Roman Doric columns. A small round window is centered in the pediment. Rising from the front ridge of the asphalt-shingled gable roof is a clocktower set on a balustraded, clapboarded square base. The next stage features a clock face on each side, flanked by pilasters with rectangular louvered openings below the clocks. The tower is capped by a bellcast roof with a cushion above surmounted by a weather vane.

Centered under the portico is an oversized, segmental arched opening supported by pilasters. Set in the opening are a set of modern glass and metal double doors. Windows on the structure contain double-hung 8/8 sash; those on the lower level are smaller. The south elevation of the front section is two bays deep while the larger section behind is five bays deep. Raised wooden panels fill the space between the upper and lower window openings. Above the lower level windows a beltcourse consisting of a course of soldier brick wraps around the building. The rear elevation is capped by a simple clapboarded gable. The entry to the lower level is sheltered by a pediment resting on two Doric columns. The area under the pediment is enclosed with glass.

The previous town hall which stood on this site was constructed in 1869, extensively renovated in 1889 and destroyed by fire on March 11, 1937. Due to the economic uncertainties of the Depression and World War II, the town rejected articles to build a new town hall in 1937 and 1938, using the Grange Hall at Grasmere instead. It was not until 1947 that Town Meeting finally approved an appropriation of \$13,000 to construct a basement with a seating capacity of up to 600 persons and the front section of a first floor including fireproof vaults and offices. This section of the town hall was dedicated in 1947 and built according to designs by architect Norris Corey. The cost of this flat-roofed structure was approximately \$43,000. In 1948 town meeting defeated a proposed article to complete and furnish the town hall.

The Town Hall was completed in 1969 following a bequest of \$296,055.75 from Mildred G. Stark. The completed town hall was dedicated on June 21, 1970. Alexander Majeski served as the architect for the addition; the contractor was Don Wheeler. The tower clock

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was donated by John, Harry and William Parker and Mary Parker Nelson in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stinson Parker.

A brick sidewalk including a number of sponsored bricks has been installed in front of the town hall as well as several benches and some planting beds edged in granite. The landscaped area to the southeast of the building has a rock with bronze plaque commemorating the service of selectman Charles Weilbrener from 1966 to 1971. To the northeast of the town hall is a flagpole donated by the Uncanoonuc Grange No. 40 Patrons of Husbandry.

**18. Daniel Austin House (Lamson Apartments), 12-14 Main Street, 1865.
Contributing building.**

Constructed in 1865, this two-story, 3 x 2-bay, side-gabled dwelling is clapboarded and rests on a granite block foundation. The center entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed door hood supported by ornate brackets ending in knobs and decorated by incised ornament with a denticulated cornice. The double-doored entrance features upper rectangular glass panes. Windows on the structure contain 6/6 sash flanked by blinds with simple sills and lintels. Those on the second floor of the façade are without lintels as the tops of the windows extend to the boxed cornice of the projecting eaves. On the gable ends, simple cornerboards support cornice returns. Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell which is also clapboarded. A gabled porch supported by turned posts marks a secondary entrance at the rear of the south elevation. The windows are a mix of individual and paired 6/6 sash.

18A. Former Barn (Apartments), 1865/1965. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

To the rear of the house is a 2 ½-story, clapboarded, side-gabled structure which until 1965 was attached to the west end of the main house. Formerly an attached barn, the building was substantially remodeled for use as apartments and garage space including new siding, windows and entrances. The building rests on a foundation combining concrete blocks and fieldstone from the original barn foundation. The broad façade is lit by a combination of 6/6 and multi-light picture windows with shutters. The offcenter entrance features a paneled doorway flanked by partial sidelights. The entrance porch consists of Ionic columns and pilasters and a hip roof with a block frieze. These elements were reused from a building demolished on East Union Street. Visible on the rear elevation are four levels including the four basement garages. On the upper level a

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dormer is built out from the roof with two doors, six 6/6 windows and an exterior staircase.

According to the town history this house was constructed by Daniel Austin in 1865 and later owned by T.W. Richards. Daniel Austin (1827-1909) was a contractor and builder who was also engaged in manufacturing. Austin served as a state representative in 1871. Thaddeus Richards (d. 1895) subsequently purchased the property. He is listed as the owner on the 1892 map. The property remained in the Richards family until 1952 when Richards' daughter, Cora May Richards Rowell Beals, sold it to Eugenie and Romeo LaRochelle. Percy Lamson acquired the property in 1953. In 1955 the house was remodeled into a ten-room office for the Lamson Publishing Company and the Atlantic Fisherman Inc. which was owned by Percy and Gardner Lamson. At this time, a long porch on the south side of the wing was removed and a new rear entrance was placed at the southwest corner of the wing. The two-story shed attached to the west end of the wing was removed and a full basement was excavated under the front part of the house and the wing.

In 1961 Gardner Lamson acquired the building from his father, Percy, and remodeled the wing into two four-room apartments. In 1963 an apartment was added on the second floor of the main house and in 1967 the front first floor was converted to another apartment. A concrete foundation was added under the ends of the wing and two windows were added to the west end of the wing as well as a small window in the attic. In 1965 the former attached barn was remodeled to make six apartments and four garages. The Ionic columns were salvaged from the Dr. George House on East Union Street which later served as the St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church prior to the construction of the new church.

