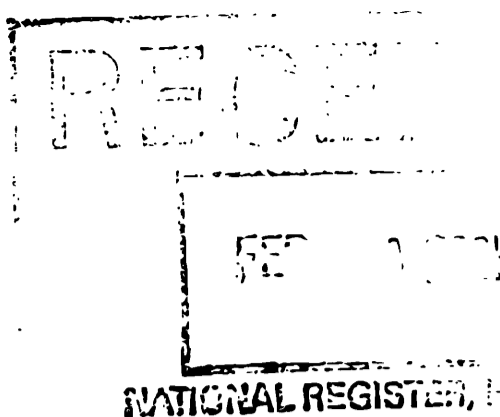


OCT 23 2000

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



204

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 an 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 Hollis Village Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number parts of Ash St., Broad St., Cleasby Lane, Depot Rd.,
Main St., Monument Square, Silver Lake Road not for publication

city or town Hollis vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Hillsborough code 011 zip code 03049

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Nancy C. Dutton January 25, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
NEW HAMPSHIRE
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 3/2/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
89	31	buildings
11	3	sites
0	0	structures
4	3	objects
104	37	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- RELIGION: religious facility
- EDUCATION: school
- EDUCATION: library
- GOVERNMENT: town hall
- LANDSCAPE: public common
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- RELIGION: religious facility
- EDUCATION: school
- EDUCATION: library
- GOVERNMENT: town hall
- LANDSCAPE: public common
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COLONIAL: Georgian
- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
- see continuation sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- walls WOOD
- BRICK
- roof ASPHALT
- other
- see continuation sheet

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1740-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Butterfield, William
Magee & Rowe

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Checkboxes for documentation types: preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Primary location of additional data:

- Checkboxes for data locations: State Historic Preservation Office, Local government, etc.

Name of repository:

Town of Hollis

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 400

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid 1: Zone, Easting, Northing

UTM grid 3: Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

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 for the
organization Hollis Historic District Commission date August 2000
street & number 20 Terrace Park telephone (781) 942-2173
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 SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple - see continuation sheets
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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Architectural Classification (continued):

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
MID 19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (continued):

foundation: BRICK
walls: SYNTHETICS
ALUMINUM

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Continuation Sheet**Hollis Village Historic District
Hollis (Hillsborough County)
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The Hollis Village Historic District is located near the geographic center of the town of Hollis, a southern New Hampshire community in Hillsborough County. The district includes an area of approximately 400 acres in Hollis' historic town center and the majority of properties in the district are residential in nature. In total, the district includes 89 contributing buildings, 31 buildings which are noncontributing, 11 contributing sites, 3 noncontributing sites, 4 contributing objects, 3 noncontributing objects and 1 additional building which was previously listed on the National Register.

The centerpiece of the district and the village is Monument Square, a triangular common around which the town's public buildings were constructed beginning in the mid 18th century. To the west of Monument Square, NH Rt. 122 forms the western boundary of the district and extends in a roughly north-south direction. To the north of NH Rt. 130, Rt. 122 is known as Silver Lake Road, while to the south of this intersection, the road is known as Main Street. Extending to the south of the east side of Monument Square is Depot Road which is roughly parallel to Main Street. To the north of Monument Square the road is known as Broad Street and extends in a north-south direction for a short distance adjacent to the old Burial Ground before making a sharp turn to the northeast. The district also includes several properties at the east end of Ash Street (Rt. 130) which extends east from Rt. 122 (Main Street/Silver Lake Road) eastward, terminating at an angled intersection with Broad Street. The terrain within the village center is fairly level and the open agricultural fields which surround the concentration of buildings are a major character-defining element. Historic views of the district in the 19th century reveal a landscape which is considerably more open than that seen today. Mature trees have grown up around most of the residential properties.

With the exception of the civic buildings near Monument Square including the town hall, library, church, engine house and high school, the majority of structures within the village are residential in character. Commercial uses include the restaurant and donut shop at the Rt. 122/Rt. 130 intersection ("Four Corners"), the store in Monument Square (which has functioned as such since the mid 19th century) and Brookdale Farm store and the feed store on Broad Street. An additional commercial concentration along Ash Street has been excluded from the proposed district. In some cases, residential buildings have been sympathetically converted to professional offices.

Throughout the village there are visible reminders of the village's agricultural heritage although today there is little in the way of active production other than the Brookdale Farm lands. The former barn at 50 Main Street now serves as a dwelling. A three-story hen house at 60 Broad Street (#68A) functions as a feed store. Dairy barns/outbuildings are located at 43 Main Street (#18) and 60 Broad Street (no longer in active use). Many of the other village buildings retain attached barns although many of these have been converted to other uses. Several properties

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including 29 Main Street (#14A) and 11 Main Street (#8A) retain 19th century cobbler or shoe shops which provided additional income for their owners during winter months.

Buildings in the village are generally 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 stories in height and are in good to excellent condition. Most are of wood-frame construction with clapboards predominating and a few instances of aluminum or vinyl siding. Several of the Federal-era buildings display brick ends and most of the buildings in the district are set on granite block foundations. The buildings of the village illustrate a range of styles popular between the late 18th and early twentieth centuries and include examples of the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow and Four Square.

Alterations to buildings in the district have been minimal. Several buildings within the village were moved to new sites, still within the village during the period of significance including 55 Broad Street (#71). In some cases, damage by fire has resulted in the reconstruction of parts of buildings. As has been mentioned, few buildings have been sheathed in artificial sidings although changes to windows are more widespread. Within the district there are approximately thirty-one buildings that are non-contributing due to their recent date of construction and one which is considered non-contributing due to its degree of alteration.

A description of the individual properties which comprise the district follows, beginning at the northern end of Rt. 122 commencing with the buildings on the west side of Rt. 122, continuing southward to the southern terminus of the district and proceeding with descriptions of buildings on the east side of Main Street, followed by those fronting Monument Square. Descriptions follow for the properties along the west and east sides of Depot Street, covering several properties on Ash Street near the Broad Street intersection and continuing with the properties along the north side of Broad Street as far as Wheeler Road before concluding with the buildings on the south side of Broad Street.

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1. Pratt House, 16 Silver Lake Road, c.1813. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Dating to the early 19th century, the house at 16 Silver Lake Road is a 1 1/2-story structure which is sheathed in wood clapboards with vinyl siding on the gable ends which display a saltbox profile. Centered on the facade, the main entrance contains a six-panel door set into a modern, fluted surround with entablature. On either side of the entrance there is a small pair of 6/6 windows. Historic photographs indicate that the fenestration originally consisted of four larger windows with small second story windows tucked under the eaves. The south end of the building retains a 6/6 window in the attic.

Extending to the north of the main house is a single-story wing resting on a stone foundation which has been reinforced by concrete. In addition to a modern door there is a single garage door at the north end.

The earliest deed found for this property indicates that the land, encompassing a quarter of an acre, was sold by Isaac Farley to Anna Pratt in 1813. In 1821 Anna Pratt's estate sold the property with buildings to Benjamin Messer, a joiner and housewright. Messer sold the property to Nathan Thayer in 1825, who conveyed it to Alvah Hardy in 1830. The Hardy family apparently rented out the property. In 1865 Joel Hardy sold the property (which then included a blacksmith shop across the street - no longer extant) to William Lund. Mrs. Mahala Hayden purchased the property in 1868 and occupied it with her son, George. In 1900 Mrs. Hayden sold the place to Robinson Crusoe. Crusoe sold the property to Raymond Lund in 1924, who sold it the same year to Lee Ruggles. Evelyn Rice purchased the property from Ruggles in 1949 and sold it to the present owner in 1972.

1A. Shop, 19th century. Contributing building.

To the north of the house there is a small 1 1/2-story gable-front, clapboarded building, presently resting on a concrete foundation. Fenestration includes 12/12 sash.

2. House, 12 Silver Lake Road, c.1804. Contributing building.

The house at 12 Silver Lake Road is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 1-bay, side-gabled building which is sheathed in clapboards and rests on a poured concrete foundation. Rising from the asphalt-shingled roof is a central brick chimney of recent construction. The flush eaves display shallow

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returns on the gable ends. The center entrance contains a four-panel door flanked by partial sidelights and is set in a Greek-Revival-style fluted surround decorated by cornerblocks with a central horizontal panel. Windows on the first floor contain 8/12 replacements; the windows originally contained 6/9 sash.

Extending behind the main house is a single-story ell aligned with the south wall. To the rear is a large attached barn of recent construction sheathed in vertical boards. Rising from the roof is a hip-roofed cupola lit by 3 x 3-paned panels. The long elevation is lit by three levels of paired 2 x 2-light windows. The main entrance is located in the narrow connector linking the house and the barn and is punctuated by continuous multi-light windows above a shed-roofed porch.

It is said that this land was initially occupied by a house which was moved to the site in the late 18th century. In 1804 Thomas Cumings, a shoemaker, bought the house from William Ferguson and remodeled it. After Cumings' death, his widow, Mary Cumings conveyed the property to her son-in-law, John Haywood, in 1846. It subsequently passed to John Haywood's children, Charles Cumings Haywood and Mrs. Sarah Russell. Dr. Daniel Emerson, a grandson of Thomas Cumings, later inherited the house. His daughter, Bertha Duncan, later occupied the house. A brass tablet was installed over the Franklin fireplace in 1904 commemorating one hundred years of ownership of the house in the family of Thomas Cumings and his descendants.

3. Farley House, 8 Silver Lake Road, c.1830. Contributing building.

Set back from the road about twenty feet, this 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay house is sheathed in wood clapboards with a wide plain watertable above the granite foundation. A large brick chimney rises from the center of the asphalt-shingled roof which displays close side eaves with shallow returns on the gable ends. The center entrance contains a late 19th century glass-and-panel door which is capped by transom lights and framed by pilasters. The entrance is sheltered by a wide, single-story porch which is just a single bay wide. The hipped porch roof is supported by turned posts with jigsawn balusters, balled newel post and curvilinear brackets. The windows contain 2/2 sash, a late 19th century replacement, and are set in molded surrounds. The original windows were probably 9/6 or a similar configuration. On the south side of the building a c.1960 Colonial-style door surround has been added.

Extending behind the main house and aligned with the south elevation is a single-story ell with a tall brick chimney. At the rear of the ell there is a garage door set into an angled opening. The offset attached gable-front barn is sheathed in clapboards with vertical boards filling the front gable. The sliding barn door is topped by transom lights.

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It was near this house that Hollis' first permanent settler, Peter Powers, reportedly erected a humble dwelling (no longer extant) after his arrival in town in 1730. Deed research suggests that the present house was constructed for Isaac Farley, a wheelwright who appears to have bought the land in 1809. (DAR research suggests that the house was built for either Abel Webster or Deacon Isaac Farley.) Farley sold the property to Joel Hardy, yeoman, in 1829 for \$955. Hardy's estate sold the property to Marcellus Powers in 1881 for \$1460. Powers was a painter. After his death, Mrs. Powers continued to occupy the house. She later married Edson Hurd. Norman Bennett purchased the property in 1936. After his death in 1958 the house passed onto his son, Kenneth.

3A. Garage/Shop, 19th century. Contributing building.

To the south of the house is a single-story building oriented with its front gable facing the house. The clapboarded building is capped by an asphalt roof. There are five 6/6 windows on the broad elevation facing the street. The south end of the building is two bays wide with a 6/6 sash in the attic.

This building was supposedly originally the ell of what is now the Smith-Hackett farm (43-45 Main Street - #18). It was moved up the street to be used as a shop by Marcellus Powers after his shop at the corner of Love Lane was taken down.

4. Patch House, 4 Silver Lake Road, c.1857. Contributing building.

The only example of the Gothic Revival in the district, the Patch House is a 1 1/2-story cottage oriented with its entryless, two bay-wide gable end to the street. The clapboarded dwelling is set on a granite foundation and is outlined by corner pilasters which support a two-part deep frieze under widely overhanging eaves. The predominant window is a 6/6 sash with peaked window head. The main entrance is located on the south elevation and consists of a plank door flanked by full sidelights and capped by a peaked window head. There is a window to the east of the entrance and another on the front elevation of the adjacent cross gable. A connecting ell links the house to the attached barn. The ell is fronted by a single-story porch supported by plain posts with angled tops and spanned by stick balusters. The attached barn has a facade which is clad in vertical boards. The double-wide garage door is a later alteration. There is a vertical board hatch door above and a 6/6 window lighting the attic.

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Deeds suggest that this house was constructed by Joseph Patch on land which he bought from Joel Hardy in 1857. (A sign on the house suggests a construction date of c.1847). In 1862 Patch sold the property, with buildings, to Milton Hardy and Charles Moosman (the latter of Louisville, Kentucky). Ownership then passed to Rodney Hardy of Boston who sold it to Daniel Colburn in 1864. Minot Farley and Susan Corey also owned the house for just a short time before it was sold to Rev. David Perry in 1869. Rebecca Butterfield owned the property from 1875 to 1890. It was bought by Harriet Hazard in 1901 who conveyed it to her husband, Dr. George Hazard, in 1913. Philip Guyette purchased the property in 1924 from Fernand Petry and continued to own it until 1965. Later owners included Glenn Staveley (1965-1968); Ronald and Wilma Stevens (1968-1972) and Rodman and Jeanne Williams (1972-1993).

5. Hollis Country Kitchen, 2 Silver Lake Road, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located at the corner of Silver Lake Road and Proctor Hill Road, the Hollis Country Kitchen is a 1 1/2-story building oriented with its broad facade facing Silver Lake Road. The entrance is sheltered by a recessed porch tucked under the overhang. Fenestration includes 1/1 sash and a multi-paned wood door.

The exact date of construction of this building is not known. Matthew Lane acquired the property in 1943 and in 1956 sold the property, including the Lord and Burnham Greenhouse with heating plant to Arthur Bruce. The same year Bruce sold the property to Osborne and Mary Larrabee. It was purchased by Andrew and Priscilla Ketchen in 1965 and in 1980 Priscilla Ketchen. During this period the restaurant was known as the Corner Cupboard. William Stine, Leigh Thayer and Merriel Rohrer purchased the property in 1980 and sold it to Bennett and Marilyn Short and Lee and Ann Marie Rich in 1985. Christos Roukas bought the establishment in 1996.

6. Brown-Dow House, 3 Main Street, c.1925. Contributing building.

This side-gabled bungalow has seen various alterations over the years including the application of aluminum siding and a large garage/workshop addition. The building is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with projecting eaves with flared ends. Any additional eaves decoration has been removed for the installation of the siding. Centered on the front roof slope is a shed dormer with two hinged windows. Projecting from the center of the broad facade is a three-bay entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. The center entrance contains a six-panel door with multilight

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vertical windows on either side. Most of the windows now contain 1/1 replacement sash although several 6/6 sash are still visible.

A single-story, flat-roofed connector on the north side links the house to a c.1960 side-gabled, two car garage. Both the garage and the long building attached to the rear are sheathed in wood shingles. Fenestration on the addition is limited to single paned windows.

In the early 19th century this site was occupied by a house owned by Jonathan Eades who manufactured wooden ware. In the 1880s the site was occupied by a barn. In 1925 Charles Brown purchased ten acres of land with buildings from Fannie Bell and it is believed that he built the present house at that time. Charles Brown's widow, Dorothy Brown, later married Charles Dow and the couple continued to live here for many years. In 1982, after Charles Dow's death, the property (including 2.56 acres of land) was sold to the Procma Corporation.

7. House, 7 Main Street, c.1962. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The house at 7 Main Street is a single-story ranch-type structure constructed on a concrete foundation with a lower level garage on the north side. The building is sheathed in aluminum siding and capped by an asphalt roof. The center entrance contains a six-panel door with the upper two panels glazed. Lighting the facade there is a 8/8 window and a tripartite window over the garage.

This house was constructed on land which was originally part of the Brown-Dow property (3 Main Street). The property was sold by Dorothy Dow to Harold LaTulippe in 1964 and to Philip and Dorothy Hoar in 1969. Dorothy Hoar sold the property in 1994.

8. House, 11 Main Street, c.1800, altered in the late 19th c. Contributing building.

The house at 11 Main Street is a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded building which originally had an appearance quite different from that seen today. Historic photographs indicate that the main entrance to the house was originally centered on the four bay-wide east broad side and featured a c.1840 Greek Revival style paneled surround. (There is no evidence of this today.) An additional transomed entrance was located in the western-most bay on the south gable end which originally displayed a saltbox profile. In the late 19th or early 20th century, the main entrance was apparently relocated to a former window opening on the south side and the gable was made

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symmetrical. The projecting eaves now end in returns. Subsequently, a single-story shed porch was constructed on the south end, supported by square posts. Under the porch, in addition to the unadorned sidehall entrance, there are two 2/2 windows, replacing what were originally 6/9 windows. The windows are capped by lipped window heads and display molded surrounds. Two gable dormers are located on the east roof slope, also later additions.

A two-story ell/woodshed extends to the west, connecting the house to an attached barn which presents its broad side to the street. The barn is sheathed in vertical boards with vertical board sliding doors facing the street, punctuated by 3 x 2-paned glass. A shed projection is located on the north side of the junction of the house and ell.

The period of construction of this house is not readily apparent from its present form. The DAR survey concluded that the house dates to the early 19th century. William Ferguson, a tailor, is thought to be the first known occupant. In 1812 a Dame's School was located here. Samuel Butterfield was living here in 1820 followed by William Ames, a shoemaker. William's son, Nathan Ames was born here in 1827. In the mid 19th century the house was occupied by various members of the Farley family including Benjamin F. Farley, Benjamin L. Farley and Isaac Farley. It appears that the house was sold by Benjamin Farley to Henry Flagg in 1870 and that Flagg sold it to Jerome Patch in 1874. In 1922 his son, Edgar Patch, a cabinetmaker, came back to Hollis to live here. After his death in 1939 it passed to his heirs, Mrs. Ethel Davison and Mrs. Margie Dodge. Members of the Davison family continue to own the property today.

8A. Patch Cooper Shop, c.1880. Contributing building.

To the south of the barn is a single-story building which began as a cooper shop where Mr. Patch worked in the winter. The Davisons made this into a summer cottage and later used it as a cabinet shop. The clapboarded building extends in a north-south direction in two sections with a single-story lean-to on the west side. The building exhibits close eaves. There is a brick chimney at the southwest corner of the asphalt roof. Fenestration includes 3 x 2-light and 1/1 windows.

9. Laird House, 15 Main Street, 1878. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1878, the Laird House is a 2 1/2-story clapboarded dwelling which rests on a granite foundation with a two-bay wide gable-front. The building is outlined by pilaster strips. The projecting eaves end in returns and are accented by a wide, plain frieze. The sidehall entrance contains a modern multi-paned and paneled front door. The hipped door hood is supported by

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curvilinear cutout brackets with pendants. Adjacent to the entrance and set above a stone foundation is a three-sided bay window with narrow 1/1 sash. Above the entrance is a 2/2 window; the adjacent window is wider and contains two narrow 1/1 sash. All of the windows have shutters and lipped window heads. Extending to the south of the gable-front is a 1 1/2-story lateral ell with an off-center gable wall dormer. The ell is fronted by a single-story porch with square posts and curvilinear brackets with pendants, resting on a concrete and brick base. Under the porch there are two 2/2 windows and an additional multi-paned door. A single-story connector links the ell and the attached barn/garage offset to the southwest. The single-story clapboarded building is set with its gable-front and wide front opening facing the street.

This lot was originally the site of the Squire Benjamin Mark Farley's house. Farley settled in Hollis in 1808 after graduating from Harvard College and being admitted to the bar. His law office was located across the street (see 16 Main Street - #30). In 1855 or 1857 Farley's house and the store just south of it burned and he subsequently moved to Boston.

The present house was constructed for Mrs. James Laird, the widow of Rev. James Laird, on land which she purchased in 1878 from Jerome Patch. She died about 1887 and soon after the property was sold to Charles Richardson who later bequeathed it to his daughter, Josie Maxwell, who in turn willed it to Sidney Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth never lived in the house and in 1940 it was sold by Bernice Wentworth to Granville and Olive Stearns who divided it into two apartments. The property was sold by Hobart Stearns to Kenneth and Dorothy (Stearns) Marvell in 1951. Deane Simpson purchased the property in 1958. It was acquired by George and Louise King in 1969.

10. House, 17 Main Street, early 19th century/moved here in 1878. Contributing building.

The house at 17 Main Street is a 1 1/2-story gable-front dwelling with an L-shaped plan. Resting on a granite foundation, the house is sheathed in vinyl siding and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The projecting eaves end in returns. The sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door with the upper two panels glazed. The door is capped by a flat door hood with curvilinear brackets with pendants. Adjacent to the entrance is a 2/2 replacement window and a single-story, three-sided bay window. The upper story of the front gable is punctuated by two 2/2 windows. The lateral ell is fronted by a single-story porch supported by thin, square posts. Under the porch there is a door and three windows. A gable wall dormer with returns breaks through the eaves above.

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A paved driveway to the south of the ell leads to the gable-front attached barn which also displays cornice returns. The first floor opening has been replaced by a double-wide garage door. Upstairs there is a four panel door filled with vertical boards with a 2/2 sash lighting the attic.

In the early 19th century this site was occupied by a store, said to have been built by John Hale and kept by Sarah Eastman. It was later owned by Squire Mark Farley and others but burned in 1855 or 1857. The present house, originally known as the William Courtney place, was subsequently moved here from Hayden Road by Henry Flagg in the late 19th century. Flagg purchased the land, described as "the Sarah Eastman lot" from Sarah Dow in 1878 for \$300. Two years later, Flagg sold the land with buildings to Charles D. Bell for \$1600. After Charles Bell was lost at sea in Florida, his widow, Anna Parker Bell lived out the rest of her life in this house. After her death the house was purchased by the Poole Heirs (see 19 Main Street) in 1938. The property was sold by Caroline Poole to Charles and Bianca Lewis in 1949.

11. Whiting-Poole House, 19 Main Street, 1771. Contributing building.

The Whiting-Poole House is a two-story, hip-roofed Georgian-style dwelling with a single-story cottage appended to its north end, dating to the pre-Revolutionary War period. Resting on a granite foundation, the main house block is clapboarded and outlined by wide pilaster cornerboards. Centered on the hip roof is a large brick chimney. The center entrance contains an elaborate wooden door with three vertical raised panels set above a single horizontal panel and two lower vertical panels. Transom lights cap the door which is flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a full entablature with pediment. A similar pedimented entrance is visible on the south side but lacking the transom and with plain pilasters. The first floor windows contain 12/12 sash with entablature window heads while the second floor openings contain 12/8 sash in molded surrounds, the tops of which extend to the modillion cornice.

