

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

For NPS use only

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

received JUN 11 1986
date entered

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

1. Name

historic South Londonderry Village Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number Principally along Main, Church, River, School
Mill (Vt. Route 100), and Farnum Streets N/A not for publication

city, town and Melendy Hill Road
South Londonderry N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Windham code 025

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership; see continuation sheets.

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Town Clerk

street & number Town Office Building

city, town South Londonderry state Vermont 05155

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title National Register of Historic Places (only #14)
has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 14, 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records National Register Office, National Park Service

city, town Washington JUL 22 1986 state D.C.

7. Description

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date #53 - 1863, #49 - 1915

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The South Londonderry Village Historic District encompasses virtually the entire nineteenth - and early twentieth linear plan village. The village lies along both banks of the West River, whose narrow valley is flanked by mostly forested hillsides. Seventy-nine principal buildings, structures, and sites (together with numerous outbuildings) are within the historic district; only 16 of these are considered noncontributing to its historic character. Architectural styles present range from the Federal to the Colonial Revival. The Greek Revival style appears most frequently along with interspersed examples of Gothic Revival, Italianate Revival, French Second Empire, Stick, and Queen Anne (the latter two being represented by decorative features applied to vernacular forms). The village's commercial core focuses on a small paved square; residential buildings are the preponderant building type in the district. Only two brick buildings contrast with the wood-framed, generally clapboarded variety. Most share domestic scale and a gable-roofed form (commonly shingled with slate and often in staggered-butt pattern).

South Londonderry village lies at an elevation of about 1050 feet in the narrow upper West River valley. The north-south ridge of Glebe Mountain rises 2940 feet to the east of the village, forming the most prominent natural landmark in the area. Lower hills flank closely the valley and leave scant level ground along the river itself. The virtual demise of farming in the immediate vicinity has allowed second-growth forest to descend the formerly pastured slopes toward the rear yards of village buildings.

The lack of level land caused the development of a linear village stretching about one mile along the river. The slender strip of bottomland made possible only one street parallel to the river along each bank. Main and (its northwest extension) Mill Streets follow the northeast side while the counterpart River and School Streets occupy the even narrower southwest margin. Two principal perpendicular streets known for their respective hills, Church and Melendy, climb away from the river toward upland parts of Londonderry township and beyond.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

South Londonderry exemplifies the nineteenth-century Vermont village whose origin related directly to the establishment (here in 1806) of water-powered mills and whose architectural character reflects the subsequent success and decline of small scaled industries based on that resource. Two Federal style landmarks (the Baptist Church, #1, and a nearby brick house, #24), an overwhelming preponderance of Greek Revival style buildings, and an outstanding Gothic Revival style cottage (#51) represent the 1830-60 period of the village's greatest physical expansion. The village achieved the height of its industrial activity during the 1860s, prior to the arrival of the railroad which reached South Londonderry (the northern terminus) a quarter-century later than most of the state. The railroad served to concentrate commercial activity at South Londonderry which expanded to its historical maximum around the turn of the century. Dating from the village's heyday, the late Italianate Revival style Landman's Store (#23) constitutes the district's finest expression of period commercial architecture. The railroad did not, however, offset the decline of the local water-powered industry and by the 1920s, motor-vehicle transport diverted most traffic, and the railroad itself was abandoned the following decade. During the 20th century some of the village's historic commercial buildings have been reduced by fires, while others altered unsympathetically. Despite these changes, the village retains its 19th to early 20th century character as a small mill village largely unimpaired by modern intrusion. Its dependence on the West River is strongly evoked by its presence as the focus of the village's principal streets along its banks, thereby replacing the green or common typical of Vermont villages.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 75 acres

Quadrangle name Londonderry, VT

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A	1 1 8	6 7 1 7	6 1 0 1 0	4 1 7	8 1 4	7 1 5 1 0	B	1 1 8	6 7 1 8	3 1 5 1 0	4 1 7	8 1 3	7 1 2 1 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing					Zone	Easting	Northing			
C	1 1 8	6 7 1 8	1 1 0 1 0	4 1 7	8 1 3	3 1 7 1 5	D	1 1 8	6 7 1 7	1 1 0 1 0	4 1 7	8 1 4	4 1 5 1 0
E							F						
G							H						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh Henry

organization Historic Preservation Consultant date August 1985

street & number Green Mountain Turnpike telephone 802-875-3379

city or town Chester state Vermont 05143

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date 6/8/86

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 7-24-86

Keeper of the National Register

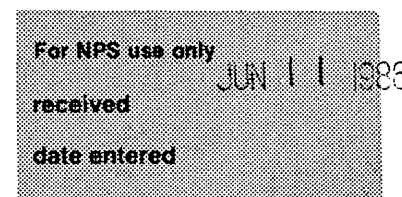
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet 1

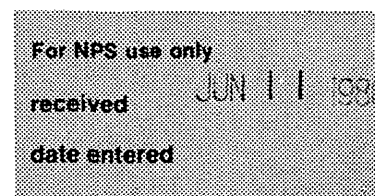
Item number 4

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. First Baptist Church
c/o Ellen Lyman
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 13. Mr. & Mrs. Heinrich Tschernitz
13A South Londonderry, VT 05155
13B |
| 2. Ellen Kiser & Joseph Cestaro
2A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 14. Town of Londonderry
Town Office Building
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 3. Peter Thomsen
26 Hanf Court
Hanf Road
LONDON, ENGLAND SW3 | 15. First Baptist Church
c/o Ellen Lyman
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 4. William Harley
16 Webb Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn 06870 | 16. James Twitchell
16A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 5. Mr. & Mrs. Leland Mathews
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 17. Herbert & Margaret Davis
200 Winston Drive, Apt. 2319
Cliffside Park, NJ 07010 |
| 6. Henry & Antoinette Suydam
34 Wallkill Ave.
Montgomery, NY 12549 | 18. Mr. & Mrs. James Capen
18A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 7. Londonderry Rescue Squad
c/o William J. Cobb, Jr.
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 19. Dr. & Mrs. James Bergman
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 8. Mr. & Mrs. Claiborne Coyle
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 20. Thomas Tift
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 9. Town of Londonderry
Town Office Building
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 21. Thomas Tift
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 10. Earl Melendy, Jr.
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 22. Ms. Gun Burns
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 11. Mr. & Mrs. Earl Melendy
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 23. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas T. Sigda
Under Mountain Road
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 12. Mr. & Mrs. Earl Melendy
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | |

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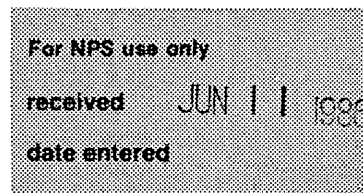
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- | | |
|---|--|
| 24. Mr. & Mrs. Charles H. Pearson
24A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 37. Mrs. Rosalma McComb
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 25. Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Naftali
90 MacDougal Street
New York, NY 10012 | 38. Mr. & Mrs. Edward Rucci
3 Fairgreen Lane
Old Greenwich, CT 06870 |
| 26. Mr. & Mrs. George Wells
26A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 39. Miss Ellen Lyman
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 27. Mrs. Ada Hershberg
27A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 40. Dr. Elizabeth G. Pingree
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 28. West River Lodge No. 24, I.O.O.F.
c/o William Aldrich
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 41. George Billings
P. O. Box 2108
Norwalk, CT 06852 |
| 29. Michael Bernhardt
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 42. Joseph W. & Jill A. Pyszkowski
P.O. Box 222
Bondville, VT 05340 |
| 30. Mr. & Mrs. Shawn MacGowan
30A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 43. Mrs. Marion Rawson & Kevin Lee
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 31. Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Prouty
31A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 44. Jacob Bedusa
8 Blue Water Lane
Westport, CT 06880 |
| 32. South Londonderry Library
c/o Ellen Lyman
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 45. Mr. & Mrs. Jeffrey Miner
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 33. Mr. & Mrs. Morton Julius
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 46. Susan Orton, Susan McDonald,
and Ellen Johnson
Box 52
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 34. Mr. & Mrs. Francois Hyde
34A P. O. Box 968
Riyahd, Saudi Arabia | 47. Mr. & Mrs. Vivian Skues
34 Maysenger Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430 |
| 35. Daniel & Ferris O'Connell
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 48. Bartholomew Caliaro
48A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 36. Town of Londonderry
36A Town Office Building
36B South Londonderry, VT 05155
36C | |

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 49. Mr. & Mrs. Frank G. Farina
29 Three Lakes Drive
Stamford, CT 06902 | 61. Eric Eklof
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 50. Mr. & Mrs. John D. Wiley
50A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 62. Eric Eklof
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 51. Mr. & Mrs. David Wilson
51A South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 63. Mr. & Mrs. Charles J. Pearson
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 52. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
c/o Al Laraway, Regulatory Branch
P. O. Box 145

Essex Junction, VT 05452 | 64. Mr. & Mrs. Edwin West
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 53. Mr. & Mrs. John D. Wiley
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 65. Mr. & Mrs. Carleton Schilcher
65A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 54. Mr. & Mrs. Gary Longley
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 66. Mr. & Mrs. John Callahan
2006 Huntwood Drive
Gambrills, MD 21054 |
| 55. Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Hagedorn
Box 179, RD 1
Port Murray, NJ 07865 | 67. Wendall Johnson & Merlene Wilder
67A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 56. Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Rogers
Box 1093
Weston, CT 06883 | 68. Forest Long
68A 521 E. 88th Street
New York, NY 10128 |
| 57. Champion Fire Co., No. 5
c/o Patricia Wiley, Sec.
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 69. Forest Long
315 East 72nd St., Apt. 14A
New York, NY 10021 |
| 58. Vermont Agency of Transportation
Susan Crampton, Secretary
133 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602 | 70. Mr. & Mrs. Stefan Schernthaner
70A South Londonderry, VT 05155
70B |
| 59. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas T. Sigda
Under Mountain Road
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 71. Mr. & Mrs. William Aldrich
71A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| 60. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas T. Sigda
Under Mountain Road
South Londonderry, VT 05155 | 72. James & Jean Cavanagh
72A South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| | 73. James & Jean Cavanagh
South Londonderry, VT 05155 |
| | 74. Jonathan & Rosamond Witherbee
101 Maher Avenue
Greenwich, Conn 06830 |

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-
75. David J. & Florence Renn
South Londonderry, VT 05155
76. David & Karen Renn
South Londonderry, VT 05155
77. Daniel & Geraldine O'Connell
South Londonderry, VT 05155
78. Jacques Andre Megroz
78A Box 176
South Londonderry, VT 05155
79. Mr. & Mrs. William J. Cobb, Jr.
79A South Londonderry, VT 05155
79B

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The West River descends through the village on a gradient sufficient to have provided water power for various nineteenth-century mills. Dams were built on three different sites for that purpose but none survive. The largest was sited immediately upstream of the village's single bridge (#58) that now carries Vermont Route 100 across the river. Concrete foundation walls of a former factory (see #9) flank the dam site, and the former mill pond expands upstream as a revegetating flood plain. Other mill sites in the downstream direction are marked only by crumbling foundation walls (the Whitman site, #52) or have been obliterated.

The physical evidence of another economic activity historically significant to South Londonderry, the West River Railroad (abandoned in the 1930s), also continues to dwindle. The branch-line railroad followed the southwest bank of its namesake river upstream into the village and terminated at the depot (#61) near the highway bridge. A small switching yard and locomotive servicing facilities occupied the immediate vicinity of the depot but have been completely removed. The track embankment has been partly obscured by recent construction or usurped by the River Street roadway.

A stone and concrete foundation (#25) exposed beside Main Street at the village center serves as a symbol of the extensive changes in the villagescape caused by fire during the twentieth century. South Londonderry has suffered inordinate losses to fire and several of the losses have involved commercial buildings. The case in point was the Peabody House, the village's hotel for nearly a century prior to its destruction in 1969. Several nearby historic commercial buildings have burned in a series of fires, the worst of which ravaged the north side of Main Street in 1915. The fires have reduced the village's commercial core to a minor fraction of its historic density, and few of the typical businesses now remain active in the village center.

South Londonderry lacks a central green. Instead the West River serves that function, providing a linear open space plus the scenic qualities of its riverine environment. The orientation of the buildings along each side of the river reinforces the role of the river as a visual common. With few exceptions, the buildings stand along the opposite sides of the streets paralleling the river; the lines of buildings thus formed look across the river toward each other.

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The village's buildings generally occupy lots of sufficient size to provide front and side yards (or driveways). Sitings within those lots vary somewhat, especially with the terrain, such that facade lines are somewhat irregular. The density of development also varies, most village streets having scattered vacant lots among the extant buildings. The most nearly regular facade line and spacing occurs along Main Street; the remnant commercial core shows the densest spacing with least setback from the street. Mature shade trees exist in scattered numbers along most of the streets but are being steadily reduced by encroaching pavement, disease, and advancing age.

Architectural styles represented in South Londonderry range from the Federal to the Colonial Revival, although many buildings are simply vernacular derivatives. A majority of the buildings display interpretations of the Greek Revival yet none achieves a high-style design. The Queen Anne exerted rather widespread influence but mostly in the form of decorative features, especially porches, added to earlier buildings (and, in several cases, later removed). The most distinctive stylistic expression in the village is the Whitman-Ramsdell House (#51), a fully developed Gothic Revival cottage. One fairly modest house (#46) exists in the French Second Empire style. The outstanding commercial block, Landman's Store (#23), displays Italianate Revival characteristics. The Stick style also is represented by some decorative elements. Irrespective of style, decoration is applied sparsely to most of South Londonderry's buildings.

The buildings share relatively uniform domestic scale, being mostly one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half stories in height and three to five bays in width across their main facades. Several of the former height possess an upper gable window that qualifies them as being one-and-three-quarters stories, a trait almost exclusive to gable-front orientation. Only two buildings - the brick Baptist Church (#1) and Pierce-Chase-Pearson House (#24) - are not wood-framed. The historic universality of clapboard sheathing was breached earlier this century by asbestos shingles; in recent decades, that has been diminished further by aluminum and vinyl siding. Although the buildings are predominantly white in body color (whether clapboard or synthetic sheathing), other colors appear in greater frequency than is the case with many Vermont villages awash in white. The commonly slate-shingled gable roofs include an unusually high proportion hung in staggered-butt pattern.

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The numerous casualties among South Londonderry's commercial buildings have left the remainder in a small minority among the total building stock. The other non-residential building types compose a second small minority; these include one present (#1) and one former (#53) church, two former schools (#36 and 74), a town hall (#14), a former railroad station (#61), and one present (#57) and one former (#3) fire station. Uses of many and various buildings in the village have changed, especially relating to the skiing industry that has emerged on nearby mountains in recent decades. Most of the non-residential buildings have been adapted to different uses. Some of these - including the former fire station (#3), a former garage (#29), a former school (#74), and two small former industrial buildings (#54 and 55) - have become residential, while two houses (#13 and 72) have been adapted to commercial uses (restaurant and inn) and another (#32) to the village library.

The general condition of South Londonderry's buildings ranges from a few in excellent condition to two cases of deterioration. The large majority are being maintained in good condition. Significant alterations have become rather frequent in recent decades, related especially to the increasing demand for ski-seasonal housing. The white-stuccoed, concrete-block exterior fireplace chimney has become the most obvious symbol of this trend, now being attached to numerous historic facades. The first major rehabilitation of a commercial block (#29) occurred circa 1965, and transformed the exterior to the degree that the building has lost its historic character. Sympathetic restoration has been much more tentative in scope; a project of that nature underway during the summer of 1985 involves the singular French Second Empire house (#46).

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Descriptions follow of the individual buildings and structures within the historic district; the numbers refer to the accompanying sketch map.

1. Baptist Church (Church Hill); 1834, 1855, 1880

The Federal style Baptist Church was erected in 1834 on what became known as Church Hill, the most prominent site in the village center. The brick masonry of the one-story building is laid in nine-course American bond; the foundation has been rebuilt in concrete. Encircled by a wood cornice, the slate-shingled gable roof (slated in 1884) carries a two-stage tower and spire atop the south end of the ridge. The character of the main (south) gable facade was altered in 1855 by the addition of a Gothic Revival style entrance vestibule. An apse-like, wood-framed and clapboarded, hip-roofed wing of semipolygonal plan was appended in 1880 to the opposite (north) elevation, and a gable-roofed ell extends from its west elevation.

The south facade retains its original three-bay articulation by round-headed recessed panels although partly concealed by the vestibule. The central panel ascends to the gable peak, inset with a small stained window below a splayed flat arch. Twin entrances occupy the side bays, each splayed flat-arched opening being hung with a five-panel door. Above each entrance (and the vestibule roof), the position of a bricked-in window is marked by another splayed flat arch below the round head of the recessed panel.