19. Congregational Church, 10 Main Street, 1845/1890. (Listed individually on the National Register in 1996).

Although parts of the Congregational Church may date back to 1845, the appearance of the present structure is largely the result of alterations in the Queen Anne style made in 1890. A clapboarded building with stickwork trim and wood shingle detailing, it rests on a granite foundation. The church is basically L-shaped in plan with an offset square tower at the southeast corner of the gablefront. The tower is capped by a flared, elongated pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a steeply-pitched gable wall dormer decorated by turned trusswork punctuating the base of the roof on each side. Below this there are louvered openings decorated by jigsawn trim with a paneled and

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shingled panel below. At the base of the tower the double-doored entrance is sheltered by a gable doorhood supported by decorative braces. A matching entrance is located on the north side of the gable front. Centered on the gablefront is a three-part rectangular stained window capped by a semi-circular arch ending in decorative labels. The semicircle is divided into raised panels with a central floral medallion. The projecting eaves of the gable are embellished by a decorative collar beam with upper and lower pendants. With the exception of the front tower, the roof is sheathed in slate shingles.

Projecting southward from the main section is a somewhat lower hip-roofed section resting on a brick foundation with a gabled entrance porch facing the street. The rakeboard of the entrance is decorated by incised lines and the front of the entrance is sheathed in a combination of clapboards and wood shingles, separated by stickwork. Windows on this section consist of two-part stained glass windows divided into two vertical sections, as opposed to the three vertical sections capped by fishscale shingles, corresponding to the windows lighting the main church sanctuary. A wooden, handicapped ramp extends in front of the ell,

The history of the Congregational Church in Goffstown dates back to 1768 when a meeting house was constructed in Grasmere on land donated by Capt. James Karr. The meeting house was jointly used by the town and the church for about 70 years. In 1816 a second meeting house was erected on South Mast Street.

The present Congregational Church is the congregation's fourth edifice. As originally constructed in 1845 at a cost of \$2,500 the structure was Greek Revival in style, fronted by a portico of Doric columns and capped by a two-stage domed tower. The building was subsequently enlarged in 1869.

The church achieved its present appearance in 1890 when it was substantially rebuilt and remodeled in the Queen Anne style. An addition was built on the southwest end of the building containing a vestry, ladies' parlor and pastor's room. According to remarks made at the dedication of the church on February 11, 1891, a member of the building committee and local sash manufacturer Kendrick Kendall devised and drew a plan for the renovation and "through the assistance of Mr. William M. Butterfield, an architect of Manchester, procured a drawing of the front elevation and general outline of the necessary changes". According to the church records William Butterfield was paid \$80 for his drawings while the contractor, William U. Carlton of Goffstown, received \$3,000. (Just a year earlier Butterfield had designed another Queen Anne-style structure in the village - the Town Hall which was destroyed by fire in 1937.) The stained glass

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memorial windows were also added in 1890 as were new furnishings and a pipe organ. The front windows, representing the parable of the sower, were the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Stinson, in memory of her husband, Capt. Charles. Stinson. The interior of the sanctuary remained substantially unchanged until 1958 when it was remodeled, a new pipe organ installed and the interior painted.

20. Sargent Block, 3 Church Street, 1888/c.1980. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1888 and set on a stone foundation, this 2 ½-story, clapboarded commercial block is oriented with its long façade to Church Street. Spanning the façade is a single-story, six-bay porch supported by split porch posts on a concrete platform. A historic photograph indicates that the porch was originally supported by plain posts. Sheltered by the porch are four alternating multi-light picture windows and three doors, two of which are flanked by sidelights. The fenestration is similar, with the exception of the sidelights, to that which is shown in the historic photograph. The upper story of the façade measures eight bays across, illuminated by double-hung 2/2 windows with blinds. The front slope of the asphalt-shingled gable roof is punctuated by four gable dormers decorated by cornice returns, echoing those on the gable ends of the building, and supported by corner pilasters. Clapboards on the building extend nearly to the ground, nearly obscuring the granite foundation. Centered behind the building is a two-story, clapboarded ell on a concrete foundation. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this ell, constructed in the 1950s, replaced a two-story barn and series of connected single-story sheds. The ell is punctuated by a mix of 2/2 and 1/1 windows. Two exterior covered stairways occupy the corners where the main block and ell meet.

This commercial building, known at various times as the Sargent Block and Union Market, was constructed by Henry H. Johnson and Walter L. Sargent (Johnson and Sargent) in 1888. They continued to operate here until Johnson's death in 1893. Sargent continued the business for several years after which the business was known as the Union Market until 1907. In the early 20th century the building was occupied by Marshall & Co. and later owned by Charles Barnard. The building also housed the post office and bank beginning in 1958 until the construction of the new post office. The property was owned by Mia and Peter Pacik from 1986 to 2004 when it was acquired by the present owners.

