

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

For NPS use only

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

received APR 28 1987

date entered MAY 29 1987

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

1. Name

historic Blanchard's Block

and/or common The Endicott Hotel (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 1-3 So. Main Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Concord

N/A vicinity of

state New Hampshire

code 033

county Merrimack

code 013

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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Apts.

4. Owner of Property

name (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number

city, town

N/A vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 163 North Main Street

city, town Concord

state New Hampshire 03301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>Built c.1891-1894</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	Interior: c.1920, 1985		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Endicott Hotel is located at the SE corner of the intersection of Main Street and Pleasant Street Extension, fronting on 1-5 S. Main Street, in Concord, New Hampshire. A long, rectangular brick building running E-W, its main facade is on the W end, facing S. Main Street. This side has four stories, in addition to the blank fifth story of the oriel tower on the NW corner of the building. However, the N side of the building, extending along Pleasant Street Extension, has a full basement story, made possible by the sloping of the site to the E. Consequently, there is a separate store entrance farther to the E on the same side, both in the basement story. Planned in 1891 and built c. 1892-94, the building has undergone few exterior changes; major ones include the addition of two Art Deco store fronts on the W side in 1940 (featuring black Carrera glass and cast aluminum sign letters), and plate glass/aluminum doors on these two shops and the central entrance on the N side. A similar glass/aluminum entrance wall (probably dating from the 1950s), forming the main entrance to the building on the W side, was removed in the 1985 rehabilitation of the building, making the match-boarded entrance wall once again the principal entrance to the upper stories. Built as an office/commercial block for Charles G. Blanchard (and therefore originally called Blanchard's Block), the building was purchased by ex-Governor John B. Smith in 1908, renamed The Endicott at that time, and gradually converted to a hotel by the Smith family between 1908 and 1920. It is believed that the general interior layout existing up to 1985 was created at that time; however, the second story lobby may have been created at a later date. The interior trim existing from c. 1920 was minimal, and typical of the period. The 1985 rehabilitation of the upper stories of the building into apartments preserved much of the trim as well as the general arrangement of hallways and stairwells, in particular the significant W entrance and stairway to the second floor. Except as noted above, the basement level and first story were largely unaffected by the work, their businesses continuing in operation.

The four-story red brick building has a flat roof hidden by a

(see continuation sheet)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates Designed and built Builder/Architect Damon Brothers: Haverhill, Ma., Archts.
c. 1891-94

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Endicott Hotel in Concord, N.H., is significant under Criterion A because of its importance in the commercial development of downtown Concord in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and under Criterion C because it is the most important surviving commercial building designed by the regionally well-known architectural firm of Damon Brothers (C. Willis Damon and Charles Page Damon) of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and - so far as is known - the only building by the firm ever constructed in Concord.

Also under Criterion A, the building is the critical one in the later nineteenth century commercial development of Main Street in Concord because it was the first large commercial building constructed on Main Street south of Pleasant Street and thereby pulled the center of downtown commerce southward, turning Pleasant Street into a major cross-axis for commerce; in addition, it was the first large commercial building in downtown Concord to be wholly devoted to businesses and offices (rather than having lodge or meeting rooms on its upper floors like the nearby Oddfellows and Masonic Buildings, or having one business occupy the entire building). The Endicott Hotel (as it was later known), acquired significance in the area of commerce in the period 1894-1908, corresponding to its date of completion (1894) and operation by its first owner, who sold it in 1908.

Under Criterion C, the building contrasts architecturally with other Concord commercial buildings of the late nineteenth century in having been designed by a well-known architectural firm from another state, and - because of that - showing a fully-developed version of the standard national commercial style of that era, albeit with Damon Brothers' trademark of the Queen Anne Style corner oriel. The Endicott Hotel building acquired significance in the category of architecture in the period 1894-1908, corresponding to its date of completion (1894) and ownership by Charles G. Blanchard, the developer and first owner, who sold it in 1908.

(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Concord, N.H.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	9	2	9	3	9	8	0	4	7	8	6	3	7	5
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundaries coincide with those given on the Concord, N.H., Tax Assessor's Map, Sheet 35, Assessor's Lot No. 4040, the Endicott Hotel building occupying the entire lot of 7384 s.f., except for approximately 364 s.f. of open space. See continuation sheet for map detail and boundary justification.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Woodard D. Openo, Preservation Consultant

organization (Independent Consultant)

date December 10, 1986

street & number P.O. Box 618

telephone (603) 692-6057

city or town Somersworth

state New Hampshire 03878

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

R. Stuart Wallace

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer

date

April 23, 1987

For NPS use only

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

entered in the
National Register

date

5-29-87

Jayne M. Neuhuman
Keeper of the National Register

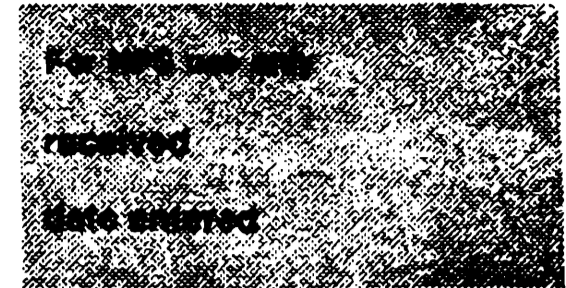
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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



Continuation sheet 1

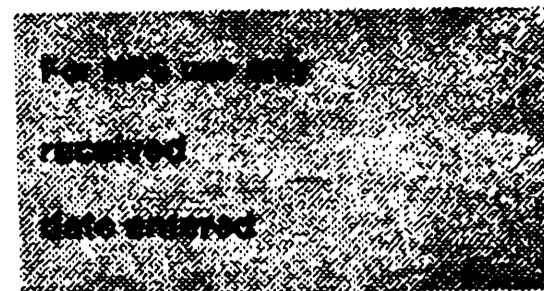
Item number 4

Page 2

Owners' names and addresses:

- (1.) The Endicott Associates (Daniel Titcomb, signer)
Oxford 1; 1465 Daniel Webster Highway
Hooksett, N.H. 03106

- (2.) M.D.D.P. Inc. (Peter Shapiro, signer)
c/o Harry Shapiro and Sons, Inc.
41 Centre Street
Concord, N.H. 03301

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

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 2

parapet and accented by pilaster tops which originally doubled as chimney stacks; between these was a castiron grille- at least on the W and N sides, the last of which was removed in 1973. Marble stringcourses provide horizontal accents above the third and fourth stories, while marble keystones (in flat-arched window heads) emphasize the rhythm of the tall rectangular windows.

A number of features enliven the exterior of this large highrise building. These include the single-arched double window in the second story above the W entrance, which is flanked by oversize paired scroll consoles supporting a third story balcony. The latter has a scrolled castiron screen between plinths, also surmounted by scrolled pressed metal consoles sloping outward. Besides the paired central bays, the W side has two window groupings--of two bays to the N and three to the S, in addition to the NW corner oriel rising from the second story, and a three-sided projecting bay covering the second and third stories of the S window grouping. Atop the projecting bay is a flaring castiron screen composed of plain vertical members; similar projecting bays with surmounting screens will be described on the N side.

The corner oriel, surmounting a diagonally-placed corner store entrance, extends from the second to the fourth stories on the NW corner of the building, with an additional blank, panelled story surmounted by a metal-covered bellcap roof with wooden finial. The circular oriel contains three bays, with horizontal coffered panels above and below the windows carrying out the detail found in the blank fifth story; the lower fourth story has no panels below the oriel windows, that story of the whole building being treated as a sort of parapet.

Otherwise, on the W side, the main entrance has a matchboarded door surround, inset from the facade, with a castiron stoop. Originally centered, the door itself (with single upper light), was moved offcenter to the N in the 1985 rehabilitation, leaving a tall, single-light window to the S, above the panelled wall. This was necessary to provide handicapped entrance to the building, which was impracticable on the sloping sidewalk of the N side. Of the two (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet 3

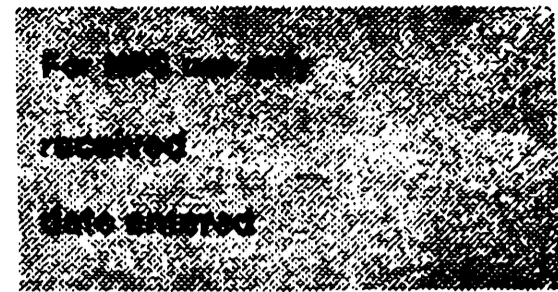
Item number 7

Page 3

storefronts on the W side, the S one (Ed Fine's Clothing), has an inset entrance between plateglass display windows, while the one on the NW corner of the building (Hooz's) has an angled, inset entrance below the oriel. Both had black Carrera glass window surrounds with aluminum letters added in 1940, as described above. The neon sign, "HOTEL ENDICOTT", over the main W entrance to the building, was added somewhat before then, probably in the mid-1930s (it appears in a June 1938 newspaper photograph).

The N side of the building, which has fourteen bays, strikes a careful balance between symmetry and variety in its composition. In fact, the central vertical grouping of four bays- as defined by brick pilasters, is flanked by three groups of two bays each to the E, and two groups of two bays each to the W. While the fourth story on this side is regular in its fenestration, the other stories are not. Three projecting three-sided bays (similar to the one on the W side of the building) are found, the westernmost extending in the central window grouping through the second and third stories and occupying the space devoted to the middle two windows on the fourth story. The windows to the W of the projecting bay in those stories were bricked-up before 1985 (as, apparently, since the building's construction), when they were opened up and provided with sash matching that of similar windows.

To the E are two more projecting bays, both extending from the first through the third stories and overhanging the full-height basement story created by the street sloping down to the E. Separated by two of the regular window bays and flanked by brick pilasters, these projecting bays are surmounted by the same flaring castiron balcony railings as found on the projecting bay of the W side. Sunken horizontal wood panels are used to articulate the elevations above and below the windows of the projecting bays, as in the oriel; these are stacked 3:2 between the stories of the three-story projecting bays as they rise, and are generally consistent among projecting bays and oriel on the N and W sides. On the first story of the N side, the central window grouping consists of a large plate glass window (the opening apparently original), flanked by small, square, single-light (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet

4

Item number

7

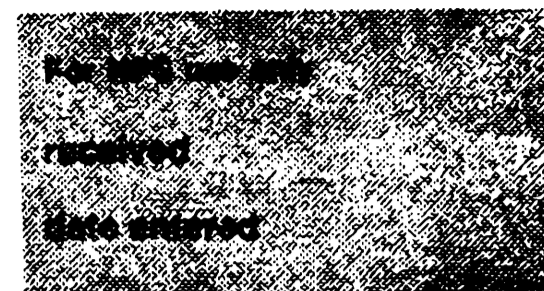
Page

4

windows--all with window heads at the same height. The square windows are duplicated in the window groupings to the W on this side.