Behind the main block and aligned with the south wall there is a two-story, two bay extension capped by the same modillion cornice. Fronting this section is a single-story addition which includes an open porch with the rest enclosed.

To the north of the main house block, the single-story wing measures five bays wide. The center entrance is a Greek Revival period alteration and consists of a four-panel door with partial sidelights. All of the windows contain 15/15 sash except for a 12/12 window adjacent to the main house. The front eaves overhang slightly and two interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge.

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This house was constructed in 1771 for Benjamin Whiting, High Sheriff of Hillsborough County in the Province of New Hampshire. Whiting lived here only a short time, leaving the state in 1776 owing to the unpopularity of the laws he was required to enforce. Benjamin Whiting's brother, Captain Leonard Whiting, a Tory, also lived in this house. In 1794 Capt. Leonard Whiting was granted a license to operate a tavern here. In 1795 the license was granted to Leonard Whiting, Jr. but in 1796 the Whitings left Hollis. Ownership of the property passed to Benjamin Parker who continued to operate a tavern here. The house was later owned by Dr. Noah Hardy who appears to have purchased the property from Benjamin Farley in 1826. Dr. Hardy continued to run the tavern which had operated since 1794. In addition to being the town physician, he also served as selectman and school superintendent.

Dr. Hardy sold the property to Lucy Farley in 1853 and it was later owned by Charles Farley of Peabody, Massachusetts who sold the property to William Poole of Boston in 1875, beginning 125 years of ownership by the same family. William Poole bought the house as a residence for his parents, Benjamin Poole and his wife, Rebecca Eastman Poole. Ownership later passed to the Poole sisters - Caroline Poole, Mrs. Susan Poole Smith, Mrs. Isabel Poole Hackett and Mrs. Marion Poole Nichols, daughters of James Pool and granddaughters of Benjamin. The sisters divided the house into apartments to serve as summer residences for themselves and their children. At various times parts of the house were also rented to tenants. Ownership of the house passed from Marion Poole Nichols to Caroline Poole in 1920 and to Robert Hackett, Sr. a son of Isabel Poole Hackett, in 1943. The house is now owned by Dorothy Hackett.

11A. Barn, c.1830. Contributing building.

To the north of the wing the paved driveway terminates at a clapboarded, gable-front barn with large sliding doors centered on both the front and rear elevations. A 12/12 window is located in the closed front gable. The north elevation is windowless with the exception of three low horizontal openings to the rear. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

12. High School, 25 Main Street, 1877/1921. Contributing building.

Set back from the road by a curved driveway lined by trees, the former High School is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded gable-front Italianate-style structure constructed in 1877 with a 2 1/2-story cross gable on the north side, added in 1921. Set above a granite foundation, the front gable is outlined by wide pilasters with recessed panels. Paired brackets decorate the cornice which ends in

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returns. The high school was originally capped by an iron crested mansard-roofed tower but this was removed in 1958. Fronted by wooden steps, the gable-front is sheltered by a single-story porch supported by plain posts, replacing what were originally more decorative porch posts with jigsaw brackets. The two entrances are capped by entablature window heads and contain modern glass and metal doors with a 3 x 2-light window between them. The second floor of the original gable-front section was originally punctuated by three individual 6/6 windows but at an undetermined time two of these were replaced by paired openings capped by entablature window heads with molded tops. Here and elsewhere on the building, some of the window openings have been filled with clapboarding while those that remain usable contain 1/1 vinyl replacement sash fitted with storm windows. Lighting the attic are two individual 6/6 windows indicative of the original window form. The east wall of the addition has three individual windows. The addition rests on a concrete foundation.

The north end of the building consists of a 2 1/2-story cross gable with a two-story, flat-roofed section to the rear. Fenestration has been altered to contain a set of five openings near the front with a band of four openings to the rear. All but the two front and two rearmost openings are filled with clapboards. Two additional individual 6/6 windows survive in the attic on this elevation.

Behind the gable-front section there is a single-story wing (the former, c.1860, one-room District 8 schoolhouse which was moved to the site) resting on a stone foundation with small individual 6/6 windows set in simple surrounds.

In 1874 the town voted to purchase this land and to build on it a two-story school house at a cost of about \$10,000. The construction of the high school building was made possible by the bequest of Miss Mary S. Farley. At the turn-of-the-century the building also accommodated Grammar and Primary Grade students and the third floor hall was used as a lodge room by the Odd Fellows. A two-story addition containing four additional rooms was made to the school building in 1921. The bell tower on the high school building was removed in 1958 after it was struck by lightning.

13. Cummings House, 27 Main Street, c.1760 with late 19th c. additions. Contributing building.

The Cummings House at 27 Main Street was the first house constructed on the west side of Main Street between what is now Love Lane and Proctor Hill Road. The two-story, clapboarded dwelling is set above a granite foundation and capped by a shallow, asphalt-shingled, hip roof with a large center brick chimney. Centered on the five-bay facade, the Georgian-style entrance contains a wooden four-panel door with five-light transom. Above the transom is a pulvinated

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frieze and a full entablature adorned by modillions. The first floor facade windows contain 6/6 replacement sash set into molded surrounds and flanked by shutters. Upstairs, smaller 6/6 windows extend to the modillion cornice. At the corners of the building, the distinctive two-story pilasters are topped by compound capitals and a pulvinated frieze. A secondary entrance on the south end of the building is framed by recessed panel pilasters with four transom lights and a full entablature. This door and surround were salvaged from the Benjamin Farley house which burned in the 1930s. Behind this entrance a modern casement window has been inserted.

A two-story offset wing links the main house with a gable-front barn/carriage house. The second story was reportedly added during the late 19th century. The wing facade is punctuated by a combination of 6/6 windows, a modern bay window and door. The 2 1/2-story barn displays a narrow gable-front which is without projecting eaves. Double doors are set in arched surrounds with central keystone motifs. A smaller arched opening is located on the second floor and there is a 3 x 2-light window in the attic. An additional set of arched double doors is located on the south elevation.

The house is set above the road slightly with a brick walk leading to the front door. The front yard is enclosed by a historic fence consisting of square pickets with a wide bottom rail and a more slender rail near the top. To the north of the dooryard fence, a picket fence supported by granite posts runs along the street. A granite hitching post is visible to the south of the front yard. A modern inground pool and shed are located behind the house, surrounded by a modern picket fence.

It is believed that this house was constructed in the 1760s by Samuel Cummings who came to Hollis from Hudson in 1738. The original house built by Cummings was a single-story, four-room, center chimney type; the ell was added later. After his death in 1772, the property passed to Cummings' son, Samuel Cummings, Jr., an acknowledged Tory. At the time the property included land extending from Love Lane to Proctor Hill Road. It is believed that Cummings deeded the property to his sister Mary and her husband Oliver Lawrence in 1778. After Oliver's death in 1797 ownership passed to his son, Peleg Lawrence and his wife Sarah. Nehemiah Woods apparently kept a tavern here and was succeeded by Dr. Scripture. In 1839 Reuben Baldwin conveyed the property to Rev. David Perry, who sold it to Rev. Leonard Jewett in 1843. In the 1850s the house was owned by Superintendent of Schools, Levi Abbott and his wife, Matilda. It was the Abbotts who reportedly added a second story to the house with a hip roof and cornice. The property was later willed to Arvilla Hardy who worked for the Abbotts. Arvilla Hardy, along with her sister Alice and cousin Mary operated the house as a rooming house for senior citizens, teachers and summer boarders. It was purchased by Ruth and Frances Goodwin in 1937. (Frances Goodwin was related to Arvilla Hardy's niece Mabel Hardy by marriage.) Frances

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Goodwin died in 1957 leaving the house to her sister, Ethel Goodwin. It was purchased by Nicholas and Phyllis Coniaris in 1959 (she was Ethel's niece) and sold to the present owners in 1997.

14. Scripture House, 29 Main Street, c. 1840. Contributing building.

The 2 1/2-story, side-gabled house at 29 Main Street is notable for its four-bay facade which contrasts with the more typical five-bay facade. Set above a granite foundation, the clapboarded dwelling is outlined by simple cornerboards and a simple watertable with side eaves which are flush. Rising from the right ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof is a modern brick chimney. Located in the second bay, the recessed Greek Revival-style entrance contains a wooden door with six molded panels mixing vertical, horizontal and square panels. The door is flanked by partial sidelights and the adjacent surround is decorated by small cornerblocks. The entrance displays a horizontal flushboard embrasure and the outer surround has a convex molding with bullseye cornerblocks and a horizontal panel with raised pyramid centered over the door. Windows contain 6/6 sash set in molded surrounds, fitted with storm windows and flanked by louvered blinds. Extending behind the main block is a single-story ell. To the south of the house is a modern two-story wing, two bays wide with 6/6 windows on the facade and multi-light casements on the south side. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south end and a mid 20th century sun-porch behind, topped by a deck. Originally this house included a shed with attached barn. The barn was taken down in 1930 and the shed was remodeled into a kitchen.

A brick walk leads to the front door and a paved driveway extends to the north of the house. Along the street is a wooden picket fence.

This house site was occupied for many years by a wheelwright shop owned by John Hale. Hale left Hollis in 1830 and in 1839 the property was sold by William Hale, Jr. to Dr. Oliver Scripture for \$450. Dr. Scripture apparently converted the former shop into a house. He died in 1860 and in 1863 the house was sold to Dr. Adonijah Howe for \$1,200. Dr. Charles Corey purchased the house in 1865 and sold it in 1868 to Joseph Gates, shoemaker, carpenter and undertaker. Gates continued to live here until his death in 1917 at the age of 92. Ownership of the property passed to his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Nichols who sold it to Frank Walters of New York City in 1932. Frederick Pitman purchased the property in 1961. Later owners include Dr. Emory Kaplan who purchased the property in 1977.

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14A. Gates Shoe Shop, by 1864. Contributing building.

Located to the south of the main house and facing Main Street is a small 1 1/2-story, clapboarded building. Centered on the gable-front is a four-panel door flanked on each side by a 6/6 window with old, wavy glass. The facade is fronted by a shed porch supported by simple wooden posts with open cutwork. A small, single-story addition projects from the rear of the north wall.

This small building was used as a shoe shop by Joseph Gates. From newspaper accounts of his golden wedding anniversary, it is known that Gates was working in the shop in 1864. The building's exact age is not known. During the ownership of the Nichols family in the early 20th century the old shoe shop was turned into a garage. Sometime after Frank Walters purchased the property in 1932 the building was converted into a study/workshop.

15. The Parsonage, 33 Main Street, c.1811. Contributing building.

A two-story, clapboarded dwelling with brick ends, the Parsonage is capped by a hip roof with two interior brick chimneys. Centered on the five-bay facade is a six-panel door flanked by simple pilasters and topped by a semi-elliptical fanlight which punctuates the frieze above. (A late 19th century porch has been removed.) The 6/6 replacement windows are set into molded surrounds and flanked by blinds. Offset to the northwest of the main house block is a two-story section, two bays deep and a single bay wide which also displays a brick northern wall. Extending behind the original house is a large two-story clapboarded addition lit by casement windows with large windows on the south-facing elevation. The front yard is partially enclosed by a picket fence with urns capping the simple wooden posts.

This house was constructed for Esther Frothingham Emerson, the widow of Rev. Daniel Emerson, 3rd. After her husband died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Mrs. Emerson came with her family to Hollis to live. With the help of Rev. Eli Smith she reportedly had this house built in 1811 or 1813. In the 1820s Mrs. Emerson ran a store in the northeast room. Mrs. Emerson sold the property to David Kimball of Nashua in 1839 and in 1844 it was purchased by David Sawtelle. Sawtelle sold the house to the Congregational Church in 1852 for use as a parsonage. George Faul was the last minister to occupy the parsonage. The property was sold to Endicott and Barbara Peabody in 1981 and a new parsonage was built off Broad Street at Locke's Corner (6 Broad Street - #55).

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15A. Garage, 1955. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the south of the house is a hip-roofed garage with ventilator, constructed in 1955. Two arched openings filled with vertical board doors and capped by a keystone motif, face the street. To the north of the garage a lattice screen spans from the garage to the house's rear ell.

16. Clapp House, 35 Main Street, 1877. Contributing building.

Set back from Main Street and fronted by a large lawn, the Clapp House is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards with distinctive corner quoins of wood. The steeply-pitched gable roof has a gable wall dormer centered on the facade and two interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge. Under projecting eaves, the frieze alternates brackets and raised circles. The sides of the brackets are incised with foliate designs. Centered on the three-bay facade, the main entrance has arched upper glass panels and is flanked by plain pilaster strips. The frieze above the doorway is decorated by brackets and circles. On either side of the entrance are elongated first floor windows containing 2/2 sash fitted with metal storm windows. The entablature window heads are adorned by a central console. The second floor facade windows are slightly smaller but capped by the same entablature window heads. Above the entrance the window contains a pair of narrow 1/1 sash rather than the 2/2 seen elsewhere. Centered in the gable wall dormer is a circular louvered panel with console above. Projecting from the south side of the house is a three-sided bay window with a rusticated wood block exterior.

A two-story ell extends behind the main house and displays the same decorative frieze. The south elevation of the ell includes a three-sided bay window and a single-story porch supported by square posts with curvilinear brackets. The west end of the two-story ell is new construction and displays a gable wall dormer set above a double-wide garage door.

Offset to the southwest is an attached barn set with its gable front to the street. The sliding barn door is decorated with raised stickwork and there is a 2/2 window with entablature window above. The barn is capped by a square cupola with a flared pyramidal roof decorated by brackets. The rear elevation of the barn is sheathed in vertical boards.

This house was constructed for William and Almira Clapp of Boston on three acres of land which they purchased from the Bell heirs in 1877. In the 19th century there was an older house in front of the one now standing. The property was bought by Dr. Perley Powers, a dentist, in 1908 who sold it to C.M. Stratton in June 1911. Ownership later passed to his son, Edwin H. Stratton and in

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1950 to his daughter, Jane Stratton. Charles Stratton sold the property to Thomas and Wendy Enright in 1975.

16A. Shed, c.1878. Contributing building.

Located in the backyard, behind the barn, is a small, clapboarded building punctuated by 6/6 and 4/4 windows. The building is capped by an asphalt roof with flush eaves. There is a vertical board door and 6/6 window on the front and a lean-to spanning the north side.

17. Canavan House, 39 Main Street, 1885. Contributing building.

Located at the southwest corner of Main Street and Love Lane, the Canavan House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 4-bay, gable-front dwelling which is set above a granite foundation and accented by pilaster cornerboards, a plain frieze and cornice returns. The building displays a three-bay facade and the sidehall entrance contains modern, varnished double doors with stained glass panels filling the upper half. Historic photographs indicate that the entrance was originally sheltered by a single-story porch which wrapped around the north elevation and was supported by square posts. Windows contain 2/2 sash, most of which are capped by entablature window heads and flanked by louvered blinds. Above the 2/2 window in the attic there is a continuous molding with vertical boards filling the area above. Projecting from the north elevation there is a two-story cross gable two bays wide and single bay deep. The bay to the east contains blind windows. Blind windows are also visible on the first bay of the south elevation. A single-story, projecting bay window is located at the rear of the south elevation.

Extending behind the main house block is a two-story wing aligned with the north wall. Fenestration on the south side consists primarily of modern casement windows. A two-story section connects the wing to the attached gable-front barn offset to the southwest. The clapboarded barn is outlined by cornerboards and displays the cornice returns and vertical boards at the top of the gable, as seen on the main house. The front of the barn is now spanned by a single-story screened porch although the center door and adjacent 2/2 window have been retained. The second story central opening has been filled with a casement window over clapboarded infill, as has the third story window. The south side of the barn retains its 2/2 openings. A double-wide garage door faces Love Lane. The fenestration includes modern casement units.

In the early 19th century, a shop was located on this site. Among those occupying the shop were Josiah Conant (see 38 Main Street - #22) and Jack Jewett. The building was later used as a paint

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shop by Marcellus Powers. The shop was torn down in 1885 to make way for the present house constructed as a summer residence for William Canavan of Somerville, Massachusetts. Canavan purchased the 48 acre homestead farm of the late John Cutter from the Cutter heirs in 1885, reserving the land on which the house now sits while selling the remainder of the farm (see 43 Main Street - #18). In 1944 the house was sold by his son, Walter Canavan to Annie Tenney Munsell and her daughter Margaret (Mrs. Wesley) Lupien. The property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Fyfe in 1958 and they sold it to Sherman and Diane Hoyt in 1978. The present owners purchased the house in 1999.

18. Cutter House, 43-45 Main Street, c.1849. Contributing building.

The Cutter House is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards and resting on a granite foundation. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the house displays pedimented ends, wide pilaster cornerboards, a wide watertable and a full entablature with two-part architrave below a wide frieze. Centered on the five-bay facade, the main entrance is fronted by granite stairs and contains a four-panel door with transom and sidelights. The single-story, single-bay entrance porch is supported by fluted columns on bases which are echoed by plain pilasters adjacent to the door. Windows contain 6/6 sash fitted with exterior storm windows and louvered blinds. The first floor windows have lipped window heads while those on the second story of the facade extend to the frieze. An additional entrance is located on the south side of the building and is also framed by transom and side lights with a fluted columned porch.

Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell with 6/6 windows. On the south side there is a garage with a sliding door containing vertical board infill in two panels. At the rear is a two-story, gable-front addition of recent construction with a garage door on the first floor, a multi-light window on the second and a lunette in the gable.

It is believed that the present house on this site was constructed in the early to mid 19th century for John Cutter, although it is not clear whether Cutter built a new house on his father's former property (possibly after a prior house burned) or added a second story to the original structure. (In 1803 the property was sold by Josiah Conant, Jr., cabinetmaker, to Dr. Benoni Cutter.) John Cutter returned to Hollis in 1849 from Louisville, Kentucky and his family continued to occupy the house until 1884. The property was purchased by William Canavan of Somerville in 1885 who built a new house on a small part of the property (39 Main Street - #17) and the following year was sold the larger acreage including 43 Main Street at auction to C.M. Stratton who lived here until 1911. C. T. Guething of Winchester, Massachusetts acquired the property in October 1912 and in 1919 his widow sold the property to C.J. Nichols of West Roxbury, Massachusetts for a

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summer home. Marion Nichols conveyed the property to her nephew, Jeffrey Poole Smith, in 1931. Jeff Smith operated Buttonwood Farm for 30-40 years. During Smith's ownership the cupola on the main house roof was removed. The property was conveyed by Jeff Smith to a relative, Robert Hackett, in 1962 and converted into apartments. Brian and Rita Spencer purchased the property in 1995.

18A. Garage/Barn, c.1900. Contributing building.

To the south of the ell is a small, single-story barn measuring 24' x 24' and resting on granite posts. The clapboarded building displays close eaves. There is a 3 x 2-window at the rear.

18B. Barn, c.1850. Contributing building.

Oriented with its front gable facing the street, this clapboarded hay barn has a distinctive pointed arch opening at the top of the gable. Like most of the other openings on the building, it has been filled with clapboarding. Four sets of working doors are located on the gable-front. Historic photographs indicate that the barn was originally capped by a square cupola with a large transomed door centered on the gable-front and two windows underneath the pointed opening.

18C. Cow Barn, c.1940. Contributing building.

Located to the southwest of the garage/barn, the cow barn is a long, clapboarded building measuring 36' x 152' and resting on a poured concrete foundation. It is punctuated by a continuous row of 3 x 2-light, hinged windows. The south end of the building consists of an open shed with a garage door opening. A single-story projection is centered on the east elevation with another cross gable at the north end.

18D. Pole Barn, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the west of the south end of the cow barn is a single-story metal pole barn with a lean-to on the south side.

18E. Silo, c.1975. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located to the west of the cow barn is this silo, approximately sixteen feet in diameter and forty feet tall. Three additional silos once stood on the property have been removed. One grain silo was removed in 1998, the other two prior to that.

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18F. Pole Barn, c.1900. Contributing building.

Located west of the silo, is this frame pole barn with four open bays and a garage door. The sidewalls are constructed of plywood.

18G. Barn, c.1930. Contributing building.

To the north of the attached barn is a two-story barn sheathed in novelty siding with two angled openings.

Additional farm buildings once standing on the property have been removed. A row of three clapboarded sheds in a dilapidated condition are located along the west property line.

VL-1. Vacant Land. Contributing site.

This 10.49 acre open field was previously part of the Buttonwood Farm but is now owned by the Hollis-Brookline Cooperative High School. Tax records refer to it as the Wilson Land, Lot 2 (see 54 Main Street - #19).

VL-2. Vacant Land. Contributing site.

This 9.6 acre piece of vacant land completely surrounds and is to the east of 50 and 54 Main Street. Tax records indicate that it was previously part of the Wilson property (see 54 Main Street - #19).

19. Fisk House, 54 Main Street, c.1750-60. Contributing building.

One of the three gambrel-roofed Capes in Hollis, the Fisk House currently stands in a somewhat dilapidated and overgrown state. Sheathed in aluminum siding, the building is capped by an asphalt roof with a large brick, central chimney. Centered on the five-bay facade, the main entrance contains a c.1840 Greek Revival-style entrance consisting of a four-panel door flanked by full sidelights. Windows contain a 19th century 2/2 replacement sash. Three gable dormers rise from the front roof slope. Spanning the north side of the building is a single-story porch supported

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by unadorned square posts. A late 19th century, three-sided bay window projects from the south end of the building.

This house was reportedly constructed for Amos Fisk. Estimated construction dates range from 1746 to 1760. The house was later owned by James Jewett. In 1806 Christopher Page Farley, a tanner, purchased the property from John Jewett. Farley was the father of Mary Farley who provided funds for Hollis' first high school. Ownership of the house later passed to Alonzo Wilson, who cared for Mary Farley before her death in 1875. The house was later inherited by Alonzo's oldest son, Henry Wilson who developed a large poultry business here. In 1901 Wilson built the first substantial hen house in town, large enough for 600 hens. During the next few years he built the poultry farm with a capacity of 3,000 layers by the mid 1920s (there are no remains of this poultry operation today.) In 1951 Wilson sold most of the poultry business to Stanley Smith but retained ownership of the house. After Henry's death in 1956, the house was sold to Elton and Clara Newton Blanchard in 1957. It is still owned by George Blanchard today.

19A. Barn, 19th c. Contributing building.

Just to the south side of the house there is a low, single-story, gable-roofed barn set with its broad side to the street but largely obscured by overgrown vegetation. The building displays flush eaves and, like the main house, has been sheathed in aluminum siding. Facade fenestration includes an open doorway, a 6/6 window, a set of double doors and a boarded opening.