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21. Stark Hall, 2 Church Street, 1875/1967. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1875, Stark Hall is a 2 ½-story, clapboarded building which is L-shaped in plan and rests on a granite block foundation. Set close to and facing the street is the original three bay wide gablefront, outlined by a molded water table, paneled corner pilasters supporting projecting eaves and cornice returns. This section is now entryless. Windows on this section of the structure consist of 6/6 doublehung sash with simple entablature lintels. The west side elevation measures six bays wide on the first floor with a blind window and horizontal paneled door with transom upstairs, fronted by a metal fire escape. Extending at right angles from the rear of the east elevation is a two-story addition constructed in 1970. The addition displays flush eaves and the broad elevation facing the street measures three bays wide with smaller 6/6 windows and a Colonial-style first floor entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by wrought iron supports.

This structure was constructed as the Congregational Vestry in 1875. The structure was purchased by Ed Blaisdell in 1891 who converted it for use as a dry goods store and post office. After the expiration of his term as postmaster he occupied the lower story as a dry goods store until 1917, when he sold his stock to Hough & Co. The following year after Hough & Co. moved from town the building was sold to the Uncanoonuc Grange No. 40 Patrons of Husbandry. During its ownership by the Grange, musicals and variety shows were held on the stage and in the second floor meeting floor. The Grange subsequently sold the building to the Congregational Church in 1967, who added the two-story section to the east in 1970 to connect the building with the ell of the Congregational Parish House. The building is now used by the Congregational Church as a Fellowship Center for meetings.

**22. Carr House/Congregational Church Parish House, 8 Main Street, 1858.
Contributing building.**

Constructed in 1858 this 2 ½-story, 5 x 3-bay, vinyl-sided house is spanned by a single-story porch supported by chamfered posts and Eastlake-style ornament including knobs and incised decoration. Underneath the porch the center entrance contains a glass-and-panel door and is flanked by two three-sided bay windows. Elsewhere on the structure double-hung 6/6 windows predominate, the window surrounds which were decorated by molded panels and dentil-like blocks have been removed or are obscured by siding. Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell and an offset, gablefront barn capped by a round arched louvered cupola. The larger building beyond this is set at right angles with a newer addition in front with four-panel doors with lights and 6/6 windows.

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The town history indicates that this house was constructed in 1858 by David S. Carr. Carr (1825-1900) started out as a tailor and later associated with his brother John S. Carr in trade and manufacturing as well as in the insurance business. He moved from Goffstown to Henniker in 1871. Subsequent owners of the house included Jeremiah Austin, Mrs. Lemuel Pattee and Mrs. Mary A. Parker who is shown as the owner of the house on the 1892 map. According to Sanborn insurance maps two additional sections projected from the north of the attached barn until the early 20th century.

The building was purchased by the Congregational Church in 1947 for use as a parish house. At that time it was remodeled to provide seven classrooms. In 1954 additional classroom space was obtained by raising the ell roof. In 1958 the parish house barn was enlarged and rebuilt to provide a church office and six new classrooms. The chapel in the parish house was dedicated on Sunday, October 1, 1967. Ground was broken for the connector uniting Stark Hall and the parish house in 1969.

23. Parker/Odd Fellows Block, 4 Main Street, c.1810/c.1870. Contributing building.

An important local landmark at the corner of Main and North Mast Streets, this three-story commercial block was initially constructed in the early 19th century with the addition of the mansard roof with nearly straight sides occurring about 1870. Sheathed in vinyl siding, the Main Street façade is six bays across and is fronted on the first floor by a single-story projecting roof sheltering the storefronts. Large plate glass windows with paneled bulkheads and piers flank the two recessed entrances. The second floor windows contain double-hung 2/2 sash with storm windows; any sills or lintels have been removed or obscured by siding. At the cornice, the two-part frieze is decorated by large brackets alternating with seven smaller brackets. The wood-shingled mansard roof is punctuated by a series of pedimented dormers. Each pediment is supported by two large end brackets with smaller brackets in between. Inset in the façade pediments are the letters "I", "O", "O", and "F", an abbreviation for the International Order of Odd Fellows. The remaining pediments on the side elevations are filled with incised foliate ornament. Two large corbel cap chimneys rise from the roof. Extending behind the main block is a two-story ell with mansard roof, aligned with the south elevation. The side elevations are clad in aluminum siding with fenestration echoing that of the façade. Offset at the southeast corner is a single-story, flat-roofed store addition, set on a concrete foundation with plate glass windows and bulkhead panels below. Behind the storefront addition, projecting

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from the longer south elevation, is a single story, gable-roofed section set broadside to the street with a single door on the façade.

Sanborn insurance maps indicate that from the late 19th century to at least the early 20th century the block included the present ell as well as a two-story section extending southward from the ell and two rear single-story ells. The rear wings were removed and the single-story storefront to the south of the main block was added sometime after 1921.

According to the town history, this structure was built by Capt. John Smith (1770-1853) who was in trade here for some time. Later J.S. and D.S. Carr, G. Byron Moore and the Parkers had businesses here. John M. and David A. Parker apparently moved their store here in the spring of 1872 and probably added the mansard roof. The firm was later known as Parker & Co., with Charles S. and William A. Parker, partners. After William Parker's retirement, Henry W. Parker succeeded him and the firm name became Parker Brothers. Henry W. Parker was succeeded by his brother, Frank A. Parker, whose interest was purchased by William F. Parker and the firm became Parker & Son. When Charles Parker gave his interest to his son, Harry Parker, the firm was again known by the name of Parker Brothers. In 1958 Harry Parker conveyed the property to the Odd Fellows. David Worrada purchased the property in 1979.