The infilled window openings are mostly concealed by the slate-shingled hip roof of the three-bay entrance vestibule that extends the width of the facade. Each side bay of the vestibule consists of an Italianate Revival-influenced porch with a chamfered, pedestaled, and capiteled corner post supporting the cornice bracketed in pairs. The central wood-framed and clapboarded vestibule bay rises to a gable whose raking eaves are decorated with Gothic stickwork. The vestibule's south front is occupied by a three-part stained window set within a pointed-arch surround. Opening onto each side-bay porch from the vestibule is a double-leaf entrance whose doors bear chamfered, diagonally boarded panels (two per door).

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Recessed slightly from the main gable peak astride the ridge, the church's tower rises from a clapboarded square base stage with projecting cornice. The belfry occupies the reduced upper stage, marked by a full-height rectangular louver on each clapboarded face and crowned by a cornice. The reduced transition is embellished with simple corner pilasters and cornice, above which the flush-boarded, tapered, octagonal spire thrusts upward to culminate in a metal ball carrying a weather vane with an openwork arrow.

The four-bay east and west eaves elevations of the church are arcaded with round-headed panels that enframe the regular fenestration. Each round-headed window consists of a nine-over-six wood sash fitted with lead comes holding stained glass of diamond motif. The slope of ground below the west elevation exposes partly the rebuilt (in 1956) concrete-block basement with large single-light windows. A gabled basement entrance vestibule projects from the third bay toward the rear.

The slate-shingled hip roof of the church's clapboarded north wing rises to a slightly lower ridge line than the main block; the wing concludes in a three-sided north end. Its window openings contain six-over-six sash with patterned frosted glazing. The wing's west ell stands one-and-one-half stories above a half-exposed (and also clapboarded) basement, its gable roof shingled with slate. The two-bay (of sash with clear glazing) west gable elevation includes a twelve-over-eight in the gable.

Formerly standing parallel to the church's west elevation was an elongated one-story, wood-framed and vertically boarded, gable-roofed horse shed with an open east eaves front.

2. Bryant-Pierce House (Church Hill); 1896

Standing atop the knoll behind the Baptist Church (#1), this vernacular one-and-three-quarter story, wood-framed and clapboarded house of L-plan with a slate-shingled gable roof has been somewhat altered in recent years. The main block's south gable facade includes a left sidehall entrance next to added coupled small sash and, on the right side, a large bay window with full-sized, two-over-two sash. The east eaves elevation is lighted by two bays of the latter sash.

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A recessed west ell block with lower ridge line has received various alterations. Its south eaves front includes a (rebuilt?) right entrance with half-length sidelights and, toward the left, probably recent triplet six-over-six sash. An exterior fireplace chimney has been added to the two-bay west gable elevation.

An original porch that crossed the south gable facade and turned its west corner to serve the ell's entrance has been removed.

The house was constructed in 1896 for Rev. W. A. Bryant, the pastor of the Methodist Church (dismantled circa 1929) between 1888 and 1893. Soon after the turn of the century, Sam Pierce, Jr. (1825-1916) acquired the house and lived here until his death. Pierce had been involved in the carriage (#52, now a service station) and sash-and-blind (dismantled in 1938) factories on lower Main Street during the 1860s and 1870s. His father was pastor of the Baptist Church (#1) during the 1830s and 1840s.

2A. Shed; c. 1975?: 1 story; wood-framed; boards-and-battens; shed roof. Noncontributing owing to age.

3. former South Londonderry Fire Station (Farnum Street); 1909

Converted to a residence after the present fire station (#56) was built in 1953, the village's previous fire station retains its symbolic hose-drying tower along with essentially its pre-residential appearance. The two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded building carries a slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two sash, arranged uniformly on the three-bay east and west eaves elevations.

The two-bay main (north) gable facade incorporates a double-leaf former vehicle entrance in the left bay; each large door is decorated with two chamfered, diagonally boarded panels. A pedestrian doorway occupies the right bay. A square fixed window with small-pane border lights the gable.

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The clapboarded hose-drying tower of square plan engages the rear (south) gable elevation, rising to a height of about 50 feet. A two-over-two sash lights each face of the top story. The tower culminates in a slate-shingled hip roof surmounted by a finial.

A one-story wing with a corrugated-metal shed roof has been added to the building's south elevation, surrounding the base of the tower.

4. Burt Fuller House (Farnum Street); c. 1900

A plain vernacular house of L-plan, the one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed Fuller House consists of a main block oriented with its slate-shingled (in staggered-butt pattern) roof perpendicular to the street and a recessed east ell. The three-bay main (south) gable facade includes an unsheltered left sidehall entrance next to window openings containing the two-over-two sash common to the house. Only an open deck remains to mark the position of a porch that originally crossed the facade. The west eaves elevation is punctuated by two widely spaced window bays.

The east ell extends a total of six bays along its south eaves front. A gabled wall dormer near the west end of its roof's south slope marks the position of a secondary entrance closely flanked on each side by standard sash and sheltered by a porch with a single turned post. To the right of the porch, a two-bay pavilion with entrance shares its roof line and depth. The ell's extreme right-bay section has an exposed clapboarded basement with a sliding door on its south front. A large fixed window has been added to the ell's east gable.

The house is associated with Burt Fuller, its owner during the first quarter of this century.

5. Hannah Livermore House (Farnum Street); 1896

Oriented with its gable roof (now sheathed with standing-seam metal) parallel to the street, this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house possesses a five-bay south eaves facade with an unsheltered central entrance. The flanking

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window bays are fitted with the two-over-two sash common to the house. The east gable elevation extends two widely spaced bays in length.

Attached to the main block's opposite (west) elevation, a recessed two-bay wing of reduced scale has a right entrance on its south eaves front sheltered by a two-bay corner porch. From the northwest rear corner of the wing there projects a small clapboarded barn ell, offset westward to its gable peak; a single-leaf vehicle entrance occupies the south half-gable front.

The house was constructed in 1896 by C. D. Farnum for Hannah Livermore, who lived here until her death circa 1910.

6. Ernest Davis House (Farnum Street); c. 1900

This plain vernacular one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands with its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The slightly irregular, five-bay main (south) gable facade includes a central entrance sheltered by a slated gabled canopy supported by chamfered posts. The window openings contain two-over-two sash.

Added recently to the originally two-bay west eaves elevation, a one-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed wing is lighted by small coupled sash. The west wing replaced a porch that originally wrapped around both the west and south elevations. A one-story rear (north) wing then linked to a one-and-one-half story barn ell (now removed).

The house is associated with Ernest Davis, its owner during the first quarter of this century.

7. Londonderry Rescue Squad Garage (Farnum Street); 1969:

1 story; wood-framed; boards/battens; gable roof; 2 overhead doors on west gable front. Noncontributing owing to age.

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8. Abbott-Landman House (Mill Street); c. 1870

Standing closely parallel to the north side of Mill Street (Route 100), this large vernacular two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded building comprises three sections of the same scale and form but differing cosmetic treatment. The south (street) eaves facade rises above an exposed basement story whose nature also varies from section to section. The regular fenestration consists of two-over-two sash.

The building's residential (east) section extends four bays along its south facade by two bays across its east gable elevation (plus a short first-story, flat-roofed north wing). The south facade's four-bay basement story is distinguished by its brick construction; it includes an entrance in the third bay from the east end. Other entrances occupy the corresponding bay of both upper stories. A skeletal four-bay porch with chamfered posts shelters the first story and main entrance; the second-story entrance opens onto the porch's unprotected roof. The porch terminates against a two-story bay window (of two-over-two sash) in the fourth-bay position that rises from the first story to the main eaves. Directly above the bay window, a shed dormer emerges from the south slope of the roof, whose staggered-butt slate shingles continue onto the building's middle section.

The two-bay middle section shares the east section's paint scheme but lacks the cap moldings of the latter's openings. Also, its basement story is not enclosed. The three-bay west section differs by being unpainted and having a corrugated-metal roof. Vertically boarded sliding doors enter the right and left bays of its clapboarded basement story.

The house was constructed circa 1870 for O. S. Abbott, who operated the sawmill (see #9) on the opposite side of Mill Street. In its original appearance, the building lacked the three-bay west section. A two-story, three-bay porch was limited to the south facade of the main (east) section.

L. T. Landman acquired the house circa 1886, and probably some years later added the west section. The two-story porch was extended around the east gable elevation (facing the village center) probably about the same time; it incorporated turned posts, balustrade, valance, and a lattice skirt. The porch's

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central bay on the east elevation projected outward beneath a shallow gable to shelter entrance steps, although that elevation of the house lacked a doorway.

The enlargement of the building (possibly for warehouse space) undoubtedly reflects Luke T. Landman's highly successful post-1890 partnership with his nephew, William H. Landman, in the dry goods and grocery store (burned in 1947) that stood adjacent to the house on the village square. After they purchased the nearby hardware store (#23) in 1898 and W. H. Landman became its operator, L. T. Landman continued and expanded the original business. He occupied the house until his death in 1929.

9. Buxton Park (Mill Street)

Occupying the earliest (1806) mill site in South Londonderry village, this simply landscaped mini-park next to the West River was created by the backfilling of concrete foundation walls left exposed by a 1947 fire. The walls were constructed in 1938 for a wood-products factory that combined a concrete ground story and wood-framed upper one and one-half stories beneath a gable roof oriented parallel to the street. Previously the site was occupied by a middle nineteenth-century, two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed saw mill operated for many years after the late 1860s by O. S. Abbott. That mill burned circa 1925, and it is not known whether any part of its rubble stone foundation was incorporated into the present walls or buried in the fill.

10. Tyler House (Church Street); c. 1840

Now showing signs of deterioration, this vernacular wood-framed and clapboarded, L-plan house on a stone foundation carries a gable roof shingled with slate in a staggered-butt pattern (and now partly overlaid with corrugated fiberglass). The house comprises a one-and-one-half story west block and, on lower ground, a two-and-one-half story north ell block with matching ridge line; a two-story enclosed porch links the two blocks. A small shed ell is attached to the west block's west end.

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The west block possesses entrances both on its main (south) and north eaves elevations, the former being sheltered by the remnants of a shed-roofed porch. The windows consist of six-over-six sash. The north block includes both a five-bay main section with an entrance in the right-end bay and a three-bay north wing with a central entrance and recessed upper one-and-one-half stories. (The recession was originally occupied by a three-bay porch with square posts and railing below an extension of the roof slope.) Only the recessed portion appears above grade on the two-bay north gable elevation. The irregular fenestration of the north block consists of two-over-two sash.

The house is strongly associated with the Tyler family, three generations of whom served as Town Clerk and/or Town Treasurer of Londonderry while living here. Dwight Tyler started the succession circa 184 , and was followed by his son, Harland, and finally by the latter's daughter, Minnie. She retired from the position in 1934 but occupied the house until her death in 1941. The three-bay north wing was used as the town clerk's office.

10A. Barn; middle 19th century: Sited against the bank north of the house are the ruins of a two-story, wood-framed and clapboarded barn. The gable roof has collapsed, and only the east (eaves) and north (gable) walls remain upright. On the latter elevation, a second-story, double-leaf entrance was approached by a ramp from the higher ground.

The building was used by H. E. Fisk as a paint shop at least during the 1860s.

11. Johnson-Landman House (Church Street); c. 1870, 1896

Distinguished by a Queen Anne style, three-story octagonal tower appended to its northeast corner, this two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands on a stone foundation, its gable roof being shingled with slate hung in staggered-butt pattern and oriented perpendicular to the street. The five-bay main (east) gable facade is dominated by a two-story, three-bay (but full-width) porch incorporating chamfered posts, stickwork/spindle balustrade, and spindle valance. Opening onto the porch are a first-story central entrance and a right-bay entrance on the four-bay second story. The windows are fitted with two-over-two sash.

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The octagonal corner tower projects forward of the facade plane and porch, being engaged to a shallow but complex addition to the house's north eaves elevation. The tower's inter-story spandrels are banded with diamond and fish-scale shingles. Its windows contain 1/1 and 2/2. The tower culminates in a pyramidal cap with flared eaves, the diamond and banded rectangular shingles being in poor condition.

Overlapping the north face of the tower's second story, a two-bay, shallow-gabled porch with components like the main porch shelters a ground-level north entrance. Surmounting the porch's roof, a one-bay balcony with turned balustrade shelters a doorway on a large gabled wall dormer. (Both the porch and balcony are in deteriorating condition.) A one-and-one-half story, clapboarded shed ell with standing-seam metal on its gable roof projects from the northwest corner of the house.

The house's three-bay south eaves elevation contrasts by lacking any projection. Continuous boards provide horizontal articulation both above and below the window openings of both stories. The rear (west) gable elevation adjoins the bank on the first story. A second-story porch has been roughly enclosed with vertical boards.

Noble Johnson acquired the house circa 1890, and subsequently applied the Queen Anne style overlay of the corner tower (in 1896) and other decorative features. The house is also associated with Bradford Landman, brother of L. T. Landman (see #8), who owned it during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

12. Melendy Mineral Museum (Farnum Street); c. 1960: 1 story; concrete-block; hip roof; central entrance on a 3-bay east facade. Noncontributing owing to age.

13. Judge Addison Cudworth House - Three Clock Inn (Church and Farnum Streets); c. 1845 and later

Surrounded on the east (Church Street) and south (Farnum Street) sides by a white picket fence, this somewhat altered Greek Revival style, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed house

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on a stone foundation consists of a one-and-three-quarters story main block and a one-and-one-half story south ell. Capitalized corner boards support a simplified entablature along both the horizontal and raking eaves. On the main block's roof (oriented perpendicular to Church Street), the slate shingles are laid in staggered-butts pattern while those on the south ell are laid in regular courses. Two gabled dormers have been added to each slope of the ell's roof. The regular fenestration now consists of twelve-over-twelve sash.

The main block's east gable facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance flanked by half-length sidelights and pilasters. The latter are mostly concealed by an added shed-roofed entrance vestibule with large multi-pane fixed windows and a sidelighted door. The slightly recessed east eaves front of the south ell extends two bays in length, matched by the south gable elevation. On the main block's three-bay north eaves elevation, a bay window emerges from the right bay.

A series of altered and added wings and ells extends from the main block's rear (west) gable elevation. The two-story, gable-roofed first wing is partly offset northward from the main block. From the wing's north eaves elevation there projects a one-story, clapboarded ell with a slated gable roof. On the ell's north gable elevation, a central entrance is sheltered by a pedimented slated canopy supported by two Tuscan columns standing on the mortared-stone step ends.

Next to the main block, the first wing's south elevation includes a partly infilled, two-story porch with pilastered posts and first-story stone railing. Beyond the two-story wing there extends a one-and-one-half story, clapboarded wing with a slated gable roof; now adapted to residential use, this section has a three-bay south eaves front with central entrance.

Continuing westward, a one-story wing stands on the lower ground level. This wing incorporates a vertically boarded section with a slated gable roof and an apparent former chicken coop with a shed roof of corrugated metal; four closely spaced bays of six-over-six sash light the latter's south elevation. Projecting from this wing's north elevation, a one-story, gable-roofed shed ell is sheathed with a variety of materials.

Prior to a 1940s alteration, the house's south ell possessed a markedly different appearance. The east eaves front was punctuated by three bays, including a left entrance, on the recessed first story. A three-bay porch with Tuscan columns and clapboarded railing doubled the depth of the wall-plane recession.

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The window openings were fitted with two-over-one sash. (Pre-1900 photographs show that six-over-sixes were probably original to the house.) The ell's roof lacked dormers.

The house is pre-eminently associated with Judge Addison E. Cudworth (1852-1933), a lawyer and local historian who lived here from the 1880s until his death. Cudworth made many improvements to the property during his long residency. In the late 1960s, the house was converted to a restaurant.

13A. Guesthouse; c. 1910: Standing west of the house and parallel to Farnum Street is a small-scaled, one-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building with a slated gable roof. The two-bay east gable front includes a right entrance; the limited fenestration consists of small two-light windows.

The building was constructed for Addison Cudworth to serve as a garage; it was converted circa 1970 to a guesthouse. Non-contributing.

13B. Barn; 19th century: Standing west of the guesthouse (#13A) and closely parallel to Farnum Street, a medium sized, wood-framed barn is sheathed with boards and battens. Its gable roof retains on the south slope slate shingles hung in staggered-butt pattern while the north slope has been sheathed with corrugated metal. Two sliding doors enter its south (street) eaves elevation.

A circa 1900 photograph indicates that the barn originally stood next to the house's west elevation. The barn might have been moved circa 1910 when the adjacent garage (#13A) was built for Addison Cudworth.

14. Londonderry Town Hall (Church Street); 1860

The Town Hall was individually entered in the National Register on July 14, 1983. The Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded building carries a slate-shingled gable roof. Corner pilasters support a simplified entablature along the eaves. A two-stage blind tower rises above the east gable facade, consisting of a square base stage, octagonal upper stage, and a pyramidal cap. Two-story additions have been attached both to the east facade and the rear (west) elevation, the former being five bays in width with a projecting single-bay gabled entrance porch.

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The interior contains an auditorium and stage with turn-of-the-century patterned sheathing of narrow beaded boards, decorated proscenium arch, and painted stage curtain.