The basement story of the N side is less regular than those above, due to the need to adapt to the marked slope of the ground to the E. In the central window grouping, a large window with rectangular, hammer-faced granite lintel carries down the vertical lines of the plateglass window above. To the E of it, the secondary door to the upper stories and flanking basement shops is found, unfortunately having lost its original exterior door, replaced by aluminum-framed glass c.1950. Moving eastward, one finds (in order) the three-part plate glass windows of Hermanos Restaurant above a painted metal apron which rests on the original window sill, the inset door to the corner shop in the NE corner of the building, and the two plateglass windows of that shop. The latter rest on window aprons which retain their original configuration, and are surmounted by smaller fixed window sash, also original. The door is flanked on either side by two square castiron columns with capitals and bases, the latter of equal elevation on high plinths.

The E side of the building has four bays (the basement windows being of the square type with the S one blocked), while the S side has eleven bays. The basement windows of the latter are of the regular size, but lack keystones; moreover, only the five easternmost bays of the basement and first story are exposed on this side, those to the W having been covered by erection of a one-story store fronting on S. Main Street c.1976. One square window is visible on this side--the fifth from the E on the first story. It should be noted that the E and S sides of the building, while otherwise fully-articulated (despite not facing streets), lack the brick pilasters and projecting bays of the other sides. Cornices above the third and fourth stories continue all around the building (even being carried around the oriel), and the chimney tops appear on all sides. Incidentally, although the original form of the heating system is unknown, these appear to have been functioning chimnies; approximately 50% were bricked up and 50% hollowed-out for closets in the c.1920 renovations. The exterior (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet

5

Item number

7

Page 5

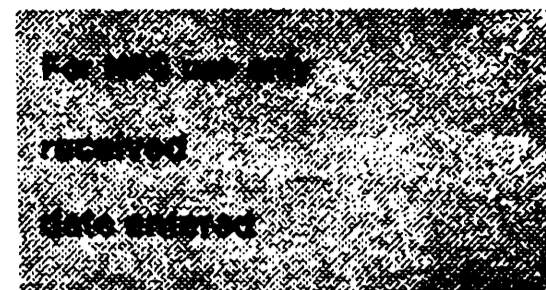
walltop balustrade of cast iron does not appear to have been continued along the S side, a fact revealed by an early photograph.

As suggested above, the interior of the building is much plainer than the exterior, and has probably always been that way. The N exterior doorway, in the basement level, had been replaced c.1950 by a glass and aluminum doorway which remains in place, with the 1985 addition of a matchboarded interior entrance wall separating two store entrances from the E stairway to the upper stories. Returning to the W entrance to the building (from S. Main Street), one enters to find the hall divided into a stairway leading along the N wall to the second story, and a passage leading through a doorway into a utility/elevator room. The doorway to the latter is surrounded by fluted architrave casings with bossed corner blocks, the standard interior window and door trim from the c.1920 building configuration. The stair balustrade consists of a square newel post and turned balusters in the Queen Anne style, probably the only original decorative detail remaining in the interior aside from some window and door trim, some room doors and their hardware. These four-panel doors (vertical center panels with horizontal panels top and bottom) with Japanese-style brass plates and knobs were moved to apartment interiors in the 1985 rehabilitation due to code requirements; fire-rated doors with applied moldings were substituted as entrance doors to the apartments.

The abovementioned W stairway leading up from the Main Street entrance gives access to E-W passages on the second, third and fourth stories. Likewise, there is an E stairway leading to a N-S hallway on those levels. Other than the long, straight run of stairway from the W door to the second story, the stairways turn to follow the stairways up. Originally (or, since c.1920) open to the hallways, life safety requirements led to the inclosing of the stairwells in 1985; the balustrades remain visible, however. Although the 1985 rehabilitation led to alterations in the location of room walls and elimination of the second story lobby, the overall impression of the interior hallways must remain much as originally conceived. Interior stairwell skylights at the (see continuation sheet)

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

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



Continuation sheet 6

Item number 7

Page 6

roof level, which had been covered, were restored to use in 1985. Two major interior changes which occurred at that time were the lowering of interior ceilings in the second, third and fourth stories to accommodate sprinkler and other systems (which eliminated the transom lights over doors from the hallways), and the division of the second story lobby into two apartments (the lobby dating from c.1920 or later). Other interior changes which should be noted are the covering of pressed metal ceilings in Unit 301 and (partially) in Hooz's store, the latter to install a sprinkler system. Hooz's store is located in the first story, and extends along the N side of the building from Main Street.

In conclusion, the exterior of the Endicott Hotel remains essentially as built c.1892-94, while the interior largely retains its significant spatial features and decorative details. Designed in 1891 as a combination office and commercial block (Blanchard's Block), the building retains its commercial function in the basement and first stories, and recalls the interior configuration of hallways and rooms in its upper stories.

The nominated property represents one contributing building.

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

Continuation sheet

7

Item number

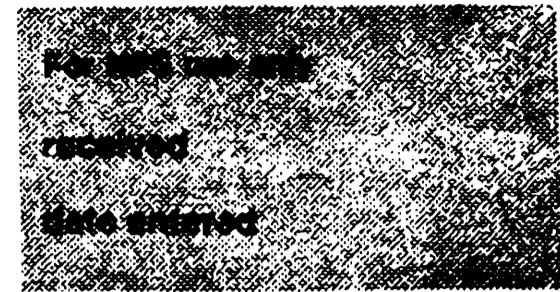
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Page