The small addition to the south of the larger block once served as a newspaper office and later as a barber shop. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the trolley stopped in front of the building.

24. Shed, 2 Main Street, early 20th century. Contributing building.

This small accessory building sits on a land-locked parcel behind Main Street. The single-story, clapboarded building is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The gable front faces north and is punctuated by an overhead garage door and a regular door featuring 2 x 2-lights over three horizontal panels. There is a fixed 3 x 4-light window facing Main Street and the rear elevation is covered in asphalt shingles.

On the 1892 Sanborn map there is a larger structure on this site which is labeled on the map as a horse shed. By the time of the 1912 map it has been somewhat reduced in size. It was owned by Mabel Blair from 1919 to 1945. Later owners included Wilfred &

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Louretta Dutille, Lawrence & May McGinnis and Richard & Lore Watt. Nelson Merrill purchased the property in 1959 and the family still owns it today.

25. Nahum Baldwin House, 1 North Mast Street, 1872. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1871 this 1 ½-story, side-gabled frame dwelling near the corner of North Mast Street and Main Street has seen some alterations in the 20th century. The house is presently sheathed in vinyl siding, its five-bay façade fronted by an early 20th century sunporch fitted with jalousie windows. The front door is designated by a vertical flushboard gable over the storm door. The house rests on a foundation which combines granite block and concrete. A shed dormer projects from the front slope of the asphalt-shingled, gable roof and is punctuated by two 4/2 windows. On the gable ends the house displays cornice returns and tall 2/2 windows. A single-story shed addition spans the rear elevation. A lower level basement entry with a six-panel door projects from the south end of the façade.

According to the town history this house was built in 1872 by Nahum Baldwin who came to Goffstown in that year and resided in the house until his death in 1887. Later owners included Edward C. Shirley and John M. Parker. Parker is shown as the owner on the 1892 map. Mabel Blair purchased the house in 1919. Later owners included Lawrence and Mary McGillis (?-1950) and Richard & Lore Watt (1950-1959). Nelson Merrill purchased the property in 1959. He died in 2000 and today the property is owned by Lawrence Merrill.

26. St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, 5 North Mast Street, 1868. Contributing building.

St. Matthew's Church is a good example of a simple Gothic Revival chapel displaying the characteristic board-and-batten siding and a steeply-pitched gablefront capped by a gabled open belfry. Projecting from the façade is a small, steeply-pitched gable entrance vestibule with double doors set into an arched opening. Brackets span under the projecting eaves here as well as on the body of the church itself. Above the door is a recessed trefoil from which a coach light hangs. The entrance is fronted by granite steps, a stone wall and a handicapped ramp. Above the doorway is a large round window with four large circular stained glass panes, four smaller circles at the edges and a small quatrefoil in the center. Flanking each side of the entrance is a two-part rectangular window capped by a transom consisting of two semi-circular panes supporting a circular

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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pane, all of which is capped by a semi-circular label mold. The west side of the building measures three bays wide with a gabled projection at the rear of the elevation. A larger gabled addition is located on the east side with a shorter addition behind.

The cornerstone of St. Matthew's was laid in the spring of 1868 although owing to a lack of funds the building was not completed for several years. The church was built by public subscription, assisted by gifts from church members in larger cities. Services were first held in the church in January 1870. The contractor for the building was Goffstown resident, William Henry Harrison Hart (1828-1907). An addition for the rector's office was constructed in 1966.

**26A. St. Matthew's Episcopal Parsonage, 7 North Mast Street, 2003.
Noncontributing building (due to age).**

Although of recent construction, the new parsonage echoes many of the design elements of the older church to its south. Resting on a concrete foundation and sheathed in board and batten siding, the 1 1/2-story building is also oriented with its gable to the street. A variety of lesser gables emerge from the front and side elevations. The predominant window is a double-hung 2/2 sash; those on the façade are capped by semi-circular arched transoms. A shed dormer spans the north roof slope.

This building was preceded on the site by a two-story, foursquare style building which was erected in 1909 by Mrs. Lucy Perley. The new parsonage was designed by Goffstown architect, David M. White.

27. Building, 9 North Mast Street, early to mid 19th century. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Located to the north of the parsonage is this single-story, side-gabled structure which is sheathed in aluminum siding. The front eave of the asphalt-shingled roof has been extended with a kick to form a narrow porch. The offcenter facade entrance contains a modern glass-and-panel door which is fronted by a concrete ramp. To the south of the entrance is a large multi-light shop window. The side elevations display several double-hung 2/2 sash. The front section is set on granite blocks. There are several one-story additions to the rear which are set on fieldstone foundations. At one time a single-story porch spanned the south elevation.

