

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only

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

received

30

date entered

FEB 27 1986

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

1. Name

historic G. O. SANDERS HOUSE

and/or common Kenrick House

2. Location

street & number 10 Derry Street n/a not for publication

city, town Hudson, n/a vicinity of congressional district

state New Hampshire code 33 county Hillsborough code 011

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Leonard and Claire Smith

street & number 3 Leslie Street

city, town Hudson, n/a vicinity of state New Hampshire 03051

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Temple Street

city, town Nashua, state New Hampshire 03060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The George O. Sanders house is a wood-framed dwelling measuring about 27 by 30 feet and standing on a foundation of split granite slabs. The house is two-and-a-half stories high, and is covered by a Mansard roof with strongly flaring eaves. The walls are sheathed with gray aluminum siding which was applied over the original rusticated wood exterior. The east elevation of the house, facing Derry Street, is treated as a facade. The northeast corner of the building is marked by a three-story tower which provides a double-leaved front door on the first story, a window with narrow paired sashes and a triangular pediment on the second, and a narrow window with a triangular pediment on the attic level. The north side of the tower has a pedimented window at the second floor, and, at the attic level, a twin to the eastern attic window. The tower has a frieze of lattice-like stickwork above the second-floor windows, and a deeply-projecting cornice supported by paired brackets. The tower is capped by a second bracketed cornice which defines a flat deck, and the deck is surrounded by a wrought iron railing and covered by an open wrought iron canopy. The canopy terminates in a delicate spire with wrought iron scrollwork and a weathervane bearing the letter "S."

The first story of the facade is protected by a porch with an elaborate bandsawed railing, square columns, and a bracketed cornice. The columns terminate in elongated entablature blocks above moulded capitals; from these spring curved brackets which support wooden spandrels which are pierced by sawn foliated openings. The entablature blocks have flat panels that bear short sections of rope mouldings similar to that which once decorated all corners of the house and stable. Projecting from the front of the tower, at right angles to the main axis of the porch, is a low Mansard roof; its front pediment is broken in the center and bears a plaque with the date "1873." Beneath the porch to the left of the projecting base of the tower are two front windows surmounted by flat entablatures broken by small peaks in the center of their cornices. These contain 1-over-1 sashes.

The second story of the facade has two windows south of the tower. These are filled with 1-over-1 sashes and are capped by triangular pediments with tympanums that are decorated with sawn scrollwork. The second-floor window in the tower has a more deeply-projecting triangular pediment supported on pilasters and filled with more elaborate scrollwork.

To the south of the tower, the lower slope of the roof of the house is pierced by a single wide dormer which is capped by a Mansard-shaped pediment supported on pilasters and filled with scrollwork.

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The north elevation of the house has a one-story, Mansard-roofed bay window at the rear (west). The second story has two windows with triangular pediments, one in the tower, and one above the bay window. The lower slope of the roof is pierced by a pair of windows with triangular pediments.

The south elevation of the house has three windows on each floor, and two windows (identical to those on the north side of the roof) recessed into the lower slope of the roof. A porch extends along the rear (west) half of the south wall of the house, intersecting the end of a wing which projects from the rear of the main block. The first story windows of the south elevation of the house are identical to those beneath the front porch, while those on the second floor are identical to the second-story windows on the front.

A single-flue chimney rises from the low-pitched upper slope of the main roof, just south of the central ridge.

Extending from the west (rear) elevation of the main house is an L-shaped one-story wing which originally incorporated a kitchen and a stable. The kitchen wing has a door on its projecting east face, sheltered by the side porch of the house, a second door at the western end of its southern elevation (where it intersects the stable), three windows on its southern wall, and a single window on its northern wall. The kitchen roof is pierced by two recessed dormers in the southern slope, two in the northern slope, and by a single dormer in the western slope. A tall single-flue chimney rises from the center of the kitchen roof.

The stable of the house extends south from the kitchen wing, at right angles to the latter. Its facade (east elevation) has been altered somewhat from the original fenestration, and today includes a doorway with sidelights, flanked by a three-part window on the left (south) and by a single small window on the right. The roof is pierced by a broad dormer with a central sash and sidelights, and by a single dormer identical in detailing to all other roof dormers. Near the southern end of the stable roof is a low, louvered cupola, covered by a steeply-pitched hipped roof. The rear (western) elevation of the stable has a deeply-projecting extension with irregular fenestration. Because the house stands on a lot which slopes gently to the west, there is a basement beneath the stable wing.