2

Commercially, the Endicott Hotel took advantage of the construction of the new railroad passenger depot at the east end of Pleasant Street (in 1885) and the widening of that segment of the street in 1891 as well as the extension of the trolley tracks westward on Pleasant Street in that year, while architecturally it represents the ambitions of Charles G. Blanchard, the local drygoods dealer who had it built; Blanchard reached outside of the local architectural community to bring in a firm which had recently attained a statewide and regional reputation for good design. The property attained significance in the years 1894-1908, being constructed from 1891-94, and operated as a combination office and business block by the original owner until its sale in 1908 to ex-Governor John B. Smith. The Smith family's conversion of the upper stories to a transient hotel between c.1914 and 1920 retained the commercial connection of the building with the nearby railroad depot. The basement and first stories of the building have always retained their commercial function as the home of various businesses (as shown in the historical and recent photographs submitted herewith). The upper stories of the building were converted to apartments in 1985, retaining the basic circulation patterns and interior trim configuration. Architecturally, the exterior of the building was always—by far—the more significant part, and it survives essentially intact from 1894, with the minor (and unobtrusive) addition of Carrera Glass surrounding the first story shop windows on the west side, c.1941—itsself part of the commercial history of the Endicott Hotel. The name "Endicott" dates from 1908 when Gov. Smith purchased the building; named for an early Massachusetts governor who had the area of Concord surveyed, it is by that name that the building is popularly known in the State of New Hampshire. With respect to Criteria A and C (specifically the areas of commercial and architectural significance), the Endicott Hotel retains integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Concord underwent considerable commercial expansion from the 1880s to c.1920, stimulated by the growth of railroad facilities there. A new passenger depot was built at the east end of Pleasant Street (formerly known as Railroad Street) in 1885. This stimulated growth along that street; (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet

8

Item number

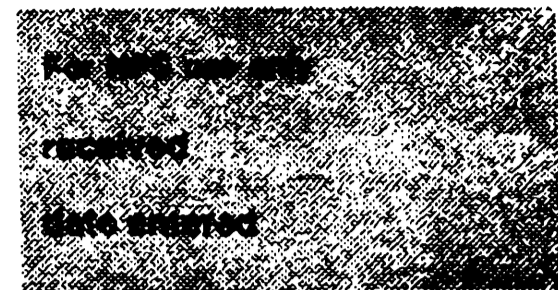
8

Page

3

the Oddfellows Building with its stepped Gothic parapet being built west of Main Street in 1888. In 1891, the electric street railway tracks (already existing on Main Street) were laid the entire length of Pleasant Street, and the frame Elm House Hotel, existing from the 1860s on the northeast corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, was demolished to allow the widening of the east end of the latter street--i.e., the part leading from Main Street to the new railroad passenger depot. Hoping to exploit the increasing business activity centering on the Main Street/Pleasant Street intersection, Charles G. Blanchard moved the old house off the SE corner and built the large business and office block later known as the Endicott Hotel. The commercial significance of "Blanchard's Block," as it was originally known, in addition to its being wholly occupied by commercial space, was that it became the first major commercial building constructed south of Pleasant Street; thereby, it shifted the center of commercial activity (formerly centered around the Capitol, several blocks to the north) southward along Main Street, transforming Pleasant Street into a major commercial cross-axis.

A direct result of Blanchard's new block (under Criterion A), was the erection of other commercial buildings in the area, including the Acquilla Chase Block on the southwest corner of the intersection in 1895, the Colonial Block on Main Street immediately south of the Endicott Hotel building c.1900, the Sears Building south of that a few years later, and the construction of various smaller commercial buildings in the immediate area: The Optima Building (1902) at 7 Pleasant Street, the Star Theatre (1915) at 15 Pleasant Street, the Lincoln and Foster Buildings (both c.1892, hence after the project had begun) between 26 and 36 Pleasant Street. The most important building in this development, and the one which was the key in stimulating it, was Blanchard's Block (the Endicott Hotel). Its central location is borne out by a 1906 insurance map which labels part of the building "Street Railway Waiting Room." The sale of the building in 1908 led to the conversion of its upper stories between c.1914 and 1920 to a transient hotel, again dependent on the nearby railroad depot. This contrasted with the older Eagle Hotel (opposite the Capitol on Main Street) which catered more exclusively to state legislators and civil servants. The Endicott remained a transient hotel for over fifty years and (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet 9

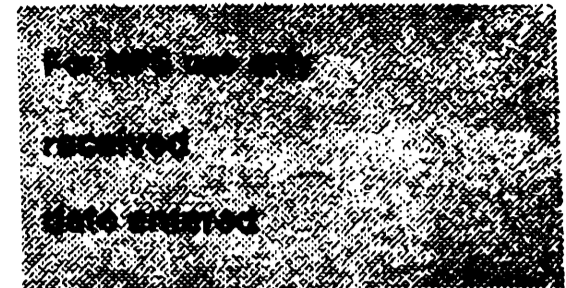
Item number 8

Page 4

today retains the closest link (by integrity of site and association in particular) to Concord's late nineteenth/early twentieth century railroad-stimulated expansion. The 1985 conversion of the upper stories to apartments retained the 'transient hotel association' by maintaining the basic circulation patterns, stairways and rhythms of unit doors opening onto corridors, while the business function of the basement and first stories has been continuous since 1894. Of all Concord commercial buildings, the Endicott Hotel best preserves integrity of association related to the period when it acquired significance (1894-1908).