15. Baptist Parsonage (Church Street); 1860

Marked by the unusual position of its main entrance, this Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands with its gable roof oriented parallel to the street. The slate shingles on the main block's roof are hung in staggered-butt pattern while those on the reduced-scale north wing are hung in regular courses. Paneled corner pilasters rise from the concrete foundation to support an entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The regular fenestration consists of six-over-six sash.

Both the four-bay east (street) facade and the two-bay south gable elevation lack entrances. The main entrance occurs instead on the north gable elevation next to the recessed north wing; the doorway is enframed by a fluted surround with corner blocks. An elongated one-bay, hip-roofed corner porch with bracketed turned posts and balustrade shelters both the main entrance and an off-center secondary entrance on the east front of the north wing. A gabled dormer with coupled sash emerges from the east slope of the wing's roof.

A rebuilt shed/garage of reduced scale extends northward from the house's wing, being vertically boarded (and unpainted) with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Two vehicle stalls with sliding doors enter its east eaves front.

The house was built in 1860 as the Baptist parsonage, and has remained so to the present.

16. Frances Aldrich House (Church Street); 1893

A slate-shingled, cross-gable roof and broad Queen Anne veranda serve to distinguish this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house on a concrete foundation. The main (east) facade possesses a slightly recessed central entrance, flanked on the left by a large fixed window with stained transom and, on the right, by a large bay window with two-bay central panel. (The fixed window on the left replaced the original bay window that gave the facade a symmetrical arrangement.) Both the bay

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window and the standard windows are fitted with two-over-one sash. A two-bay cross-gable rises above the facade's first story. An original interior chimney with corbeled cap rises from the south end of the ridge.

Incorporating the original turned posts with scrolled brackets but a replacement boarded railing, the veranda extends five bays across both the main block's facade and the two-bay east front (with right entrance) of a recessed and reduced-scale south wing. The wing's roof is covered with asphalt rolled roofing. The downward slope of the ground exposes a clapboarded basement story on the wing's one-bay south gable elevation as well as on a shed-roofed wing added to its rear (west) elevation.

The house was built for Anson Hayward, owner of the adjacent house (#17), but probably never occupied by him. It is associated with Frances Aldrich, who owned it during the first quarter of the present century.

16A. Garage; c. 1900: 1+1/2 stories; wood-framed; clapboarded; gable roof (standing-seam metal); high concrete foundation; open first story on east gable front.

17. Anson Hayward House (Church Street); c. 1880

Somewhat altered from its original appearance, this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation; its asphalt-shingled gable roof is oriented parallel to the street. The five-bay main (east) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around an unsheltered central entrance flanked by the replacement twelve-over-twelve sash common to the house. Two eight-pane windows light the kneewall, being centered above the first-story windows.

A gable-roofed wing of reduced scale extends two bays in length from each (north and south) gable elevation of the main block. The north wing differs by having a shed dormer on its west slope and a large exterior fireplace chimney engaged to its north gable. A one-story, one-stall (with double-leaf doors), shed-roofed garage has been added to its north gable elevation.

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The house differed originally by lacking the kneewall windows and being fitted with two-over-two sash. More dramatically, a Queen Anne style veranda like that on the adjacent Aldrich House (#16) crossed the main facade in four bays and continued one bay onto the north wing's east eaves front to serve a secondary entrance, now also removed.

The house is associated with Anson Hayward, its owner from circa 1890 into the first quarter of this century.

18. Joseph Capen House (Church Street); c. 1850

This diminutive vernacular one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. Its gable roof retains slate shingles on the south slope while the north slope has been covered with corrugated metal. The main (west) gable facade includes an entrance sheltered by a gabled canopy on a shed-roofed south addition rather than the two-bay (of two-over-one sash) original block. A shed dormer emerges from the north slope of the roof. A slightly reduced east wing extends three bays in length with a central entrance on its south eaves elevation.

A porch formerly crossed the main facade and turned its southwest corner.

The house is associated with Joseph Capen, who has owned it since 1943.

18A. Garage; c. 1940: 1 story; wood-framed; asbestos-shingled except clapboarded on west front around overhead door; gable roof. Noncontributing owing to age.

19. Dr. Benjamin Millington House (Church Street); c. 1850

Possessing a T-plan, the wood-framed and clapboarded Millington House rises two and one-half stories from a concrete foundation to an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The main block is oriented perpendicular to the street but its four-bay west gable elevation lacks an entrance; that occurs instead in the center of the three-bay south eaves facade, enframed by paneled pilasters carrying an entablature. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash. The recessed north block extends two bays along its west eaves elevation by two bays across its north gable elevation.

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Attached to the north block's east elevation, a one-and-one-half story ell possesses a recessed porch with turned posts on its south eaves front; its gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The ell links the house to a substantial two-and-one-half story, clapboarded barn whose gable roof is also covered with standing-seam metal. Two garage stalls enter the first story of its south eaves front while irregular multi-pane fixed windows light the second story.

A Queen Anne style multi-bay veranda with turned posts, balustrade, and a lattice skirt formerly wrapped around both the south and west elevations of the house.

The house is associated with Dr. Benjamin F. Millington, who "remodelled" it during his ownership from 1907 until his death in 1921.

20. Tift House (Church Street); c. 1960: 1 story with 2-story rear (east) addition; wood-framed; clapboarded except vertically boarded addition; shallow-pitched gable roof; recessed corner entrance on west pavilion. Noncontributing owing to age.

21. Alice Parker House (Church Street); c. 1845

A Greek Revival style house of elongated duplex plan oriented parallel to the street, the one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded Parker House carries a gable roof shingled with staggered-butt slate and interrupted by a large concrete-block interior chimney on the west slope. The seven-bay main (west) eaves facade includes two entrances interspersed among the two-over-one sash common to the house. The off-center entrance is distinguished by half-length sidelights and pilasters, and sheltered by a gabled canopy supported by dimension posts. The second entrance (near the north end of the facade) is sheltered by a small one-bay gabled porch with slotted posts and an enclosed railing.

Attached to the main block's south gable elevation on a setback, a smaller-scaled wing has a three-bay west eaves front with central entrance recessed behind a three-bay porch. A short ell projects from the wing's rear (east) elevation.

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A gable-roofed (with staggered-butt slate shingles) shed wing of somewhat smaller scale extends northward from the main block. The shed's west eaves front includes a central entrance among irregular fenestration.

Attached perpendicularly to the shed's northeast corner, a small barn has been converted to residential use. A new central entrance has been installed on its west gable front below a large rectangular louver. The barn's gable-roof is also shingled with staggered-butt slate.

The house is associated with Alice Parker, who lived here from 1923 until her death in 1966.

22. Casper Landman House (Church Street); c. 1845

Somewhat altered from its original Greek Revival design, this two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands on a brick foundation, its asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The three-bay west gable facade includes a right sidehall entrance with half-length sidelights set within a molded enframingent with bullseye corner blocks. The fenestration has been partly altered with replacement sash of reduced size.

The three-bay south eaves facade possesses a central entrance lighted by a divided transom and enframed by a paneled surround with corner blocks; the decorative elements are nearly concealed by a recently added storm front. A rebuilt four-bay, shed-roofed porch with dimension posts crosses this facade. A concrete-block exterior chimney has been added to the right of the entrance, passing through the porch roof and interrupting the main eaves. A second-story open deck has been added to the house's rear (east) gable elevation.

A one-and-one-half story wing formerly extended from the east elevation, and a porch continued from the main block along its south elevation. The wing linked at its northeast rear corner to an offset garage (probably #22A).

The house is associated with Casper Landman, son of W. H. Landman and subsequent owner of the adjacent hardware store (#23). The younger Landman occupied this house from circa 1920 until he moved into the store building during the late 1940s.

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22A. Garage; c. 1910: Now detached from the house, this one-story, two-stall, wood-framed garage with a shallow-pitched roof has been sheathed with asbestos shingles; two sliding doors enter its west front.

23. Landman's Store (Church Street); 1885, 1891

The outstanding Italianate Revival style commercial block in the historic district was constructed in 1885. Its three-story, flat-roofed form with a full-width, two-story porch is now unique in South Londonderry. The wood-framed and clapboarded building extends six second-story bays across its main (south) facade by the same number on its west (street) elevation. The window openings are fitted with two-over-two sash. A prominent parapet with bracketed projecting cornice crowns the south and west elevations; pairs of overscaled brackets punctuate the corners and centers of the south and west elevations.

The two-story, three-bay porch dominates the south facade, incorporating chamfered posts and, on the second story, turned balustrades on the two end bays (where the posts carry elaborate scrolled brackets). The clapboarded central panel of the porch's second story was enclosed circa 1900 and is lighted by two window bays. A wood sign panel bearing raised wood letters ("HARDWARE - LANDMAN'S - VARIETY") extends the entire width of the porch's second story, attached at balustrade level. The unbalustraded first story shelters the building's central main entrance, which now consists of a single glass door with glass infilling both above and to the left. (The original double-leaf paneled doors with transom were removed circa 1970.) To the left of the entrance are two bays of giant four-light display windows while to the right there are three bays of standard sash. (An original doorway centered on the right side has been removed.)

The west (street) elevation is marked by a second-story central entrance approached by a single-flight stair and sheltered by a cantilevered one-bay porch with bracketed dimension posts and balustrade; this ensemble was added in the early twentieth century. Originally clapboarded, the right half of the first story was later altered by the installation of two large four-light display windows. Following an automobile collision with that corner in the 1970s, the display windows were removed and the clapboarding was restored.

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Concealing partly the building's east elevation, a two-story, shed-roofed addition of triangular plan and three-bay width links the store to the barn attached at its northeast rear corner.

The horse barn was constructed in 1891. The two-and-one-half story, clapboarded building is oriented with its gable roof (now covered with standing-seam metal) perpendicular to the store's east elevation. A sliding door enters the barn's west gable front. The windows consist of two-over-two sash. Atop the ridge stands a clapboarded square ventilating cupola with a rectangular louver on each face and a cross-gabled cap. The cupola's original copper weather vane in the form of a horse has been removed for repair. Attached to the barn's rear (east) gable elevation, a one-story, shed-roofed wing carries a false front with cornice on its south elevation.

Both the 1885 store block and the 1891 barn were constructed for Fred Winchester, who started his hardware business in 1883 in the nearby Peabody House's basement (see #25). In 1898, Winchester sold the greatly expanded business (then including furniture and agricultural implements) to L. T. and W. H. Landman. William H. Landman (1863-1955) became the operator of the store, and in 1910 bought outright his uncle's interest. Later he was joined by his son, Casper, who barely outlived his father while operating the business until his own death in 1958. After a few years of operation by Casper's wife, Marjorie, the business was sold outside the Landman family.

24. Pierce-Chase-Pearson House (Main Street); 1839, 1880

Known in the village simply as the "Brick House", this house is distinguished by being both the only brick house and the finest representative (notwithstanding altered glazing) of Federal style residential architecture in the historic district. The brickwork of the two-and-one-half story main block is laid in irregular American bond, and is trimmed with granite in the foundation, sills, and lintels. Oriented parallel to the street, the gable roof is shingled with slate, and carries an interior end chimney with corbeled cap on each side of the ridge except the northeast.

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The originally symmetrical five-bay main (south) eaves facade displays a blend of dominantly Federal and later Queen Anne style elements. The central entrance ensemble comprises half-length divided sidelights enframed by pairs of slender reeded pilasters with bullseye header and corner blocks. Surmounting the doorway is a louvered fan set within a semielliptical arch with granite keystone. The door shares with the house's windows Queen Anne glazing that consists of a stained light with a divided border. In the case of the window sash, that glazing is fitted to the upper half while the lower half is a single clear light. To the right of the entrance, a large Queen Anne rectangular bay window with projecting cornice contains on its front section slender triplet sash of similar glazing above diagonally boarded spandrel panels.

The main block's three-bay west gable elevation repeats the polychromatic glazing of the south facade. A one-story, wood-framed and clapboarded wing with a parapeted flat roof follows the west wall plane from the north eaves elevation. The wing's two-bay west elevation shares the window treatment of the main block.

Extending from the main block's east gable elevation, a recessed one-and-one-half story, wood-framed wing is sheathed with vertical flush boards on its south eaves front and clapboards on its east gable elevation. A gabled dormer emerges from the south slope of its asphalt-shingled gable roof. The wing's irregular fenestration includes a recent bay window in the south front's left-end bay; other windows share the polychromatic glazing of the main block. An overhead garage door enters the right-end bay.

The brick house was erected in 1839 for Alfred Pierce, who operated a store (later owned by L. T. and W. H. Landman) across the square. In 1851, Pierce sold both buildings to his brother, John L. Pierce, who remained in the village until 1874. The house received its bay window and stained glazing circa 1880, not long after the beginning of Henry Chase's ownership that continued until circa 1920. Around the turn of the century, a three-bay porch with turned posts and balustrade was added to the east wing's south front; the porch was removed circa 1960.

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Marvin J. Howard acquired the house in 1924, and became the partner of Emery Melendy in an undertaking business that he pursued until ten years before his death in 1968. His daughter, June, and her husband, Charles H. Pearson, continue to live in the house.

24A. Shed; 19th century: Standing to the rear (north) of the house is a one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded shed with a slated gable roof. The main block's two-bay south gable front includes a left entrance. A one-story east addition carries a false front that conceals the extension of the main roof's east slope; an overhead garage door enters the south front of the addition.

25. Peabody House foundation (Main Street); early 19th century, 1881

Only the masonry foundation remains to mark the site of the Peabody House, the village's principal hotel for almost a century prior to its destruction by fire in 1969. The mortared field stone and concrete basement walls of the main block enclose a partly slate floor. A stone fireplace with massive stone fire-box lintel stands near the northwest corner next to a recessed brick panel of the north wall. A series of shallow rubble and concrete foundations ascends the slope behind the cellar, each having carried a wing or barn.

Col. Harlan O. Peabody purchased the property in 1881, possibly just after a fire caused extensive damage to the earlier nineteenth-century inn (known as the West River House) on the site. The building was reconstructed into a two-and-three-quarters story, clapboarded, gable-roofed main block whose broad south gable facade extended seven bays with two double-leaf entrances. An oculus lighted the gable while the standard windows consisted of two-over-two sash. The most distinctive feature of the hotel was the two-story veranda with chamfered posts and turned balustrade that wrapped around the main facade in five bays and the west eaves elevation in four additional bays. After several transfers of ownership, the hotel's name was changed circa 1900 to Riverside Inn. The Peabody name was later restored.

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26. George G. Smith House (Main Street); c. 1845

A Greek Revival style house distinguished by a two-bay recessed corner porch, the one-and-three-quarters story, wood-framed Smith House has recently been sheathed with synthetic siding over its original clapboards. Various stylistic elements have been removed or concealed by the siding, including paneled corner pilasters, eaves entablature, and window surrounds. The house stands on a stone foundation, oriented with its gable roof perpendicular to the street; the east slope retains slate shingles while asphalt shingles have been applied to the west slope. The window openings are fitted with one-over-one sash.

The three-bay main (south) gable facade is dominated by a central two-story, shed-roofed bay window added circa 1900 on a brick foundation and now also sheathed with synthetic siding; a large fixed light with figured stained transom occupies the central panel of each story. The facade's southeast corner opens onto the two-bay recessed porch with paneled pillars and a recent metal railing that extends two-thirds the length of the four-bay east eaves facade to serve the central main entrance. The latter retains half-length sidelights flanked by paneled pilasters carrying an entablature.

Attached to the rear (north) gable elevation of the main block, an elongated wing of reduced scale comprises two distinct sections. The one-and-one-half story residential section is differentiated by the staggered-butt slate shingles on its gable roof, and the gabled wall dormer on both the east and west eaves elevation. The east dormer surmounts an enclosed entrance porch with multi-light windows. A three-bay porch with both turned and chamfered posts serves the west entrance that leads to a former fraternal meeting room on the second story.

The two-story shed (rear) section of the wing retains clapboard sheathing and carries a slightly higher roof covered with corrugated metal. Its irregular fenestration consists of two-over-two sash. A sliding vehicle door enters both the east and west eaves elevations.

Attached to rear (north) of the shed wing, a clapboarded, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal) barn of larger scale is offset eastward to expose partly its south gable front with a double-leaf vehicle entrance.

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26A. Shed; c. 1910: Standing southeast of the barn and closely parallel to the adjacent Pierce House (#27), this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed former garage is sheathed with brick-patterned stamped metal; its gable roof is covered with asphalt rolled roofing. Double-leaf doors enter its west gable front.

27. Frank Pierce House (off Main Street); c. 1850

Deeply set back from Main Street at an oblique angle, this Greek Revival style, one-and-three-quarters story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with a slate-shingled gable roof exhibits a variety of classical details plus later stylistic features. Capitaled corner boards support a simplified entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. Although facing the street, the three-bay west gable facade lacks an entrance; its bays are occupied by the one-over-one sash common to the house. Added circa 1900, a porch with slotted posts crosses the west facade in three bays and continues four bays along the south eaves facade. The house's main entrance is centered on the latter facade, its slightly recessed doorway being flanked by full sidelights and surmounted by a heavy denticulated entablature. A Queen Anne bay window emerges from the wall plane to the right of the entrance while two bays of standard sash remain to the left.