20. Barn, 50 Main Street, 19th century. Contributing building.

Originally part of the property to the south (54 Main Street - #19), this former barn was converted to residential use in 1989. The large, gable-front barn is located close to the road and set on a stone foundation. Attached to the northwest of the barn is a small, single-story gabled building set at right angles. The original sheathing has been replaced by new clapboards, which are outlined by simple cornerboards and a plain watertable. The overhanging eaves are without cornice returns. An octagonal cupola with glazed sides and a copper roof has been added to the roof.

On the north and south lateral sides there are three low 3 x 2-light windows toward the rear of the elevation with two stories of 6/6 windows inserted toward the front. The front and rear gable ends retain wide central door openings filled with diagonal double doors, capped by multi-light transoms. On the gable-front there are two stories of paired 6/6 windows to the south of the

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central door opening with a single bay of windows to the north. The small gabled building is lit by 6/6 windows.

This property was sold by Henry Wilson to Stanley Smith in 1951, who sold it to Herman Stickney in 1971. The Max Realty Trust purchased the property in 1986 and converted it to residential use.

21. Proctor House, 44 Main Street, 1860. Contributing building.

The Proctor House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay, side-gabled dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards and rests on a granite foundation. The corners of the building are decorated by recessed panel pilasters and the side elevations are pedimented. Fronted by brick steps, the center entrance contains a modern door with four-panels and four upper lights. The surround features simple pilasters, a plain frieze and pediment. (Historic photographs indicate that in the 19th century a single-story entrance porch, a single bay wide, sheltered the door.) Windows contain 6/6 sash and those on the first floor are capped by peaked window heads. The second floor windows are without window heads but extend directly to the torus molding under the eaves. On the north end of the building small 4/4 windows are located on either side of the exterior brick chimney which is of recent construction. The 6/6 window in the attic on the south side is topped by a torus molding. Extending behind the main block is a single-story ell, also resting on a stone foundation. French doors and a gable dormer have been added on the north side while there is a single-story porch with plain posts and a modern, three-sided bay window on the south side. Behind the ell is an attached single-story garage addition set on a concrete foundation.

This house was constructed for Thomas Proctor in 1860. The *Observer* of March 4, 1910 reported that Lieut. Charles Henry Farley built the house. Mary Farley reportedly had the house erected for Proctor, the manager of her farm. After Thomas's death in 1866, his widow continued to live in the house, taking in boarders. Later, Mrs. Proctor continued to occupy the house summers until her death in 1909, sharing the house with the Paull family who lived here year-round. After Mrs. Frank Proctor's death the house was sold to Glenn Parker in 1955. It was sold to George and Lillian Whelton in 1957 and to Richard and Frances Whiting in 1963. In 1996 the property was sold by Frances Whiting to Stephen Davis.

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22. Conant House, 38 Main Street, c.1800. Contributing building.

Another of Hollis' fine Federal residences, the Conant House is a two-story, 5 x 3-bay clapboarded dwelling with brick ends. Four tall brick chimneys rise from the corners of the asphalt-shingled hip roof. The center entrance contains a wooden door with six recessed panels. It is flanked by partial sidelights (four panes each) which are in turn flanked by panels which are edged in delicately carved wooden roping. The panels are set above wooden square pillars. A cornice of tapered drops with guttae caps the entrance. Over the entrance there is a semi-circular fanlight with curvilinear tracery resembling three flower petals. The overall effect of the fanlight and sidelights resembles the form of a Palladian window. Windows on the first floor retain their original 12/12 sash with molded surrounds and blinds. The second floor windows contain 8/12 sash.

Behind the main house block a narrow, clapboarded ell on a brick foundation links the house with a two-story, clapboarded wing. Fenestration on this section includes a two-story, three-sided bay window on the south end and a mix of multi-light and 3/3 windows. Further to the east is a clapboarded barn/garage with arched openings on the south side facing the driveway. An older barn on the property used to stand to the north of the house. It was moved to Love Lane during the ownership of Jack Jewett.

This house was constructed by Josiah Conant who purchased the 2 1/2 acres of land from Leonard Whiting in 1800. Conant was a cabinetmaker by trade and his shop was located across the street (site of 39 Main Street). The woodwork visible inside the house was by Conant's own hand and includes wainscotting, cornices, and delicate Adamesque mantels. It is said that Conant built the house for his bride, Lucy. Half of the second floor was originally a dance hall and was later used for a reading or writing school or a singing school. After Josiah Conant's death in 1841, the ownership of the property passed to John (Jack) Jewett, a brother of Lucy. After his death in 1886 the place was bought at auction by Charles Read. Franklin Worcester purchased the house in 1910, modernized it and sold it to Misses Etta and Abby Flagg in 1911. Upon Etta Flagg's death, the property was purchased by Newton Walzer and later by Dr. and Mrs. H.C. Maneche. Windsor and Marilyn Hunter bought the house in 1974 and sold it to Egil and Marianne Stigum in 1984. Ten years later it was purchased by the present owner.

22A. Barn, 1985. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located in the field behind the house is this gambrel-roofed horse barn sheathed in vertical boards and constructed in 1985.

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23. Read House, 34 Main Street, c.1847. Contributing building.

The Read House is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded building which is oriented with its four-bay, entryless gable end to the street and its main entrance located on the lateral, south side. The house rests on a granite foundation with a simple wooden watertable and simple cornice returns. Fronted by brick steps, the sidehall entrance contains a modern, six-panel door with partial sidelights. Fluted pilasters support a peaked window head. Historic photographs indicate that the south elevation was originally spanned by a two-bay entrance porch supported by columns which appear to have been of the Ionic order. Windows contain 6/6 sash set in simple surrounds. A 1 1/2-story wing, apparently a modern adaptation of a shed, connects the main house to an attached barn at the rear. The gable-front barn is capped by a square cupola. The facade is punctuated by 6/6 windows and retains a wide, central opening with diagonal board doors visible behind modern screening. The lower level on the south side has been fitted with three garage doors.

This house was built by Warner Read and Simeon Spaulding about 1847 and was run as a hotel for some time. Spaulding was killed in California during the '49 Gold Rush and after his death his widow and child lived here until about 1870 with Roxanna Read, a sister of Warner Read. Charles Read bought the property about 1870 and lived here until his death in 1908. It was later occupied by his two daughters, Lucinda Read and Mrs. Ellen Read Lougee. It was later owned by Ed Lievens who sold it to the Congregational Church in 1962. The present owners purchased the property in 1986.

24. Weston House, 30 Main Street, 1941. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1942, this two-story, 3 x 1-bay Colonial Revival dwelling displays a saltbox profile. It rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in wood clapboards. Rising from the asphalt-shingled roof is a brick center chimney. Fronted by a concrete and brick stoop, the six-panel door is framed by fluted pilasters and capped by a pediment. The first floor windows consist of 6/6 sash set above raised panels. Smaller 6/6 windows are located upstairs. A gabled porch with lattice screen projects from the north side.

This house stands on the site of a 19th century building which was torn down in April of 1928. The present house was apparently built by Dr. William Weston of Nashua in 1941 although the house was sold to Raymond and Ruth Pauling the same year. The Paulings conveyed the house to

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Norman Wild in 1952. Roy and Doris Stavely purchased the house in 1965 from Ruth Wild. Sheila Spooner purchased the property in 1991.

24A. Cottage, c.1950. Contributing building.

Below the main house is a small, single-story clapboarded cottage capped by a gable roof. There is an exterior chimney constructed of granite paving stones on the south side. There is a recessed porch with lattice side wall. Windows contain 1/1 sash set above panels. This house was apparently built as a summer cottage. It is set on piers and is without plumbing.

25. Gould House, 28 Main Street, c.1806. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Main Street and the road leading to Monument Square, this brick-ended Federal residence is notable for its low gambrel roof, a feature rarely seen in interior New Hampshire. The building is clapboarded except for the brick ends and is set above a granite foundation. Centered on the five-bay facade, the six-panel door is flanked by three-light sidelights set atop recessed panels. The finely fluted pilasters support a rectangular panel with a semicircular fan over the door and scalloped bat wing-like elements hanging from the two upper corners. The Doric-inspired frieze is decorated by triglyphs and ornamental mutule blocks with incised holes decorate the underside of the cornice.

The windows are original and include a mix of 12/12 and 8/12 sash. Above the brick sidewall, the gambrel tops are clapboarded. To the south of the main block is a later, single-story wing fronted by a porch which partially obscures a transomed side entrance on the south brick wall, suggesting the wing is a later addition. The porch is supported by square posts with curvilinear brackets.

It is believed that this house was constructed for Ambrose Gould about 1806-1808. It is known that Gould was issued a license for keeping a tavern in 1806. Ambrose served as Hollis' first postmaster from 1818 to 1830 and it is known he was operating a store in the 1820s, specializing in English and West India goods. The store was later operated by Edward Emerson beginning in the 1830s and until he left town in 1860. Emerson also served as postmaster from 1845 until 1854. It is believed that the store was located on the north side of the house as the woodwork there is simpler. At one time there was a small ell on the north side. (It was moved by Edward Emerson

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and is now appended to 36 Broad Street - #65). The two north rooms on the second story were used as a hall while the south side of the house served as living quarters.

After Emerson left town in 1860 the house was owned by his nephew, Henry Saunderson, for several years. The Worcester Brothers bought the house in 1875 and it later passed to Mrs. Samuel A. Worcester. In 1926 ownership was transferred to Mrs. May Tenney Worcester and in 1951 to Mrs. Helen Worcester Bell. The house contained rental apartments for many years. It was acquired by William and Nancy Bliden prior to 1980.

25A. Shed, c.1930. Contributing building.

A small shed sheathed in novelty siding is located in the back yard.

26. Always Ready Engine House, Main Street, 1859. Contributing building.

Located in a triangular island at the corner of Main Street and Monument Square, the Always Ready Engine House is a two-story clapboarded building with a lower level exposed on the east end due to the sloping site. The simple Greek Revival-style building is capped by a low-pitched gable roof and is outlined by simple pilaster cornerboards which are topped by a plain, two-part frieze. On the main (west) facade, the two original engine house doors have been replaced by modern replicas. Each of the doors gives the appearance of a set of double doors with each panel consisting of three vertical recessed panels over three smaller lower panels. A continuous wide band caps the two door openings. The upper level is punctuated by two 6/6 windows with peaked window heads, a window which predominates on the building. Both the north and south elevations are two bays wide with three levels of windows. Fenestration on the rear (east) side includes a vertical board door and a six-panel door.

The Always Ready Engine House is the oldest extant public building in Hollis and was constructed in 1859 by the Town and furnished by the fire company. Initially the building was kept for the exclusive use of the engine company but in 1862 the Soldiers' Aid Society was granted permission to meet here. In 1877 the building was altered to accommodate the Town Hearse and in 1878 part of the basement was fitted as a local police lock-up and tramp shelter. In 1892 the John H. Worcester Post of the Grand Army of the Republic obtained a lease on the hall. Other organizations which used the building over the years included the Sons of Union Veterans. The fire department finally vacated the structure in 1950 and the building was leased by the Donald C.

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Petry Post No. 89 of the American Legion. The building served as the police station from 1971 to 1987. It was restored about 1990.

26A. Pump, c.1920. Contributing object.

Behind the old Engine House is a hand pump although it does not appear to be the same pump which is visible in photos taken about 1910.

27. "The Block", 22-24 Main Street, 1914. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1914, "The Block" occupies a pivotal location in Hollis Village which earlier housed a tavern and hotel. The two-story, hip-roofed main building is sheathed in vinyl siding and outlined by simple pilaster cornerboards above a brick lower level. The block is oriented with its five-bay facade facing south with a first floor recessed porch supported by plain posts with recessed panels. Underneath the porch the main entrance contains a modern door framed by sidelights and capped by a semi-elliptical fanlight. First floor windows contain 12/12 modern replacement windows on the first floor. The 8/8 sash on the upper level extend to the two-part frieze and the modillion cornice which wraps around the building under projecting eaves. A series of dormers, three on the south slope and two on the east and west, rise from the roof and contain arched doublehung windows.

A single-story, flat-roofed wing extends to the north of the main block. The three original storefronts were converted into residential units when the building was rehabilitated in 1996. The present configuration retains two original pedimented entrances to the south with the pediment over the northernmost entrance of recent construction built to resemble the other two doorways. The original large transomed store windows associated with each entrance have been filled with clapboards and 8/12 windows with 2 x 4-light transoms. The entrance pediments are supported by Roman Doric columns with a plain frieze and triglyph end blocks with guttae.

The first building on this site was occupied by Francis Powers in the late 18th century. In 1818-20 Benjamin Messer entered a contract to build a tavern on this site for Samuel Gibson Jewett (Henry Price later became the owner). The building was destroyed by fire in 1908 and in 1909 Franklin Worcester built the Cranford Inn on the site. The hotel and store burned on October 2, 1912 and the present building, containing tenements and a store, was built by Franklin Worcester in 1914. Beginning in the 1920s the store was operated by Davis and Goodwin and a Reading Room was

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opened adjacent to the store. Charles Nichols acquired the property in 1922 from Franklin Worcester and Hollis Nichols sold the property to Arthur Davis and Daniel Goodwin in 1938. Nicholas and Phyllis Coniaris purchased the building from Daniel Goodwin in 1959 and continued to own it until 1982. It was owned by George and Catherine Cook from 1982 until 1987 and by Philip and Hope Mercer from 1987 until 1996. In later years, the commercial space in the block housed Roby's General Store, the Post Office and the Hollis Times. John C. Plummer purchased the building in 1996 and renovated the entire building to single bedroom apartments.

28. Wheeler House, 20 Main Street, 1914. Contributing building.

The Wheeler House is a 1 1/2-story, Bungalow-style dwelling which rests on a mortared stone foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof with shed dormers on both the front and rear slopes. Both the dormers and the main roof display exposed, notched rafters. The asymmetrical gable roof extends to shelter a full width front porch which is supported by four Roman Doric columns. The sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door, adjacent to which there are two wide 1/1 windows. The shed dormer on the front slope has four 1/1 windows. Extending behind the main house is a two-story wing; the lower level is exposed by the sloping site.

This building was preceded on the site by several earlier buildings including an ice house and a garage. The garage burned in 1912 during a fire which also destroyed the adjacent store (see 22-24 Main Street - #17). After the fire, a temporary store was erected by Will Gates. After the new store was built in 1914, the temporary store was bought by Almond A. Wheeler who remodeled it into the present house. Wheeler occupied the house until his death (sometime before 1951) and it was later occupied by his widow, Ruth Hills Wheeler. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1979 and according to the terms of her will, the house became the property of the Hollis Historical Society.

28A. Ice House, c.1914. Contributing building.

A small wood-frame ice house stands behind the Wheeler House. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation and is sheathed in horizontal flushboards. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and displays projecting eaves which end in returns on the east and west sides. On the west side there is a tall, two-tier door of vertical boards. The south elevation is punctuated by sliding vertical board doors with a 3 x 2-light window on each leaf and an adjacent 1/1 window. An additional 2/2 window is located on the east end. A fieldstone exterior chimney rises from the north elevation.

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Mrs. Wheeler used this building for Hollis' first kindergarten. Adjacent to the building, the stones of the old barn foundation enclose the garden.

29. Perry House, 18 Main Street, mid to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Set above a brick foundation, the Perry House is a 1 1/2-story, gable-front dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards and outlined by simple cornerboards, a plain frieze and projecting eaves which end in returns on the gable ends. The gable-front measures three bays wide and the sidehall entrance contains a wooden door with two arched glass panes set above two lower panels. The entrance is sheltered by a flat door hood supported by decorative brackets with pendants. Windows contain replacement 1/1 sash which are fitted with storm sash and set into molded surrounds. The original windows contained 2/2 sash. To the rear of the main house, the building has been extended by an addition of equal height, resting on a concrete foundation. Extending to the south is a 1 1/2-story ell which presents a three-bay wide facade to the street and is capped by a steeply pitched gable roof. Fenestration on the ell consists primarily of 6/6 windows. A narrow connector joins the ell to a single-story gable-front addition which takes the place of the original attached barn, destroyed by fire in 1974. The building is sheathed in vertical boards with a six-panel door and 1/1 window punctuating the facade.

This house was built by Rev. David Perry in the mid to late 19th century. In 1875 Rev. Perry sold the property to Ambrose Woods. After Ambrose's death, the property was conveyed by his widow Mary Ann to another heir, Francis Wood of Washington, D.C. Sarah Blood purchased the house in 1895 but died a short time later. In 1898 her estate sold the property to Franklin Gilman who sold it to Charles Stratton in 1901. Charles Stratton rented out the property and sold it in 1906 to Mary Randall. William E. Lund purchased the property in 1907. In 1976 the ownership of the house passed to Jeanne Matthews Smith, William Lund's granddaughter. After a fire in 1974 destroyed the ell and the barn, a new ell and garage were built.

30. House, 16 Main Street, early 19th century. Contributing building.

Originally a law office, this building was converted to residential use in the 1850s. The clapboarded 1 1/2-story building with basement is outlined by plain cornerboards and a simple watertable which is set above a brick foundation. The eaves of the steeply-pitched asphalt-shingled roof end in returns on the gable ends. Projecting from the long, broad facade is an off-center, steeply-pitched narrow gable section which has a pair of 9/6 windows on the first floor and a single

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9/6 window in the attic, framed by cornice returns. Historic photographs indicate that this gable projection is a 20th century addition. Just to the south of the projecting gable is the entrance containing a vertical board door pierced by a diamond shaped glass pane. The entrance is sheltered by a flat door hood resting on turned brackets. Remaining windows are also of a 9/6 configuration excepting the 4/4 window in the north attic.

To the north of the main house block is a single-story addition which is also set on a brick foundation. It is fronted by a single-story porch supported by plain posts. Underneath the porch a multilight window and 9/6 sash light the facade. Offset to the northeast is a single-story, gable-front attached barn with a lower level exposed at the rear. The barn is clad in clapboards and the former large gable-front opening has been filled with a glass-and-panel door and 3 x 2-light window.

This building originally served as the law office of Squire Benjamin Mark Farley who lived across the street on the site of what is now 15 Main Street (his house burned in the 1850s). Farley left Hollis for Boston in the 1850s and the law office was subsequently renovated for residential use. It was occupied by the Squire's two sisters, one of whom was Mrs. Clarissa Eaton. By 1892 the house was occupied by Mrs. Mark J. Austin, who is shown as the owner/occupant on the 1892 map. Deeds indicate that in 1896 Mary A. Spaulding sold the property to William J. Blood. It was purchased by Edson Hurd the following year, who continued to own it until 1911. It was during this period that the small attached barn was constructed. Hattie Hardy purchased the property in 1913 and it was later conveyed to George Hardy in 1918.

In 1939 the property was sold to Henry Dalton and in 1951 it was owned by his son, Stanley Dalton. Dalton sold the property to Richard Navaroli in 1961; Navaroli ran a barber shop in the renovated barn. The property was sold to John Carlson in 1976 and extensive interior alterations were made. Mrs. Jane Carlson operated a hair salon here and sold the property to the present owner in 1998.

31. Lund House, 14 Main Street, 1951. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set above a concrete foundation, the Lund House is a 1 1/2-story Cape Cod-style structure clad in aluminum siding. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. Rising from the front roof slope are two gable dormers containing 6/6 sash. Centered on the three-bay facade, the entrance contains a paneled door with upper lights. It is capped by a pediment hood overhang which is without supports. On either side of the entrance there is a pair of 6/6 windows

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with shutters. A shed dormer spans the rear slope and a lower level is visible at the rear. The south end of the building is largely fronted by a single-story, gabled sun porch.

This house appears to have been constructed about 1951 for Lawrence S. Lund. This is part of the land purchased by Edward Lievens from John Bell in 1941 (see 10 Main Street - #32). In 1951 Lievens sold this part of the land to Lawrence Lund who subsequently built the present house. The property was conveyed to Alva M. Lund in 1972.

32. Lievens House, 10 Main Street, 1941. Contributing building.

Another modern Cape Cod-style dwelling, 10 Main Street is a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling with a three-bay facade. The off-center entrance is flanked on one side by a tripartite, multi-light picture window with a 8/8 window on the other side. Part of the south gable end is fronted by a single-story, hip-roofed, screened porch and deck. The north side of the building is two bays deep with sliding glass doors on the lower level. A shed dormer spans the rear roof slope.

This house appears to have been constructed about 1941 for Edward and Alice Lievens on land which they purchased from John E. Bell. The property was sold by Edward Lievens to William Sipe in 1959. Later owners include Stephen and Elena Weeks (1973-1881) and William and Anna Benedict (1981-1994).

32A. Garage, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the north of the house is a two-car, clapboarded, gable-front garage of recent construction.

33. House, 2-4 Main Street, late 18th century/early 19th century. Contributing building.

Located at the southeast corner of Main Street and Ash Street, 2-4 Main Street is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling set on a granite foundation with pilaster cornerboards. A series of three tall brick chimneys rise from the asphalt-shingled roof, two on the south slope and one on the north. The building is oriented with its pediment end facing west and entrances on the south, west and east elevations. The south entrance is centered on the five-bay elevation. The four-panel door is flanked by full sidelights and pilasters. The wide frieze above the doorway is decorated by four jigsaw brackets supporting the overhang. A similar entrance is located in the second bay on the

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four-bay west elevation which was in the 19th to early 20th century was fronted by a single-story porch. The east side has three irregularly-spaced bays and the off-center entrance contains a six-panel door with full sidelights and a plain surround. Windows on the building contain 6/6 sash with lipped window heads. The tops of those on the second floor extend to the plain frieze.

A single-story ell offset to the east connects the main house block to a longer, lower, single-story ell which incorporates a pass through from east to west and is fronted by a single-story porch. Attached to the north is a large barn oriented with its gable-front facing Main Street. Now outlined by pilaster cornerboards which give rise to simple cornice returns, the appearance of the barn has been changed considerably. On the west side the shop is fronted by a modern metal door fronted by a concrete ramp. There are two replacement windows upstairs. Facing Ash Street, the north elevation displays four bays of 6/6 windows and four gable dormers. Projecting from the east elevation is a drive-through addition, originally constructed for a bank. Two gable dormers rise from the roof above.