Architecturally (under Criterion C), the Endicott Hotel contrasts with all other late nineteenth century commercial buildings in downtown Concord in showing an understanding of contemporary national trends in commercial architecture. Almost all of the commercial buildings on Main and Pleasant Streets constructed before the late 1890s present either Greek Revival or Italianate features (even those constructed on Pleasant Street in the 1890s have arched Italianate windows). The 1888 Oddfellows Building on Pleasant Street had a crenellated, stepped Gothic parapet (now removed), while the 1860s Masonic Building on the NW corner of Main and Pleasant Streets had elaborate arcuated fenestration constructed in the prime of the Italianate Style (c.1860). The Acquilla Chase Building, constructed in 1895 on the SW corner of the intersection, shows some awareness of national trends in commercial architecture (its projecting corner bays may allude to a detail popularized by the Chicago School), but it lacks the overall design coherence of the Endicott Hotel, and the clear division of elevations into 'base, column and capital--an arrangement by then standard in largescale commercial architecture--is lacking. Moreover, the Acquilla Chase Building was designed by a Manchester, N.H., architect (William M. Butterfield) little known outside of the immediate area; in this respect, it resembled most Concord commercial buildings of the late nineteenth century.

In fact, the Endicott Hotel was an architecturally unique building in Concord, N.H., when built and remains so today. The only building in Concord which displays a thorough understanding of contemporary (1890s) practice in largescale commercial building, it displays the trademark of the (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet 10

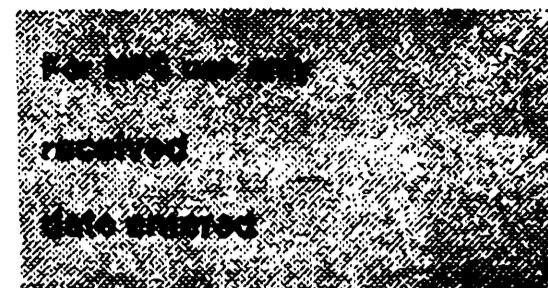
Item number 8

Page 5

architectural firm which designed it--a corner oriel in the Queen Anne Style. That could justifiably be called the single most important commercial architectural feature on Main Street, being visible for virtually the entire length of the downtown commercial section and having, at present, no competitors (at least one other tower existed; no longer extant).

As noted above, the Endicott Hotel was designed by Damon Brothers of Haverhill, Massachusetts, of whom C. Willis Damon apparently was the principal partner. Enrolled in the M.I.T. architecture program from 1869-71 (hence one of its earliest students), by 1873 he was practicing architecture in Haverhill as the first professionally-trained architect of that city. Although the firm designed many houses in Haverhill and elsewhere, mainly in the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles, it was best-known for its public and commercial works, which included a rebuilding of the Haverhill City Hall in 1888; courthouses in Plymouth and Portsmouth, N.H. (both 1891), and the Woodsville Opera House in Woodsville, N.H. (1890; the town is part of Haverhill, N.H.), as well as a group of schools in Haverhill, Ma. (including the 1908 High School, now City Hall) and numerous factory buildings there and elsewhere. The partnership was dissolved in 1915; C. Willis Damon died in 1916 and his brother, Charles Page Damon, in 1919.

In the mid-1880s, Damon Brothers designed a number of buildings in the small town of Tilton, N.H., north of Concord. These included Knowles Hall (a dormitory of Tilton School), the exhibition building for the New Hampshire State Grange, the Lovering Hotel and Tilton Block, as well as buildings in nearby Laconia and Franklin, N.H. (all designed c.1886). Also in this period, the firm designed several large business blocks in Haverhill, Ma., including- among others- the Corliss Block and the Chase and Morse Block (both 1886), and the Daggett Building (1887). All of these were multi-use buildings incorporating offices and stores and, in some cases, dwelling units as well. Moreover, all were of several stories and included a corner oriel tower. The Daggett Building, especially, was very similar in its exterior elevations to the Endicott Hotel, even to being located on a sloping site. Described in detail in a local (see continuation sheet)

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

Continuation sheet 11

Item number 8

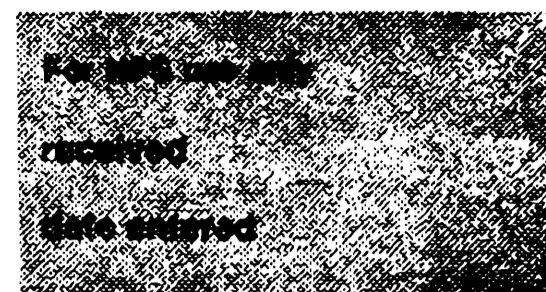
Page 6

newspaper when it was built, the Daggett Building was demolished c.1978 for a parking garage; the other Haverhill commercial buildings have also been demolished. The Woodsville, N.H., Opera House was placed on the National Register in 1980, the Courthouse in Plymouth, N.H., in 1984 (as part of a District Nomination), while the courthouse in Portsmouth, N.H., was demolished in the 1960s. Of all the commercial buildings cited, the Woodsville Opera House is the only other extant, documented example of Damon Brothers' commercial work; it is a smaller building and has limited relevance to the design issues of the large urban commercial block as seen in the Endicott Hotel. The only Concord, N.H., building fully developing contemporary design solutions for the large commercial block when it was built (and followed, haltingly, by Butterfield's Acquilla Chase Block and, more successfully, by the Colonial Block), it was the only building designed in Concord by the regionally important architectural firm of Damon Brothers.