Extending from the main block's east gable elevation, a one-and-one-half story wing carries a gabled dormer on the south slope of its corrugated-metal roof. Below the dormer, a secondary entrance is flanked by two-over-two sash. A shed door occupies the right-end bay.

A large two-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed barn was formerly attached perpendicularly to the wing's east gable elevation.

The house is associated with Frank Pierce, who owned it from 1927 until his death in 1949 and concurrently operated a drug store in the adjacent Smith Block (#28).

27A. Garage; c. 1920: Standing south of the house next to the adjacent Smith Block (#28) is a one-story, one-stall, wood-framed and clapboarded garage with a corrugated-metal gable roof. Double-leaf doors enter its northwest gable front.

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28. George G. Smith Block (Main Street); 1915-16; U.S. Post Office

Constructed after the great fire of July 20, 1915 destroyed George G. Smith's store on the site, this wood-framed and clapboarded commercial building of L-plan rises two-and-one-half stories from a concrete foundation to a gable roof covered with corrugated metal on the main block and asphalt shingles on the rear ell. A molded cornice follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The somewhat irregular fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two sash.

The main (south) gable facade has been recently altered on the first story by the infilling with clapboards and pairs of one-over-one sash of the original display windows that flanked the recessed central entrance. The right half of the angled double doorway was eliminated by the alteration. The full-length storefront cornice and sign band remain in place. On the second story, two rectangular oriels with double two-over-two sash in their central panels and crowning cornices flank the vertical axis.

The nine-bay east eaves elevation is mostly sheltered by a combination of first- and second-story porches linked by an outside stair. From the front, a first-story, three-bay porch with chamfered posts but lacking a deck leads to the single-flight stair, followed by a two-story, two-bay porch, and finally a second-story, three-bay porch supported by outriggers. The second-story porch serves apartment entrances.

The main block's west eaves elevation extends four bays to the south eaves front of the rear ell. A first-story, four-bay porch (also lacking a deck) leads to a partly enclosed exterior stair that ascends to the ell's second story. Beyond the stair, the first-story porch continues across the ell's two-bay south front, serving the right-bay entrance to a barber shop. The ell's west gable elevation extends three bays with a left entrance.

The twin-storefront block was erected during the latter half of 1915 for George G. Smith, who had owned a drug and general merchandise store on the site since 1869. Smith reopened his store in one half of the block early in 1916, and his son-in-law, J. B. Johnson, started a grocery store in the other half.

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After Smith's death in 1926, Frank H. Pierce, another son-in-law, took over the drug store. Johnson died in 1945, and Pierce continued operation of both stores until his own death in 1949. The village's post office was moved into the block's rear ell that same year, and was shifted forward into the storefronts in 1965 after the demise of the store business.

29. former Hunt's Garage - West River Building (Main Street);
1915-16

The historic character of this two-and-one-half story, wood-framed, gable-roofed building was extensively altered during a circa 1965 conversion to offices and apartments. Synthetic siding was applied to the exterior along with asphalt shingles on the roof. Casement windows were installed in most openings; the first story of the main (south) gable facade received two pairs of windows mounted in slightly projecting enframements. The main facade now lacks an entrance; one occurs instead on both the five-bay west and the two-bay east eaves elevation.

Projecting from the rear half of the latter elevation is an elongated one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed garage ell plus a one-story east addition; their combined south eaves front contains four vehicle stalls with segmented overhead doors.

The building was constructed in 1915-16 for George L. Smith (son of George G. Smith, who owned the contemporary commercial block, #28, next door) as an automobile sales and service garage; it replaced a building destroyed by the 1915 fire. The garage was sheathed entirely with metal, probably in an attempt to reduce the risk of fire. The main facade displayed stamped metal in a rusticated stone pattern with quoins at the front corners; the side elevations contrasted by having a brick pattern. The roof was covered with sheet metal. The main facade included a large display window and a vehicle entrance together with a pedestrian doorway. From circa 1965, the garage was operated by members of the Hunt family.

Although the building retains its original form, both the exterior sheathing and first-story arrangement have been altered to the extent that its historic integrity has been lost. Therefore the building is considered noncontributing to the historic district.

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30. Henry Darling House (Main Street); 1915

Also built after the 1915 fire, this vernacular two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house stands on a concrete foundation. Its slate-shingled gable roof is oriented parallel to the street, and carries two interior chimneys at the ridge. The window openings are generally fitted with one-over-one sash.

The broad four-bay main (south) eaves facade includes an off-center entrance with three-quarters-length sidelights. To the right of the entrance, a two-story bay window displays a large fixed light with figured stained transom in the central panel on each story. A similar window occupies each end bay of the first story (that on the west having lost its stained transom). A skeletally rebuilt two-story, two-bay porch shelters the left half of the facade; its dimension posts rise from a concrete deck directly to support the corrugated-metal shed roof (the second-story deck is now missing rendering useless the second-story doorway). The fenestration of the two-bay east and west gable elevations has been partly altered.

Attached to the rear (north) eaves elevation is a one-and-one-half story, clapboarded shed ell with a slated-shingled gable roof.

The house was constructed for Henry Darling, whose previous house on the site was destroyed by the 1915 fire; Darling died only three years later at age 77. The original appearance of the house differed principally in the nature of the porch. Then a one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed porch possessed Tuscan columns and a stickwork railing. The porch was later rebuilt to include a second story with the columns being replaced by slender posts.

30A. Shed; c. 1915: A one-story, wood-framed, partly clapboarded and partly plywood-sheathed shed with a corrugated-metal gable roof stands north of the house.

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31. former Londonderry Sifter Office - Prouty House (Main Street); 1900

A unique gabled oriel emerges from the south (street) facade of this house constructed against the steep bank above Main Street. The wood-framed and clapboarded house ascends the slope two and one-half stories (only the middle story being full) from a concrete and stone foundation to an asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the street. The fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two sash.

The three-bay main (south) facade includes a first-story central entrance approached by an open deck with lattice skirt. Flanking the doorway, half-height pedestaled pilasters carry diamond-shingled, three-dimensional forms that emerge from the wall plane to support the second-story oriel as well as to shelter the entrance; the canopy so formed carries cutout bargeboards that partly screen its round-arched clapboarded ceiling. The oriel projects one shallow bay from the wall plane, and its width is sufficient for triplet sash. A band of diamond shingles embellishes the surface below the windows while a star and diamond decorate the gable.

The west gable elevation extends three bays in width only on the second story; an oculus lights its gable. The opposite (east) elevation repeats the gable oculus but its second-story central entrance and right bay are sheltered by a two-bay, hip-roofed porch with box posts, dimension balustrade, and lattice skirt that descends the slope nearly a full story. On the north elevation, a shed-roofed extension of the third (attic) story is linked by an open balustraded deck to the rim of the bank.

The building was constructed in 1900 for the offices of George T. Shanks' newspaper, The Londonderry Sifter. The building differed somewhat in its original appearance. On the south facade, a pent roof extended in both directions from the lower corners of the oriel. The east elevation lacked a porch, and a full-sized, two-over-two sash occupied the gable. After the demise of the newspaper in 1922, the building was adapted to a residence (now owned by the Prouty family).

31A. Garage; c. 1980: 2 stories; wood-framed; clapboarded; gambrel roof (standing-seam metal); 2 overhead doors on south front. Noncontributing owing to age.

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32. former McAllister House - South Londonderry Library (Main Street); c. 1845

Appearing similar to the adjacent Vaile and Stuart Houses (#34 and 37) apart from its Queen Anne style porch, the Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded former McAllister House stands on a stone foundation. Oriented perpendicular to Main Street, its slate-shingled gable roof carries a high interior chimney with corbeled cap. An attenuated entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The window openings are fitted with two-over-two sash.

The five-bay main (south) gable facade includes a central entrance with three-quarters-length sidelights enframed by a paneled surround with corner blocks. A central window opening on the second story has been infilled with clapboards (unless an originally created blind). A triangular louver ventilates the gable. The Queen Anne three-bay porch crosses the width of the facade, incorporating bracketed turned posts, balustrade, ball-capped square newels at the entrance opening, and lattice skirt. An open one-bay west extension with dimension balustrade has recently been added to the porch for handicapped access. The main block extends only two bays along the east and west eaves elevation.

Attached to the main block's rear (north) gable elevation on a partial west offset, a shed wing of reduced scale has been altered by conversion to library rooms. On the wing's multi-bay east eaves elevation, a central recessed opening with canted upper corners leads to three doorways serving individual rooms. Some windows contain six-over-six sash. The wing's gable roof has been covered with standing-seam metal.

The house is associated with John and Lizzie McAllister, who owned it nearly a half-century between 1915 and 1963. In 1964, the house was converted to the South Londonderry Library.

33. Julius House (off Town Office Road), c. 1970: 1+1/2 stories; wood-framed; clapboarded; gable roof (asphalt shingles) with gabled louvered cupola; irregular fenestration; 1-story north ell with recessed east porch. Rebuilt from garage moved from adjacent McAllister property (#32); noncontributing.

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34. Hugh Vaile House (Town Office Road); c. 1845

Similar to the neighboring McAllister and Stuart Houses (#32 and 37), the Greek Revival style Vaile House shares the characteristics of being one-and-one-half stories in height, wood-framed and clapboarded, and having a stone foundation and a slate-shingled gable roof (carrying an interior chimney with corbeled cap). Paneled corner pilasters support a broad frieze band and molded cornice that follow both the horizontal and raking eaves. The similarly arranged fenestration consists of one-over-one sash.

The five-bay main (south) gable facade is visible from Main Street between the McAllister and Stuart houses. Its central entrance is flanked by half-length sidelights and paneled pilasters that carry a frieze band and cornice. A round-arched opening in the gable is now blinded. The main block extends two bays along the east and west eaves elevations.

Attached to the rear (north) gable elevation, a rebuilt elongated wing of reduced scale is sheathed with vertical flush boards below its asphalt-shingled gable roof. Large multi-pane windows light both eaves elevations.

The house is associated with Hugh Vaile, its owner during the second quarter of the present century.

34A. Barn; 19th century: Standing southeast of the house, this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and vertically boarded barn with an asphalt-shingled gable roof shows added fenestration of six or eight-pane windows. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to its north eaves elevation.

35. Osro Clayton House (Town Office Road); 1914-15

Shielded by various shrubs and trees, this vernacular wood-framed and clapboarded house rises two and one-half stories from an exposed clapboarded basement on the south and west elevations to an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Capitaled corner boards support a frieze band below the molded cornice. The windows are fitted with one-over-one sash.

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The three-bay main (east) eaves facade includes a central entrance, whose position is marked by a shallow pedimented gable on the roof of the porch with bracketed turned posts that extends across the facade. The porch continues around the two-bay north gable elevation. On the opposite (south) elevation, a rectangular bay window with coupled sash and projecting cornice occupies the right bay. Double-leaf paneled doors enter the basement story of the same elevation.

Attached to the main block's southwest corner and standing on the lower grade, a clapboarded, gable-roofed shed wing of much smaller scale includes a basement story open on the east eaves elevation; a sliding door (without apparent means of access) enters the main story.

The shed links to the north gable elevation of a substantial late nineteenth-century clapboarded barn with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A wagon entrance of large double sliding doors with an inset guichet marks the east eaves front. The south gable elevation is lighted by three bays of fixed windows on both main stories, and a sliding door enters the novelty-sided exposed basement.

The house was constructed for Osro Clayton, a lawyer who owned and published The Londonderry Sifter during the period 1904-15. He occupied the house only three years prior to leaving the village.

36. former Central School - Londonderry Town Office Building
(Town Office Road); 1930

A Colonial Revival style former school, this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded building of T-plan stands on a partly exposed concrete basement story. The asphalt-shingled gable roof of its front block carries a central square cupola with a rectangular louver on each face and a projecting hipped cap surmounted by a finial. Slender paneled corner pilasters support a simplified entablature along the horizontal eaves.

The five-bay main (west) eaves facade contains a central entrance with double-leaf doors, half-length sidelights, and a

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divided transom. A gabled vestibule projects outward from the entrance with multi-pane windows along its sides and Tuscan columns at the open front's corners that carry a gable pediment. Flanking each side of the vestibule are two bays of replacement coupled six-over-six sash. Single sash light the two-bay north and south gable elevations, with only the gable window being original.

The rear (east) ell block retains on its south eaves elevation the original tall quadruplet multi-pane windows. A one-story, shed-roofed blind wing occupies the north interior corner between the two blocks.

This building was constructed in 1930 to replace the previous village school (#73, now converted to apartments). Central School remained in service until the construction in 1966 of a union district school outside the village. During the 1970s, the building was adapted to contain the Londonderry town offices and the museum of the Londonderry Historical Society. The original fenestration of the front block was altered at that time. Quadruplet multi-pane sash occupied much of the wall surface on each side of the west facade's central entrance. In contrast, the first stories of the gable elevations were blank.

36A. Londonderry Town Garage; 1949: 1 story; wood-framed; novelty siding; shed roof (standing-seam metal); 5 vehicle stalls on west front with sliding doors. Noncontributing owing to age.

36B. Londonderry Town Garage; 1974: 1 story; metal structure, sheathing; gable roof; 5 vehicle stalls on west gable front with tall overhead doors. Noncontributing owing to age.

36C. Salt Shed; 1979: 1 story; wood-framed; vertically boarded; gable roof; 2-leaf doors on north gable front. Noncontributing owing to age.

37. Homer Stuart House (Main Street); c. 1845

Appearing similar to the adjacent McAllister and Vaile Houses (#32 and 34), this Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation,

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its asphalt-shingled gable roof being oriented perpendicular to the street. Paneled corner pilasters support a simplified entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The regular fenestration consists of two-over-one sash.

The five-bay main (south) gable facade is arranged around a central entrance flanked by half-length sidelights and paneled pilasters carrying an entablature. On the second story, the central bay is marked by a window surround infilled with clapboards (if not created blind). The two-bay east eaves elevation is bisected by an added concrete-block exterior fireplace chimney.

Attached to the main block's opposite (west) elevation, a recessed ell of somewhat reduced scale consists of residential and shed/garage sections. The former abuts the main block and, on its clapboarded south eaves front, contains a left entrance with gabled canopy next to three window bays. The shed/garage section is sheathed with boards-and-battens (and standing-seam metal on its gable roof); beyond two bays of small fixed windows, an overhead garage door enters the west end of the ell.

The house is associated with Homer Stuart, its owner from circa 1915 until circa 1932.

38. George Dudley House (Main Street); c. 1850, 1880

Similar to the adjacent Aldrich-Lyman and Pingree Houses (#39 and 40), the Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded Dudley House is distinguished by a central cross gable on its eaves front, Queen Anne style twin bay windows, and partly stained glazing. The house stands on a brick foundation. A frieze band and molded cornice follow the eaves of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. A large chimney with corbeled cap surmounts the cross of the roof.

The main (south) facade includes a central entrance whose fluted surround incorporates bullseye corner blocks and raised header panel; half-length sidelights flank the paneled door, itself glazed with a stained fixed light and divided border. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay porch whose chamfered pedestaled posts have cutout sunburst brackets. The twin bay windows occupy the side bays (each probably replacing two bays

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of original sash); the slender coupled sash in the central panels have glazing like the main door in their upper halves. The west gable elevation retains two bays of the one-over-one sash with clear glazing found elsewhere on the main block.

Extending from the opposite (east) gable elevation is a recessed wing of reduced scale. A gabled dormer emerges from the south slope of its gable roof, aligned above a pair of six-over-six sash on the eaves front. To the right is a shed entrance opening with canted upper corners.

The wing links to a larger-scaled, clapboarded barn oriented perpendicularly and painted white (to match the house) only on its south gable front. The east slope of its gable roof is shingled with staggered-butt slate. A large sliding carriage door enters the south front while a twenty-five-pane fixed window lights the gable. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the rear (north) elevation.

The bay windows and stained glazing were added to the house for George Dudley circa 1880, the same time as the Pierce-Chase-Pearson House (#24) received similar treatment. Dudley's ownership continued into the first quarter of the present century.

39. Aldrich-Lyman House (Main Street); c. 1850

Possessing a series of three attached wings (two of similar length being recessed in steps from the main facade line), the Aldrich-Lyman House constitutes an good example of continuous architecture. The Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house on a stone foundation appears similar to the adjacent Dudley and Pingree Houses (#38 and 40). Oriented parallel to the street, the gable roof is shingled with slate hung in staggered-butt pattern. A simplified entablature follows the eaves. The fenestration consists mostly of two-over-one sash.