About 1749 it is believed that Deacon Samuel Goodhue settled on this site and erected a single-story dwelling in which he resided until his death in 1785. In the late 18th century the house was purchased by Sarah Eastman for her son, Dr. Joseph F. Eastman. It was during Eastman's ownership that the original house was raised and an additional story inserted under it. After Dr. Eastman's death in 1865 ownership passed to his son Joseph F. Eastman. It was next occupied by Eastman's daughter, Sarah Eastman Dow. In 1882 Sarah Dow conveyed the property to her grandson, Dr. Frank Bell, who was a dentist and had an office in the house. Dr. Bell was still here in the early 1920s. After his death, the house was occupied by his widow, Fannie Wright Bell and her sister, Clara Cutter. The next owner of the house was Dr. Bell's son, John E. Bell of Nashua, who did not live here. It was probably at this time that the house was divided into apartments. Harry and Olive Newcombe purchased the property in 1943 and continued to own it for thirty years. In 1957 the Newcombes opened a restaurant in the remodeled barn. The property was purchased by T. Robert and Martha Valicenti in 1973 and now houses offices as well as a Dunkin Donuts (formerly occupied by a bank and later a deli).

34. Smith House, 2 Ash Street, c.1750. Contributing building.

This 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay side-gabled building is clapboarded and rests on a granite foundation. A modern center brick chimney rises from the asphalt roof and the projecting eaves are decorated by jigsaw brackets. The center entrance contains a vertical board door with a plain surround and iron strap hinges. Windows on the first floor contain 12/12 sash awhile those on the upper story

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contain 8/12 sash. The first floor windows on the gable ends are capped by entablature window heads. A 6/9 window lights the attic. A secondary entrance on the east side has a modern six-panel door capped by a transom with a modern gabled overhang. Extending behind the main house is a single-story, L-shaped section which is now punctuated by six-panel doors, multi-light and panel doors and modern 6/6 and 12/12 sash.

The house was reportedly constructed for Moses Smith who married Mary Boynton in 1756. The land with buildings was sold to William Merrill in 1793 for 260 pounds. In 1802 David Hale purchased the farm from Merrill. The property was later owned by David's son, William Hale. In the 1860s the house was owned by William's daughter, Mandane Hale Verder and her husband, George, a Nashua merchant. The property was conveyed to William Francis Hale in 1870 and back to Mrs. Verder in 1880. Mrs. Verder conveyed the property to David Hayden in 1899 who conveyed it to George and Harry Verder in 1926. After the mortgage was foreclosed the house was conveyed to Bertha Hayden in 1935. The property was sold by Bertha Hayden's estate to Glenn Staveley in 1950. (Staveley subsequently built the house to the north, 5 Silver Lake Road, in 1957.) The house was later occupied by his daughter's family, the Robert Sundstrom family, who owned it until 1985.

VL-3. Vacant Land. Contributing site.

This one-acre parcel of land retains a stone barn foundation and shed foundation. The property was formerly part of #34. The barn was originally constructed out of the timbers that came from Hollis' first meeting house.

35. Little Nichols Field, Monument Square, c.1920. Contributing site.

Located to the west of the Hollis Social Library is a small playing field/playground known as Little Nichols Field. There is a metal backstop at the southwest corner of the parcel and modern playground equipment at the northeast corner, adjacent to the library parking lot. In the early 1920s the Charles J. Nichols family donated the land to the town and established a fund for the maintenance of the field for public use.

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35A. Stone Pillars/Gate, 1930. Contributing object.

A low stone wall runs along the sidewalk and two mortared stone pillars approximately seven high. The pillars rest on a concrete base and have stone pyramidal capstones. A bronze plaque notes that the stone pillars were erected in memory of Charles J. Nichols by the school children, townspeople and friends of Hollis in 1930. Between the pillars are iron gates with a curved top.

35B. Shed, 1997. Noncontributing building (due to age).

In the northern part of the field there is a small storage shed resting on a concrete foundation. The gable ends are sheathed in flushboards and there is a 6/6 window in the attic. Double doors are centered on the lateral side.

This building stands on the site of a former carriage house which was demolished by the Town in 1996 and was built in 1997 to resemble the old building.

36. Hollis Social Library, 2 Monument Square, 1910. Contributing building.

An excellent example of Classical Revival architecture, the Hollis Social Library is a single-story building displaying a cross plan fronted by an Ionic portico and capped by a copper dome. The building is sheathed in horizontal flushboard above a foundation of rock-faced granite blocks with smooth margins. Classical embellishments include egg and dart and other moldings and a modillion cornice which wraps around the building. The center entrance (no longer in use) contains a six-panel door set in a molded surround with a six-light transom and full entablature. There is a bronze World War I honor roll adjacent to the entrance and a blind opening on either side of the door. On either side of the portico the remainder of the facade is punctuated by a 12/12 window with arched cap. A large Palladian window is located on the west wall.

Extending behind the original building is a clapboarded addition which is sympathetic to the older building. The west elevation displays a central pedimented section flanked by two flat-roofed sections. The window openings are symmetrical and include 6/9 sash with three light transoms as well as 2 x 2-light units. The new main entrance on the east side is marked by a projecting portico with a wide frieze supported by two pairs of Doric columns.

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The Hollis Social Library was constructed in 1910 according to plans by architects Magee and Rowe of Boston. The building was dedicated on August 24, 1910. The Hollis Social Library is believed to be one of the oldest libraries established in the State of New Hampshire. An association was formed in 1851 and a small library was kept in the church vestry. After the new Town Hall was built the library was located there until the construction of the library building in 1910.

**37. Congregational Church, Monument Square, 1925 with additions in 1965 and 1999.
Contributing building.**

The present Congregational Church is the fourth to be located on this site and was constructed in 1925, replacing an earlier 1804 building destroyed by fire on October 16, 1923. The church is oriented with its porticoed facade facing Monument Square to the south. Resting on a concrete foundation, the clapboarded church is fronted by granite steps. The projecting portico is supported by four Roman Doric columns which support a modillioned pediment filled with horizontal flushboards and a semi-elliptical fanlight. The pediment displays a full entablature with a plain frieze and two-part architrave. Underneath the porch, the center entrance contains double doors, three panels to a leaf. The entrance is capped by arched transom lights and displays an eared surround. The frieze above the entrance displays a blank central panel with intertwined ovals and diamonds. On either side of the portico there is a single 6/6 window. The side elevations are punctuated by four 12/12 windows with arched transoms. Basement openings contain 8/8 sash. At the rear of the east elevation there is a raised entrance with a six-panel door capped by a semicircular transom sheltered by an open porch consisting of two Roman Doric columns supporting an open gable.

Rising from the front of the roof is a three-stage tower. The lower level consists of a square base with a round window in the front and encircled by a modillion cornice. Resting on the roof is a turned balustrade with paneled corner posts topped by urns. The second stage of the tower consists of an octagonal belfry with arched openings flanked by pilasters. There are raised panels on the angled corners and it is also topped by a balustrade. The octagonal upper stage has louvered arched openings and is capped by a copper roof with weathervane.

To the west of the church is a single-story ell resting on a concrete foundation with a three-bay cross gable at its west end. A double-gabled entrance porch at the midsection is supported by Roman Doric columns with a blind fan in the pediment. On either side of the entrance porch is a 12/6 window. The windows on the west end consist of 6/6 sash. The western addition was

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constructed in several stages, including an initial addition constructed in 1965 and the center addition completed in 1999.

Land for the church, the burial ground and the town common was given to the town by Abraham Taylor in 1740. Until the construction of the town hall in 1887 the town offices, church and library were all located in the church building. The present church building was designed by Boston architect Oscar Thayer. The contractor for the building was Osgood Construction Company of Nashua. The first service in the new building was held on April 5, 1925. A 30' x 50' wing was added to the building in 1964 and dedicated June 13, 1965.

To the east of the Burial Ground, facing Broad Street, several monuments have been placed in memory of Hollis' fallen war heroes including the planting of a series of trees. A small bronze plaque at the base of each tree has the name of each soldier and the place of death. There are a total of eight plaques, one of the trees is no longer extant.

37A. World War II Honor Roll, 1955. Noncontributing object (due to age).

A large boulder with a bronze plaque records the names of Hollis' World War II veterans.

37B. Korea and Vietnam War Monument, 1995. Noncontributing object (due to age).

To the north of the World War II monument is a rough granite stone bearing a plaque dedicated to Hollis' veterans serving in Korea and Vietnam and Armand Deschenes, who died in Korea. The monument was dedicated by the Town of Hollis and V.F.W. Post 11373 in 1995.

VL-4. Parking Lot. Noncontributing site.

Located to the rear of the library and church is an unpaved parking lot.

38. Churchyard Burial Ground, 1740+. Contributing site.

Located behind the Congregational Church, the Churchyard Burial Ground contains approximately 743 grave markers which are set close together and arranged in north-south rows with most of the

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inscriptions facing west. Ranging in age from the mid 18th century to the late 19th century, the grave stones predominantly include a mix of arched slate stones and later marble markers with a few stones which are flat on the ground. Near the center of the cemetery is a mid 19th century marble obelisk monument marking the Ames family grave. There are several family plots (Wright/Jewett-Holden/Perry) which are outlined by granite curbing. At the northwest corner of the cemetery there is a flagpole and a small marble marker which was installed by the American Legion in 1963 in memory of all deceased veterans. A fieldstone wall marks the north and west bounds of the cemetery. A screen of evergreens is located on the east side.

In 1740 Abraham Taylor gave the town of Hollis land for a town common. This land includes the present church site and burial ground. Taylor's grave was the first in the burial ground. The church cemetery was improved in the 1920s, after the 1923 fire which destroyed the previous church structure.

39. Monument Square, 1740+. Contributing site.

Contrary to its name, Monument Square is a triangular piece of land outlined by a granite retaining wall with ramps located opposite the Congregational Church and at the pointed west end. Three granite benches are located along the perimeter of the common. The common is dotted by trees and there is a flagpole at the east end in addition to the various monuments described below.

Land for a town common was given to the town by Abraham Taylor in 1740 and included what is now the church site and burial ground as well as Monument Square. At the turn-of-the century, the common was surrounded by a wooden fence with trees planted in a row along the street.

39A. Soldier's Monument, 1873. Contributing object.

Erected in 1873, this monument of smoothly cut or polished Concord granite consists of an obelisk resting on a rectangular base. Including its base, die and shaft, the monument is 22 1/2 feet high and six feet square at its foundation with its diameter gradually decreasing from base to peak. The statue is encircled by an octagonal wall of granite blocks with peaked tops. The inscription on the west side of the monument honors the memory of Col. Samuel Hobart Singer, John Hale and 313 men and in honor of Hollis' soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Inscribed on the east side are the names of the eighteen Hollis soldiers lost in the Civil War. The entire cost of the monument including the foundation and curbing was \$2120 of which \$790 was

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raised by subscription while the balance was paid by the town. Moses Davis of Nashua was the architect and builder. The monument was dedicated May 30, 1873.

39B. Powers Monument, 1910. Noncontributing object (due to relocation in 1990).

Opposite the Town Hall there is a boulder approximately four feet high with a bronze plaque surrounded by an egg-and-dart border. The boulder and plaque was originally placed on the spot where Peter Powers built the first house in Hollis in 1730, near the present 8 Silver Lake Road. The Powers Monument also notes the contributions of Powers and three of his sons who served in the French and Indian War as well as four of their sons who served in the Revolutionary War. An additional plaque on the north side of the monument records the relocation of the monument in 1990.

The monument was originally dedicated on August 24, 1910 by the Anna Keyes Power Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the stone was originally located at the rear of 8 Silver Lake Road. The stone was later moved to the edge of Proctor Hill Road and finally to its present location on December 11, 1990.

39C. Nevens Stone, 1897. Contributing object.

The so-called Nevens Stone is a large rock with an irregularly shaped plaque listing the names of the 92 Minute Men who marched from the Common for Lexington on April 19, 1775. According to local legend, the Nevens brothers were at work on this stone near their farm on the corner of South Merrimack Road and Nevins Road when the call to assemble was made. The stone was reportedly left in its strangely-tilted position. The stone was moved to the Common when the monument was dedicated on June 17, 1898.

40. Commercial Building, 4 Monument Square, c.1850. Contributing building.

The Monument Square Market is a 1 1/2-story gable-front building resting on a granite and concrete foundation. The building is clapboarded and capped by an asphalt roof. The recessed center entrance contains a glass-and-metal door and is flanked by angled, multi-light display windows set above a paneled bulkhead. (Historic photographs indicate that the store building originally had a recessed front porch supported by cut-out porch posts.) Centered in the front

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gable is a 6/6 window. The north side of the gable roof is spanned by a shed dormer containing five pairs of small 1/1 windows. Projecting from the north side of the building is a clapboarded, single-story shed-roofed addition resting on a concrete foundation. The front wall is lit by a 7 x 5-light picture window with several small elevated windows on the north wall which steps back in three sections. The south wall is clapboarded with a single opening.

Who built this store and its date of construction are uncertain. On the 1858 County Map the building is labeled as a store and post office but the owner is not specified. The 1892 map shows the owner/occupant as Miss (should be Mrs.) Rideout. When Mrs. Rideout died, she left the property to her niece, Mrs. Levi Barker. Proprietors of the store since 1879 include George Cleasby (who operated the store as People's Cheap Cash Store), Levi Barker, C.M. Bradley, Matthew Jameson, Flora Hardy, W.W. Worcester, Fred Campbell, Bertram Crisp, Albert Levesque and the Gabriel Brothers. Mr. Barker operated a variety store here. In the 1890s C.M. Bradley moved his family into the store and used the front space for a shoe shop. During Flora Hardy's tenure gifts, notions and needlecraft were sold here (she later moved operations to 1 Broad Street). W.W. Worcester owned the store but was also postmaster resulting in the location of the post office here. The store was sold by Flora Hardy to Armand and Rene Gabriel in 1954. Arthur and Elizabeth Woods purchased the property in 1979.

41. Emerson House, 2 Cleasby Lane, 1744 with later additions. Contributing building.

The earliest extant building in the district, the Emerson House is also the only building currently individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places [listed as The Meeting House on 3/11/82]. Located at the corner of Monument Square and Cleasby Lane, the two-story, clapboarded house displays an L-shaped plan with the original house comprising the portion facing the lane. The ell facing the Square was apparently added in the late 18th or early 19th century. The original facade faces south and measures five bays across with the center entrance containing a modern six-panel door capped by a clear transom and sheltered by a c.1880 hip roofed door hood supported by sunburst brackets with pendants. The east elevation displays a saltbox profile and the rear roof line slopes uniformly down to the first floor. The windows contain 6/6 sash.

The placement of the windows on the west elevation, facing Monument Square, is somewhat asymmetrical. The two bays of openings to the south were part of the original house while the windows to the north correspond to the later addition. The off-center entrance was originally a secondary entrance for the original house. The six-panel door is capped by a three-light transom with a fluted surround with cornerblocks. Today it is fronted by a 20th century single-story porch

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a single bay wide, supported by plain posts. With the exception of the 20th century bowed display windows flanking the entrance, the windows contain 6/6 sash. To the east of the original house a single-story former shed connects to slightly taller single story section on a rubble foundation. All of the fenestration on these two wings is modern and includes 6/6 sash, a garage door and 3 x 3 hinged window.

This building was built on part of the original forty acres of land which was given to Rev. Daniel Emerson when he was called to be the first pastor of the Hollis Church. Initially Rev. Emerson built a log cabin here but that building burnt just as it was completed, in April 1744. A new house was constructed that summer to which he brought his bride whom he married in November 1744. Over the next 21 years thirteen children were born to the Emersons in this house. Rev. Emerson died in 1801 at the age of 81 while Hannah died in 1812 at the age of 90. The house was next occupied by Daniel Emerson, Jr. who moved into the house in 1796 and remained here until his death in 1820. The house was later owned by Abraham Temple Hardy who sold the property in 1841. By the time of the 1858 County map, the property was owned by Aipheus Rideout. It remained in the Rideout family for many years. Miss Rideout is shown as the owner/occupant on the 1892 map. The Rideout Family rented out rooms.

When Mrs. Rideout died, she left the property to her niece, Mrs. Levi Barker. The house changed hands many times in the 20th century. Albert Hildreth bought the property in 1910 and in 1917 William Worcester bought the house and store, selling it a few years later to Dr. G. S. Hazard and Rev. C.F. Hill Crathern. In 1953 the property was sold by Harriet Hazard's heirs to Daniel Brocklebank. It was bought by Denton Lates in 1956, in 1957 by Paul and Virginia Sipe, in 1960 by Frank and Joan Blanchett and in 1962 by Eugene and Grace Beal. William and Marilyn Wehrle purchased the property in 1980.

42. House, 4 Cleasby Lane, c.1850. Contributing building.

Located behind the Hollis Town Hall, 4 Cleasby Lane is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling displaying a three-bay gable-front. The sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door flanked by full sidelights. The windows contain 6/6 sash which are framed by blinds. A single-story connector links the main house to a modern garage displaying a saltbox profile and resting on a concrete foundation. The garage is sheathed in vertical boards. A single-story, gable-front section is offset at the rear.

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The 1858 County map indicates that this house was then owned by A. Rideout. The town history indicates that Alpheus Rideout had married his third wife in 1855. Ramsay Boutwell was living here about 1880 but the house was purchased by George B. Cleasby prior to 1890. Cleasby & Witcher were the proprietors of a store near the common. After Cleasby's death, F.J. Woods owned the place briefly. It was later owned by the Aurora Lodge No. 12, I.O.O.F., which rented out the building. Later owners included Kenneth Marvell, Denton Lates, Paul Sipe, Frank & Joan Hanchett and Grace Beal Towne. William and Marilyn Wehrle purchased the property in 1980.

43. Town Hall, 7 Monument Square, 1886. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1886, the Hollis Town Hall is a distinctive example of Queen Anne civic architecture and one of only a handful of buildings of this era in the district. Characteristic of its style, the building displays an asymmetrical design and a variety of forms, textures and materials, all of which was originally enhanced by a polychromatic paint scheme. The first floor of the building is constructed of brick laid in a red mortar with brownstone trim and a continuous corbeled cornice. A semi-circular brick projection a single story in height is located on the north side. The second story, including the hundred foot tower at the southwest corner, is sheathed in wood shingles laid in a staggered butt pattern with a cornice of small brackets. The main block is capped by a steeply-pitched hip roof with slightly lower hip-roofed masses set at right angles projecting from the front and rear. All of the masses display decorative ridge ornaments including hip rolls. An elaborate exterior brick chimney, paneled and corbeled, rises along the south wall.

The off-center main entrance is recessed behind two brick semicircular arches decorated by brownstone springblocks. Each of the wooden double doors displays four horizontal panels and the doors are set in a fluted molding with cornerblocks. Filled with decorative colored glass, a band of three small rectangular windows with sandstone sills is located on either side of the entrance. The windows on the second floor of the facade include an arched window filled with colored glass set into a square surround capped by a pediment. Over the entrance there is a set of five windows set into an incised surround. Above the windows the recessed horizontal panels are filled with diagonal boards except for the center panel which is filled with vertical boards. On the south wall there are three sets of windows displaying a half round stained glass window over a paired Queen Anne-style window. The lower level of brick is punctuated by arched windows containing 1/1 sash. This section is capped by a frieze of recessed squares. The north wall is punctuated by a distinctive Queen Anne style window with a border of colored glass and an arched transom.

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At the second floor level, the tower is punctuated by another pedimented window. Adjacent to the clock faces, the tower is sheathed in vertical board and batten siding, replacing an original sunburst design. There are three vertical rectangular openings on each side of the belfry. The frieze above the openings is bracketed and the tower is capped by a steeply-pitched pyramidal asphalt roof with copper weathervane.

To the south of the original town hall building, a three-bay, single-story fire station addition was constructed in 1950. In recent years this was retrofitted for a community room and the bays were filled with windows with brownstone window heads and sills. The hip roof on the addition is capped by a rectangular ventilator and the building is fronted by a concrete ramp.

An article appearing in the *Hollis Times* on December 16, 1886 describes in detail the new Town Hall and its dedication. The building was built by A.L. Robertson of Manchester from plans by Manchester architect William Butterfield. As originally constructed the building was painted in dark tints to harmonize with the roof which was covered with shingles and painted dark red. At town meeting in 1902 it was voted to buy a clock and bell for the tower. The bell, weighing over 1/2 ton, was made in Baltimore. The clock was made by George M. Stevens of Boston. In 1950 a three-bay fire station addition was constructed, attached to the south wall of the town hall. This now serves as a community meeting room.

44. Smith House, 9 Monument Square, c.1794. Contributing building.

Located on the south side of Monument Square, the Rev. Eli Smith House is a two-story, clapboarded Georgian mansion which is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with two large brick chimneys. A brick path laid in a herringbone pattern leads to the main entrance centered on the five-bay facade. The pedimented entrance is flanked by fluted pilasters. The first floor windows contain 12/12 sash and are capped by full entablature window heads with pulvinated friezes. On the second floor the windows contain slightly smaller 8/12 sash with the molded surrounds extending to the frieze.

The east elevation has three original first floor openings including a pedimented entrance with transom lights. Two windows punctuate the second floor. Behind the main house block a narrow 1 1/2-story connector links the main house with a large offset screened porch. On the west side of the house there is a single-story, gable-roofed wing with 6/9 windows flanking the six-panel door.

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This house was constructed about 1794 for Rev. Eli Smith. In 1794 Rev. Smith married Ama Emerson, the granddaughter of Rev. Daniel Emerson. It was Ama's father, Capt. Daniel Emerson, that gave the couple a plot of land opposite the church. Eli's brother Andrew, a skilled carpenter from Belchertown is said to have built the house. It was later occupied for many years by Rev. Smith's son, Joseph Emerson Smith. In 1889 his son, Joseph Richardson Smith, sold all the property but the house and a small amount of land around it to C. Anderson Colburn. After J. Richardson Smith's death in 1895 his widow sold the house to Sarah Sullivan, Captain Smith's long-time housekeeper. Ownership of the house later passed to Sally Sullivan Sanders and Harriet Sullivan Rugg and still later to Sally Sanders' daughter, Marion Dudley. A twentieth century fire destroyed much of the interior paneling although original woodwork remains in the parlor.

45. House, 10 Monument Square, c.1840. Contributing building.

The house at 10 Monument Square is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay dwelling oriented with its principal elevation facing east. The clapboarded building is set above a granite foundation and capped by an asphalt-shingled, gable roof with a single brick chimney rising from just off the ridge near the south end. Simple pilaster cornerboards mark the corners of the building which displays pediment ends. A simple frieze wraps around the building above the second floor windows.

The center entrance on the east facade contains a glass-and-panel door flanked by partial sidelights and capped by a peaked window head. In 1997 the former front entrance porch was removed. The original windows were replaced by the existing 2/1 sash in the early 20th century. All of the windows display simple surrounds and are fitted with exterior storm windows and blinds. Extending behind the main house block is an ell which was extended in 1997.

The early history of this house is not clear at this time. In 1892 this property was owned/occupied by C.J. Smith. The property was part of a large number of properties conveyed by Ione Whitehead Colburn to Edward and Alice Lievens in 1940, who conveyed this parcel to Arthur and Evelyn Rice the same year. It was later purchased by Robert and Martha Valicenti and is divided into apartments.