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According to the town history this building was originally built as a dwelling by Capt. John Smith. It was purchased by Lucy Hadley in 1860 and was later owned by her daughter, Lucinda L. Ireland who is shown as the owner on the 1892 map. It was later owned by Mrs. Ireland's daughter, Lucy I. Perley. In 1941 it was still being used as a dwelling. The property was sold by Elmer Nickerson to Donald and Virginia Hall in 1964. Members of the Hall family continued to own it until 1999. The property was acquired by St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in 2001 and is now used as a church center for Sunday school, classrooms, youth outreach and church programs.

28. Colby Building, 11 North Mast Street, 1875. Contributing building.

One of the few brick buildings in the district, 11 North Mast Street is a 2 ½-story structure oriented with its four bay wide gable front to the street. The house is set on a granite foundation and capped by a standing seam metal roof with overhanging eaves that end in returns. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge. The sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door capped by a semi-circular transom which is divided into quarter rounds. On the first floor of the façade the brick work is laid in rusticated bands. The segmental openings contain 2/2 sash with granite sills and headers consisting of two rows of header bricks. The bay on the south end of the façade is fronted by a single-story rectangular bay window with a bellcast roof. The same 2/2 windows are present on the lesser elevations with an additional single-story rectangular bay window present on the south elevation. Decorative metal tie rods are evident on the north elevation.

To the southwest of the brick block is a 1 ½-story, side-gabled ell constructed in 1986. Sheathed in wood clapboards, it rests on a poured concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The four bay façade has a sidehall entrance with a "Colonial" door surround and arched 1/1 windows. Sanborn maps indicate that historically a small ell linked the house and attached barn.

The town history states that this lot was originally the site of the brick schoolhouse which served district No. 13. The present brick building was built in 1875 by Edward H. Colby who purchased the schoolhouse and lot from the district. The lower story of the building served as a store for a few years, run by Mrs. E.H. Colby and later by Charles E. French. The upper story served as a dwelling. Later the entire building was converted into a double tenement. A. (Almon) Corey is shown as the owner on the 1892 map. The property was later inherited by Abbie Paige who conveyed it to Sylvester Loveland in 1910. Later owners included Ellen Hill and Isaac Giddings (1921-1937). This was part

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of a larger property sold by the estate of Isaac Giddings to Roland and Dorothy Barnard in 1937. This part of the property was sold by the Barnards to Peter Stanhope in 1979.

29. Hall's Appliance Shop, 15 North Mast Street, 1955. Contributing building.

This single-story structure marks the north end of the district. The building is set on a concrete foundation and capped by a slanted roof which cantilevers over the continuous plate glass display windows which dominate the façade. The side elevations are sheathed in vertical boards and there is an open carport to the south.

This appliance store was constructed for Thomas Hall in the 1950s and is still owned by him today. He purchased the property from Roland Barnard in 1955.

VL. Vacant Lot. Noncontributing site.

This narrow lot is paved and serves as a municipal parking lot.

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Resource Count

Map #	Tax Map #	Resource name	Address	Date	Contrib./ Noncontrib.*
1	38/36	Methodist Episcopal Church	18 N. Mast St.	1889	C
2	38/77	Sully's Market	10 N. Mast St.	c.1950/ 1988	NC
3	38/78-1	Popcorn Stand	2 N. Mast St.	c.1930	C (Struct)
3A		Watering Trough		Late 19 th c.	C (Object)
3B		Lions' Monument		2002	NC (Object)
4	34/107	Goffstown Public Library	2 High St.	1909	NRI
5	34/152	Common	Main & Elm	1907/ 1999	C (Site)
5A	34/152	Soldiers Monument	Main & Elm	1916	C (Object)
6	34/153	Eliphalet Richards 2 nd House	9 Main St.	1860	C
7	34/154	Commercial Building	13 Main St.	c.1930	C
8	34/158	House	15 Main St.	c.1800	C
9	34/159	House/Commercial Bldg.	19 Main St.	c.1810/ c.1940	C
10	34/161	Poore & Colby Block	23 Main St.	1895	C
11	34/162	Calvin Richards House	25 Main St.	1828/ c.1928	C
12	34/162	Benaiah Richards House	27 Main St.	1833/ c.1945	C
13	34/78B	Depot	10 Depot St.	1880	C
13A		Grain Store		c.1930	C
14	34/80	Freight House (original Depot)	Depot St.	c.1850/ c.1960	C
15	34/79	Hardware Store	24 Main St.	1952/ 1987	C
16	34/81	Marshall's Garage	20 Main St.	1919	C
17	34/83	Town Hall	16 Main St.	1947/ 1969	NC
18	34/84	Lamson Court Apartments	12 Main St.	1865	C

* Note: Unless otherwise noted, resources are buildings. O = object; Si = site; St=structure.
NRI = property listed individually on the National Register, not included in district count.