The symmetrical five-bay main (south) eaves facade includes a central entrance flanked on each side by two window bays. The doorway and its three-quarters-length sidelights are enframed by a paneled surround with corner blocks. The ensemble is sheltered by a one-bay gabled porch with dimension posts and a segmental-arched front opening; x-braces have been temporarily added to the side openings for reinforcement. The west gable

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elevation is two bays in length.

Extending from the opposite gable elevation and recessed one bay from the main facade, the kitchen wing of reduced scale has two window bays on its south eaves front next to a recessed right-corner porch, whose broad segmental-arched opening is supported by a capitaled corner pillar. The porch shelters a three-bay wall panel with central entrance.

Recessed two bays from the kitchen wing's facade line, a somewhat larger-scaled clapboarded barn is also shingled with staggered-butt slate on its gable roof. A sliding carriage door enters its south eaves front. Attached to the right end of the south front is a circa 1950, one-story, one-stall garage ell with an asphalt-shingled gable roof; two bays of tall six-over-six sash light its east eaves elevation.

The house is associated with both Charles Aldrich, who lived here between 1918 and his death in 1956, and the Lyman family, whose residency began circa 1940 and continues at the present.

40. Dr. Elizabeth Pingree House (Main Street); c. 1850

The third in the series of adjacent Greek Revival style eaves-front houses (#38-40) along Main Street, the one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded Pingree House shares with the Dudley House (#38) a central one-bay cross gable on the south eaves facade. Fluted corner pilasters ascend from the stone foundation to support a frieze band and molded cornice along the eaves of the gable roof, shingled with staggered-butt slate. A chimney with corbeled cap surmounts the cross of the roof. The regular window openings are fitted with two-over-one sash.

The five-bay main (south) facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance, whose opening is surrounded by three-quarters-length sidelights, blind transom, and fluted pilasters. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay porch with turned balustrade and pedestaled chamfered posts carrying scrolled brackets. The two-bay west gable elevation is extended on the first story by a shed-roofed wing attached to the rear (north) elevation.

Attached to main block's east gable elevation on a one-bay recession, a reduced wing matches that on the adjacent Aldrich-Lyman House (#39) by having on its south front (beyond two window bays) a recessed right-corner porch, whose semi-

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elliptical-arched opening is now enclosed by a shallow screened addition. Also in the manner of the Aldrich-Lyman House, a one-and-one-half story, clapboarded, gable-roofed barn was originally attached to the wing's east gable elevation. The barn was replaced circa 1980 by a one-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed garage wing with a one-stall opening on its south front.

The house is associated with Dr. Elizabeth G. Pingree, its present owner, who has practiced medicine in South Londonderry since 1934.

41. George Shanks House - "Pansy Cottage" (Main Street); c. 1875
c. 1900.

Relieved of much original decoration and displaying a replacement Queen Anne style porch, this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house of L-plan rests on a stone/concrete foundation and carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two sash.

The gable-front west block possesses a three-bay main (south) facade entered on the right by a door with slender round-headed lights. The three-bay porch shelters the two right bays of the facade and continues around the short east eaves elevation to serve a secondary entrance on the east ell block's two-bay south eaves front; the porch incorporates bracketed turned posts, balustrade, and valance together with a pierced skirt. To the right of the ell's entrance, a paneled bay window is capped by a hip roof with flared eaves. The ell block's east gable elevation is bisected by a recent exterior concrete-block fireplace chimney.

Extending from the rear (north) elevation, a shed wing of reduced scale carries two gabled wall dormers on the west slope of its gable roof.

Until at least 1895, the house exhibited a markedly different array of ornamental features enhanced by a polychromatic paint scheme. Showing a Gothic Revival influence, the steeply pitched gables were decorated with large elaborate stickwork screens and pendants. Both the raking and horizontal eaves carried cutout bargeboards. The roof was shingled with slate hung in staggered-butt pattern. Sheltering only the entrance bay on the south facade was an unbalustraded porch of Italianate

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Revival character whose heavy paneled pillars (with pedestals and capitals) supported a sloping roof with a clipped gable over the entrance. The porch continued around the corner to serve the ell's secondary entrance and draped its roof over the bay window (then fully exposed) to a final pillar.

George T. Shanks and his wife, nee Harriet H. Wilder, occupied the house from circa 1880 into the first quarter of the present century. Shanks, better known as "Sifter John," founded and edited South Londonderry's weekly newspaper between 1883 and 1904. The house received its name, "Pansy Cottage", from the profusion of flowers that Harriett Shanks cultivated on its grounds.

41A. Garage; c. 1930: Standing northwest of the house, a one-story, one-stall, wood-framed and novelty-sided, gable-roofed garage has a double-leaf entrance on its south gable front.

42. Frank Simonds House (Main Street); c. 1890

A broad Queen Anne style veranda and fully cross-gabled roof distinguish this one-and-three-quarters-story, wood-framed house now sheathed with asbestos shingles in place of the original clapboards. The steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled transverse gables span nearly the full length of each elevation, having two window bays in their second stories. The window openings are fitted with one-over-one sash.

The three-bay main (south) facade includes a central entrance flanked by matching bay windows also sheathed with asbestos shingles. Incorporating turned posts with scrolled brackets, an added dimension balustrade, and a lattice skirt (replacing the original cutout version), the veranda extends four bays across the south facade and continues three bays along the east elevation to serve a secondary entrance. The veranda terminates at a projecting right-bay entrance vestibule with a slated gable roof. The opposite (west) elevation is interrupted by a recent concrete-block fireplace chimney.

A one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed shed wing originally extended from the rear of the main block's east elevation. A sliding door provided a carriage entrance on its south eaves front.

The house is associated with Frank Simonds, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

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43. Alfred Rawson House (Main Street); c. 1845

One of two adjacent Greek Revival style, five-bay, gable-front houses with balancing recessed ells (the other being the Shattuck House, #44), the Rawson House retains largely intact its original appearance (excepting the east ell). The wood-framed and mostly clapboarded main block rises one-and-three-quarters stories from a stone foundation to a gable roof shingled with staggered-butt slate. Paneled corner pilasters support a frieze band and molded cornice that follow both the horizontal and raking eaves. The fenestration consists mostly of two-over-one sash.

The five-bay main (south) facade is arranged symmetrically around the central entrance. Full-length sidelights flank the recessed doorway, and are enframed in turn by paneled pilasters carrying a frieze and cornice. Above the three-bay second story, a single six-over-six sash lights the gable peak.

The recessed one-and-one-half story west ell reiterates the decorative treatment of the main block. Its four-bay south eaves front includes an off-center entrance with classical surround, and is sheltered by a later four-bay, shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts and clapboarded railing. A two-bay shed dormer emerges from the south slope of the ell's roof, separating the slate and asphalt-shingled sections of same. A small one-story, gable-roofed wing is attached to the rear of the ell's two-bay west gable elevation; a one-stall, shed-roofed garage extension has been added in front of the rear wing.

The balancing east ell of the main block has recently been rebuilt with particle-board sheathing and standing-seam metal on its gable roof. An enclosed shed-roofed porch across the south eaves front is illuminated by large-pane fixed windows.

The house is associated especially with Alfred Rawson, who acquired it in 1917 and lived here until his death in 1939. The house has remained in Rawson family ownership to the present.

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44. George Shattuck House (Main Street); c. 1845

The near-twin of the adjacent Rawson House (#43), this Greek Revival style house shares the same plan but has been altered by the application of asbestos shingles over its original clapboards. The gable roofs, however, retain slate shingles. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash.

The main block presents to the street a one-and-three-quarters story, five-bay gable front whose partly altered central entrance ensemble includes blind sidelights and paneled pilasters. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay gabled porch with turned posts and dimension balustrade above concrete steps.

The recessed east ell rises two and one-half stories to a higher horizontal eaves but the ridge of its gable roof (shingled with staggered-butt slate) nearly matches the height of the main block. The ell's six-bay south eaves front includes two entrances; a four-bay porch with scroll-bracketed turned posts and a slated shed roof extends nearly the full length of the facade. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the ell's two-bay east gable elevation.

Markedly shorter in length than the east ell, the one-and-one-half story west ell matches the form of the main block. Its two-bay south eaves front includes a right entrance, and is sheltered by a two-bay porch like that on the east ell.

45. Pierce-Thompson House (Main Street); c. 1865

Another Greek Revival-influenced house oriented with a broad gable front toward the street, the wood-framed and clapboarded Pierce-Thompson House also rises one-and-three-quarters stories but is distinguished by a Gothic Revival porch across its facade. The main gable roof retains staggered-butt slate shingles on its west slope while the east slope has been covered with standing-seam metal. A simplified entablature follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two sash.

The asymmetrically arranged four-bay first story of the main (south) gable facade comprises a right sidehall entrance with full-length sidelights, two central bays of standard sash,

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and, on the left, a bay window with clapboarded spandrels. The bay window terminates the three-bay Gothic Revival porch with bracketed slotted posts that continues in one bay around the east eaves elevation. The two-bay opposite (west) eaves elevation has been interrupted by an added concrete-block fireplace chimney.

Extending from the main block's east elevation, a recessed one-and-one-half story ell possesses a recessed porch (also with bracketed slotted posts) across its four-bay south eaves front. The porch shelters a secondary entrance flanked by two-over-two sash.

Attached to the ell's northeast rear corner is a substantial barn sheathed with unpainted clapboards and shingled with staggered-butt slate on its gable roof. The barn was converted circa 1970 to residential use, and was altered at that time by the infilling of the carriage entrance (with sliding door) on its south gable front and the installation of additional fenestration; a stuccoed fireplace chimney was added to its east eaves elevation.

The house was constructed circa 1865 probably for Sem Pierce, Jr., who had removed the former Baptist Church (#52) from the site in 1863 and was involved in the carriage and sash-and-blind factories diagonally across the street. The house is associated especially with Hallie Thompson, its owner during the first quarter of this century.

46. Loren Pierce House (Main Street); c. 1880

The only French Second Empire style house in the historic district, the wood-framed and clapboarded Pierce House rises only one story from a stone/concrete foundation to a full mansard sheathed with asphalt shingles (and metal on the hipped upper roof surface). Curved and capited corner boards support the flared eaves of the mansard, whose upper curb consists of a molded cornice.

One original interior chimney with corbeled cap rises from the upper roof. The regular fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two sash.

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The symmetrical three-bay main (south) facade is distinguished by matching two-story bay windows that flank the central entrance and reach nearly the height of the mansard; the windows have paneled spandrels and each story is defined by a projecting cornice. Directly above the now unsheltered central entrance (whose door has slender round-headed lights), a shallow-gabled dormer punctuates the mansard. Two identical dormers are aligned vertically with the window bays on the west and east elevations. The latter elevation includes an off-center secondary entrance with a bellcast canopy supported by heavy scrolled brackets.

Attached to the main block's rear (north) elevation, a one-and-one-half story, clapboarded former shed wing carries a gable roof whose east slope has been raised (and sheathed with standing-seam metal) to accommodate a second story. The wing's three-bay east eaves front includes a central entrance. The altered fenestration reflects the conversion of the shed to residential use.

The house's main facade was originally enhanced by a one-bay porch with scroll-bracketed posts that sheltered the central entrance. Attached perpendicularly to the rear of the shed wing was a substantial wood-framed carriage barn, whose gable roof was surmounted by a central ventilating cupola.

The house is associated with Loren Pierce, its owner during the first quarter of the present century. A grandson of Sem Pierce, Jr. (see #45), Loren Pierce practiced law in partnership with Judge Addison Cudworth (see #13).

47. Garfield House (Main Street); c. 1850

Sharing the five-bay, gable-front form of several other houses in the historic district, the Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed Garfield House is distinguished by a right sidehall entrance (with full-length sidelights) next to four bays of the six-over-six sash common to the house. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles and its gable roof with asphalt shingles. A frieze band remains exposed along the eaves. On the two-bay west eaves elevation, gabled dormers are aligned vertically with the window openings.

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A recessed ell of reduced scale projects from the main block's east elevation. A recessed porch with asbestos-shingled railing shelters the ell's three-bay south eaves front with central secondary entrance. A shed dormer emerges from the south slope of the gable roof.

A two-story, shed-roofed addition links the rear of the ell and the carriage barn oriented perpendicular to the ell. The barn is sheathed with boards-and-battens on its south gable front; the carriage entrance is now fitted with a segmented overhead door and an oculus lights the gable. The barn's east eaves elevation has brick-patterned asphalt sheathing while the gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the rear (north) gable elevation.

The house is associated with the Garfield family, who owned it during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

48. Frank Clough House (Main Street); c. 1850

The Greek Revival character of this two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house with a slate-shingled gable roof has been somewhat modified by later nineteenth-century elements, including slender coupled windows on the first story. Heavy paneled pilasters ascend the corners of the house from the stone foundation to the simplified entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The fenestration includes mostly one-over-one sash apart from the first-story replacements.

The three-bay main (south) facade presents to the street both a central entrance sheltered by a shed-roofed canopy with overscaled S-curved brackets and the right-corner opening of a recessed east porch next to the pilaster/pillar. The central entrance is flanked by the enlarged windows with slender coupled lights. Decorated with small curved brackets, the recessed porch occupies the left bay of the three-bay east eaves elevation, serving a south-facing secondary entrance.

In place of a rear (north) wing removed circa 1965, a two-story open deck with clapboarded railings has been added to the house's rear gable elevation. The original one-and-one-half story wing linked to the small barn that stands north of the house.

The house is associated with Frank Clough, its owner during the second quarter of the present century.

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48A. Barn; 19th century, rehabbed c. 1980: The one-and-one-half story, wood-framed barn is sheathed with boards-and-battens except for clapboards on the east and west gables; its gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. A crossbuck sliding door enters the south eaves front.

49. James Works Cottage (Main Street); c. 1912, c. 1970

Originally a small circa 1912 barn sited farther back from the street, this modest one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded cottage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof was rebuilt only about three years later on the present site. The irregular window openings contain one-over-one sash. A full-width porch enclosed with multiple windows above clapboards crosses the main (south) gable facade. The east eaves elevation extends three bays in length. Projecting from the rear of the west elevation, a slightly reduced ell has a three-bay south eaves front with an unsheltered entrance.

The building was moved and converted circa 1915 for James Works, its owner during the following twenty years. The cottage's appearance was changed circa 1970 by the application of clapboards over the previous wood shingles and the enclosure of the front porch. Non-contributing due to alteration.

50. Chase-Wiley House (Main Street); 1853, 1918.

The Greek Revival style house, a reduced west wing, a north ell, two barns, and attached shed wings of this inactive farmstead comprise the most extensive example of continuous architecture in the historic district. The only unit not oriented parallel to the street, the north ell serves to link the residential and agricultural units. A Queen Anne style multiple-bay veranda completely encircles the house's main block and continues onto the west wing.

The two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded main block carries a gable roof that retains staggered-butt slate shingles on its rear (north) slope while the front (south) slope is covered with asphalt shingles. An interior chimney rises from each (east and west) end of the ridge. Paneled corner pilasters support a simplified entablature along the horizontal eaves; the raking eaves lack the usual returns.

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The five-bay main (south) eaves facade includes an undecorated central entrance flanked by window bays fitted with the two-over-two sash common to the house. The broad veranda crosses the facade in five bays, incorporating scroll-bracketed turned posts, balustrade with ball-capped square newels, and lattice skirt. (Prior to 1918, the veranda had slender chamfered posts and lacked a balustrade.) The veranda continues in four bays along the two-bay east gable elevation (serving a left entrance) and then turns again to cross in four bays (without balustrade) the rear (north) eaves elevation that includes two doorways.

Attached to the main block's west gable elevation, a recessed one-and-one-half story wing with staggered-butt slate shingles on its gable roof extends five bays along its south eaves front. After turning in one bay around the main block's west elevation, the veranda continues in two bays across the wing's south front, serving its two entrances. This section of the veranda's roof retains slate shingles in contrast to the rolled asphalt elsewhere.

The next unit of the connected series projects northward as an ell to the west wing, following the facade line of the latter's two-bay west gable elevation. A large gabled wall dormer with coupled sash interrupts the west slope of the ell's roof (also shingled with staggered-butt slate). Initially residential in nature, the ell becomes a shed under an asphalt-shingled roof; a sliding carriage door with chamfered panels of vertical boards enters its west eaves front.

The ell's shed end links to the larger-scaled, one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed main barn. The barn's clapboarded west gable elevation includes a right-bay sliding carriage door. The opposite (east) gable elevation is sheathed with boards-and-battens and entered by an off-center, double-leaf carriage door approached by a ramp. The north slope of the barn's roof is covered with standing-seam metal while the south slope is asphalt-shingled. An added one-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed (with corrugated metal) wing now conceals the barn's south eaves elevation; a paneled sliding door enters its east front.

Attached to the barn's board-and-battened north eaves elevation, a one-story, horizontally boarded, shed-roofed wing links to the west gable elevation of a smaller-scaled rear barn whose southwest corner engages the northeast corner of the main barn.

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The rear barn is sheathed with boards-and-battens. Its gable roof retains slate shingles on the south slope while the north has been covered with corrugated metal. The east gable front includes an open first story with canted upper corners.