45A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

To the south of the house is a single-story, gable-roofed garage measuring 21 ft. by 34 ft. It is sheathed in vertical boards with two overhead garage doors on the east, broad side.

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45B. Barn, c.1900. Contributing building.

Located to the southwest of the garage is a large frame barn which is sheathed in clapboards on the gable ends with the remaining elevations clad in vertical boards. The building rests on a fieldstone foundation and is capped by a gable roof with flush eaves. Centered on the west gable-front is a set of sliding, vertical board doors capped by transom lights. Above the main opening is a vertical board door flanked by 6/6 windows. A 3 x 2-light window is located in the attic. Small 2 x 2-paned windows light the side elevations. A single-story addition extends to the east. The barn was repaired in the early 1990s.

45C. Garage, 1985. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This five-stall garage measures 26' x 60' and was built in 1985.

VL-5. Vacant Land. Noncontributing site.

Subdivided from the Lievens property in 1963, this vacant .84 acre parcel of land serves as a parking lot for the Congregational Church.

46. Hazard House, 1 Depot Road, c.1905. Contributing building.

One of the few early 20th century residences in the village area, the Hazard House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay, side-gabled dwelling which rests on a cobblestone foundation. The building has been sheathed in vinyl siding although it originally had a clapboarded first floor and shingled upper story, like the adjacent carriage house. The house is capped by an asphalt roof with two brick chimneys rising from the ridge. The eaves are flush with pent cornice returns. Centered on the facade and sheltering the entrance is a single-story porch which is three bays wide. Plain posts (replacing original Roman Doric columns) support the flat roof which is decorated with dentils and originally was crowned by a balustrade. Windows on the building consist primarily of 6/1 sash set into molded surrounds.

Above the porch is a recessed second-story window containing three 6/1 windows, capped by a projecting gable resting on brackets. A 4 x 2-light window with dentil trim is centered in this gable.

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A three-sided, two-story, hip-roofed window is located near the front of the north elevation with a tripartite window on the second floor. A single-story porch spans this elevation adjacent to the bay window. The south elevation is two bays deep with simple 6/1 windows, individual and in pairs with a 4 x 2-light window in the attic. A two-story ell extends behind, aligned with the south elevation.

Harriet Hazard, wife of Dr. George Hazard, bought the property, including land and building, from Maria Bradley in 1895. The present house was built between 1902 and 1910 by Dr. Hazard on the site of an earlier blacksmith shop/house that was moved to 10 Broad Street (no longer extant). The house that Dr. Hazard built was sold to Oscar Boudreau of Nashua in 1953. Later owners included Frank and June Crook (1961-1967); John Nye (1967-1987); Fletcher Watton (1987-1991) and Patrice Tegan (1991-1998).

46A. Carriage House, c.1905. Contributing building.

Like the main house, the two-story, side-gabled carriage house is situated with its broad side to the road. The first floor of the building is sheathed in clapboards while the second story is covered in wood shingles. The original door surround has been filled with two slightly smaller overhead garage doors. There is a loft door above and 2 x 2-light windows adjacent to the garage doors and centered in the front gable wall dormer. The side eaves are flush with a pent-like return that is also visible on the main house.

47. Blood House, 3 Depot Road, c.1750 - 1800. Contributing building.

A good example of an early Cape Cod-style dwelling, the Blood House is a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling with a wide wooden watertable above the granite foundation. The broad gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with a large painted brick chimney located just aft the ridge. The north gable end is a single bay wide with eaves which are flush and without overhang.

Centered on the five-bay facade is a simple six-panel door without any decorative surround. The windows contain 6/6 replacement sash which is set into simple surrounds. The tops of the windows extend to the lateral eaves.

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This house originally had a single-story wing with a small connector leading to a large gable-front attached barn. Today, there is a single-story wing divided into two sections to the south of the original house. The section adjacent to the older house has a modern band of windows, a glass-and-panel door and 6/6 sash. A shallow projecting picture window lights the front of the southernmost section. The south end of the building displays a saltbox profile with a 6/6 window lighting the attic.

The earliest known owner of this house was a man named Blood. H. Blood is shown as the owner on the 1858 map. In 1881 Henry Blood's heirs conveyed the property to Henry Flagg who sold it to Mary Read the same year. Mrs. Read occupied the house with her son, Edward Read, who was a cooper with a shop south of the house (this building burned in 1899). Edward Read continued to live in the house until his death in 1907. The property was subsequently conveyed to Charles Read who conveyed it to Arthur Strong. The property was sold to Daniel and Ann Goodwin in 1940. It was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ashley from 1940 to 1961 during which time they made various improvements and named it "Butternut Cottage". Oscar and Blanche Boudreau owned the property from 1961 to 1967. Later owners included John and Joan Dunn (1967-1974); David and Marie Trook (1974-1980); Bruce and Linda Finkle (1980-1987) and Glen and Leigh Ann Rines (1987-1993). The present owners purchased the house in 1996.

47A. Garage, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Offset to the northwest of the house is a two-car garage set on a concrete foundation. There are two arched openings filled with overhead doors on the broad side facing the street.

48. Colburn House, 7 Depot Road, c.1917. Contributing building.

The only Four Square-style house in the district, the Colburn House is a two-story, hip-roofed dwelling, resting on a cobblestone foundation. The first floor is sheathed in clapboards while the upper level is covered in wood shingles. The facade is fronted by a single-story porch which was recently rebuilt with four prefabricated, fluted columns above a latticed airspace. The sidehall entrance contains a glass and varnished wood door with an adjacent square colored glass fixed pane window. Also sheltered by the porch is a wide 2 x 2-light window. The upper level has two wide 2/2 windows. Centered on the front roof slope is a hip dormer with two small 2/1 windows.

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On the south side of the house there is a projecting rectangular bay window resting on braces. The remaining windows consist primarily of 2/1 sash. At the rear of the main house block is a c.1980 two-story addition and deck. A smaller two-story, clapboarded addition on a cobblestone foundation projects from the north side.

This house was reportedly constructed for Archie Colburn about 1917. After his death in 1947, the house was owned briefly by Ed and Alice Lievens who sold it to Alonzo Hill in 1952. Josephine Colburn purchased the property in 1967 and remained here until her death in the early 1980s.

49. Wright House, 9 Depot Road, 1947. Contributing building.

The Wright House is a 1 1/2-story Cape Cod-style dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. An off-center brick chimney rises from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled, gable roof. The facade is three bays wide and brick steps front the central entrance containing a six-panel door. There is a 8/8 window on either side of the door and 6/6 windows on the side elevations which display flush eaves. Offset to the southwest is a sun-porch lit by casement windows and resting on a concrete foundation.

The house is set back from the road with a row of pine trees in the front yard and a stone retaining wall close to the house.

This house was constructed by Earl Wright in 1947-8. Two earlier buildings on this land were destroyed by fire on May 11, 1899.

VL-6. Vacant Land. Contributing site.

This large open space on the west side of Depot Road consists of 19 acres of farm land and 8 acres of hardwood forest. Tax records refer to it as the Barnard Land. It was sold by Ernest and Elwin Hardy to the Town of Hollis in 1994.

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VL-7 Vacant Land. Contributing site.

This 1.6 acre parcel of land is completely surrounded by the above land (VL-6). It is wooded and tax records refer to it as the Fran Tully lot. The property was sold by Russell and Lucille Worcester to the Town of Hollis in 1994.

50. Worcester Homestead (Farley Tavern), 20 Depot Road, 1740. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Depot Road and Richardson Road, the Worcester Homestead is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling capped by a gable roof. The facade fronting Depot Road is five bays wide with a center entrance containing a four-panel door flanked by full sidelights. Thin fluted columns on octagonal bases support the hip roof of the entry porch. The north elevation is two bays deep and has a saltbox profile at the rear. Windows contain a 2/2 sash, indicative of a 19th century alteration and are capped by lipped window heads. A 6/6 window with entablature window head is visible in the attic.

It is on the south elevation that the house's evolution is most apparent. The westernmost two bays are associated with the part of the house facing Depot Road while an additional six bays of openings extend to the east. An additional entrance is located in the fifth bay and is flanked by full sidelights with the same porch columns.

A large gable-front barn at the rear of the property is no longer extant.

This house was constructed by Lieutenant Benjamin Farley in 1740 as a two-roomed public house. Parish meetings were held in the building prior to the construction of a meetinghouse. In 1744 the building was bought by Rev. Francis Worcester who proceeded to remodel and enlarge the house. Over the years, various members of the Worcester family occupied the east and west sides of the house. The property is still owned by members of the Worcester family today.

50A. Garage, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the north of the house is a two-car garage oriented with its broad side to the street. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof. Two overhead garage doors face the street.

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51. House, 16 Depot Road, 1978. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set above a concrete foundation, the house at 16 Depot Road is a two-story, 20th century interpretation of the Georgian Revival style displaying a characteristic five bay facade. It is capped by a hip roof with two brick chimneys; the rear slope displays a shed dormer. The center entrance contains a six-panel door with transom. The first floor windows contain 12/12 sash and are capped by entablature window heads. The upstairs windows contain 8/12 sash. A narrow connector leads to a 1 1/2-story, two-car attached garage.

The land on which this house stands was sold by Rita Bell Wright to Gerald and Linda McGovern in 1976. The house was apparently built shortly thereafter and was sold to the present owners in 1981.

VL-8. Vacant Land. Contributing site.

This five acre orchard, known as the "Beebe land" is a rectangular parcel with access from Depot Road and surrounded by the larger Brookdale Farm fields.

52. Gates House, 2 Depot Road, c.1850. Contributing building.

A simple Greek Revival-style dwelling, 2 Depot Road is a 1 1/2-story, gable-front, clapboarded building which is outlined by simple cornerboards above a granite foundation. The steeply pitched projecting eaves are without returns but there is a plain frieze. The facade measures three bays wide with a recessed sidehall entrance which is capped by a peaked window head. The four-panel door is flanked by full sidelights. The original windows were apparently replaced by the present 2/1 sash in the early 20th century. They are capped by lipped window heads. A shed dormer has been added on both of the roof slopes.

A 1 1/2-story lateral shed extends to the south, fronted by a sun-porch enclosed by continuous 1/1 windows with c.1950 aluminum canopies. The porch originally displayed turned posts with curvilinear brackets.

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This house was constructed by Joseph Gates on land which he purchased from Joseph Smith in 1850. In 1855 Gates sold his homestead and 1/4 acre of land to Henry and Lucretia Willoughby and moved to Vermont. Dr. Henry Willoughby lived here for many years. In 1892 Mrs. Willoughby sold the property to Mary Austin who continued to own it until 1907 when it was sold to Merrick Pierce. Emma (Mrs. Henry) Goodwin purchased the property in 1921 and members of the family continued to own it until 1945. The house was briefly owned by Walter Ashley who rented it out. The house was purchased by Lillian Boulton in 1947. It was sold by Elaine Boulton to Mary Rusch in 1973.

53. House, 0 Depot Road, c.1840. Contributing building.

The house at 0 Depot Road is a modest 1 1/2-story, gable-front dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards above a granite foundation. Simple pilaster cornerboards outline the structure. The projecting eaves of the broad gable roof end in returns and there is a plain frieze on the lateral eaves. The sidehall entrance contains a rough, vertical board door. It is flanked by partial sidelights and capped by a peaked window head. Most of the windows contain 6/6 sash in simple surrounds and are fitted with exterior metal storm windows. A modern gable dormer and casement window are located on the north side. Extending behind the main house is a single-story wing, four bays deep with a modern addition on the south side. The gable-front of the offset attached barn is sheathed in vertical boards. At the center of the gable-front are double doors filled with diagonal boards. There are two 6/6 windows on the upper level and another at the top of the gable. The front eaves of the barn are flush.

The exact date of construction of this building is not known. When Rev. Pliny Day came to town in 1852, the house served as the Baptist parsonage. At the time of the 1858 map of Hillsborough County, the property was owned by Theodore P. Hale. The house was later occupied by the Johnson sisters and by Charley Pollock. By 1892 the house had been purchased by Warren Colburn. In 1920 Colburn sold the property to Howard Barnard who operated a dairy farm here. After his death in 1955, ownership passed to Paul Sanders who sold it to Brookdale Farm in 1971. Members of the Mercer family have owned the property since 1973.

54. Sawtelle House, 4 Broad Street. c. 1840. Contributing building.

The Sawtelle House is a 1 1/2-story, 3 x 4-bay, gable-front dwelling which faces south. Set above a granite foundation, the house is clapboarded, accented by wide pilaster cornerboards with a plain

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frieze under the projecting eaves. The sidehall entrance is flanked by full sidelights and is capped by a peaked window head. Windows contain replacement 6/6 sash.

Extending to the west of the main house is a single-story lateral ell which has seen the introduction of large single-pane windows on the south wall. Spanning the north side of the ell is a single-story addition resting on a concrete foundation with three sliding glass doors. Adjacent to the ell is a single-story attached shed which connects to an offset attached barn. The clapboarded barn has a sliding door on its east-facing gable-front.

According to the DAR history, this house was built in the 1840s for David W. Sawtelle. By the 1870s the house was occupied by Mrs. Eli Hardy and her three daughters. The two daughters who did not marry, Mary and Sarah, lived here their entire lives. After the last sister died in 1923 the house was purchased by Samuel Bascom who lived here until 1942. Herman Stickney purchased the property in the 1940s and his heirs still own it today.

55. Congregational Church Parsonage, 6 Broad Street, 1982. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in 1982, the Congregational Church parsonage is a modern variation on the Cape Cod house form. The 1 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling displays a steeply-pitched asphalt-shingled roof with a central brick chimney. Both the facade and the wide gable side elevation measure three bays wide. The simple entrance is located in the easternmost bay on the facade. Windows contain 6/6 sash. A single-story wing of slightly lesser height extends to the east of the main house block with an additional ell at the rear connecting to an attached garage.

56. Gates House, 8 Broad Street, 1887-8. Contributing building.

The most notable feature of the William Gates House is its distinctive jerkinhead or clipped gable roof. The 1 1/2-story dwelling rests on a brick foundation and has been sheathed in aluminum siding. Approximately half of the facade is fronted by a single-story projecting porch which also wraps around the east elevation, terminating at the projecting gable at the rear. Historic photographs indicate that the porch originally had a spindle frieze and geometric balustrade of horizontal and vertical stickwork. These features have been reduced to a plain frieze and simple stick balustrade.

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Extending behind the main house is a 1 1/2-story wing, fronted on the east elevation by a single-story porch with a hipped dormer rising from the roof above. Offset to the northeast is a jerkinhead-roofed attached barn, set at right angles to the house. The original door opening facing the road has been blocked down and contains a modern door with one set of sidelights.

This house was built by William Gates in 1887-8 on land which Abby Gates purchased from Charles Richardson in 1887. The land was once part of the Taylor Grant and was formerly owned by Joseph Emerson Smith. When William Gates died in 1947, the house passed to his daughter Effie Gates Flanders. Ownership of the house left the Gates-Flanders family in 1961 when it was sold to Charles and Pauline Fenimore. The Fenimores sold the property to Wendell Packard in 1973. George Tibbetts owned the property from 1977 until 1979 when it was sold to the John and Joan Dunn.

57. Lehoullier House, 10 Broad Street, 1990. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in 1990, the house at 10 Broad Street is a two-story, clapboarded dwelling displaying a three-bay facade and a saltbox profile on the east elevation. The center entrance displays a simple surround and windows contain 8/12 sash. A brick chimney is centered on the asphalt-shingled roof. A single-story ell extends behind the main house block.

This house is owned by Edward and Priscilla Lehoullier and was constructed by their son in 1990. An older house on the site (which had been moved from 1 Depot Road - see #46) was demolished in 1989. The older house was first used as a blacksmith shop and had been moved to several different sites during its history before being relocated to this site.

57A. Garage, 1990. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the west of the house is a detached 1 1/2-story, side-gabled garage sheathed in clapboards and displaying a saltbox profile. The building is set on a poured concrete foundation. There are two angled garage door openings facing the road. Other fenestration includes a multi-light picture window facing the house and a 6/6 sash at the top of the gable.

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A well-preserved example of a connected New England farm building, 16 Broad Street consists of a 2 1/2-story, gable-front dwelling with a lateral ell connecting to a gable-front attached barn. The clapboarded main house is outlined by pilaster cornerboards which are decorated by recessed arched panels. The projecting eaves end in cornice returns with a plain frieze. The sidehall entrance is capped by a flat-roofed door hood supported by curvilinear brackets with knobs and pendants. Adjacent to the entrance is a two-story, three-sided bay window containing segmentally arched windows containing 1/1 sash. The corners of the bay window are decorated by turned work. Above the entrance and in the attic there are 2/2 windows.

The east side of the main house is fronted by a single-story porch supported by chamfered posts adorned by arches with spandrel panels decorated by cutout foliate designs. Extending to the east of main house is a long 1 1/2-story lateral ell with an off-center gable wall dormer containing 2/2 sash. The ell is fronted by a porch which echoes that on the east wall of the main house. The east end of the ell porch has been enclosed.

The facade of the barn is clapboarded while the east elevation is sheathed in vertical boards. On the facade there is a diagonal board door with inset 3 x 2-light window. A vertical board loft door is located above, as is a 6/6 window. Remaining fenestration on the barn consists of small 3 x 2-light windows. There is a lower level ramp on the east side.

This house was constructed about 1875 for James Clarence Hildreth, on land which he purchased in 1875 from Leonard W. Farley. Hildreth reportedly built the ell first and later added the main house. When James Clarence Hildreth's son, Albert, married he occupied one part of the house as did another son, Henry, when he married. When there were not two generations of Hildreths in the house, one tenement was often rented. From 1890 until about 1895 the Read sisters - Abbie, Mary Lizzie and Nellie Read Worcester lived in the house after they left the farm.

James Clarence Hildreth established the *Hollis Times* on October 14, 1886. In 1892 he bought the store and post office at 22 Main Street and assumed the office of postmaster. The duties of the position forced him to give up printing the *Times* in December 1892 although he later gave up the store and resumed publishing the *Times* in 1899, a year before his death. His son, Albert, continued the shop and paper and also established the Hollis Telephone Company in 1902. From 1902 until 1956 the Hollis Telephone Company was headquartered in a former schoolhouse on the property. James Clarence Hildreth had moved the building here in 1879 initially for use as a printing office. (The building was moved to 55 Broad Street in 1976.)

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When James Clarence Hildreth died in 1900, ownership of the homestead property passed to his widow, Mary, who died in 1920. The Hildreths had one son, Albert, who died in the 1940s. Henry married Hilda Hull and had one daughter Sue Ellen Hildreth. Hilda Hildreth conveyed the property to her granddaughter, Anna Birch, in 1999.

59. Telephone Company, 18 Broad Street, 1955. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set with its gable end to the street, the telephone company building is a single-story building resting on a concrete foundation and sheathed in aluminum siding. The limited fenestration on the utilitarian building includes three overhead garage doors and 1/1 windows.

The Hollis Telephone Company was founded in 1902 by Dr. George Hazard and Albert Hildreth; Hildreth became sole owner and manager in 1904. From 1902 until 1956 the phone company used the former schoolhouse #1, the Center School, which was moved to Hildreth's land at 16 Broad Street from its original location where the Town Hall is now. The building also housed the *Hollis Times* for many years and from 1907-1943, during Hildreth's tenure as town clerk, housed these functions as well. In 1976 this schoolhouse was moved to 55 Broad Street and converted to a residence.

When the telephone company converted to the dial system in 1955 a new dust-proof building was constructed. In 1964 the private phone company, still owned by the Hildreth family, merged with Contocook Valley Telephone of Hillsboro, New Hampshire. The office in the Hildreth residence was finally closed in 1971.

59A. Brick Building, c.1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set back from the road is a small, single-story brick building capped by a gable asphalt roof. There is a recessed entrance at the angled southwest corner but the building is otherwise without openings.

VL-9. Vacant Land. Noncontributing site.

This small town-owned parcel of land formerly housed the old Town Shed (no longer extant).

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60. Farley House, 35 Ash Street (a.k.a. 28 Broad Street), c.1830. Contributing building.

The Farley House is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay Federal style residence which faces Broad Street (despite its Ash Street driveway and address). Set above a granite foundation, the clapboarded dwelling is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a large brick (rebuilt) chimney and a shallow gable pent on the gable ends. The center entrance contains a six-panel door with partial sidelights filled with leaded glass geometric tracery above raised panels. The door is capped by a semi-elliptical divided fanlight. The single-story entrance porch is a single bay wide and is supported by large Ionic columns which are echoed by Ionic pilasters adjacent to the door. The entablature displays a wide frieze with a two-part architrave and is capped by a copper, hip roof. An additional entrance on the east gable end consists of a transom-topped six-panel door. Most windows on the building contain 6/6 sash; those on the first floor are capped by entablature window heads. At the rear there are some 2/2 sash.

Extending behind the main house block is a single-story ell which has been greatly altered. Fenestration includes 6/6 sash and multilight picture windows. On the east side there are continuous transom lights under the eaves. The recessed, Greek Revival-inspired entrance on the west side consists of a six-panel door with side and transom lights with an additional row of transom lights at the top. At the rear, the large, side-gabled 19th century attached barn is set just a few feet from Ash Street. The barn is clapboarded with wide cornerboards, a simple water table and cornice returns. The rear elevation facing Ash Street displays a large door opening which has been filled with a multi-paned window and capped by a transom. Two levels of 6/6 windows have been inserted on either side and on the gable ends. Double six-panel doors on the west side face the large parking lot. The front yard is enclosed by a reproduction wooden spindle fence with chamfered posts.

This house was built about 1830 by Deacon Leonard Farley who purchased the land from William Emerson in 1828. The house remained in the family for many years. Leonard Farley was a bridge builder who built the last covered wooden bridge across the Nashua River and was also the builder for the Edward Hardy House (32 Broad Street, by 1849). By the 1880s the house was owned by Charles Pollock, the grandson of Leonard Farley. Mrs. Pollock is shown as the owner/occupant on the 1892 map. The house was sold in 1904 to Abbie Read who lived here with her sisters, Mary Lizzie and Nellie Read (Mrs. William) Worcester. After their death, the ownership of the property passed to Nellie Read Worcester's son, William Warner Worcester who sold it in 1941 to Reginald Cahalane. Jack Farley Boyd bought the property in 1953 and in 1976 Marion Boyd sold the property to Bradford and Jeanne Wild who owned it until 1986. The building was converted into

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commercial/office use about 1989 and the address was changed from 28 Broad Street to 35 Ash Street at that time. The present owner purchased the property in 1992.