To summarize, the Endicott Hotel building acquired commercial significance (under Criterion A) between its completion in 1894 and its sale by the original owner in 1908; at the time it was built and for the period stated, it was the building most closely associated with the commercial expansion of Concord resulting from the growth of the City as a railroad center in the late nineteenth century. Its construction led immediately, and for some years thereafter, to the erection of other commercial buildings in the area, and drew the center of business southward on Main Street while making Pleasant Street the major cross-axis of commerce. Moreover, when built it was the earliest large commercial building in Concord to be entirely occupied by offices and businesses. The Endicott Hotel acquired architectural significance (under Criterion C) in the same period of 1894-1908, corresponding to its completion date and sale by the first owner. When built, it was the most modern commercial building in Concord (being the only one fully cognizant of national architectural trends) and by the end of that period, it had provided the impetus for a number of other buildings including the Acquilla Chase and the Colonial Blocks. Commercially and architecturally, it was the most important building of its type constructed in downtown Concord in the later nineteenth century. It retains integrity of design, setting, (see continuation sheet)

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

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



Continuation sheet 12

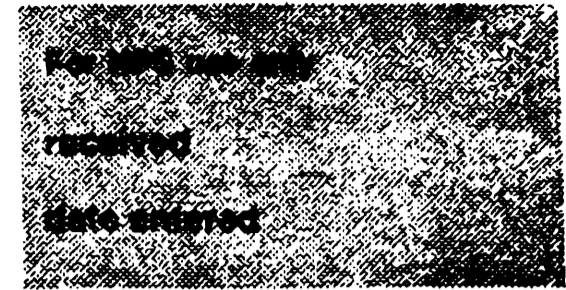
Item number 8

Page 7

materials, workmanship, feeling, and association from the period when it acquired significance (1894-1908). Of all downtown Concord commercial buildings, it is most representative of that period under Criteria A (area: commerce) and C (area: architecture). For these reasons, the Endicott Hotel deserves listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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



Continuation sheet 13 Item number 9 Page 2

American Architect and Building News No.673 (Nov.17, 1888);
No. 754 (June 7, 1890); No. 772 (Oct.11, 1890).

Bacon, George F. Leading Business Men of Concord... Boston:
Mercantile Pub. Co., 1890. P.54: Chas. G. Blanchard.

Boston Landmarks Commission; City Hall; Boston, Ma. Surveys
of Allston-Brighton, The Fenway, Parker Hill/Mission Hill.

Closs, Christopher W. National Register Nomination:
Woodsville Opera Building; Woodsville, Town of Haverhill,
N.H. Architects: C.W. & C.P. Damon. Listed 5/15/80.

Concord City Directory; Concord, N.H. 1895-96; 1920.

Concord Monitor; Concord, N.H. Sept. 22, 1891 (Theobald-
foundation); Sept. 30, 1891 (trolley line-Pleasant St.); Nov.
24, 1891 (First National Bank frescoes); Nov. 25, 1891 (New
Lower Bridge); Dec. 10, 1891 (Development-State and Pleasant
Streets); Dec. 23, 1891 (George L. Theobald activities);
Jan. 12, 1921 (death of Blanchard, age 76); Oct. 2, 1967
(Hotel sold); Oct. 11, 1967 (to stay hotel); May 11, 1973
(photo-roof balustrade); Nov. 12, 1983 (redevelopment).

Garvin, James L.; Curator, New Hampshire Historical Society;
Concord, N.H.: Interview Oct. 26, 1985, regarding work of
Damon Brothers in New Hampshire.

Gesen, Mrs. Margaret; Concord, N.H. Three early photographs
of the Endicott Hotel.

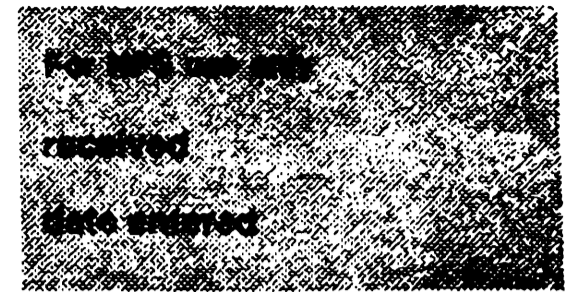
Goodwin, Clinton, architect (age 92); Haverhill, Ma.
Telephone interview: Nov. 21, 1986. Damon Brothers, Tilton
School.

Grafton County, N.H.: Annual Report of the Treasurer, from
May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1891: "C.W. Damon, services as
architect for court house at Plymouth 300."

Guilmette, Roger, retired manager of Endicott Hotel.
Interview: July 16, 1985 (with John B. Smith).
(see continuation sheet)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

14

Item number 9

Page 3

Haverhill Bulletin; Haverhill, Ma. Articles entitled "Our Growth," dated Jan. 1, 1887; Jan. 2, 1888 and January 1, 1890, and "March of Time Causes Block to Disappear," dated Mar. 22, 1933 (Chase and Morse Block-photograph). Article headed "Daggett Block," on Jan. 2, 1888 (description).

Haverhill City Directory for 1920; Haverhill, Ma. Charles P. Damon died April 25, 1919.

Haverhill Evening Gazette; Haverhill, Ma. Feb. 19, 1916: Obituary for C. Willis Damon.

Haverhill, Massachusetts: An Industrial and Commercial Center. Board of Trade; Haverhill, Ma. Haverhill, Ma.: Chase Brothers, 1889. P.191: Ill. of Daggett Building, Haverhill.

Haverhill Public Library; Haverhill, Ma. Research Dept.: Pamphlet and photograph files.

Laing, Greg; Research Librarian; Haverhill Public Library; Haverhill, Ma. Interviews October 28, 1985, and Nov. 24, 1986, regarding Damon Brothers, architects.

-Architectural Heritage of Haverhill. Architectural Heritage of Haverhill Committee. Haverhill, Ma.: Haverhill Public Library, 1976. P.27: Damon Brothers, with partial list of buildings.

Lyford, James O., ed. History of Concord, N.H. Concord, N.H.: The Rumford Press, 1903. 2 vols. Vol. I: Pp. 454 and 555f.; Vol. II: Pp.863 (Elm House), 901 (Depot).