The house was constructed probably in 1853 for Albert Chase, a relatively short-term owner. John F. Wiley acquired the property in 1912, and it has remained in Wiley family ownership to the present.

50A. Chicken coop; c. 1920: Standing northeast of the rear barn, a one-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed chicken coop is sheathed entirely with rolled asphalt paper. Two screened openings mark its east eaves front.

51. Whitman-Ramsdell House (Main Street); 1856

A unique Gothic Revival style cottage defines the southeast limit of the historic village as truncated by a 1950s flood-control dam project on the West River. Shaded by mature deciduous and coniferous trees on its front grounds, the wood-framed and clapboarded Whitman-Ramsdell House rises one-and-three-quarters stories from a low stone foundation to a steeply pitched cross-gable roof shingled with slate. The raking eaves exhibit cutout bargeboards in trefoil and quatrefoil motifs. The labeled window openings are fitted on the first story with room-height, nine-over-nine sash and elsewhere with six-over-sixes of conventional size.

The main (south) facade is dominated by a one-bay steeply gabled central pavilion that contains the main entrance. Approached by stone steps equalling the width of the pavilion, the paneled door is flanked by blind side panels (installed in place of the original sidelights) and surmounted by a label lintel. Illuminating the gable above the entrance, a nine-over-nine sash like those on the first story is headed by a triangular panel that echoes the form of the gable.

Flanking each side of the entrance pavilion, a one-bay, eaves-front section of the main facade is marked by a recessed former porch whose deck and doorway have been removed. (The two

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doorways entered opposite sides of the central pavilion, and their bays have been infilled with clapboards.) Heading each recessed opening is a broadly scalloped curvilinear screen with quatrefoil figures. The two-bay east gable elevation is bisected by an added flagstone fireplace chimney.

A shed-roofed entrance porch with dimension posts emerges from the main block's rear (north) eaves elevation. A recessed ell of reduced scale projects from the same elevation, its gable roof shingled with staggered-butt slate. The ell's fenestration consists of small-pane horizontal windows. Added to the ell's rear (north) gable elevation is a one-story, novelty-sided, shed-roofed screened porch.

Originally a shed of the same scale extended perpendicularly from the house's ell to the west eaves elevation of the adjacent barn (#51A). The shed matched the latter's appearance, being sheathed with boards-and-battens and shingled with staggered-butt slate on its gable roof. A sliding door entered its south eaves front.

The house was constructed probably for Silas Whitman (1817-1909) in 1856. Nine years earlier, Whitman had established a saw mill and chair stock factory whose foundation (#52) remains visible across the street next to the river. The house is associated also with Cummings Ramsdell, its owner during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

51A. Carriage barn; middle 19th century: Set back from the street to the east of the house, a one-and-one-half story, wood-framed carriage barn stylistically complements the house with its board-and-batten sheathing. The barn's gable roof is shingled with staggered-butt slate. Two sliding doors enter its south gable front, one made of boards-and-battens and the other of vertical matched boards. The irregular fenestration consists of six-over-six sash. Atop the center of the ridge, a square cupola is ventilated by a rectangular louver on each face; its bellcast pyramidal cap is surmounted by a metal weathervane in the form of an ornamented arrow.

A one-story, pole-framed and open-sided, shed-roofed wing has recently been added to the rear (north) gable elevation.

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52. former Whitman's Mill foundation (Main Street); 1847

Partially exposed rubble and cut stone foundation walls mark the site of the water-powered sawmill and chair stock factory constructed by Silas Whitman in 1847. The building stood diagonally across the street from Whitman's house (#51). The 1869 Beers map shows that a wood shed stood next to the downstream side of the factory, and that the dam extended across the river from the factory itself. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1875 while owned by John Farnum, and the site has subsequently remained vacant.

The highest wall stands next to the West River. A rectangular opening in its base might have been part of the tailrace from a water wheel installed in the basement. The foundation has been mostly backfilled with rubble, earth, and debris, upon which small trees are now growing to obscure further its character.

53. former Baptist Church - Wiley's Garage (Main Street);
1847, moved 1863, 1884, 1928, 1930.

Constructed in 1847 as a Baptist Church on the opposite side of Main Street, the original block of this vernacular building was moved in 1863 by Sem Pierce, Jr. and L. K. Howard to its present site and enlarged to contain their carriage and sleigh factory. Subsequently the building has been further enlarged and adapted to an automobile service station. The two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded main block carries an asphalt-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the street. The nearly regular fenestration consists of (mostly) six-over-six and two-over-two sash.

The original block accounts for the left four bays of the six-bay main (north) eaves facade; the two-bay west extension was made immediately after the 1863 move. Two garage stalls occupy the left half of the first story, each having double-leaf paneled doors with eight-pane glazing. A pedestrian doorway enters the right-center of the first story, flanked on each side by two window bays. Projecting forward from the right-center of the facade, a large one-story, open-sided, gable-roofed (with standing-seam metal) canopy is supported at the outer corners by round posts; the canopy was added in

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1930 to shelter both the main entrance and two gasoline pumps. Extending from the left side of the canopy, a pent roof surmounts the vehicle entrances.

The east gable elevation reveals the distinction between the one-and-one-half story height of the original block and the four-bay lower story (plus partly exposed basement) added when the building was moved onto its present site. Extending from the south eaves elevation, a one-and-one-half story (plus exposed clapboarded basement), shed-roofed wing was built in 1928; an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to its three-bay east end. The main block's opposite (west) gable elevation is marked by a three-bay, shed-roofed (with corrugated metal) porch with dimension posts, added in 1920. Attached to the west half of the main block's south elevation, a two-and-one-half story, gable-roofed (with corrugated metal) ell was constructed probably during the 1860s as part of the carriage factory. A shed-roofed west wing provides entrance to this section of the building through a large sliding door.

The interior of the building preserves a remnant of the original church's auditorium. The east end of the second story retains a plastered coved ceiling whose curvature rises from lintel level of the second-story window on the main facade to lintel level of the gable window on the east elevation. Beaded wainscoting, hardwood flooring, and a suspended band platform reflect the 1884 conversion of the second story into a roller skating rink of 2,200 square feet. In 1890, most of that space was subdivided into apartments.

Carl H. Wiley acquired the building in 1918, and opened his automobile service station two years later. The business has continued to the present, operated since the 1960s by John D. Wiley, son of the founder. The building retains intact its circa 1930 appearance.

54. former West River Creamery (Main Street); c. 1890, c. 1970

The former village creamery has been rebuilt for residential use since a late 1960s fire caused extensive damage to the building. The one-story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed (with corrugated metal) front (north) block has both two-over-two and six-over-six sash. A four-bay porch with dimension posts shelters its irregular east eaves facade with off-center, double-leaf entrance. A two-story octagonal entrance "silo" has been erected at the conjunction of the

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the north and south blocks. The two-story south block is sheathed mostly with boards-and-battens; its fenestration appears entirely reworked.

In its historic appearance, the front block was one and one-half stories in height with a slate-shingled gable roof. The three-bay north gable front included a one-story central pavilion with a freight entrance and loading dock. The front block extended four bays (of six-over-six sash) along its west eaves elevation. The four-bay clapboarded rear block was marked by a slightly lower ridge but contained two full stories; an east ell matched its scale.

The creamery ceased operation in 1937 and the building was used as a cheese factory for a few years thereafter. A plastics firm occupied the building during the late 1940s and early 1950s, and subsequently it was converted to residential use.

The former creamery is considered noncontributing to the historic district owing to the period and extent of its reconstruction.

55. former "Box Shop" (Main Street); c. 1925, 1947

Concluding the row of three historically commercial/industrial buildings (#53-55) along the river (south) side of Main Street, the former box shop has been somewhat altered and converted to residential use. The elongated, one-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building stands roughly parallel to the street, its gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The eight-bay main (north) eaves facade includes two entrances; the irregular fenestration displays a variety of sash. A sliding door now fixed in closed position marks the blind west gable elevation. An open wood deck has recently been added to the rear (south) elevation overlooking the river.

The building was constructed probably for the adjacent West River Creamery (#54) to contain a shop for making wood boxes. Originally its east half consisted of a partly open woodshed; that was enclosed with clapboards in 1947.

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56. Leslie Benson House (Main Street); c. 1840

The only historic building extant on the river (south) side of Main Street at the village center, this modest vernacular one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house rests on a stone foundation. Oriented parallel to the street, its gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. An overscaled gabled wall dormer with coupled sash marks the left end of the three-bay main (north) eaves facade with central entrance. The window openings are fitted mostly with one-over-one sash. The west gable elevation extends two bays in width.

An east wing of reduced scale has an enclosed (wood-shingled) three-bay, shed-roofed north porch with a right entrance. The wing links to a small clapboarded barn with an asphalt-shingled gable roof that follows the alignment of the other blocks; a sliding carriage door enters its north eaves front. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the barn's east gable elevation.

The house is associated with Leslie Benson, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

57. Champion Fire Co. No. 5 Station (Main Street); 1953, 1983: 2½ stories; concrete first story; wood-framed upper stories; plywood and asbestos-shingle sheathing; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1-story, shed-roofed east wing added in 1983; four stalls with overhead doors across north gable front. Noncontributing owing to age.

58. Route 100 Bridge; 1936, rebuilt 1967: 1 span; steel/concrete structure; open deck with aluminum railings. Noncontributing owing to age.

59. former Green Mountain Farmers' Exchange - Landman's Annex (River Street); c. 1920

Standing on a stone/concrete foundation along the river's south bank, this elongated one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded commercial building carries a shed roof covered with rolled asphalt paper. Its irregular fenestration consists mostly of two-over-two and six-over-six sash. A two-bay east

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extension of reduced scale is sheathed with rolled asphalt paper.

The main block's multi-bay south facade includes a pedestrian entrance at the west end and two paneled sliding doors of matched boards toward the east end. A wood-planked loading dock extends the entire length of the facade, sheltered by a standing-seam metal canopy suspended from the eaves by iron rods.

60. former Coffin Shop (River Street); late 19th century

Standing on an exposed concrete-block foundation close to the east elevation of The Farmers' Exchange (#59), this small shed was formerly used by the Melendy Brothers (see #72) as a coffin shop. The one-story, wood-framed building retains clapboards on its west gable elevation while the others have been sheathed with boards-and-battens. Oriented parallel to the street, the gable roof is shingled with staggered-butt slate.

The three-bay south eaves front has a central entrance flanked by one-over-one sash. A wood catwalk has been added across the front and around the east gable and north eaves elevations, the latter overlooking the river. Non-contributing due to alteration.

61. former South Londonderry Railroad Depot (River Street);
1880, c. 1940

The former passenger depot and freight house of the abandoned West River Railroad has been converted to offices and extensively altered on three elevations; the north eaves elevation, however, mostly retains its railroad character. The one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded building stands oriented with its asphalt-shingled gable roof parallel to the former track alignment and River Street. Three uniform gabled dormers emerge from each (north and south) slope of the depot's roof while irregular gabled dormers mark the similar-scaled former freight house (the east block) and a circa 1900 one-bay connection. The fenestration has been largely altered by infilling and replacement.

The present main (west) gable facade includes a double-leaf left entrance and a large fixed window on the right. Original triangular chamfered stickwork remains to decorate the gable peak.

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The gable front has been expanded two bays (including a second entrance) on the right by a one-story, clapboarded, shed-roofed (with standing-seam metal) wing with irregular fenestration added circa 1940 along the entire south (trackside) eaves elevation. An added four-bay, shed-roofed porch with dimension posts crosses the main facade.

The former depot block's north eaves elevation retains its overhanging eaves supported by triangular chamfered brackets. Two bays of original two-over-two sash (one with footed sill) survive on the right half. A crude shed-roofed framework for firewood storage has been added at the center of this elevation. An entrance occupies the second bay from the left end of the original wall.

The recessed north elevation of the former freight house has been altered to a greater extent. Only one bay of two-over-two sash survives on the clapboarded wall. The unbracketed eaves are higher and shallower than those of the depot block. The wood-shingled east gable elevation has been wholly altered; an overhead garage door has been installed on the first story below two sliding-glass doors in the gable, the latter served by an added second-story open deck.

The passenger depot and freight house were constructed circa 1880 as detached buildings a few feet apart. Both buildings possessed bracketed overhanging eaves that partly sheltered a raised wood platform encircling their perimeters. The depot extended five bays along its south (trackside) elevation, with two entrances and three windows occupying alternate bays. The west gable elevation was occupied by two bays of the standard two-over-two sash with footed sills. The intermediate connection between the buildings was added probably circa 1900.

The railroad was abandoned and scrapped in the late 1930s. Marvin Howard, the local undertaker (see #24), acquired the depot circa 1940, and added the large shed-roofed south wing and massive fieldstone interior fireplace chimney. About five years later, Charles Alexander converted the building to a grocery store. That use continued until circa 1975, when the building was adapted to contain offices.

Due to extensive alteration of 3 of its elevations, the Depot is included in the District as a non-contributing structure.

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62. "Little Red House" (River Street); c. 1960: 1½ stories; wood-framed; clapboarded; gable roof (asphalt shingles); shed-roofed entrance vestibule on west gable front; 1-story, open-sided shed on east gable elevation. Built as garage; converted to house. Noncontributing owing to age.

63. Pearson House (River Street); 1977: 1-story; wood-framed; plywood sheathing; gable roof; cross-gable above north entrance. Noncontributing owing to age.

64. Howard Pierce House (River Street); c. 1850

Altered to the extent that its historic character has been lost, this vernacular one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and mostly clapboarded house has been partly veneered with brick around a sliding-glass door on the west gable elevation. Oriented parallel to the street, its gable roof has been covered with standing-seam metal. The fenestration has been mostly altered, including two "picture" windows installed to flank the central entrance (with gabled canopy) on the main (north) eaves facade. A smaller-scaled east wing has been modified by the enclosure of a porch along its north eaves front.

In its historic appearance, the house's main facade possessed a five-bay arrangement with two bays of multi-pane sash on each side of the entrance. A porch with turned posts and balustrade crossed the facade in three bays and continued onto the gable elevation of a reduced east ell. The ell linked to a small wood-framed barn whose gable roof shared both the orientation and the staggered-butt slate shingles of the main block's roof. The barn was destroyed by fire in 1968.

The house is considered noncontributing to the historic district on account of its extensive alterations.

65. Harriet and Rose Davis House (River Street); c. 1850

Somewhat altered in appearance, this vernacular one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house stands on a stone foundation, its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. Above a narrow band of clapboards along the bottom of the walls, the house's main block has been sheathed with asbestos shingles.

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The window openings are fitted with one-over-one sash; the original surrounds have been removed. The three-bay main (north) gable facade includes an unsheltered left corner entrance, also lacking a surround. An exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to the three-bay east eaves elevation.

Attached to the main block's south gable elevation, a recessed wing of reduced scale retains clapboard sheathing. A Queen Anne style three-bay porch with bracketed turned posts shelters two entrances on the six-bay east eaves elevation. A two-bay shed dormer has been added to the roof above the porch.

The house is associated with the sisters Harriet and Rose Davis, who occupied it during the second quarter of the present century.

65A. Shed; c. 1980: 1 story; wood-framed; vertically boarded; gable roof; sliding door on north eaves front. Noncontributing owing to age.

66. George Curtis House (River Street); c. 1855

Similar to several houses visible across the river along Main Street, the vernacular one-and-three-quarters story, wood-framed and clapboarded Curtis House possesses a Queen Anne style veranda wrapped around its north and east elevations. The gable roof retains on its east slope slate shingles hung in staggered-butts pattern while the west slope has been covered with asphalt shingles.

The five-bay main (north) gable facade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. Pairs of the two-over-two sash common to the house occupy the outer bays of the first story. An original six-over-six sash lights the gable peak. The hip-roofed veranda incorporates scroll-bracketed turned posts, a partly turned and partly dimension balustrade, and a lattice skirt. The veranda crosses the facade in five bays and continues two bays along the east eaves elevation, terminating at a one-bay (of coupled sash), clapboarded, shed-roofed rear pavilion with an infilled north-facing former entrance. The opposite two-bay (west) elevation is interrupted by an added massive concrete-block fireplace chimney.

Projecting perpendicularly eastward from the house's rear (south) gable elevation, a one-and-one-half story, clapboarded

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barn carries a gable roof also shingled with staggered-butt slate. A sliding carriage door enters its north eaves front next to two bays of two-over-two sash.

The house is associated with George Curtis, its owner during the first quarter of this century.

67. House trailer (River Street); c. 1970

A metal-sheathed, flat-roofed house trailer with irregular jalousie windows and metal skirting now occupies the lot of the circa 1875 Lawrence Wilder House that was destroyed by a 1970 fire. The one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded, gable-roofed main block of the house was oriented parallel to the street. A porch with turned posts sheltered its north eaves facade. Attached to the east gable elevation, an ell of reduced scale linked to a small board-and-battened, gable-roofed barn oriented parallel to the main block.