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18A		Former Barn (apartments)		1865/ 1965	NC
19	34/85	Congregational Church	10 Main St.	1845/ 1890	NRI
20	34/86	Sargent Block	3 Church St.	1888/ c.1980	C
21	34/101	Stark Hall	2 Church St.	1875/ 1967	C
22	34/103	Carr House/Congregational Church Parish House	8 Main St.	1858	C
23	34/105	Parker/Odd Fellows Block	4 Main Street	c.1810/ c.1870	C
24	34/102	Shed	2 Main St.	Early 20 th c.	C
25	34/106	Nahum Baldwin House	1 N. Mast St.	1872	C
26	38/1	St. Matthew's Episcopal Church	5 N. Mast St.	1868	C
26A		St. Matthew's Parsonage	7 N. Mast St.	2003	NC
27	38/2	Building	9 N. Mast. St.	Early to mid 19 th c.	NC
28	38/3	Colby Building	11 N. Mast St.	1875	C
29	38/4	Hall's Appliance Shop	15 N. Mast St.	1955	C
VL		Vacant Lot	Main St.		NC (Site)

TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT

- 23 Contributing buildings
- 5 Noncontributing buildings
- 1 Contributing structure
- 1 Contributing site
- 1 Noncontributing site
- 2 Contributing objects
- 1 Noncontributing object
- 2 Buildings previously listed on the National Register

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The Goffstown Main Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and Transportation, as a well-preserved example of the historical evolution of a vernacular village center over two hundred years. Beginning in the mid 18th century with the establishment of a main road and a river crossing, the Goffstown village (or West Village as it was originally known) gradually took shape and soon became the dominant village in the town. The Main Street district has been a commercial, civic, religious and institutional hub for over two hundred years and the district is significant on the local level. Despite incremental changes to the individual resources and the addition of new buildings over the years, the nominated district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance is c.1760 to 1956, reflecting the beginnings of the village and the National Register fifty year cut-off.

In particular, Main Street's development over the years is an interesting reflection of changing trends in transportation. In many ways, "all roads led" to Goffstown's Main Street business district. Samuel Stinson operated a tavern (#8) on Main Street about 1810 and a later a livery stable business was located here. There is still a granite hitching post in the front yard. Another important public house, the New Hampshire Central House, also provided services for travelers passing through the village and was located on the site of the present town common (#5). In time the road once traveled by horses and stagecoaches gave way to other modes of transportation as well. The presence of the New Hampshire Central Railroad (later renamed the Manchester and North Weare Railroad), which arrived in 1850, was to have a major impact on the village and the downtown business district for more than seventy-five years. The village's two railroad depots (neither used as such today) are still located just off Main Street (#13 & 14). At the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, the introduction of the electric street railway provided another transportation link for residents in the village who desired to travel to nearby Manchester for work or pleasure. Later, the automobile left its mark on the Main Street, in the form of service stations (#12) and a commercial garage/automotive showroom (#16). Rail service to Goffstown finally ended in the 1930s, leaving the automobile the dominant mode of transportation. It is a story which is retold in communities all over New Hampshire but one which still has many visual reminders in Goffstown's Main Street District.

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Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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Historical Background

What is now Goffstown was first laid out as Narragansett No. 4 by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1733. Permanent settlers arrived in Goffstown in 1741 or 1742. The first concentration of settlement took place on the north bank of the Piscataquog River at Goffstown Center (the area now known as Grasmere Village), which at that time was the approximate geographic center of the town. By 1756 and probably earlier, a main road had emerged parallel to the Piscataquog River; it was formally laid out in 1761. Due to its use as a route for the transport of white pine used for masts for the British navy, the road was known as the Mast Road. The town was chartered by Governor Wentworth in 1761 and renamed Goffstown, after Col. John Goff.

In 1766 the town built a bridge to allow the Mast Road to cross the Piscataquog River. As a result a small village, known as West Village or Goffstown Village began to develop near the bridge. There was also a set of falls at this point on the river and Job Dow erected a grist and saw mill here sometime prior to 1770. In 1793 Dow was given a license to operate a tavern in the village and by 1794 a hotel had been established.

The water power afforded by the falls fueled the growth of the West Village in the early 19th century. Capt. John Smith established a store at the intersection of North Mast and Main Streets in 1810. A carding and fulling mill was erected on the north side of the falls by 1825 and Job Dow's complex was expanded to include a satinet textile mill.

In 1816 the inhabitants of the West Village decided to build their own meeting house. (This structure was later sold and moved to Nashua in 1845 at which time the Congregational Church was constructed.) Taverns were established throughout the town. One of the largest was the New Hampshire Central House in the West Village (which stood on the site of what is now the Town Common, #5).

In 1850 the New Hampshire Central Railroad completed a line from Manchester to Oil Mills, later Riverdale, in nearby Weare. The line was later known as the Manchester and North Weare Railroad and was ultimately absorbed by the Boston and Maine Railroad. The town was served by five depots including that at Goffstown Village.

Railroad access fueled the further growth of industry in the West Village in the late 19th century. In 1868 Kendrick Kendall with Henry Hadley and Lewis Stark established a steam-powered sash and blind factory on the north side of the railroad line, west of Main Street. The factory also housed a gristmill and a circular sawmill operation. The firm of

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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Kendall, Hadley & Co. was a village fixture into the 1920s, employing as many as seventy-five men and utilizing up to three million feet of pine lumber each year.