60A. Shop/Barn, 19th c. Contributing building.

To the east of the house is a 1 1/2-story, 20' by 46' building sheathed in clapboards with a wide watertable and simple cornerboards. The building rests on a granite foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof with cornice returns on the gable ends. The west elevation displays a wide kneewall with a transomed entrance facing the main house. The gabled end is two bays wide.

According to long-time local residents, this building at one time served as a cooper shop.

61. House, 18 Ash Street, c.1930. Contributing building.

This early 20th century Cape Cod-style dwelling is sheathed in clapboards and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. Fronted by a concrete stoop, the center entrance contains a modern door and is sheltered by a gable porch supported by square posts. Windows contain 6/6 sash and two gable dormers rise from the front slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end. A small connector links the main house to an attached clapboarded garage to the east. Each panel of the double doors displays 4 x 2-lights over four panels.

62. Garage, 20 Ash Street, c.1920. Contributing building.

This c.1920 garage is currently in poor condition. The clapboarded building rests on a concrete block foundation and is capped by a sheet metal gable roof with flush eaves and a concrete block chimney. There are two overhead garage doors on the front with an adjacent door displaying 3 x 3-glass over two panels. The east gable end has a 6/6 window in the attic and a 6/1 and /1 window below. An exterior concrete block chimney is located on the west end.

63. Richardson House, 22 Ash Street, c.1870. Contributing building.

Converted to commercial use, 22 Ash Street is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay, side-gabled dwelling which is clapboarded and rests on a granite and concrete block foundation. The center entrance contains

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a modern four-panel door and is sheltered by a hip-roofed door hood supported by decorative brackets with pendants. Windows contain modern sash with false 6/6 muntins. A single-story wing extends to the west of the main house block with an enclosed front porch. Fenestration on this section consists of casement windows and 6/6 sash. To the east of the main house a single-story connector links to a two-story modern addition resting on a concrete block foundation. This addition is located on the site of a former attached barn. There are two modern doors on the broad facade of the new section and casement windows on the east end. Fenestration on the connector consists of a casement window and metal door with sidelight sheltered by a Doric columned porch.

This land originally belonged to Abraham Taylor who donated the land for the town common in 1740. The present house was constructed by Charles Richardson in the mid 19th century. Active in town affairs, Richardson was a blacksmith who had a shop near the house. In 1890 the property was purchased by George Ladd who also worked as a blacksmith. After his death in 1935 Mrs. Ladd continued to live in the two-family house until 1950. It now houses a sandwich/ice cream shop.

64. Russell House, 30 Ash Street, c.1881. Contributing building.

The Russell House at 30 Ash Street is a 1 1/2-story gable-front dwelling sheathed in clapboards and outlined by simple cornerboards with a plain frieze and projecting eaves which end in cornice returns. The building is capped by an asphalt roof with a brick chimney rising from the ridge. The sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door capped by a hip roof hood supported by decorative brackets with Eastlake style incised detailing on the front face. Adjacent to the entrance is a three-sided bay window resting on a stone foundation and decorated by paired brackets. The narrow 1/1 windows are flanked above and below by recessed panels. The remaining windows consist primarily of 2/2 sash fitted with metal storm windows, capped by lipped window heads and flanked by shutters. A lateral ell extends to the east and is fronted by a single-story porch with chamfered posts. Rising from the front roof slope is a gable wall dormer. At the east end of the building is a gable-front attached barn sheathed in board-and-batten siding with projecting eaves ending in returns. The modern double doors are topped by transom lights. Other windows include 2/2 sash with a modern 12/12 on the first floor and 4 x 2-light windows under the eaves on the side elevation.

This house was reportedly built by Caleb Farley for Henry Russell who lived here before he married Lizzie Haywood. Henry Russell purchased the land from Leonard Farley in 1881. In

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1887 it was purchased by George Patch who bought the property when he left his farm. George Patch is shown as the owner/occupant on the 1892 map. He died in 1913 at the age of 86 and the following year Patch's estate sold the property to Samuel Bascom. Louisa Hurd bought the house from Bascom in 1921. By 1932 the house was owned by Edson Hurd who rented out the dwelling. Later owners include Christine Lund who owned it from 1935 to 1968. Arthur and Lucie Whitty owned the property from 1968 to 1999.

64A. Shed, 19th c. Contributing building.

Behind the barn is a small shed constructed of vertical boards and capped by an asphalt roof.

65. Hardy House, 36 Broad Street, 1847. Contributing building.

Owned by the same family since its construction, the Hardy House is a 1 1/2-story, gable-front Greek Revival dwelling clad in clapboards, outlined by simple cornerboards, with a plain watertable and plain frieze under the projecting eaves which end in returns. The recessed sidehall entrance has full sidelights framing the door. The outer surround consists of pilasters supporting a peaked window head. Windows contain an early 20th century 2/1 sash. They are capped by lipped window heads and flanked by louvered blinds. A shed dormer spans the west slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. Projecting from the rear of the east elevation is a two-story cross gable.

Extending behind the main house is a two-story wing fronted on the west side by a single-story screened porch with chamfered posts. The east elevation of the wing displays a suspended second story. Various additions and alterations have been made over the years. At the rear of the wing there is a two-story ell which was originally an ell on the north side of the brick-end house in the center (28 Main Street). The ell connects to a large gable-front attached dairy barn which is also clapboarded with simple cornerboards and cornice returns. The barn's central opening consists of double doors constructed of diagonal boards. Each leaf is punctuated by a 3 x 2-light glass. A row of transom lights tops the door opening. There are two 6/6 windows on the upper level with another at the top of the gable. A low square ventilator capped by a hip roof is centered on the ridge, replacing the original cupola. The barn's stone foundation is visible on the east elevation as are a number of small 2 x 2-light window openings. The barn currently rests on a concrete foundation, the stone wall of the front ramp is still visible.

Offset to the northwest is a single-story clapboarded horse barn set at right angles with a single level of 6/6 windows. Offset to the northeast is a 1 1/2-story vertical board barn set with its broad

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side and two sliding doors facing the street. Other windows include 6/6 sash. This building was historically used as a shop.

In 1847 Francis Hardy of Piqua, Ohio, a cooper, sold 6 1/2 acres including the land on which this house stands to Edward Hardy, who apparently built the house shortly thereafter. The house was certainly constructed prior to his marriage to Louisa Wheeler in 1849. It was reportedly designed by James Wheeler (the father of Hardy's wife) and it is similar to two houses at Patch's Corner built by other members of the Wheeler family. By 1860 Hardy had amassed extensive acreage around his original homestead and became a serious farmer. By the late 1880s Hardy had a herd of dairy cows and delivered his milk to the city of Nashua. In time Hardy also became one of the largest apple growers in Hollis. In 1909 Hardy's Brookdale Farm won the Massachusetts cup for the best Baldwins.

The property was later owned by Edward's son, Charles E. Hardy, who conveyed it to his son, Harold Hardy, in 1912. The two apartments in the house were later occupied by Harold's daughters, Mrs. Bernard (Dorothy) Twichell and Mrs. Frank (Eleanor) Whittemore. The property is now owned by Frank and Eleanor Whittemore and is the center of Brookdale Farm's wholesale operations. It has been in the Hardy family since the mid 19th century. Originally a general type farm including dairying and vegetables, operations began to focus on apple production in the 20th century. In the early 1900s apple production consisted of about 4,000 bushels annually. By 1980 production had reached 125,000 bushels per year.

65A. Pole Barn, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Behind the old shop is a single-story open pole barn measuring 30' x 60' and sheathed in metal.

65B. Storage Building, c.1978. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the northeast of the house and east of the shed is a long metal clad storage building measuring 50' x 80' and featuring two garage doors on its east end.

65C. Storage Barn/Packing House, c.1900/c. 1960. Noncontributing building (due to alt.).

Originally constructed c.1900 as a storage barn, this building has been added onto many times in the past forty or fifty years to meet changing needs. The oldest part of the building is visible at the south end and consists of an apple storage shed constructed over an old fashioned cold cellar. Set

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elevated above the front building and sheathed in metal. A single-story gable projects from the east end of the building.

65D. Bunk House, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This single-story concrete block building capped by a metal roof is presently used as a bunkhouse but appears to have originally served as an office. The original large openings have been filled with wood and sliding windows.

65E. Storage Barn, c.1900. Contributing building.

This building is an apple storage shed constructed over an old fashioned cold cellar. Set with its narrow end facing south, the building is clad in aluminum siding. It is capped by a low peaked roof with angled sides and two ventilators rise from the roof. Windows include 2/2 sash. The original stone retaining wall for the front ramp is still visible in front of the barn which is now partially fronted by a plastic greenhouse and concrete and stone work. A vertical board addition at the southwest corner houses an office.

66. Hardy House, 40 Broad Street. 1948. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1948 for Elwin Hardy to the east of the Hardy Homestead is this 1 1/2-story Cape Cod style residence sheathed in wide clapboards above a concrete foundation. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof which displays close eaves on the gable ends and a dentil-like front molding. There is a single-story cross gable projecting from the east end of the main house block. The entrance, located at the junction of the main house and the cross gable, is sheltered by a small shed roof. The wooden door contains 3 x 2-glass over two panels. Windows include 6/6 sash, multi-light casements and a shed dormer on the rear elevation.

A single-story breezeway with multi-light casements connects the main house to a small, side-gabled barn resting on a concrete foundation. Large screened panels fill the front openings. The door on the east side is of the same configuration as the front door. A single-story ell extends to the rear.

This house was constructed by Elwyn Hardy in 1948 on land which was historically associated with the Homan farm. When the foundations of the house was excavated signs of a former building were found, probably dating back to 1800.

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67. Saunderson House, 48 Broad Street, c.1790. Contributing building.

The Saunderson House is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay, side-gabled dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards above a granite foundation. A large brick chimney rises from the center of the asphalt-shingled roof. The gable ends display close eaves. Centered on the south-facing facade, the entrance contains a vertical plank door framed by pilasters with a wide frieze and two-part architrave. Under the cornice there is a simplified fret/dentil molding. Windows contain 12/8 sash and are capped by entablature window heads. An additional entrance on the west end of the house is capped by a four-light transom.

To the west a two-story, flat-roofed connection a single-bay wide connects to a single-story ell and a two-car attached garage with two openings on the gable-front. The breezeway was added during the ownership of Harold Frost (c.1920-1970).

It is believed that this house was constructed for Jonathan Saunderson who married Lucy Pool in 1791. Saunderson was still living here in the 1820s. His second son, William lived here his entire life. In 1873 the property was sold by William Saunderson's estate to Enos Homan of Salem, Massachusetts. Homan's estate sold the property to Edward Hardy in 1896 and the following year it was sold to Melvin and Mary Moss. Maud Jackson of Somerville, Massachusetts owned the property from 1902 to 1904 and sold it to Alice Jones who owned it from 1904 to 1912. Herbert Vickery of Beverly, Mass. and William Vickery of Marblehead owned the property from 1912 to 1914 before selling it to Helen Hopewell in 1914. Harold Frost inherited the property from Helen Hopewell and continued to own it until 1968. David Willard purchased the house in 1968 and began the interior restoration but sold the property to Louis and Martha Byers in 1973. Charles Hardy and Leigh Byers-Hardy acquired the property in 1986.

67A. Barn, c.1900. Contributing building.

To the west of the attached garage is a large, clapboarded barn which at one time burned partially and was made into a horse barn by the Byers. The barn is capped by a low gable roof which is flanked by steeply pitched sides. The central opening on the narrow front facing the road is filled with vertical board double doors. There are four 3 x 2-light windows lighting the upper level and a 6/6 window on either side. Three new 12/8 windows are located upstairs. A gable door hood on the east side of the building faces the main house. The west elevation of the barn is sheathed in board and batten siding and punctuated by small, square windows. A ramp to the lower level is visible on the west side.

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68. Spaulding House, 60 Broad Street, c.1835. Contributing building.

Shaded by a large maple tree, the Spaulding House is a 2 1/2-story dwelling oriented with its three-bay wide gable-front facing the street. The house is sheathed in clapboards and capped by an asphalt roof with a brick off-ridge chimney. The sidehall entrance contains a modern six-panel door with pilasters, transom lights and a full entablature. Windows for the most part contain 1/1 replacement sash although a single 6/6 window is still visible in the attic.

To the east of the main house is a cross gable section of equal height and displaying a saltbox side profile. This section was largely rebuilt in the late 1950s with a second story added in 1996. Fenestration includes 1/1 windows on the first floor and small 3/3 windows tucked under the eaves.

Attached to the west of the house there is a single-story shed connector resting on a concrete foundation with 6/6 and 3 x 2-light windows. The adjacent side-gabled, attached clapboarded barn has a large door opening centered on its east elevation with three 6/6 windows in the gable above. The west gable end has two 6/6 window openings in the top gable. Suspended without a ramp, the main level opening on the west side contains vertical board doors with 3 x 2-light inset windows. The broad side facing the street has sliding doors on the first floor with 2/2 windows and small square windows above. Extending behind the barn is a single-story dairy barn addition, constructed in the early 1960s above a concrete foundation.

This house was reportedly constructed for Col. Stillman Spaulding, probably shortly after he married Ann Holden in 1835. The only deed which was found which may relate to this property indicates that in 1836 the guardian of the minor daughters of John Willoughby sold a small 3 1/2 acre farm formerly occupied by John Willoughby to Stillman Spaulding. S. Spaulding is still shown as the owner/occupant on the 1892 map. In 1895 the Spaulding heirs conveyed the property to Munroe Hurd. In 1918 Munroe Hurd sold the property to Arthur Lull of New Boston. Mr. Lull died in 1930 and in 1938 Hattie Lull sold the house and fifteen acres was sold to Frank Walters of New York City. In 1959 the property passed to Mrs. Walters' son, Alan Orde and family. Alan Orde, Jr. continues to own the property today.

68A. Orde Hen House, c.1938. Contributing building.

Resting on a concrete foundation, this three-level hen house was constructed by Alan Orde, Sr. after the 1938 hurricane and now houses a feed store. The front wall of the long building is sheathed in novelty siding and consists of a central two-story gable-front section flanked by two

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long wings with a modern, four-bay open shed addition on the west end. The lower level of the west building is punctuated by a single garage door and two sliding doors with two sliding loft doors and single pane units above. There are two levels of windows on the facade of the east building with a garage door on the east end of the facade.

68B. Silo, 1984. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Behind the hen house there is a modern silo erected in 1984.

69. Lull House, 65 Broad Street, 1948. Contributing building.

The Lull House is a 1 1/2-story, 5 x 3-bay, reproduction Cape Cod residence clad in clapboards, displaying close eaves and resting on a poured concrete foundation. The center entrance is framed by partial sidelights and is topped by a peaked window head. Windows contain 6/6 sash. There is a single car garage under the west end of the house and a single-story ell extends to the rear.

The house was constructed in 1948 for Louis and Grace Lull and was sold by Grace Lull to David Orde in 1996.

69A. Barn/Farm Stand, 1948. Contributing building.

The Lull Farmstand is a two-story clapboarded building capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gable dormers rising from the west slope and shed dormers on the east. Windows contain modern 1/1 sash. A single-story extension is located to the north of the building and there is a greenhouse addition on the west side.

69B. Barn, 1948. Contributing building.

Located to the south of the previous barn, this barn is constructed of concrete blocks and capped by a tin, gable roof with wood sheathing filling the gables. An addition spans the west side.

69C. Barn, 1998. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This 60' x 120' frame barn was constructed in 1998 with an attached 24' x 36' animal shelter.

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70. Lull House, 59 Broad Street, 1939 (from an earlier building). Contributing building.

This building was originally used as a carriage house but was adapted for residential use by the Lull family about 1939. Set close to the road, the wood-shingled building rests on a stone foundation. The west end of the building is sheathed in vertical boards. Mounted on the frieze of the west end of the facade is the track from an earlier sliding door. Near the center of the long front elevation is a modern six-panel door set in a simple surround with modern 6/6 windows. A shed dormer rises from the east end of the front roof slope. Projecting from the east end of the house is an enclosed entrance porch containing a door and 3 x 2-light window.

The land on which this house stands was part of the larger parcel sold by Munroe Hurd to Arthur Lull in 1918. The building was formerly known as "The Red Barn" and was originally a carriage house with horse stalls, an office and a dairy. The basement was used for apple and fruit storage. It was converted to a residence in 1939. An ice house that stood just to the east is no longer extant. The property was conveyed by Louis Lull, Hilda Lull Hildreth and Marion Lull Howe to their mother, Hattie Lull, in 1950. It was sold by Hattie Lull's estate to John and Helen Balfour in 1966.

71. Former Center School, 55 Broad Street, 1794. Contributing building.

Set back from the road, this former schoolhouse/telephone office was moved to its present site in 1976. The 1 1/2-story, clapboarded building is set with its three-bay wide pediment end to the street. The building is capped by a standing seam metal roof with a rear brick chimney. The center entrance contains a plank door with an arched arbor. There is a 2/2 window on either side. The attic window contains six lights in the upper sash over a lower vent. There is a porch on the east elevation and at the rear, a single-story wing and an attached two-car garage.

This building originally stood near the present Town Hall and was constructed as School # 1 or the Center School. It was used for school purposes until the construction of the High School building in 1877. It was Noah Lovejoy who moved the building to Broad Street. In 1879 James Clarence Hildreth moved it across the street for use as a printing office. The *Hollis Times* was published in the building for many years. The building was later used as the Telephone Office until 1957 when the dial system was introduced. It has also served as the headquarters of the Hollis Police

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Department. In 1976 the well-traveled building was bought by Arthur Veiga and moved to 55 Broad Street where it was renovated for use as a residence.

71A. Barn, c.1976. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the east of the house is a clapboarded building resting on a concrete foundation. A set of double doors face the house. Additional fenestration includes 12/12 sash.

71B. Sheep Barn, c.1976. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the east of the other barn is a small sheep barn sheathed in board-and-batten siding. The west-facing door is capped by a hayloft with cap. A ventilator is centered on the roof.

72. Brookdale Farm Retail Store, 47 Broad Street, c.1975. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The Brookdale Farm store consists of a 1 1/2-story gable-front building fronted by a single-story porch with a single-story appendage on either side. The building is sheathed in board-and-batten siding. A ventilator is centered on the gable roof with an apple weathervane. Fenestration includes 12/12 windows.

Behind the building are several greenhouse structures sheathed in plastic sheeting. There is a small shed in the west parking lot, used as an ice cream stand. It was constructed in 1991.

VL-10. Farm Land. Contributing site.

This large parcel of farm land has frontage on both Broad Street and Depot Road and is currently in active production, owned by Brookdale Farms.

73. Twichell House, 31 Broad Street, 1952. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The Twichell House at 31 Broad Street is a single-story Ranch-style dwelling clad in vinyl siding. The side-gabled dwelling displays a projecting cross gable at the west end of the facade with a single-car garage at the east end. Fenestration includes casement windows, 1/1 sash and sliding sash.

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The land on which this house stands was conveyed by Harold Hardy to his daughter, Dorothy, and her husband, Bernard Twichell in 1952.

74. Wienslaw House, 27 Broad Street, 1988. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The Wienslaw House at 27 Broad Street is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling sheathed in clapboards with a brick chimney rising from the east ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. Centered on the five-bay facade, the main entrance is flanked by fluted pilasters and capped by transom lights and an arched fan. Windows include 8/12 sash on the first floor with entablature window heads with 8/8 sash on the second floor extending to the simplified block cornice. The east end of the house displays a saltbox profile with a three-car garage underneath. A deck projects from the west gable end.

This house stands on land which was historically part of the Hardy Farm (see 36 Broad Street). The land was sold by Harold Hardy to Francis and Ruth Seifert in 1966 and to Kevin Fair in 1987. The house was apparently built shortly thereafter and sold to Jonathan and Kathryn Wienslaw in 1988.

75. Gates House, 19 Broad Street, c.1856. Contributing building.

The house at 19 Broad Street is a 2 1/2-story dwelling oriented with its entryless pediment end facing the street, displaying three asymmetrical bays. The clapboarded building is outlined by pilaster cornerboards with a plain frieze under the projecting eaves. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and there is a shed dormer on the east roof slope. The entrance is located on the west elevation, fronted by a single-story porch supported by plain posts. The doorway is flanked by full sidelights with a small 6/6 window to the side and three irregular bays on the second story above the porch. Set at right angles to the front section is a 2 1/2-story cross gabled section with fenestration including 6/6 windows and four-panel doors. There is a single-story, three-sided bay window on the west end of the building. Attached to the east end of the ell is an attached barn which faces south. The openings facing the street consist of a 6/6 window and two 4 x 2-light windows tucked under the eaves.

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The earliest deed found for this land indicates that it was sold by Temple Hardy to Oliver Scripture in 1839 for \$420. Scripture went on to sell it to Noah Farley in 1855 for \$900. Noah Farley sold the land to Joseph Gates in 1856 for \$1000 and it appears that Gates built the present house shortly thereafter. Gates is listed as the owner on the 1858 Map of Hillsborough County. By 1862 Gates was living in Dummerston, Vermont and sold the property to Asa Noyes for \$2580. Silas Manser Spaulding purchased the property from James and Lucy Hardy in 1872. Spaulding was a prominent local citizen who held various public offices including Town Moderator. After Spaulding's death, the property went to a niece, Clara Smith of Nashua. She rented out the house for a few years and in 1919 sold it to Joseph Frank Mercer who is described in the deed as "now stopping in Hollis". The property remained in the Mercer family until 1964 when it was sold by Philip Mercer to Allan and Merle Lisk. The property was purchased by John and Joan Dunn in 1971.

76. House, 15 Broad Street, c.1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in the 1970s, 15 Broad Street is a 2 1/2-story Garrison Colonial set on a concrete foundation and clad in wood clapboards. A large brick chimney rises from the front slope of the asphalt-shingled roof which displays projecting eaves. Windows on the building contain 8/12 sash. A single-story wing extends to the west with a brick exterior chimney on the west end.

77. Locke House, 11 Broad Street, c. 1930. Contributing building.

The house at 11 Broad Street is a modern 1 1/2-story, Cape Cod structure with a facade which is five bays wide. The clapboarded building displays close eaves and two gable dormers rise from the front slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. Windows contain 6/6 sash. An offset garage extends to the east.

It appears that this house was built by Leslie Locke for his son, Loren, on part of the larger property which Bertram and Mary Locke purchased from Adelaide Lovejoy in 1892. The property was sold by Louise Locke to Loren Locke in 1949. After Loren's death in 1981 and Berthas's in 1994 ownership passed to Linda Murphy who sold it in 1997 to Nancy Bosowski.

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77A. Store, c.1930. Contributing building.