New Hampshire Historical Society; Concord, N.H. Perry Photograph Collection.

New Hampshire Independent Statesman; Concord, N.H.: Sept. 17, 1891; P.8, col.2: 'Damon Brothers of Haverhill, Mass., making the plans for...block of C.G. Blanchard...'

Picturesque Boston Highlands, Jamaica Plain and Dorchester. N.Y.: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1895. Pp. 76, 100; facing p.104.

(see continuation sheet)

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

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



Continuation sheet 15

Item number 9

Page 4

Plymouth Historic District; Plymouth, N.H.; Multiple Resource National Register Nomination, submitted July 1, 1985. Includes the Plymouth Town Hall and Courthouse, a building designed by C. Willis Damon.

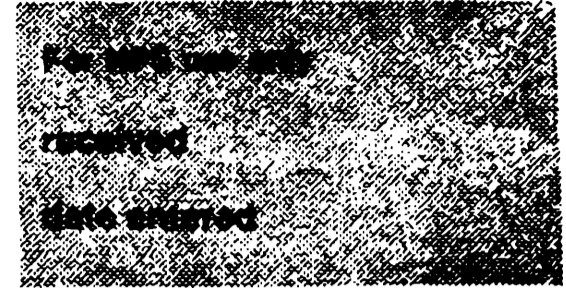
Rockingham County, N.H.: Reports of the County Commissioners for the Twenty Months Ending Dec. 31, 1892. New Court House: "C.W. & C.P. Damon, architects' services 1,550.00."

Smart, Fred Andrew. The Builders of Tilton School: A Centennial Record. Concord, N.H.: Evans Printing Co., 1945. Frontispiece: Knowles Hall before 1929, and chapter on Knowles administration. Damon Brothers architects of Knowles Hall.

Tilton Downtown Historic District; Tilton, N.H. #10: Alfred Tilton Block, 1887. Possibly by Damon Brothers, architects (see "Our Growth," in Haverhill Bulletin; Jan. 1, 1887).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



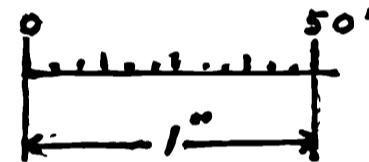
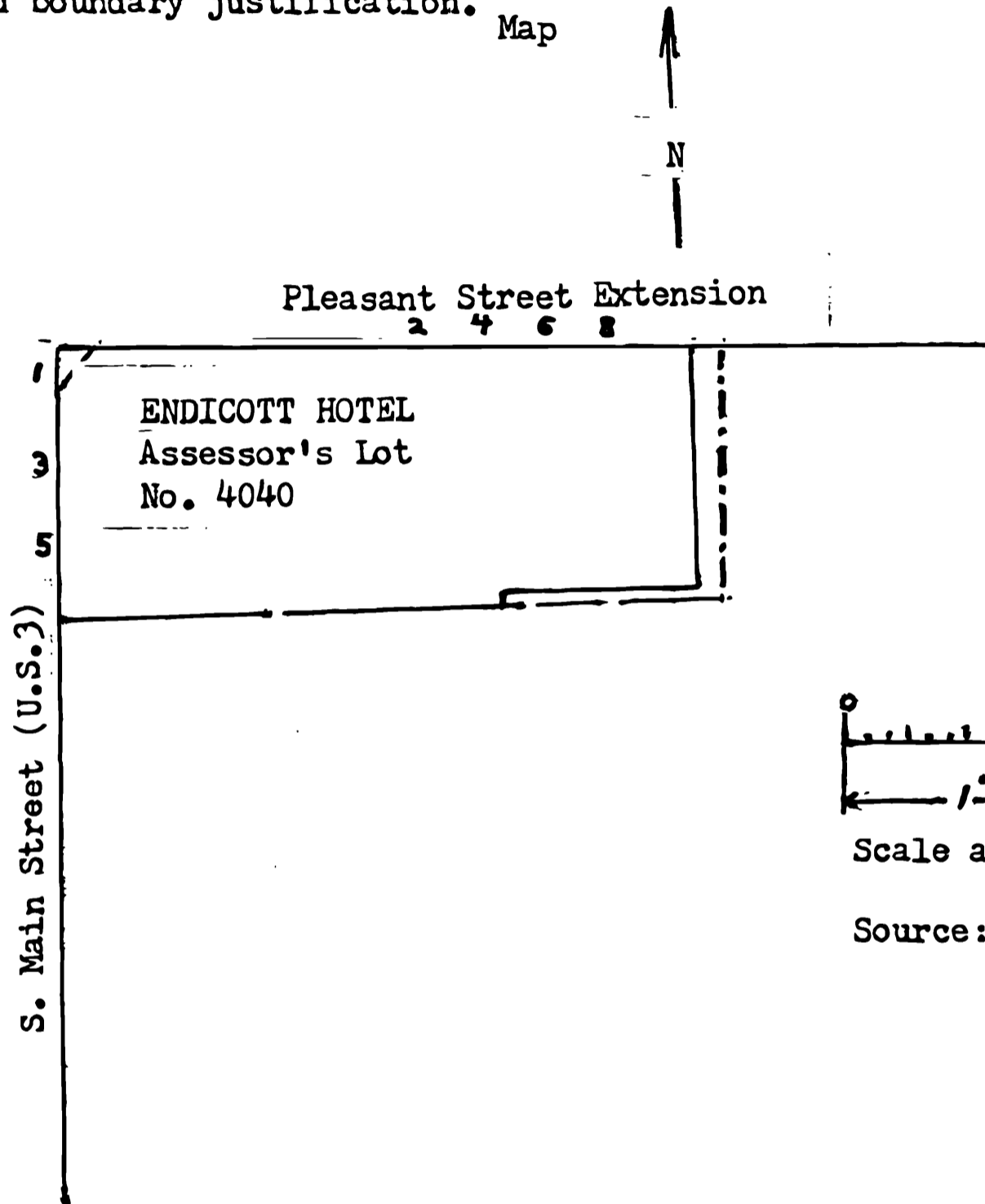
Continuation sheet 16

Item number 10

Page 2

Map detail and boundary justification.