By the 1870s the West Village was increasingly becoming the dominant village in the town. A new Town Hall was constructed in the West Village in 1869, superseding an earlier structure in Grasmere. The Gothic Revival St. Matthew's Episcopal Church (#26) was constructed in 1868. The district schoolhouses were consolidated into the central White School in 1874. The manufacturing complex known as the Bobbin Shop was first constructed in about 1875 south of the commercial center on the south side of the Piscataquog River. By the early 20th century the F.S. Gordon Bobbin Shop had become the area's largest employer. The village was also the center of commercial activity and included a major hotel, livery stable and several business blocks. Cosmetic improvements also spoke to the increasing importance of the West Village. The Parker family improved Capt. Smith's old store at the corner of Main and N. Mast Streets (#23) with the addition of a "modern" mansard roof. The Sargent Block (#20) on Church Street was erected in 1888. A new railroad depot was built in a vernacular mode c.1880 (#13) with the older depot converted to use as a freight station (#14). Grocers Herbert Poore and William Colby constructed a mansard-roofed commercial block (#10) on the east side of Main Street in 1895. As was common a fraternal organization, in this case the Masons, utilized an upper story.

The Rogers Free Public Library was established in 1888. In 1890 the Congregational Church (#19) was rebuilt according to plans by Manchester architect William Butterfield. Construction of the Queen Anne-style Second Methodist Episcopal Church (#1) at the corner of North Mast and Summer Streets was begun in 1889 and the church was dedicated in 1890.

The twentieth century brought various changes to the village. In 1900 an electric street railway was built between Manchester and Goffstown. Initially it was completed to a point south of the Main Street bridge; the following year it was extended northward across the river to the corner of North Mast and Main Streets. In 1907 the Town established a town common and the Goffstown Memorial Library (#4) was constructed in 1909, designed by H.M. Francis of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1916 a Civil War Monument (#5A) was erected on the town common. A large and modern high school building was constructed in the village in 1925. In 1937 the Town Hall was destroyed by fire although a new Town Hall (#17) was not constructed in 1947 owing to the economic uncertainties of the Depression and World War II. The influence of the automobile was also increasingly apparent. Charles Barnard built a combination garage/automobile showroom on the west side of Main Street (#16) in 1919. Rail service to Milford from Goffstown was discontinued in 1929, the line to New Boston ended in 1931 and

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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passenger service on the North Weare line ended in 1939 after the flood. In 1937 buses replaced the discontinued electric street railway service between the village and Manchester. Freight service beyond Goffstown terminated the following year. In 1945 Warren Marshall purchased the two-family residence at 27 Main Street (#12) and converted it to a Gulf Oil service station.

In 1995 & 1996 two properties in the downtown, the Goffstown Public Library (#4) and Congregational Church (#19) were listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. An addition sympathetic to the historic library was completed in 1997 and in 2003 St. Matthew's Church erected a new parsonage which echoes many of the details on the adjacent church. In 1999 Town Meeting approved funding for the Main Street program and shortly after the New Hampshire Main Street Program accepted Goffstown's application as one of three new Main Street programs for 1999. The town common (#5) was rededicated in 1999 after extensive improvements. Over two hundred years after its establishment, Goffstown Village remains the focus of civic, religious and commercial activity in the town and a source of local pride.

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Goffstown, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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Verbal boundary description

The boundaries of the proposed historic district are delineated on the attached sketch map.

Verbal boundary justification

The boundary of the proposed historic district reflects that section of Main Street in Goffstown Village which has served as the local historical core of business, civic, and institutional activities since the 18th century. Although a larger village district appears to be eligible for the National Register, the boundary is drawn to focus on the Main Street corridor and excludes the village's residential streets which extend like branches off the trunk of Main Street. The district does not include several historic industrial properties along the Piscataquog River which were on the periphery of the commercial core. The boundary is also drawn to exclude additional commercial development south of the Piscataquog River as in this area the bounds between commercial and residential development become less distinct.

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Owner List (Alphabetical) Page 1

Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

OWNER LIST (alphabetical with property number(s))

Alltam Investment Associates c/o Tamzarian 46 West Webster Street Manchester, NH 03104	#9
Raymond Blondeau P.O. Box 120 Goffstown, NH 03045	#14
Lawrence R. & Sandra Brown 24 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#13, 13A, 15
William E. Brown 541 Mountain Road Goffstown, NH 03045	#12
Mark & Therese Choquette et al 10 Roy Street Manchester, NH 03102	#7
Congregational Church 8 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#19, 21, 23
Michael & Joyce Craig 396 North Bend Drive Manchester, NH 03104	#20
John H. Denoncourt Rev. Trust J. & D. Denoncourt & M.A. Moran 60 Seton Drive Bedford, NH 03110	#2
Goffstown Lions Club P.O. Box 156 Goffstown, NH 03045	#3, 3B

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Owner List (Alphabetical) Page 2

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Goffstown Village Realty LLC 17 Regency Drive Bedford, NH 03110	#10
Thomas Hall 134 Pattee Hill Road Goffstown, NH 03045	#29
Mastway Limited Partnership P.O. Box 188 Goffstown, NH 03045	#18
Melinda Jayne Mattil 15 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#8
Lawrence K. Merrill Donna & Leo Sauve 1 North Mast Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#22, 25
RKAJ Realty, Inc. c/o Richard Thomas 20 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#16
St. Matthew's Episcopal Church 7 North Mast Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#26, 26A, 27
Second Methodist Church 82 Center Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#1
7 Main Street Rental 7 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#6