To the west of the main house is a low, one-story shop building constructed of novelty siding. Fenestration includes 3 x 2-light windows.

78. Emerson House, 5 Broad Street, 1768. Contributing building.

Located close to the road at the bend in Broad Street, 5 Broad Street is a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded gambrel-roofed structure with a large brick chimney. The main facade measures four bays wide and the center entrance contains a six-panel door capped by a five-light transom. Windows on the building contain 6/9 sash. Spanning the rear elevation is a shed-roofed lean-to extension with a recessed porch at the north east corner.

This house has been credited as being the oldest standing house in Hollis and was built for Deacon Daniel Emerson, the son of the first minister, in 1768. (Some building, probably a log cabin, stood on the property as early as 1744). The house was later inherited by his son, Deacon William Emerson who lived here with his wife, Sarah Jewett Emerson until her death in 1837. The property was later occupied by Dr. Prescott Hale who used the northwest upstairs room as his office. The Noah Lovejoy family was here in the 1870s and 1880s. He repaired furniture. The property was bought by Bertram Locke from Adelaide Lovejoy in 1892 and for many years Mrs. Locke sold homemade ice cream in a small building to the south of the house (removed in 1990). The house was occupied by Leslie's widow, Louise Locke, in 1951. The property was sold by Rheta McGilvary's estate to Jack McCarthy in 1990 who sold it soon thereafter to Paula Buckley who retained ownership until 1999.

78A. Garage, 2000. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A single story, wood-shingled building including garage is currently under construction to the rear of the main house. The gable-front displays a single opening which is capped by transom lights.

79. House, 3 Broad Street, c.1888. Contributing building.

This 1 1/2-story gable-front house has seen various alterations in recent years including the application of vinyl siding, the reconstruction of the front porch and the construction of a ventilator

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on the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. Centered on the facade, the entrance porch is supported by a cluster of three columns at the front corner with a pair of columns on the other side. Adjacent to the entrance porch is an enclosed, shed-roofed projection. Windows contain early 20th century 2/1 sash and there are pedimented wall dormers on the north wall and the facade of the lateral ell which extends to the south. This ell is two bays wide and two narrow bays deep. A single-story, flat-roofed addition extends behind the ell and includes a modern deck.

This building was reportedly originally constructed as a store, operated by Cleasby and Witcher. Deeds indicate that in 1888 Ramsey Boutwell sold 147 square rods of land to George B. Cleasby. About 1910 it was reportedly renovated by Franklin Worcester into a dwelling house. The house was bought by George Woodin in 1913 from Silas Spalding. Woodin lived here until his death. In 1935 it was sold by Woodin's widow, Lelia, to Leslie Locke and occupied by his nephew, Alan Orde, for several years. The property was sold by Leslie Locke to Everett Webster in 1945. The house was purchased by Winthrop Carter Jr. in 1958. The property was owned by Paul Gill from 1976 to 1985. Chester Rogers bought the property in 1991.

80. Hardy House, 1 Broad Street, 1888. Contributing building.

Set on a brick foundation, this 2 1/2-story, gable-front dwelling is sheathed in wood clapboards and outlined by simple cornerboards which give rise to projecting eaves which end in returns. The three bays on the gable-front which are unevenly spaced but aligned vertically contain 2/2 replacement sash with new modern shutters. The altered sidehall entrance contains a c.1960 door with a single paned sidelight to the south. The entrance is sheltered by Roman Doric columns. The north elevation is spanned by an additional single-story porch supported by thin, chamfered posts which are spanned by plain balusters with a latticed apron below.

Extending to the south, the 2 1/2-story, 4 x 1-bay ell also rests on a brick foundation. It is fronted by a projecting, enclosed sun-porch lit by continuous 2 x 2-light windows. At the rear of the ell is a single-story shed with a rear entrance porch on the south side.

The land on which this building stands was sold by Silas Spalding to Charles Hardy in 1888. The house was apparently constructed shortly thereafter, occupied by Charles W. Hardy and his widowed sister, Lucinda Wright. The house was later occupied by Charles' son, George W. Hardy and still later by George's widow, Flora. The part of the house occupied by Mrs. Wright was later remodeled into a store, known for many years as Flora Hardy's Corner Shop. A barn and most of

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the ell were destroyed by fire in 1943. The ell was rebuilt and in 1948 the house was remodeled and made into two apartments. The property was sold by Flora Hardy's estate to John Normandie in 1961. Thomas Harris purchased the property in 1995.

VL-11. Vacant Land. Contributing site.

Located behind the Broad Street properties, this vacant lot measures .3 of an acre. According to assessors' records the lot was subdivided from the property at 11 Broad Street (#77).

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Map #	Tax Map #	Property Name	Address	Date of Const.	Contrib./ Noncontrib.
1	52-025	House	16 Silver Lake Road	c.1813	NC (alt.)
1A		Shop		19th c.	C
2	52-24	House	12 Silver Lake Road	c.1804	C
3	52-19	Farley House	8 Silver Lake Road	c.1830	C
3A		Garage/Shop		19th c.	C
4	52-23	Patch House	4 Silver Lake Road	c.1857	C
5	52-22	Hollis Country Kitchen	2 Silver Lake Road	c.1960	NC (age)
6	52-6	Brown-Dow House	3 Main Street	c.1925	C
7	52-5	House	7 Main Street	c.1962	NC (age)
8	52-4	House	11 Main Street	c.1800	C
8A		Patch Cooper Shop	11 Main Street	c.1880	C
9	52-3	Laird House	15 Main Street	1878	C
10	52-2	House	17 Main Street	early 19th c./1878	C
11	52-1	Whiting-Poole House	19 Main Street	1771	C
11A		Barn		c.1830	C
12	50-5-4	High School	25 Main Street	1877/1921	C
13	50-9	Cummings House	27 Main Street	c.1760/late 19th c.	C
14	50-8	Scripture House	29 Main Street	c.1840	C
14A	50-8	Gates Shoe Shop	29 Main Street	by 1864	C
15	50-7	The Parsonage	33 Main Street	c.1811	C
15A		Garage		1955	NC (age)
16	50-6	Clapp House	35 Main Street	1877	C
16A		Shed	35 Main Street	c.1878	C
17	50-3	Canavan House	39 Main Street	1885	C
18	50-2	Cutter House	43 Main Street	c.1849	C
18A		Garage/Barn		c.1900	C
18B		Barn		c.1850	C
18C		Cow Barn		c.1940	C
18D		Pole Barn		c.1980	NC (age)
18E		Silo		c.1975	NC (age)
18F		Pole Barn		c.1900	C
18G		Barn		c.1930	C
VL-1	50-1	Vacant Land			C (site)
VL-2	50-30	Vacant Land			C (site)
19	50-32	Fisk House	54 Main Street	c.1750-60	C

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19A		Barn		19th c.	C
20	50-31	Barn	50 Main Street	19th c.	C
21	50-29	Proctor House	44 Main Street	1860	C
22	50-28-3	Conant House	38 Main Street	c.1800	C
22A		Barn		1985	NC (age)
23	50-27	Read House	34 Main Street	c.1847	C
24	50-26	Weston House	30 Main Street	1941	C
24A		Cottage		c.1950	C
25	50-25	Gould House	28 Main Street	c.1806	C
25A		Shed		c.1930	C
26	50-24	Always Ready Engine House	Main Street	1859	C
26A		Town Pump		c.1920	C (obj.)
27	52-49	The Block	22 Main Street	1914	C
28	52-48	Wheeler House	20 Main Street	1914	C
28A		Ice House		c.1914	C
29	52-47	Perry House	18 Main Street	mid to late 19th c.	C
30	52-46	House	16 Main Street	early 19th c.	C
31	52-45	Lund House	14 Main Street	1951	NC (age)
32	52-44	Lievens House	10 Main Street	1941	C
32A		Garage	10 Main Street	c.1980	NC (age)
33	52-43	House	2-4 Main Street	late 18th/early 19th	C
34	52-29	Smith House	2 Ash Street	c.1750	C
VL-3		Vacant Land			C (site)
35	52-50	Little Nichols Field	Monument Square	c.1920	C (site)
35A	52-50	Stone Pillars/Gate		1930	C (obj.)
35B		Shed		1997	NC (age)
36	52-51	Hollis Social Library	2 Monument Sq.	1910	C
37	52-53	Congregational Church	Monument Square	1925/1965/1999	C
37A	52-53	World War II Honor Roll	facing Broad St.	1955	NC object (age)
37B	52-53	Korean/Vietnam Honor Roll	facing Broad St.	1995	NC object (age)

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Map #	Tax Map #	Property Name	Address	Date of Const.	Contrib./ Noncontrib.
VL-4		Vacant Land (Parking Lot)			NC (site)
38	52-54	Churchyard Burial Ground	behind Church	1740+	C (site)
39	50-21-1	Monument Square		1740+	C (site)
39A		Soldiers Memorial		1873	C (object)
39B		Powers Monument		1910/1990	NC (object)
39C		Nevens Stone		1897	C (object)
40	52-66	Commercial Building	4 Monument Square	c.1850	C
41	50-10	Emerson House	2 Cleasby Lane	1744 w/ later add.	C (NRI - 1982)
42	50-11	House	4 Cleasby Lane	c.1850	C
43	50-12	Hollis Town Hall	7 Monument Square	1886	C
44	50-20	Smith House	9 Monument Square	c.1794	C
45	50-21	House	10 Monument Square	c.1840	C
45A	50-22	Garage		c.1930	C
45B	50-22	Barn		c.1900	C
45C		Garage		1985	NC (age)
VL-5	50-23	Vacant Land (Parking Lot)			NC (site)
46	50-19	Hazard House	1 Depot Road	c.1905	C
46A		Carriage House		c.1905	C
47	50-18	Blood House	3 Depot Road	c.1750-1800	C
47A		Garage		c.1960	NC (age)
48	50-17	Colburn House	7 Depot Road	c.1917	C
49	50-16	Wright House	9 Depot Road	1947	C
VL-6	18-14	Vacant Land			C (site)
VL-7	18-15	Vacant Land			C (site)
50	51-3	Worcester Homestead	20 Depot Road	1740	C
50A		Garage		c.1960	NC (age)
51	51-4	House	16 Depot Road	1978	NC (age)
VL-8	51-7	Vacant Land			C (site)
52	50-14	Gates House	2 Depot Road	c.1850	C
53	50-13	House	0 Depot Road	c.1840	C
54	52-55	Sawtelle House	4 Broad Street	c.1840	C

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Map #	Tax Map #	Property Name	Address	Date of Const.	Contrib./ Noncontrib.
55	52-40	Congregational Parsonage	6 Broad Street	1982	NC (age)
56	52-57	Gates House	8 Broad Street	1887-8	C
57	52-58	Lehoullier House	10 Broad Street	1990	NC (age)
57A		Garage		1990	NC (age)
58	52-59	Hildreth House	16 Broad Street	c.1875	C
59	52-60	Telephone Co.	18 Broad Street	1955	NC (age)
59A		Telephone Co.	18 Broad Street	c.1970	NC (age)
VL-9	52-37	Vacant Land			NC (site)
60	53-17	Farley House	35 Ash Street	c.1830	C
60A		Shop/Barn		19th c.	C
61	52-33	House	18 Ash Street	c.1930	C
62	52-34	Garage	20 Ash Street	c.1920	C
63	52-35	Richardson House	22 Ash Street	c.1870	C
64	53-16	Russell House	30 Ash Street	c.1881	C
64A		Shed		19th c.	C
65	53-14	Hardy House	36 Broad Street	1847	C
65A		Pole Barn		c.1960	NC (age)
65B	24-2	Storage Building		c.1978	NC (age)
65C	24-2	Barn/Packing House		c.1900/c.1960	NC (alt.)
66	53-13	Hardy House	40 Broad Street	1948	C
67	18-4	Saunderson House	48 Broad Street	c.1790	C
67A		Barn	48 Broad Street	c.1900	C
68	18-5	Spaulding House	60 Broad Street	c.1835	C
68A		Orde Hen House		c.1938	C
68B		Silo		1984	NC (age)
69	53-8	Lull House	65 Broad Street	1948	C
69A		Barn/Farm stand		1948	C
69B		Barn		1948	C
69C		Barn		1998	NC (age)
70	53-7	Lull House	59 Broad Street	1939	C
71	53-6	Center School	55 Broad Street	1794 (moved 1976)	C
71A		Barn		c.1976	NC (age)
71B		Sheep Barn		c.1976	NC (age)

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Map #	Tax Map #	Property Name	Address	Date of Const.	Contrib./ Noncontrib.
72	18-9	Brockdale Retail Store	47 Broad Street	c.1975	NC (age)
VL-10	18-9	Farm land			C (site)
73	53-4	Twitchell House	31 Broad Street	1952	NC (age)
74	53-3	Wienslaw House	27 Broad Street	1988	NC (age)
75	53-1	Gates House	19 Broad Street	c.1856	C
76	52-61	House	15 Broad Street	c.1970	NC (age)
77	52-62	Locke House	11 Broad Street	c.1930	C
77A		Store		c.1930	C
78	52-63	Emerson House	5 Broad Street	1768	C
78A		Garage		2000	NC (age)
79	52-64	House	3 Broad Street	c.1888	C
80	52-65	Hardy House	1 Broad Street	1888	C
VL-11	52-62-1	Vacant Land			C (site)

TOTAL:

- 90 Contributing buildings
- 32 Noncontributing buildings
- 4 Contributing objects
- 3 Noncontributing objects
- 11 Contributing sites
- 3 Noncontributing sites
- 1 (Bldg.) Previously listed on National Register

*Resources are buildings unless noted otherwise.

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The Hollis Village Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its range of late 18th to mid 20th century resources which collectively present a unique blend of architecturally-significant properties. The buildings of the district are predominantly residential in nature but also include several architecturally-significant public buildings including a town hall, library, engine house and schools as well as several commercial buildings. Although architecturally the district is best known for a number of exceptional examples of the Georgian and Federal styles, additional structures in the district also display the influence of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman and Bungalow. Most of these buildings were the work of unknown builders although the district also includes designs by several well-known architects including William Butterfield of Manchester (Town Hall, #43) and Boston architects, Oscar Thayer (Congregational Church, #37) and Magee and Rowe (Hollis Social Library, #36).

The Hollis Village Historic District is also significant under Criterion A, Community Planning and Development, as a well-preserved example of the historical evolution of a vernacular village center over two hundred years. Beginning with the establishment of the town common in 1740, and insulated by agricultural development which has historically surrounded the village core, the area has served as the village center since its beginning, a role which it continues to serve today. The period of significance for the district is 1740 - 1950, reflecting the dates of the earliest settlement in the area and the fifty-year cutoff of the National Register. Despite incremental changes to individual resources and the addition of new buildings over the years, the nominated district possesses considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Hollis Village is a well-preserved example of vernacular community development, illustrating the evolution of the center of a small farming community over two hundred years. The nucleus of the village has always been the small common around which the public buildings were situated. This common, now triangular in shape and known as Monument Square (#39), was first laid out in 1740. Land for the common was given to the town by Abraham Taylor and included, in addition to Monument Square, the sites on which the church and burial ground are located. The first Congregational Church was constructed on the north side of Monument Square in 1743 and was replaced by new buildings, all built on the same site, in 1746, 1804 and 1925. The first minister, the Rev. Daniel Emerson, constructed a house on the east side of the common (what is now 2 Cleasby Lane, #41). In 1794 the Center School (#71) was built just to the south, near the site of the present Town Hall (#43), which was built in 1887. The Always Ready Engine House (#26) was constructed to the west of the common, but facing Main Street, in 1859. The High School (#12) was constructed across the street, on the west side of Main Street, in 1877. Completing the assemblage of public buildings grouped around the common is the Hollis Social Library (#36)

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which was constructed on the north side, west of the church, in 1910. The common itself was fenced in the 19th century and in 1873 was the site for the Soldiers' Monument (#39A)

The layout of the major roads which serve the village center today also dates back to 18th century. These public roads, all three rods wide, which connected Hollis Village to Amherst and Pepperell, Nashua and Brookline survive today as Silver Lake Road/Main Street, Broad Street and Proctor Hill Road and there have been no significant alterations or additions to this layout. Historically, the village consisted of public and a few commercial buildings grouped around the town common with residential development extending beyond, surrounded by a buffer of agricultural fields which survive today and insulate the village core. In addition to Hollis' strong tradition as a farming community, other factors which contributed to the preservation of the town center include the lack of industrial development in the village other than the small cooper and cobbler shops which blended in easily in the village streetscape. The closest local access to the railroad was Hollis Depot, actually located a few hundred feet over the Nashua line and the village center lacked any access to water power necessary for significant industry.

Historical Background

Hollis was one of sixteen present day communities in the Nashua region which was carved out of the township of Dunstable, Massachusetts, chartered in 1673. The town was split off as part of West Dunstable in 1739, a name which it retained until 1746 when it was renamed Hollis by New Hampshire Governor Wentworth. The first recorded transfer of land to a permanent settler indicates that Peter Powers received a deed of 37 1/2 acres of land in the autumn of 1730. Powers erected a dwelling (no longer extant) not far from the present residence at 8 Silver Lake Road (#3). Two years later, a slow but steady immigration began and two garrison houses were eventually erected for protection (no longer extant).

Land for a town common was given to the town by Abraham Taylor in 1740 and included what is now the church site and burial ground as well as Monument Square. The Congregational Church of Hollis was organized in 1743. The Rev. Daniel Emerson was given forty acres of land when he was called to be the first pastor of the Hollis Church. Initially Rev. Emerson built a log cabin here but that building burnt just as it was completed, in April 1744. He later rebuilt on the site of what is now 2 Cleasby Lane (#41). In the 18th century, public roads, all three rods wide, led from Hollis Village to Amherst, Pepperell, Nashua, Merrimack and Brookline. Taverns were located at what is now 20 Depot Road (#50), 19 Main Street (#11), 27 Main Street (#13), 28 Main Street (#25) and the site of the present 22-24 Main Street (#27). In 1800 Hollis' population reached its

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pre-20th century peak of 1,557 persons. The Center School was constructed in 1794 near the site of the present Town Hall. Two moves later, the building still stands at 55 Broad Street (#71). The first post office in town was established in 1818 and was operated by Ambrose Gould at what is now 28 Main Street (#25).

Like many rural towns in the region, in the mid to late 19th century Hollis's population experienced a slow decline coinciding with a massive exodus of farmers from the smaller towns. This outmigration was driven in part by the opening of rich lands in the midwest, the inability of New Hampshire farms to compete and the increasing availability of jobs in urban mill centers. In Hollis as in other towns in the region, long-time residents left in search of new opportunities.

A number of civic structures were erected in the center of town in the mid to late 19th century, affirming the importance of the area. The Always Ready Engine House (#26) was constructed in 1859. The Soldiers' Monument (#39A) on the common was dedicated May 30, 1873. The original high school (#12) was built in 1877, made possible by a bequest by Mary Farley. The Hollis Town Hall (#43) dates to 1887 and was designed by prominent Manchester architect William Butterfield.

In the late 1800s Hollis was still predominantly a farming community. The town center included a shoemaker, a couple of stores and a post office. There were many small cooper shops scattered on local farms, giving farmers work during the winter months making oak and chestnut barrels and casks for the Boston market. The Hardy homestead included a shop which employed a few workers. The Worcester Brothers had a large cooper shop in the center of town behind what is now 28 Main Street. The shop employed from ten to twelve men who made barrels used for apples, fish kits, flour, sugar, vinegar, molasses, etc. One surviving cooper shop is found at 11 Main Street (#8A). A printing business was established by James Hildreth in 1869 in a room of his home but a few years later he purchased the Center Schoolhouse (#71) to house his business. The *Hollis Times* was established by Hildreth in 1886.

Beginning in the late 1870s Hollis experienced some popularity as a summer home destination. In some cases the summer residents were children of the first families of Hollis who had established themselves in cities in Massachusetts and New York. For example William and James Pool frequently brought their six children to Hollis in the summer months. James daughters', Isabel, Susan, Caroline and Marion all lived elsewhere the bulk of the year but shared, with their families, the house at 19 Main Street (#11) during the summer until Marion and Charles Nichols purchased Buttonwood Farm at 45 Main Street (#17) in 1917. The farm was later owned and operated for many years by their nephew, Jeff Smith, son of Susan Pool Smith. Other summer residents included William Canavan of Somerville, Massachusetts who built a house at 39 Main Street (#17)

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in 1885. In 1909 Franklin Worcester built an inn and store named the Cranford Inn on the site of what is now 22-24 Main Street (the building burned in 1912 and was replaced by the present structure - #27).

The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed the peak of individual, small self-sufficient farms in Hollis which including dairying, poultry and orcharding as well as growing strawberries. Dairying began to develop to a large degree in the first quarter of the 20th century. By the mid 1920s poultry raising was no longer a minor part of the town's agriculture. Dairy barns were converted to hen houses and multi-story hen houses were built on many farms. From about one thousand fowl in the 1890s, Hollis boasted over 40,000 layers by 1944 and hit a peak of more than 150,000 in 1968 before virtually all of the small local poultry farms went out of business. Apple orcharding has always been a part of nearly every Hollis farm. In the early days, trees were planted along the edges of fields and stonewalls, leaving the center field open for crops. Aided by excellent soil and elevational conditions, by the 1880s local orchard production had reached a level such that even smaller farms would harvest two or three hundred barrels. Hollis pioneered the commercial use of dwarf and semi-dwarf trees and much of the land near the town center was planted in orchards. More recently, roadside stand selling and pick-your-own opportunities have developed into profitable sidelines for local farms. Brookdale Farms has been in the Hardy family since the middle of the 19th century and produces a major portion of the fruit grown in Hollis.

The twentieth century brought its share of changes to the village. In 1901 it was proposed to run an electric railway through the center of town but nothing came of the idea. Locke's Ice Cream parlor opened on Broad Street in 1901 (no longer extant). The Hollis Social Library (#36) was constructed in 1910 according to plans by Boston architects Magee and Rowe. In 1914 "The Block" (#37) was completed at 22-24 Main Street, replacing the Cranford Inn which burned in 1912. The present Congregational Church (#37), the fourth to be erected on the site, was constructed to replace a 1804 structure which burned in 1923. An addition was constructed to the high school in 1922. In 1950 the fire station vacated the Always Ready Engine House which continued to be used by various organizations and later by the police station. A new fire station was constructed in 1950 adjacent to the town hall. A new elementary school was built a mile north of the town center in 1951. The bell tower on the high school was removed in 1958 after it was struck by lightning. A new high school was constructed in 1962. In 1971 Hollis created a local historic district including over one hundred buildings in the center of town. Many buildings have been rehabilitated in recent years for new uses. A large shopping area, the Village Marketplace, was constructed off the north side of Ash Street in 1985.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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UTM References:

A	Z19	E287740	N4735580
B	Z19	E288900	N4735580
C	Z19	E289100	N4734750
D	Z19	E288240	N4734550
E	Z19	E288300	N4734160
F	Z19	E288080	N4734150
G	Z19	E288060	N4734360
H	Z19	E287720	N4734460

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated district are indicated on the enclosed sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed National Register district have been drawn to include that concentration of structures which has characterized Hollis' town center since the mid 18th century. The boundaries specifically include much of the open space and farm land on the outskirts of the village but excludes the commercial development which has become concentrated in recent years off Ash Street and more recent residential development on Proctor Hill Road.