The house trailer does not contribute to the historic district.

67A. Shed; late 19th century?: Now only in fair condition, this somewhat altered, one-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed shed with a shed-roofed north addition is sheathed principally with brick-patterned asphalt paper. A doorway marks its east gable front.

68. Albert Davis House (River Street); c. 1845

A vertically proportioned Greek Revival style house with eaves-front orientation, the two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded Albert Davis house carries a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Paneled corner pilasters ascend from the stone foundation to support a frieze band and projecting cornice. The one-bay east and (two-bay) west gable elevations are pedimented, and the clapboarded tympanums are lighted by six-pane windows. The standard window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash. The three-bay main (north) eaves facade includes an unsheltered left sidehall entrance. Apparently rebuilt, the doorway is enframed by paneled pilasters, blind transom, and paneled lintel.

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Extending from the main block's rear (south) elevation, an originally one-and-one-half story ell has had both the east and west slopes of its roof raised to accommodate a second story. Coupled and triplet sash illuminate the resulting east elevation, from which emerges an added three-bay, shed-roofed porch with dimension posts and partial turned balustrade; a fourth (north-end) bay is enclosed with clapboards.

The main block was formerly encircled by a Queen Anne style multi-bay veranda incorporating turned posts, balustrade, and valance. A one-and-one-half story, wood-framed, gable-roofed barn formerly stood southeast of the rear ell.

The house is associated with Albert Davis, who owned it during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

68A. Shed; c. 1970: 1 story; wood-framed; vertically boarded; gable roof; south ell with overhead door on west eaves front. Noncontributing owing to age.

69. F. O. Pierce House (River Street); c. 1850

Concluding the historic district along the east stretch of River Street, this Greek Revival style, wood-framed and clapboarded house rises two and one-half stories from a stone foundation to a steeply pitched slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. Capitalized corner boards support a simplified entablature that follows both the horizontal and raking eaves. The main block's regular fenestration consists of six-over-six sash.

The three-bay main (north) gable facade possesses an unsheltered, slightly recessed, left sidehall entrance. Full-length divided sidelights flank the four-panel door, and both are enframed by paneled pilasters supporting a simplified entablature. On the three-bay west eaves elevation, the second-story window openings interrupt the architrave band of the entablature.

Attached to the main block's opposite (east) elevation, a one-and-one-half story ell extends four bays on its north eaves front. The left entrance and three bays of two-over-one sash occupy the wall plane recessed behind a two-bay porch whose bracketed chamfered posts support the horizontal eaves of the

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ell's gable roof. The two-bay east gable elevation is illuminated on the first story by an added twelve-pane fixed window and on the gable by a pair of nine-over-six sash.

The house is associated with F. O. Pierce, its owner during the first quarter of the present century. Then attached to the ell's southeast corner was a wood-framed, gable-roofed barn of similar scale and parallel orientation.

70. Otis Cummings House (Melendy Hill Road); c. 1900

Now sheathed with synthetic siding over its original clapboards but distinguished by a multiple-bay Queen Anne style veranda, the two-and-one-half story, wood-framed Cummings House stands oriented with its slate-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the street. A high interior chimney with corbeled cap surmounts the center of the ridge. The regular fenestration consists of two-over-two sash.

The two-bay west (street) gable elevation lacks an entrance. The veranda begins at its right corner; comprising tapered chamfered posts, cutout balustrade (a circa 1960 replacement of the original turned balusters), and lattice skirt, the veranda crosses that elevation in three-bays and continues in four bays across the three-bay main (north) eaves facade, serving its left entrance. The veranda then turns in one bay around the partial east gable elevation of the main block, and turns again in one bay to cross the two-bay north eaves elevation of the recessed and reduced-scale east wing, whose basement is partly exposed by the downward slope of the hillside.

A one-story, flush-boarded, flat-roofed (with cutout perimeter balustrade) garage is attached to the wing's east gable elevation at basement level. The garage becomes an exposed basement story on the east (downslope) eaves elevation of a small one-and-one-half story former barn attached perpendicularly to the house's southeast rear corner. Converted to residential use, the barn ell has been given a left entrance on its two-bay west eaves front, and an exterior concrete-block chimney has been added to its two-bay south gable elevation.

The house is associated with Otis Cummings, who occupied it during the first quarter of the present century while managing the Melendy Telephone Co. office. The Londonderry telephone exchange remained in the house until the circa 1950 introduction of dial service.

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70A. Shed; c. 1980: 1 story; wood-framed; boards/battens; gable roof. Noncontributing owing to age.

70B. Shed; c. 1930: A small one-story, wood-framed, vertically boarded, gable-roofed shed stands southeast of the former barn; Double-leaf doors enter its north gable front.

71. Babbitt-Aldrich House - "Rose Cottage" (Melendy Hill Road);
c. 1850

This modestly scaled, Greek Revival style, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded house of L-plan rests on a stone foundation. Its gable roof retains slate shingles hung in staggered-butts pattern. Corner pilasters support a frieze band that follows the cornice along both the horizontal and raking eaves of the main block. The window openings are fitted with two-over-two sash.

The three-bay main (east) gable facade displays a central entrance ensemble incorporating full-length divided sidelights within a simplified classical surround. Recessed one bay from the facade line, an ell block of nearly the same scale projects from the south eaves elevation. The ell's three-bay east eaves front is partly recessed behind a one-bay left corner porch that serves a south-facing secondary entrance. Only a gable door marks the blind south gable elevation.

During the ownership of Byron Babbitt in the first quarter of this century, the house became known as the "Rose Cottage" for the flowers that enhanced its grounds. The present occupants, William and Edith Aldrich, have owned the house since 1940.

71A. Barn; middle 19th century: Standing south of the house and aligned with its ell block, a somewhat larger-scaled, wood-framed, vertically boarded barn with a slated gable roof is banked against the slope to expose a basement story on its east eaves elevation. Three window bays light the first story while a double-leaf wagon entrance provides access to the basement.

72. Londonderry Inn - former Melendy House (Melendy Hill);
1853-54, 1969-70, 1895.

Sited prominently on its namesake hillside overlooking the village center, the Melendy House has been substantially altered

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and encrusted with modern additions since being converted to an inn during the 1940s. The vernacular two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded main block carries a high slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. The fenestration has been extensively altered and consists mostly of modern large-light windows.

The broad main (east) gable facade retains its historic appearance only on the upper stories, whose window openings retain two-over-two sash. The recessed first story includes the original off-center entrance with full-length divided sidelights but the flanking bays are now occupied by large modern windows. A rebuilt porch with box posts, metal railing, and stone deck extends four bays across the facade, and then continues along the south eaves elevation that has been almost wholly reworked with modern windows surrounding a sidelighted off-center entrance. On the main block's north eaves elevation, a broad two-story bay window is also fitted with replacement windows.

Attached to the rear (west) of the main block, a two-bay wing with altered lower stories rises to a somewhat lower ridge line. A two-bay (enlarged from an original single bay) gabled dormer emerges from the south slope of its roof while the north slope is interrupted by a large gabled wall dormer. A one-and-one-half story ell with a slated gable roof projects from the north elevation below the wall dormer; a five-bay recessed porch with box posts shelters its east eaves front. This ell was converted in the 1950s from a woodshed to the inn's dining room.

Extending from the opposite (south) side of the west wing, a gable-roofed ell of the same scale built in 1895 has been altered with new fenestration. A rebuilt and partly enclosed continuation of the main block's porch shelters its first story. A substantial two-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed, guestroom wing was attached in 1969-70 to the south ell's southeast corner.

The house was constructed for Emery Melendy in 1853-54, replacing an earlier house on the site. During the later decades of the nineteenth century, his sons, J. Washburn and E. Webster Melendy, became leading South Londonderry entrepreneurs under the firm name of Melendy Brothers. They were known especially for their undertaking business, and that was complemented between 1900 and 1921 by a local telephone company. J. Washburn's son, Emery A. Melendy, continued the undertaking business (in partnership with Marvin J. Howard) until his death in 1939; like his father, he was also a banker and county politician.

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The house was sold in 1943 to John and Norma Luinetti, who proceeded to convert it to an inn.

The Melendy Brothers made several substantial changes to the house during the 1880s and 1890s. In its fully developed historic appearance (circa 1900), the main block displayed on the east gable facade a recessed five-bay first story (with two-over-two sash flanking the off-center entrance) sheltered by a three-bay porch with heavy paneled pillars. The left-end bay projected beyond the corner as part of a first story extension of the south elevation that crossed in seven bays (of two-over-two sash and two doorways) both the four-bay main block and the two-bay west wing. The extension was sheltered by a five-bay porch with slender chamfered posts known to have been added in 1883. A three-bay porch of slightly different height and similar posts continued along the entire five-bay (of two-over-two sash flanking a central entrance) east eaves elevation of the south ell added in 1895. Just south of the ell stood a large wood-framed and clapboarded carriage barn with a slate-shingled gable roof oriented parallel to the ell. This barn was demolished in 1959 to clear the site for a swimming pool.

Due to extensive alterations, the Londonderry Inn is included in the District as a non-contributing structure.

72A. Barn; 19th century, altered c. 1970: Standing south of the inn, an altered wood-framed and clapboarded small barn with a slate-shingled gable roof rests on a high concrete foundation. New fenestration, a concrete-block chimney added to its rear (south) gable elevation, and an open deck added to its gable front reflect its conversion to residential use.

The barn is considered noncontributing to the historic district owing to its alterations.

73. Bradford Rawson House (Melendy Hill Road and School Street); c. 1850, 1915

The present appearance of this vernacular apartment building marked by a broad stick style two-story porch on its eaves front dates from a substantial enlargement in 1915 of a nineteenth-

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century house. The two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded building of L-plan stands on a concrete foundation, the slate-shingled gable roof of its front block being oriented parallel to Melendy Hill Road. A wide fascia and molded cornice follow both the horizontal and raking eaves. The varied fenestration consists predominantly of one-over-one sash.

The six-bay main (east) eaves facade is arranged irregularly with a single off-center entrance on the first story and three entrances on the second. The two-story, three-bay, shed-roofed (with standing-seam metal) porch incorporates chamfered tapered posts and dimension balustrades, the latter being partly missing on the first story and inset with radiating stickwork on the second. An unsheltered exterior stair ascends to the south end of the porch's second story. Three shed dormers, each with coupled one-over-one sash, emerge from the main roof's east slope to light the attic half-story.

The front block's north gable elevation includes, on the right half, a two-story bay window capped by a shed roof whose corner overhangs are bracketed and pendanted. The rear ell block's north eaves elevation continues three bays in the same wall plane. An off-center entrance is sheltered by a bracketed gabled canopy. A single-bay wall dormer is aligned vertically with the entrance.

Projecting westward from the southwest corner of the front block is a one-story, clapboarded, gable-roofed shed ell. Two small sliding doors enter its north eaves elevation.

The house was enlarged for Bradford Rawson, its owner during the first quarter of the present century. Previously the front block displayed a plain appearance, lacking the two-story porch, bay window, and roof dormers. A recessed one-and-one-half story shed wing extended from the north gable elevation, and a first-story porch occupied the interior corner between the two blocks. The wing was removed in 1915 and replaced by the present rear block.

74. former District #12 School - West Bank Apartments (School Street); 1852, 1951

Somewhat altered from its historic appearance during a circa 1950 conversion to a restaurant and a subsequent (1970s) adaptation to apartments, the vertically proportioned, Greek

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Revival style former school has lost its bell cupola and has been encrusted with a broad first-story addition. The two-story, wood-framed and clapboarded building stands with its corrugated metal-sheathed gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street. Straddling the center of the ridge, the clapboarded square base stage of a cupola is curbed by a projecting cornice. Capitaled corner boards on the main block support a frieze band that follows the cornice along both the horizontal and raking eaves. The window openings are fitted with (predominantly) two-over-two and six-over-six sash.

The four-bay east eaves facade includes the original recessed main entrance next to the southeast (rear) corner. Projecting forward of the two-bay north gable (street) elevation, a one-story, flat-roofed wing (added in 1951 for the former restaurant) rises above a fully exposed clapboarded basement story. The wing's two-bay east flank includes a left entrance sheltered by a small one-bay gabled porch with box posts and dimension balustrade approached by a high flight of open balustraded wood steps. The addition extends four bays (of coupled six-over-six sash) across its north front, and continues along the west eaves elevation of the main block. An original shallow gabled wing of reduced scale emerges from the south gable elevation.

The building was used by the West River Academy during the 1850s. By 1869, it had become the District #12 School serving South Londonderry village, and that use continued until 1930, when the Central School (#36) was completed. The octagonal bell cupola capped by an inflected dome was removed probably about that time.

75. Renn House (School Street); 1969: 1 story; wood-framed; wide "clapboards"; gable roof; exposed concrete basement on west gable elevation with overhead garage door. Noncontributing owing to age.

76. A. P. Cutting House (School Street); late 19th century, 1912

Converted in 1912 from a late nineteenth-century barn or workshop, this plain vernacular building is enhanced by a Queen Anne style corner porch that serves also an east ell. The two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and clapboarded main block carries

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a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal and oriented perpendicular to the street. The somewhat irregular fenestration consists of two-over-two sash.

The asymmetrical three-bay north gable (street) elevation lacks an entrance, its first story being elevated above a half-exposed clapboarded basement. The three-bay east eaves facade includes a central entrance on each story. A two-bay section of the corner porch serves both east entrances; approached by high concrete steps that ascend both sides of the interior corner, the porch displays turned posts, balustrade, and lattice skirt, and a perimeter balustrade surmounts its roof.

The porch turns one bay onto the three-bay north eaves front of the two-story, gable-roofed east ell, again serving entrances on both stories. Added soon after the conversion of the main block, the ell contains both residential and shed sections. The shed section retains staggered-butt slate shingles on its portion of the roof, and is entered by a double-leaf doorway to the left of the porch.

Attached to the ell's northeast corner on nearly a full north offset (toward the street), a somewhat smaller-scaled, clapboarded barn carries a gambrel roof covered with corrugated metal and oriented parallel to the street. Two large rectangular open stalls occupy the entire width of the barn's north eaves front.

The building was converted to a house for A. P. Cutting, who lived here until at least the early 1930s.

77. James Clough House (School Street); c. 1850

A classic cottage lacking only the typical end chimneys, this one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house on a stone foundation has been sheathed with synthetic siding over the original clapboards. Oriented parallel to the street, the main block's gable roof retains slate shingles hung in staggered-butt pattern. The five-bay main (north) eaves facade is arranged symmetrically around an unsheltered central entrance with half-length sidelights. The flanking bays are occupied by the two-over-two sash common to the house. The west gable elevation extends two bays in length.

Attached to the main block's east gable elevation on a partial south offset, a slightly reduced wing is shingled with regularly coursed slate on its gable roof. A small shed-roofed porch

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with dimension posts abuts the corner between the two blocks, sheltering a secondary entrance on the wing's north eaves front. A shed door occurs to the left of the porch.

Offset southward and attached to the wing's east gable elevation, a medium-sized, wood-framed and vertically boarded barn carries a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The former carriage entrance centered on the north eaves front has been infilled with vertical boards.

The house is associated with James Clough, whose ownership overlapped the first and second quarters of this century.

78. Barnes House (School Street); c. 1890

Sited back from the street on the lower hillside, this vernacular two-story, wood-framed and clapboarded house retains slate shingles hung in staggered-butt pattern on its main block's gable roof. The five-bay main (north) eaves facade possesses a central entrance flanked by window bays fitted with the two-over-two sash common to the house. An altered five-bay, shed-roofed porch with dimension posts crosses the facade. The porch continues around the northeast corner to shelter the three-bay (with central secondary entrance) north eaves front of the recessed one-and-one-half story east wing, whose gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house is associated with the Barnes family, its owner during the first quarter of the present century.

78A. Barn; c. 1890: Standing closely southeast of the house, a small wood-framed and vertically boarded barn has a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. A left-bay carriage entrance marks its west gable front, from which extends an added one-story, shed-roofed, partly open-sided wing.

79. Vaile-Cobb House (School Street); c. 1900

This eclectic turn-of-the-century house at the western limit of the historic district shows both Stick and Queen Anne stylistic influences. Possessing an asymmetrical plan with similar gabled pavilions projecting from the north, east, and south elevations, the two-and-one-half story, wood-framed and

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clapboarded house stands with its slate-shingled gable roof oriented perpendicular to the curving street. The irregularly arranged fenestration consists mostly of one-over-one sash.

The main (east) gable facade is dominated by a left-bay pavilion whose gable rises at the same slope as, but only half the height of, the main gable. The pavilion's first story consists of a broad bay window whose fixed central light is headed by a stained transom. A trefoil valance and pendants decorate the overhanging lower corners of the rectangular second story, which is lighted by coupled sash. A small triangular window centered on the gable reiterates its form in reduction. To the right of the pavilion, a one-bay porch with turned corner post, pierced balustrade, trefoil valance, and slotted skirt shelters the main entrance; the door is embellished with stained glazing.