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Original appearance: While the Sanders house retains its original configuration, certain details have been lost or altered over the years, especially when the house was changed in the 1940s from a single-family dwelling to a seven-apartment complex. The house and stable were originally covered with rusticated siding, which has now been covered by gray aluminum siding. All exterior corners of the house and stable were originally accentuated by rope mouldings, now removed. The stable originally had broad double doors beneath a Mansard-shaped dormer with a hayloft door; the doors have been replaced by a three-part window, and the dormer has been replaced by a hip-roofed window. Above the hayloft dormer originally stood a tall shingled spire which rose from a louvered cupola. The cupola remains in somewhat altered form, but the spire has been replaced by a hipped roof. One of two windows which originally stood to the right (north) of the stable doors has been converted to an apartment doorway. The porches were originally somewhat more elaborate than at present, having turned drops at the intersections of their curved braces with the porch friezes; a turned finial projected upward through the break in the cornice in front of the main doorway. The lot on which the house stands has been enclosed by several varieties of fencing over the years. First, to judge by old photographs, was a fence with sawn pickets of complex profile. This was followed a few years later by a wooden fence with a heavy base and a moulded cap supported by a series of linked circles in guilloche form, similar to the railing of the porches of the house. When the house was first built, it was supplied with water by a tall windmill which stood in the front yard. Later (presumably in 1893, when the builder of the house became the principal stockholder of the newly-incorporated Hudson Water Works Company), the well and windmill were supplanted by town water mains.

The nominated property is comprised of one contributing building.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1873 **Builder/Architect** G. O. Sanders

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The George O. Sanders House is an excellent rural example of the French Second Empire style. The house was built by a young man who had recently been trained as a carpenter and builder by his father, and the building was thus conceived of as a demonstration of the owner's ability as a designer and contractor. The owner-builder was destined to become a leading manufacturer and entrepreneur in his community, and the house may be seen as a symbol of the local stature that the young builder intended to achieve.

Architecture: Built between 1873 and 1875, the George O. Sanders House is one of New Hampshire's best surviving examples of the French Second Empire style. Although small in scale, the house incorporates all of the standard elements of its style, and a number of features (such as the wrought iron canopy of the tower and the spire that originally rose from the stable) which can only be attributed to the inventiveness of the designer-builder.

George O. Sanders was born in Hudson in 1851 and at the age of seventeen began an apprenticeship with his father, Abi A. Sanders, a respected carpenter and contractor in that town and in the neighboring city of Nashua. The young man designed and built his own house when he was in his early twenties, and the dwelling thus represents the exuberance of an ambitious youth superimposed upon the exuberance of the Gilded Age. While the builder temporarily left the property in 1878 to work as an engineer in Kansas, he returned four years later to begin an enterprise which would eventually grow to become New Hampshire's largest wooden box factory, employing nearly 190 men in three separate mills. In subsequent years, Sanders also engaged in a number of civic interest, including the establishment, surveying, and construction of the Hudson Water Works Company, the construction of a number of business blocks (which were said to "form architectural ornaments to their surroundings"), and the initiation of the Nashua Street Railway Company. Sanders' remarkable (if local) accomplishments even before the age of forty typified an age when enterprise and hard work were respected and rewarded, and when leading citizens were expected to build dwellings that symbolized their stature (or their promise) in the local community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bacon, George F., Leading Business Men of Nashua and Vicinity
 Boston; Merchantile Publishing Company, 1890, pp. 50-52.
 (continued on page 4-9-2)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 759 acres

Quadrangle name Nashua North (NH)

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is indicated on the Town of Hudson's Assessor's Map #051 as lot # 060 it is bounded on the east by NH Rte. 102, on the north by Highland Ave., and on the west by Baker St. The boumaries of the nominated property have been highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Brook Smith/Leonard A. Smith

organization date July 1985

street & number 3 Leslie Street telephone (603) 882-0518

city or town Hudson, state New Hampshire 03051

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Shirley G. Adamovich

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/24/86

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

for [Signature] date 2/27/86
 Keeper of the National Register

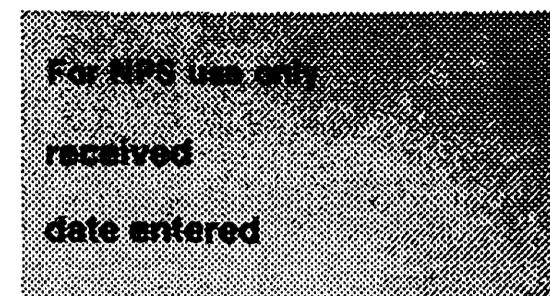
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The Sanders House was built on a terrace overlooking the confluence of the Nashua and Merrimack Rivers--and, in a fashion typical of the houses of nineteenth-century entrepreneurs, overlooking at the same time the seven acre tract that would later become the site of Sanders' own wood box mill. Regarded as "the finest residence" in the town of Hudson, the house was both a demonstration of the skill of the young builder and a declaration of the stature that the young man intended to attain in his community. The house stood as a focal point of what in the 1870s was a small village, near the dwelling of the builder's father, and near one of the much-admired business blocks erected by Sanders. Thus, Sanders House symbolized its builder's predominance in the local community, while commanding a view across the Merrimack River of the factories that generated the owner's prosperity.