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LIST OF OWNERS (BY SITE NUMBER)

<u>Site#</u>	<u>Tax/Map #</u>	<u>Owner Name/Address</u>
1,1A	52/025	Catherine L. Brown 16 Silver Lake Road Hollis, NH 03049-6259
2	52/024	Silver Lake Road LL P.O. Box 200 Hollis, NH 03049-0200
3,3A	52/19	Kenneth & Beatrice Bennett P.O. Box 271 Hollis, NH 03049-0271
4	52/23	Henry & Sophie Bernardini 4 Silver Lake Road Hollis, NH 03049-6259
5	52/22	Hollis Country Kitchen Christos Roukas P.O. Box 396 Hollis, NH 03049
6	52/6	Procma Corp. c/o Louis Gargas P.O. Box 6 Hollis, NH 03049-0006
7	52/5	Dennis & Carrie Johnson 7 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-6544
8,8A	52/4	Davison Family Revocable Trust P.O. Box 9 11 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-0009

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- | | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 9 | 52/3 | George & Louise King
P.O. Box 124
Hollis, NH 03049-0124 |
| 10 | 52/2 | Bianca Lewis
P.O. Box 245
Hollis, NH 03049-0245 |
| 11,11A | 52/1 | Dorothy Hackett
P.O. Box 600
Hollis, NH 03049-0600 |
| 12 | 50/5/4 | Hollis Brookline Cooperative School District
P.O. Box 1588
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| 13 | 50/9 | Daniel & Lynn Brown
27 Main Street
Hollis, NH 03049-0395 |
| 14,14A | 50/8 | Vallier-Kaplan Revocable Trust
P.O. Box 569
Hollis, NH 03049-0569 |
| 15,15A | 50/7 | Barbara Peabody
P.O. Box 803
Hollis, NH 03049-0803 |
| 16,16A | 50/6 | Wendy G. Enright
P.O. Box 441
Hollis, NH 03049-0441 |
| 17 | 50/3 | Matthew & Susan Yardley
39 Main Street
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| 18,18A | 50/2
-18G | Brian M. Spence
P.O. Box 604
Hollis, NH 03049-0604 |

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VL-1	50/1	Hollis/Brookline Cooperative School District P.O. Box 1588 Hollis, NH 03049
VL-2	50/30	Shirley S. Cohen Revocable Trust P.O. Box 7 Hollis, NH 03049
19,19A	50/32	Elton George Blanchard P.O. Box 231 Hollis, NH 03049-0231
20	50/31	Max Realty Trust P.O. Box 627 Hollis, NH 03049-0627
21	50/29	Stephen P. Davis & Colleen Kalita 44 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049
22,22A	50/28/3	Robert Kempton 38 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-6547
23	50/27	Martin & Anne Wifholm P.O. Box 162 Hollis, NH 03049-0162
24,24A	50/26	Sheila P. Spooner 30 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-6547
25,25A	50/25	Nancy Bliden Trust of 1994 P.O. Box 447 Hollis, NH 03049-0447

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26,26A	50/24	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
27	52/49	John C. Plummer Inc. 84 Dow Road Hollis, NH 03049
28,28A	52/48	Hollis Historical Society P.O. Box 754 Hollis, NH 03049-0754
29	52/47	Jeanne E. Smith-Cripps P.O. Box 95 Hollis, NH 03049-0095
30	52/46	Thomas R. Bell 16 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049
31	52/45	Alva M. Lund Revocable Trust P.O. Box 212 Hollis, NH 03049-0212
32,32A	52/44	Karen A. Knight 10 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049
33	52/43	T. Robert & Martha Valicenti Trusts P.O. Box 428 Hollis, NH 03049
34	52/29	SKP Company P.O. Box 450 Hollis, NH 03049-0450
VL-3	52/52	Congregational Church P.O. Box 596 Hollis, NH 03049-0596

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35,35A,52/50 35B	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
36 52/51	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
37,37A,52/53 37B	Congregational Church P.O.Box 596 Hollis, NH 03049-0596
VL-4 50/23	Congregational Church P.O.Box 596 Hollis, NH 03049-0596
38 52/54	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
39,39A 50/21/1 39B,39C	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
40 52/66	Arthur & Elizabeth Woods 84 Depot Road Hollis, NH 03049-6580
41 50/10	Estate of William Wehrle c/o Marilyn Wehrle, Trustee P.O. Box 138 Hollis, NH 03049-0138
42 50/11	Marilyn Wehrle P.O. Box 138 Hollis, NH 03049-0138

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- | | | |
|--------|-------|--|
| 43 | 50/12 | Town of Hollis
7 Monument Square
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| 44 | 50/20 | T. Robert & Martha Valicenti Trust
P.O. Box 428
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| 45 | 50/21 | T. Robert & Martha Valicenti Trust
P.O. Box 428
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| 45A-C | 50/22 | T. Robert & Martha Valicenti Trust
P.O. Box 428
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| VL-5 | 50/23 | Congregational Church of Hollis
P.O. Box 596
Hollis, NH 03049 |
| 46,46A | 50/19 | Andrew & Alfreda Bromberg
1 Depot Road
Hollis, NH 03049-6557 |
| 47,47A | 50/18 | Thomas & Mary Jane Merritt
P.O. Box 344
Hollis, NH 03049-0344 |
| 48 | 50/17 | William & Susanne Lavery
7 Depot Road
Hollis, NH 03049-6557 |
| 49 | 50/16 | David & Margaret Gilmour
126 Depot Road
Hollis, NH 03049-6580 |
| VL-6 | 18/14 | Town of Hollis
7 Monument Square
Hollis, NH 03049 |

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VL-7	18/15	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
50, 50A	51/3	Russell & Lucille Worcester 135 Westmoor Drive Lebanon, IN 46052-1149
51	51/4	Paula E. Makepeace P.O. Box 720 Hollis, NH 03049-0720
VL-8	51/7	Brookdale Fruit Farm P.O. Box 389 Hollis, NH 03049
52	50/14	Mary Dean P.O. Box 262 Hollis, NH 03049-0262
53	50/13	Hugh P. & Doreen Mercer P.O. Box 494 Hollis, NH 03049-0494
54	52/55	Herman O. Stickney P.O. Box 115 Hollis, NH 03049-0115
55	52/40	Congregational Church P.O. Box 596 Hollis, NH 03049
56	52/57	Joan Dunn P.O. Box 184 Hollis, NH 03049-0184

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57,57A	52/58	Edward & Priscilla Lehoullier P.O. Box 545 Hollis, NH 03049-0545
58	52/59	Anna Birch et al c/o Hilda Hildreth P.O. Box 106 Hollis, NH 03049-0106
59,59A	52/60	Hollis Telephone Company Main Street Wilton, NH 03086
VL-9	52/37	Town of Hollis 7 Monument Square Hollis, NH 03049
60,60A	53/17	Nancy & Frederick Litcoff 35 Ash Street Hollis, NH 03049-6549
61	52/33	Keith Adamyk P.O. Box 757 Hollis, NH 03049-0757
62	52/34	Lorden Oil Co. P.O. Box 329 Hollis, NH 03049-0329
63	52/35	A. Ernest & G. Dawn Vantassell P.O. Box 893 Hollis, NH 03049-0893
64,64A	53/16	Virginia Martin 344 Broad Street Hollis, NH 03049

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65 53/14 Frank & Eleanor Whittemore
P.O. Box 389
Hollis, NH 03049-0389

65A-C 24/2 Brookdale Fruit Farm
P.O. Box 389
Hollis, NH 03049-0389

66 53/13 Elwin Hardy
P.O. Box 389
Hollis, NH 03049-0389

67,67A 18/4 Charles Hardy & Leigh Byers
P.O. Box 305
Hollis, NH 03049-0305

68,68A, 18/5 Alan Orde Jr. & Nancy Orde
68B P.O. Box 837
Hollis, NH 03049-0837

69,69A,53/8 David H. Orde
69B,69C 2 Blood Road
Hollis, NH 03049-6514

70 53/7 John & Helen Balfour
P.O. Box 367
Hollis, NH 03049-0367

71,71A,53/6 Mary Jane Veiga
71B P.O. Box 371
Hollis, NH 03049-0371

72 18/9 Brookdale Fruit Farm
P.O. Box 389
Hollis, NH 03049

VL-10 18/9 Brookdale Fruit Farm
P.O. Box 389
Hollis, NH 03049

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Hollis (Hillsborough County)
New Hampshire

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OWNERS

61	52/33	Keith Adamyk P.O. Box 757 Hollis, NH 03049-0757
70	53/7	John & Helen Balfour P.O. Box 367 Hollis, NH 03049-0367
78,78A	52/63	Theodore & Elizabeth Barbour 5 Broad Street Hollis, NH 03049
30	52/46	Thomas R. Bell 16 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049
3,3A	52/19	Kenneth & Beatrice Bennett P.O. Box 271 Hollis, NH 03049-0271
4	52/23	Henry & Sophie Bernardini 4 Silver Lake Road Hollis, NH 03049-6259
58	52/59	Anna Birch et al c/o Hilda Hildreth P.O. Box 106 Hollis, NH 03049-0106
19,19A	50/32	Elton George Blanchard P.O. Box 231 Hollis, NH 03049-0231
25,25A	50/25	Nancy Bliden Trust of 1994 P.O. Box 447 Hollis, NH 03049-0447

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77,77A 52/62	Nancy Bosowski 11 Broad Street Hollis, NH 03049
46,46A 50/19	Andrew & Alfreda Bromberg 1 Depot Road Hollis, NH 03049-6557
72 18/9 VL-10 VL-8 65A-C 24/2	Brookdale Fruit Farm P.O. Box 389 Hollis, NH 03049
1,1A 52/025	Catherine L. Brown 16 Silver Lake Road Hollis, NH 03049-6259
13 50/9	Daniel & Lynn Brown 27 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-0395
VL-2 50/30	Shirley S. Cohen Revocable Trust P.O. Box 7 Hollis, NH 03049
37,37A,52/53 37B, 55 VL-3,4,5	Congregational Church P.O.Box 596 Hollis, NH 03049-0596
21 50/29	Stephen P. Davis & Colleen Kalita 44 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049
8,8A 52/4	Davison Family Revocable Trust P.O. Box 9 Hollis, NH 03049-0009

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52	50/14	Mary Dean P.O. Box 262 Hollis, NH 03049-0262
56	52/57	Joan Dunn
75	53/1	P.O. Box 184 Hollis, NH 03049-0184
16,16A	50/6	Wendy G. Enright P.O. Box 441 Hollis, NH 03049-0441
49	50/16	David & Margaret Gilmour 126 Depot Road Hollis, NH 03049-6580
11,11A	52/1	Dorothy Hackett P.O. Box 600 Hollis, NH 03049-0600
67,67A		Charles Hardy & Leigh Byers P.O. Box 305 Hollis, NH 03049-0305
66	53/13	Elwin Hardy P.O. Box 389 Hollis, NH 03049-0389
80	52/65	Thomas J. & Patricia Harris
VL-11	52/62/1	1 Broad Street Hollis, NH 03049
76	52/61	Thomas W. Hildreth 15 Broad Street Hollis, NH 0304912
12	50/5/4	Hollis Brookline Cooperative School District
VL-1	50/1	P.O. Box 1588 Hollis, NH 03049

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5	52/22	Hollis Country Kitchen Trust Christos Roukas, Trustee P.O. Box 396 Hollis, NH 03049
28,28A	52/48	Hollis Historical Society P.O. Box 754 Hollis, NH 03049-0754
59,59A	52/60	Hollis Telephone Company Main Street Wilton, NH 03086
7	52/5	Dennis & Carrie Johnson 7 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-6544
22,22A	50/28/3	Robert Kempton 38 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049-6547
9	52/3	George & Louise King P.O. Box 124 Hollis, NH 03049-0124
32,32A	52/44	Karen A. Knight 10 Main Street Hollis, NH 03049
48	50/17	William & Susanne Lavery 7 Depot Road Hollis, NH 03049-6557
57	52/58	Edward & Priscilla Lehoullier P.O. Box 545 Hollis, NH 03049-0545

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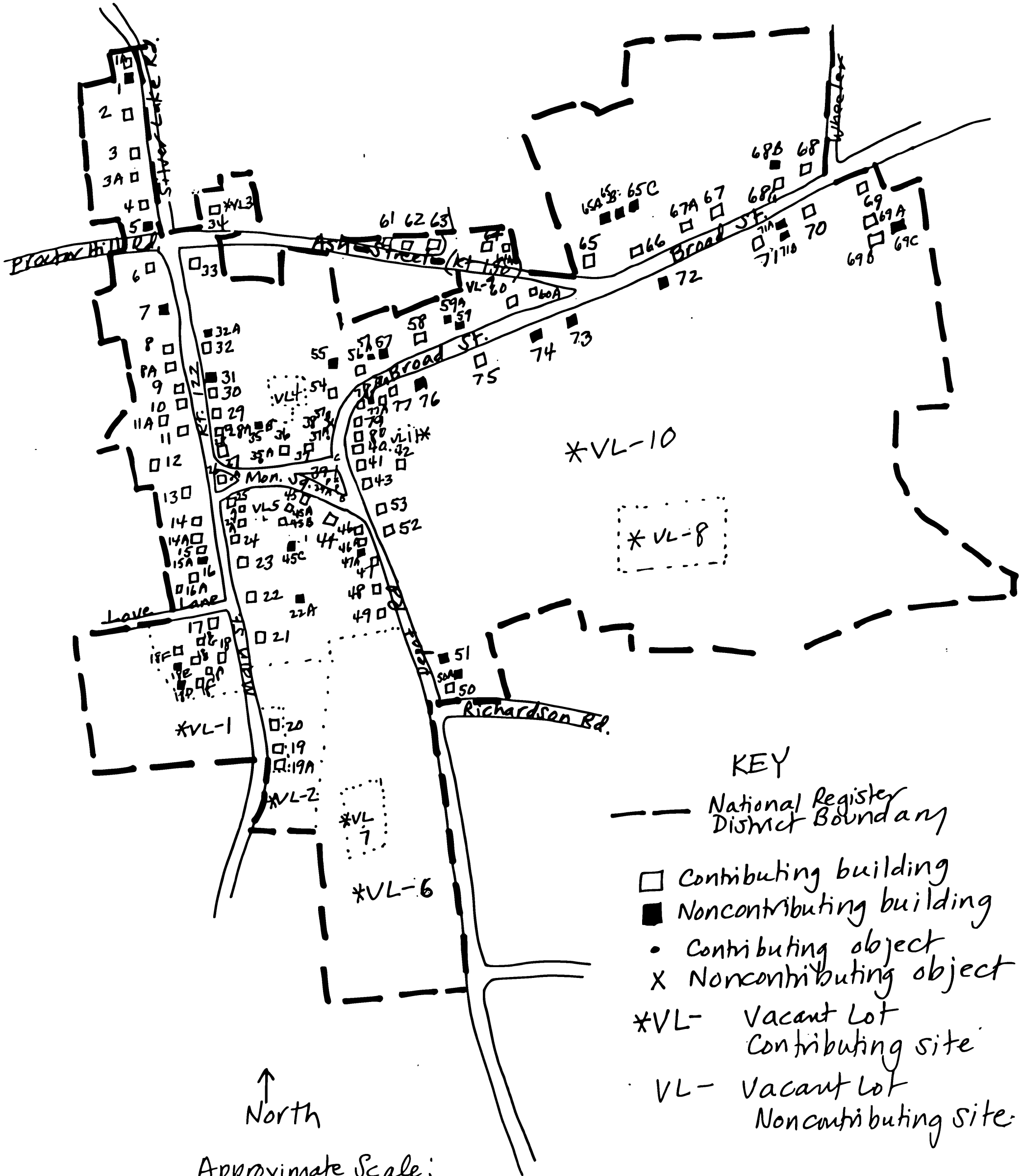
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Hollis Village Historic District
Hollis (Hillsborough County)
New Hampshire

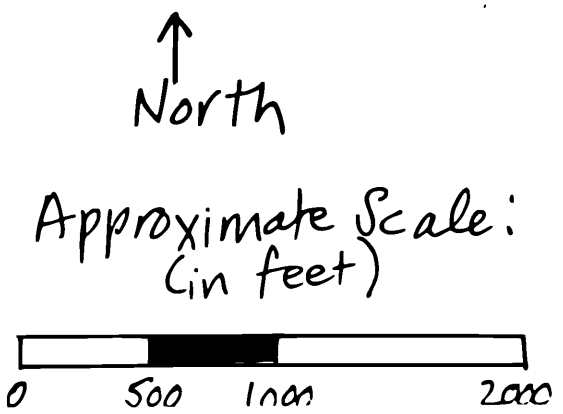
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10	52/2	Bianca Lewis P.O. Box 245 Hollis, NH 03049-0245
60,60A	53/17	Nancy & Frederick Litcoff 35 Ash Street Hollis, NH 03049-6549
62	52/34	Lorden Oil Co. P.O. Box 329 Hollis, NH 03049-0329
31	52/45	Alva M. Lund Revocable Trust P.O. Box 212 Hollis, NH 03049-0212
51	51/4	Paula E. Makepeace P.O. Box 720 Hollis, NH 03049-0720
64	53/16	Virginia Martin 344 Broad Street Hollis, NH 03049
20	50/31	Max Realty Trust P.O. Box 627 Hollis, NH 03049-0627
53	50/13	Hugh P. & Doreen Mercer P.O. Box 494 Hollis, NH 03049-0494
47,47A	50/18	Thomas & Mary Jane Merritt P.O. Box 344 Hollis, NH 03049-0344
68,68A, 18/5 68B		Alan Orde Jr. & Nancy Orde P.O. Box 837 Hollis, NH 03049-0837

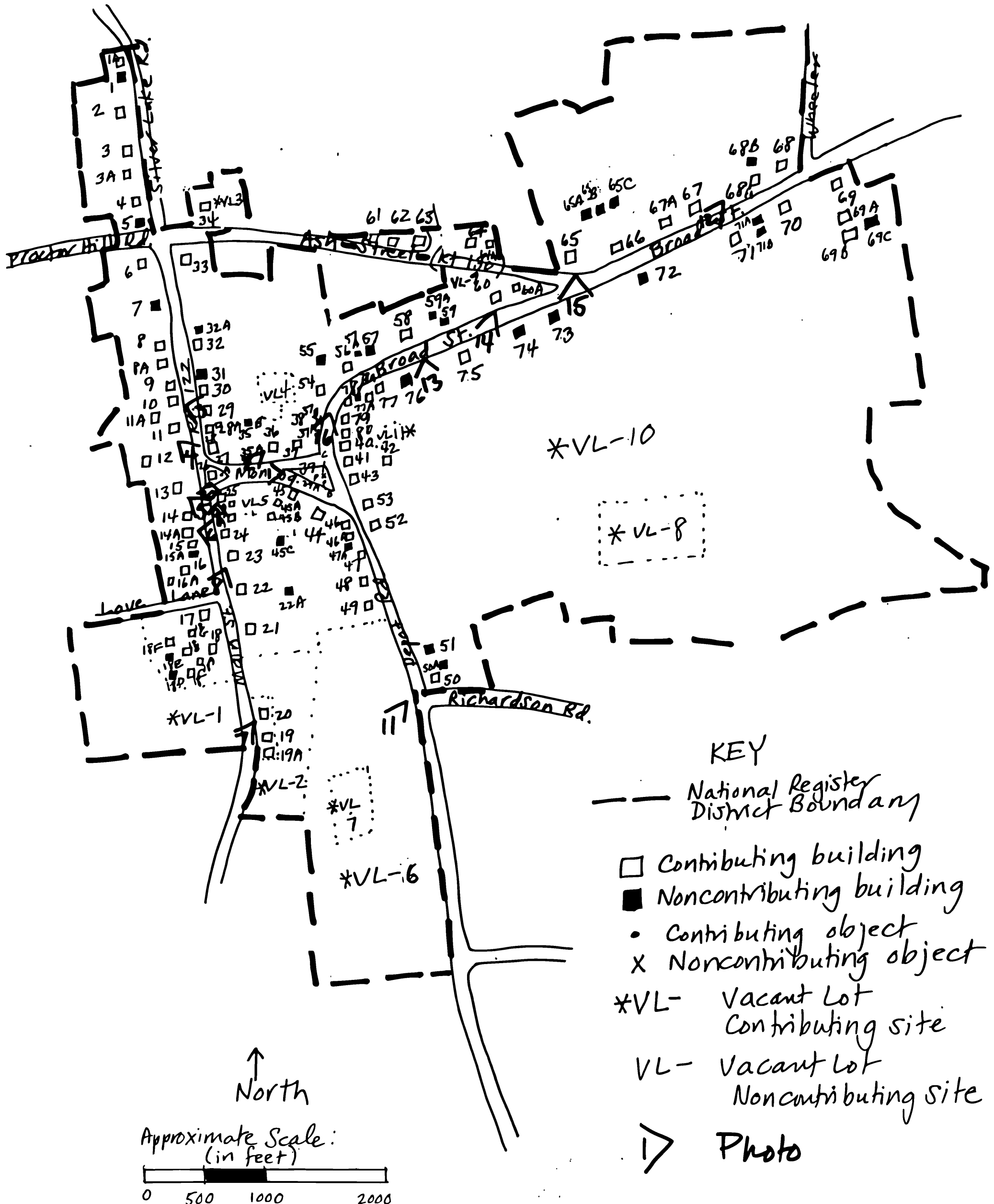
Hollis Village National Register Historic District



- KEY**
- National Register District Boundary
 - Contributing building
 - Noncontributing building
 - Contributing object
 - X Noncontributing object
 - *VL- Vacant Lot Contributing site
 - VL- Vacant Lot Noncontributing site



Hollis Village National Register Historic District Photo Key



- KEY**
- National Register District Boundary
 - Contributing building
 - Noncontributing building
 - Contributing object
 - x Noncontributing object
 - *VL- Vacant Lot Contributing site
 - VL- Vacant Lot Noncontributing site
 - ▷ Photo