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Owner List (Alphabetical) Page 3

Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

Kan Hung So & Cecilia Yue-So 482 Titus Avenue Manchester, NH 03102	#11
Peter E. Stanhope Rev. Trust 500 Market Street, Unit 1C Portsmouth, NH 03801	#28
Town of Goffstown 16 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	#3A, 4, 5, 5A, 17, VL
Ruth L. Worrad Rev. Trust 40 N. Main Street Mont Vernon, NH 03057	#24

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Owner List (by site number) Page 1

**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
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- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|
| 1 | Second Methodist Church
82 Center Street
Goffstown, NH 03045 | 38/36 |
| 2 | John H. Denoncourt Rev. Trust
J. & D. Denoncourt & M.A. Moran
60 Seton Drive
Bedford, NH 03110 | 38/77 |
| 3,
3A,
3B | Goffstown Lions Club
P.O. Box 156
Goffstown, NH 03045 | 38/78-1 |
| 4 | Town of Goffstown
16 Main Street
Goffstown, NH 03045 | 34/107 |
| 5,
5A | Town of Goffstown
16 Main Street
Goffstown, NH 03045 | 34/152 |
| 6 | 7 Main Street Rental
7 Main Street
Goffstown, NH 03045 | 34/153 |
| 7 | Mark & Therese Choquette et al
10 Roy Street
Manchester, NH 03102 | 34/154 |
| 8 | Melinda Jayne Mattil
15 Main Street
Goffstown, NH 03045 | 34/158 |
| 9 | Alltam Investment Associates
c/o Tamzarian
46 West Webster Street
Manchester, NH 03104 | 34/159 |

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Owner List (by site number) Page 2

**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire**

10	Goffstown Village Realty LLC 17 Regency Drive Bedford, NH 03110	34/161
11	Kan Hung So & Cecilia Yue-So. 482 Titus Avenue Manchester, NH 03102	34/162
12	William E. Brown 541 Mountain Road Goffstown, NH 03045	34/164
13 13A	Lawrence R. & Sandra Brown 24 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/78B
14	Raymond Blondeau P.O. Box 120 Goffstown, NH 03045	34/80
15	Lawrence R. & Sandra Brown 24 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/79
16	RKAJ Realty, Inc. c/o Richard Thomas 20 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/81
17	Town of Goffstown 16 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/83
18, 18A	Mastway Limited Partnership P.O. Box 188 Goffstown, NH 03045	34/84
19	Congregational Church 8 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/85

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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire**

20	Michael & Joyce Craig 396 North Bend Drive Manchester, NH 03104	34/86
21	Congregational Church 8 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/101
22	Lawrence Merrill Donna & Leo Sauvre 1 North Mast Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/102
23	Congregational Church 8 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/103
24	Ruth L. Worrad Rev. Trust 40 N. Main Street Mont Vernon, NH 03057	34/105
25	Lawrence K. Merrill Donna & Leo Sauve 1 North Mast Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/106
26, 26A	St. Matthew's Episcopal Church 7 North Mast Street Goffstown, NH 03045	38/1
27	St. Matthew's Episcopal Church 7 North Mast Street Goffstown, NH 03045	38/2
28	Peter E. Stanhope Rev. Trust 500 Market Street, Unit 1C Portsmouth, NH 03801	38/3
29	Thomas Hall 134 Pattee Hill Road Goffstown, NH 03045	38/4

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Owner List (by site number) Page 4

Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

VL	Town of Goffstown 16 Main Street Goffstown, NH 03045	34/148
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**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire**

The following applies to all photographs:

Name of Photographer: Lisa Mausolf

Location of Negatives: Lisa Mausolf, Reading, Massachusetts

Date of Photos: July 2006

Photo 1: View looking south down Main Street from corner of N. Mast Street.
Properties #19, 23 & 25 visible at right.

Photo 2: View looking northwest at Methodist Episcopal Church (#1).

Photo 3: View looking NW up No. Mast Street toward Methodist Episcopal Church (#1)
and Sully's Market (#2).

Photo 4: View looking west at Popcorn Stand (#3) with Watering Trough (#3A) and
Monument (#3B) visible in foreground.

Photo 5: View looking west at Common (#5) and Soldiers Monument (#5A) with
Library (#4) visible in background.

Photo 6: View looking north at east side of Main Street (left to right: #6, #7, #8).

Photo 7: View looking SE at east side of Main Street (left to right: #9, #10, #11).

Photo 8: View looking NE toward #11 and #12.

Photo 9: View looking northwest at Depot (#13).

Photo 10: View looking NW at Freight House (#14).

Photo 11: View looking south toward #15 and #16.

Photo 12: View looking NW at west side of Main Street (left to right: #17, #18, #19).

Photo 13: View looking SW at Congregational Church (#19).

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Photo List Page 2

**Goffstown Main Street Historic District
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire**

Photo 14: View looking NW at corner of Main and Church Streets (left to right: #21, #22, #23).

Photo 15: View looking SW at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church (#26) and Parsonage (#26A).

Photo 16: View looking SW at 11 North Mast Street (#28) and 15 North Mast Street (#29).