Map

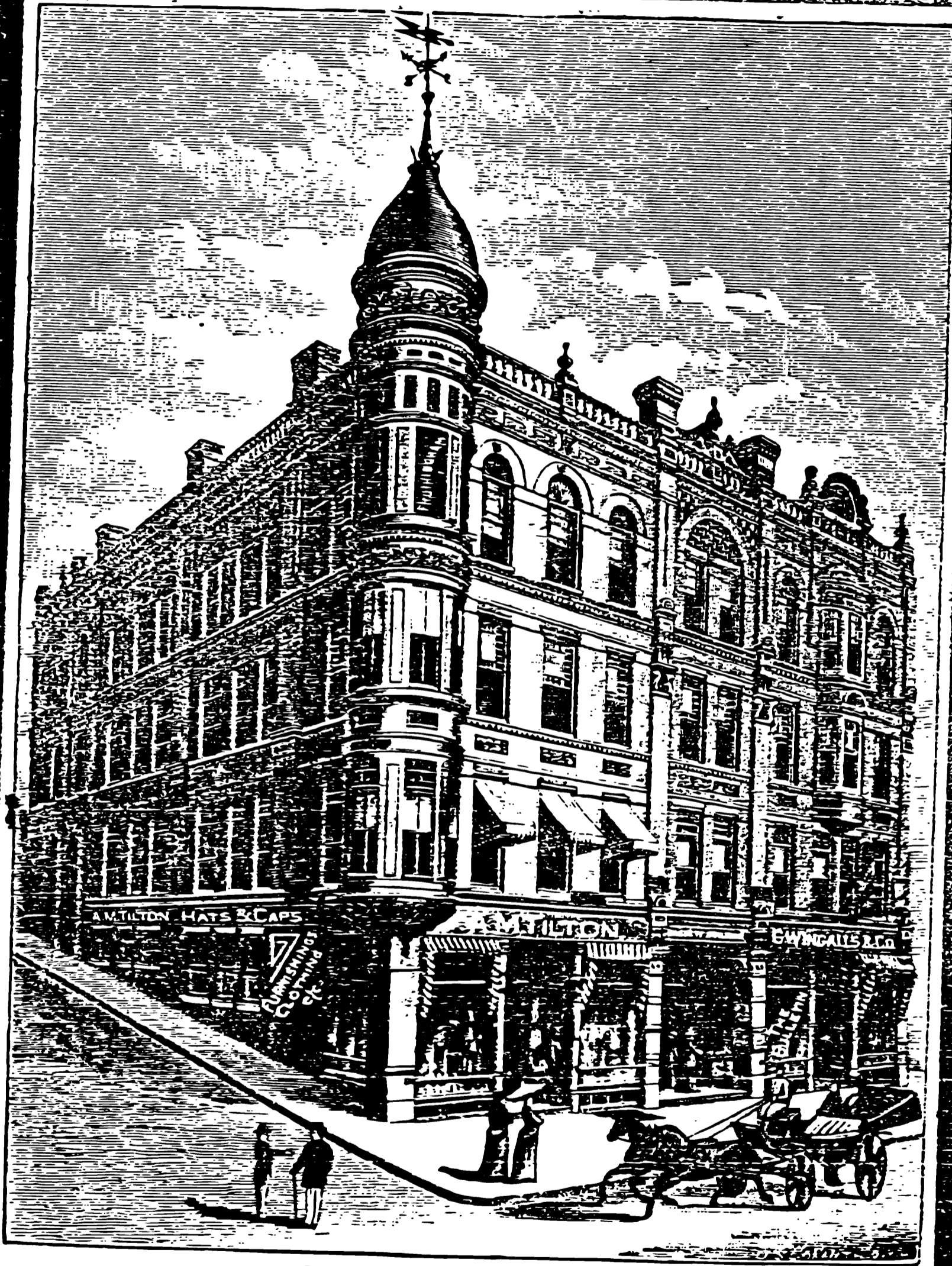


Scale approx. 1"=50'

Source: Concord, N.H.
Tax Assessor's Map
Sheet 35,
Title no. (Assessor's
Lot No.) 4040.

Boundary justification: The boundary is based on the historical boundary of the Endicott Hotel lot, as described in Merrimack County, N.H., Deeds, Book 382-P.504 (Blanchard and Stearns to John B. Smith; received January 22, 1908).

Boundaries of the nominated property are highlighted in yellow on the above sketch map.



DAGGETT BUILDING.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM: NEW HAMPSHIRE

Historic Name: (Comparison view: Goes with Endicott Hotel, Concord, NH)
Daggett Building (Demolished c. 1978)
Common Name: Daggett Building
NR District: N/A
Address:
City/Town/State: Haverhill, Massachusetts
Photographer: Artist unknown. Pub. in Haverhill, Massachusetts:
An Industrial and Commercial Center, 1989.
Negative with: Book in Research Dept.
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, MA
Description: Facade and side of building.

Photographer facing N NE E SE S SW W NW Photo Date: Print c.1888 Photo Number 11 of 12
Direction of view unknown