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Webster, Kimball; Brown, Goerge Waldo, ed., History of Hudson,
New Hampshire. Manchester, NH: Granite State Publishing
Company, 1913.

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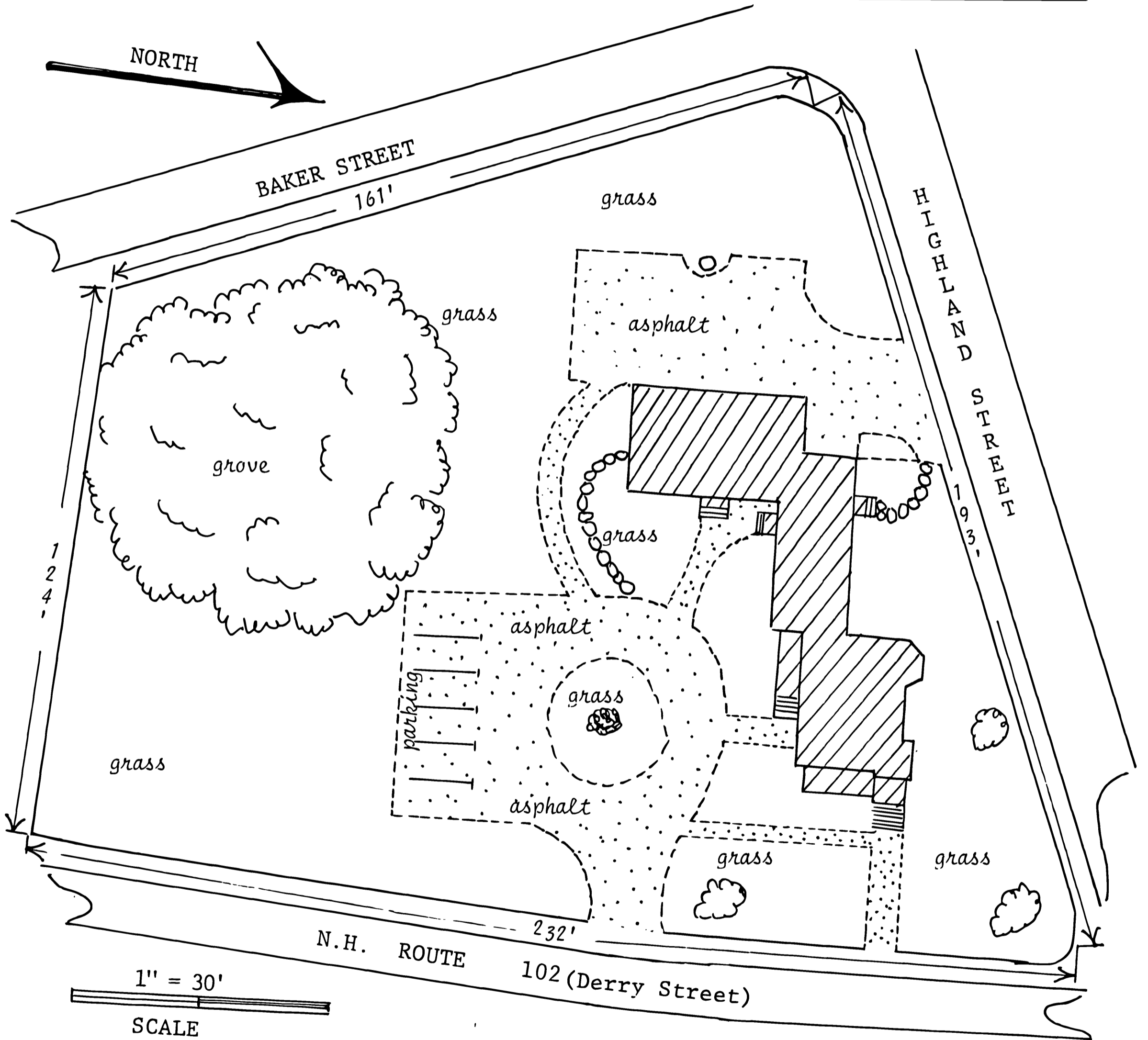
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G. O. SANDERS HOUSE
of
Hudson, New Hampshire