Projecting from the right half of the south eaves elevation, the south pavilion differs by taking the form of a two-story bay window capped by an overhanging gable with triangular light. The wall plane continues two bays to the left of the pavilion.

Another slightly different pavilion emerges from the left half of the opposite (north) eaves elevation. Its rectangular form accommodates two bays of standard sash below a triangular gable light; the first and second stories are separated by a band of decorative shingles. Marking the interior stair hall, two square stained windows occupy staggered positions near the front corner of this elevation. A three-bay wall panel extends to the right of the pavilion.

A short one-and-one-half story wing is attached to the rear (west) gable elevation of the main block. An original two-bay porch on its north eaves front has been enclosed.

The house was constructed circa 1900 probably for Fred Vaile. Subsequently the house has become associated with the Cobb family, whose members have owned it since the middle 1940s.

79A. Barn; c. 1900, c. 1910: Northwest of the house stands a substantial wood-framed and clapboarded barn with a slate-shingled gable roof. Marked by five small stall windows on its east eaves elevation, the original block was constructed circa 1900. The similar two-bay (of two-over-two sash) north

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extension was added probably circa 1910. A diagonally braced sliding door enters the exposed basement story on the east elevation of each section. A similar door enters the south gable front at the first-story level.

79B. Garage; c. 1910?: Standing near the northeast corner of the barn, this unique one-story, wood-framed and clapboarded garage is distinguished by the only slate-shingled hip roof with central gablets in the historic district. An open vehicle stall and a pedestrian doorway mark its south front while two two-over-two sash light both its east and north elevations.

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The available water power of the West River attracted the initial settlement at South Londonderry some twenty years later than the first such development at the rival North Londonderry village three miles upstream. In 1806, Benjamin Baldwin and Levi Richardson arrived from the adjoining township of Andover and built a saw and grist mill (site #9) at the rapids just above the present bridge (#58). That first mill was followed by a carding mill on the downstream side of the bridge and, about 1831, by a cooper shop between the grist mill and the bridge. At the lower (east) end of the future Main Street, Extra Davis built a tannery about 1827 next to the confluence of the river and what became known as Tannery Brook. A second dam on the river was constructed about 1834 by Jonathan Cram for a short-lived powder mill located on the south bank opposite the present Wiley's Garage (#53). These small industries served as the nucleus around which the village formed.

Also about 1834, a brickyard was opened on the south side of the river. John Whitcomb, Thomas Viall, and Israel Whitcomb operated the brickyard during its relatively brief existence. The bricks were made here for South Londonderry's religious landmark that was erected in 1834, the Federal style Baptist Church (#1) crowning the knoll above the center of the emerging village.

Other buildings appeared near the mills at the bridge (those being destroyed by the spring freshet of 1842 and replaced in kind). A tavern combined with a store was built fairly early in the century on the site now marked by the foundation (#25) of its successor. The crossroads at the bridge where Main, Mill and Church Streets now intersect was gradually surrounded by stores and houses, gaining the function of a village square without the typical green. In 1839, Alfred Pierce acquired a building (burned in 1947) here for his general store. His outstanding Federal style residence (#24) was erected next to the square the same year, its bricks also made at the yard on the opposite side of the river.

Scarcely a decade after the completion of the brick church, the Baptist society was riven by doctrinal dissension. A formal schism occurred in 1845, when the parish was separated into two factions known as the "northern brethren" and the "southern brethren." The latter retained possession of the brick church while the northern brethren proceeded in 1847 to construct their own wood-framed and clapboarded church on the

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lower Main Street site of the Pierce-Thompson House (#45). The schism was finally resolved in 1854, and the reunited parish celebrated by refurbishing the brick church; the entrance facade was altered probably at that time by the addition of the Gothic Revival style wood-framed vestibule. The church was re-dedicated in January, 1856.

Meanwhile the village had gained yet another church, the second on Church Hill. In 1852, the Congregationalists (who previously occupied a church north of the village, closer to the geographical center of the township) joined the Methodists in the construction of a Union Church next to the Addison Cudworth House (#13). During the following decade, both the Baptists and the Methodists built parsonages facing each other a little higher along Church Street; the Baptist parsonage (#15) was completed in 1860 while the Methodist counterpart (later destroyed by fire) appeared in 1868.

Secular residential development continued apace in the village. The row of predominantly Greek Revival style houses along central Main Street was built during the 1840s and early 1850s. The three sets of distinctive repeated designs involving nine houses indicate builders in common as well as contemporary construction. Other Greek Revival houses were built during this period throughout the village. A different style appeared on lower Main Street in the form of a unique Gothic Revival style cottage (#51), built probably in 1856 for Silas Whitman.

The village map published by McClellan in 1856 shows that the street along the southerly side of the river had been mostly developed; its present name of River Street was then applied to Main Street. A "select school" known as the West River Academy was chartered by the Vermont Legislature in 1853 (one year after the Londonderry Academy had been organized in the rival North village), and it occupied the building (#74, now converted to apartments) that later became the District #12 School. The map indicates that South Londonderry then contained some 35 houses together with three churches, two stores (the Union and J. F. Pierce's), a hotel (kept by C. Maynard), a blacksmith shop, and the various small industries. The post office noted on the map (in Pierce's store) had been established only four years earlier; during the previous quarter-century, mail for the village had come through the North Londonderry post office.

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By the middle of the century, South Londonderry was slowly gaining ascendancy in town affairs although the rivalry with North Londonderry village remained keen. In 1860, the South village achieved a certain political advantage when the location of the new Town Hall was decided. The building (#14) was constructed on Church Street next to the Union Church, and town offices have remained in South Londonderry ever since.

The year 1860 was marked by another turning point in local history: Londonderry township's population reached its historical maximum of 1,367 in that year. The subsequent gradual decline reflected several factors common to most rural townships in Vermont. The marginal if not exhausted hill farms were abandoned as many of the state's residents joined a wave of emigration to the superior lands in Ohio and farther western states. Others remained in Vermont but moved into the villages to find employment in commercial enterprises and small-scaled industries.

Both of those economic sectors continued to expand in South Londonderry during the middle years of the nineteenth century. Industrial activity was focused on the water privileges downstream of the bridge at the village center. In 1847, Silas Whitman constructed a dam and saw mill (see #52) next to lower Main Street, also producing chair stock on the premises. The nearby church built by the northern brethren was acquired in 1858 by Sem Pierce, Jr. and L. K. Howard, who converted it to a carriage painting shop. Five years later, they moved the building (#53) across the street to its present site and, after raising it by the addition of a new first story, proceeded to manufacture carriages and sleighs therein. Meanwhile in 1861, Pierce had installed an adjacent dam and had constructed another small factory (dismantled in 1938) where doors, sash, and blinds were made for a decade or more.

F. W. Beers' detailed map of South Londonderry records that by 1869 the village had expanded nearly to the limits of the present historic district. Only Farnum Street and the stub street that intersects Main next to the present Library (#32) were not yet opened. More than forty houses were interspersed with about twenty buildings of other types. The latter included various stores at the densely developed village center, C. R. Brown's hotel, two churches (the brick Baptist and the Union), and several small industries clustered around four dam sites. C. B. Rawson, a carpenter and joiner who then lived in a Church Street house (#22), undoubtedly constructed some of the contemporary buildings in the village.

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The Beers map documents the village at the height of its industrial development, that status having been achieved while the nearest railroad passed fifteen miles to the east through Chester. At the mill pond above the covered bridge across the West River were O. S. Abbott's sawmill, E. A. Howe's grist mill and Abbott's cooper shop. Near the next dam downriver, the firm of Howard and Whitman then owned the carriage factory in the former church, flanked by Pierce and Rugg's sash-and-blind factory and a blacksmith shop. A little farther downstream at the third West River privilege stood the chair stock factory then operated by John Farnum. At the southeast end of Main Street, H. A. Walker's tannery had recently been rebuilt beside its dam on Tannery Brook.

The railroad era took a long time to reach South Londonderry. The earliest scheme was chartered by the Vermont Legislature in 1843; that provided for construction of a railroad between the Connecticut River valley in Windham or Windsor County and the Lake Champlain valley in western Vermont. A route was actually surveyed along the West River valley but the route finally selected for the line passed mostly through Windsor County, the closest point to South Londonderry being over the mountain in Chester. Nevertheless, proponents of a West River valley line continued their campaign, and various efforts toward construction were made in the 1860s and early 1870s.

The difficulty of raising capital and the perceived lower costs of narrow gauge construction determined the plan ultimately carried out. The Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad Co. was organized in 1876 with the intent of building a three-foot gauge railroad between the namesake towns, Whitehall being located in New York at the south end of Lake Champlain. Only five towns in the West River valley voted to bond themselves for construction capital. The northernmost was Londonderry (for \$23,000, the maximum allowed by a ratio in the railroad charter), and South Londonderry village thereby became the northern terminus. Construction started in 1879 but only the roadbed (without track) was built before the funds were exhausted. Thereupon the rail-less line was leased to its connection at Brattleboro, the Central Vermont - at that time the most extensive railroad and the most powerful political force in the state - for completion.

The track was laid along the south bank of the West River into South Londonderry on October 20, 1880. One month later, on

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November 18th, the first regularly scheduled train made the 36-mile trip to Brattleboro. A small terminal complex, including the passenger depot and the freight house (later joined into a single building, #61) along with a one-stall, wood-framed, shed-roofed enginehouse and related turntable and water tank became a new focus of activity across the river from the village's commercial center. As many as two hundred tickets were sold for a departing train during the enthusiastic early years. The Central Vermont offered an excursion ticket to Washington, D.C. and return for \$11.50. South Londonderry had been delivered from its presumed isolation, and the future possibilities appeared limitless.

The arrival of the railroad in South Londonderry marked the beginning of a distinct half-century epoch in village history. The rail link to the outside world brought an immediate change of outlook. Within months, George T. Shanks, a local printer, published a promotional pamphlet extolling the virtues of South Londonderry, Vt. and its Vicinity: Business Opportunities, and as a Summer Resort., clearly directed toward the public beyond the West River valley. "The completion of the Brattleboro & Whitehall railroad ... and the establishment of Telegraph lines places this beautiful mountain district in direct and rapid communication with the great world of business and pleasure, giving a new impetus to all phases of business, ..."

The railroad undoubtedly facilitated one "phase," pleasure travel and summer recreation, that was bringing many urbanites to other parts of Vermont. Already by July, 1881, Col. Harlan O. Peabody was prepared to receive at his Main Street hotel the railroad traveler in "a portion of the Green Mountain State hitherto but little visited." His notice in the pamphlet proclaims that "The Peabody House has been repaired and refurnished throughout, and is fitted up with bath rooms and all modern conveniences - first-class in all its appointments."

While the author of the pamphlet anticipated a great expansion to follow the railroad, South Londonderry had already developed into a bustling village. A considerable variety of commercial and industrial enterprises existed along Main Street and beside the river. Shanks' pamphlet provides an inventory of the village:

"...about fifty dwelling houses, two churches, Baptist and Methodist, both recently improved and modernized, a Town Hall, a commodious Hotel, two Stores,

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a Stove and Tin-shop, Millinery Store, Harness Shop, Jeweler and Watch-maker's Shop, Grist Mill, Saw mill and Chair stock Factory, Butter tub Factory, two Carriage Shops, Carriage-smith Shop, two Blacksmith Shops, two Boot and Shoe Shops, a well appointed Livery, Undertaker's Rooms, a Job Printing Office, Photographic Gallery, Meat-market, Barber's Shop, three Law Offices, two Physician's Offices, also Carpenters, Masons &c. The Railroad buildings are neat and commodious, and include Depots, for both Passengers and Freight, Engine House, Car House etc."

Although the pamphlet gives priority to business opportunities enhanced by the newly available rail service, it reveals that the permanent decline of small-scaled village industry had already begun. The Farnum chair stock factory had burned in 1875, and its site (#52) is described as "one of the best water powers in southern Vermont" complete with standing walls in good condition and available at a very low price. Regardless of its advantages, the site was never redeveloped. Whatever manufactured goods that South Londonderry needed could arrive by train from the urban industrial centers at prices that undercut the local products. The Walker tannery was the next victim of outside competition, closing permanently in 1885.

Two years after the pamphlet appeared, George Shanks expanded his printing effort into a local newspaper that soon attracted state-wide notice. The first weekly issue of The Londonderry Sifter appeared on December 7, 1883. The earlier enthusiasm shown by printer Shanks about the railroad was soon displaced by editor Shanks' audacious attacks on the rampant political corruption of the Central Vermont-controlled "railroad ring," whose concentric circles then enveloped Vermont's legislative, administrative, and judicial establishment. "Sifter John," as George Shanks (1831-1922) was known both in print and in person, became famous in southern Vermont for his muckraking. Various attempts were made to silence him, including seizure of his press in 1886 and two weeks of imprisonment in 1887. The Sifter's paid circulation never exceeded 1,400 yet its editorial thunder shook the bastions of contemporary political power in Vermont.

The West River valley's railroad seems to have caused a brief spurt in local development. By the publication of Child's 1884 gazetteer of Windham County, South Londonderry village

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included "about sixty dwellings," an increase of ten from the 1881 figure. At least four different small industries were then active in the village. Joseph St. Onge had taken over the manufacture of carriages, wagons and sleighs in the former church (#53, the only extant building among the four). William W. Pierce and Co. produced 5,000 butter tubs per year in the former sash-and-blind factory. William Shattuck then operated the grist mill at the village center, and H. A. Walker continued running his tannery at the east end of Main Street.

Fred Winchester must have shared the civic optimism generated by the arrival of the railroad. In 1885, the three-story, flat-roofed landmark (#23) of South Londonderry commercial architecture was constructed in the Italianate Revival style at the foot of Church Street to contain Winchester's expanding hardware and agricultural implement business. Soon he added furniture in a further expansion. Winchester pursued the enterprise until 1898, when he unexpectedly sold out to his commercial rivals, L. T. and W. H. Landman.

Originally from the adjoining township of Jamaica, the Landmans - Luke T. (uncle) and William H. (nephew) - were probably the most successful merchants ever to practice in South Londonderry. In 1890, they purchased the former Pierce store (burned in 1947) on the square, and soon were doing \$30,000 worth of business annually in dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc. The acquisition of Winchester's hardware and furniture store complemented their original enterprise. In 1910, W. H. Landman bought his uncle's share of the hardware business, and subsequently they operated the two stores independently. L. T. Landman soon expanded his business by shifting the clothing portion into the former Union store (burned in 1969) next to the bridge.

During the first half of its existence, the Sifter lacked permanent quarters, even being evicted from one building during the politically motivated campaign to suppress the newspaper. In 1897, George Shanks broadened its ownership to a small syndicate, thereby raising the capital for a new building. Shanks announced its construction in 1900 by writing that "it will not be pretentious but will answer our needs and be respectable in appearance." Perched on the steep bank that separates the commercial stretch of Main Street from the residential portion to the southeast, the distinctive building (#31) provided editor Shanks with a gabled oriel from which he could conveniently

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observe activity along the street in both directions. Shanks' editorship continued only four more years: in December, 1904, the Sifter was sold to Osro Clayton, a recently arrived lawyer, Sifter John, nevertheless, remained active on the editorial page, writing an occasional column under the heading, "The Bush Ranger."

The valley railroad was never extended beyond South Londonderry, and therefore remained a branch line serving only small villages in an overwhelmingly agricultural region. The railroad held the distinction of being the longest narrow-gauge line in Vermont, and it became known simply as "the gauge." The early years were its best in terms of traffic, reliability, and physical condition. By the turn of the century, however, its light construction and mostly second-hand equipment were deteriorating seriously, revenues were not meeting expenses, and service became increasingly erratic. The Sifter commented that trains were running "try-daily, that is they went down in the morning and tried to get back at night." The South Londonderry engine house and water tank were destroyed by fire in 1901 but subsequently rebuilt (notwithstanding the claim of Victor Morse's popular history of the railroad).

A protracted legal dispute erupted in 1903 between the Brattleboro and Whitehall as owner and the Central Vermont as both lessee and mortgagee. The settlement finally reached in 1905 allowed the Central Vermont to take over the railroad in exchange for converting it to standard gauge and making other improvements. On July 30, 1905, the track of the newly created West River Railroad Co. (a Central Vermont subsidiary) was widened in pouring rain - an omen of what would follow in the line's standard-gauge career. For the time being, valley freight could travel beyond Brattleboro without the obstacle of transshipment there from narrow-gauge to standard-gauge boxcars.

The last through street was added to South Londonderry's skeletal network in 1896, the grading being done by C.D. Farnum, a local contractor. Farnum Street provided a bypass around the steep lower end of Church Street, and enabled development of the knoll behind the Baptist Church (#1). Four houses (including at least one, #5, built by C. D. Farnum) and the fire station with its prominent hose-drying tower (#3, now converted to a residence) were ultimately constructed along the new street. The Londonderry High School was established by the town in 1911 to provide a two-year course, and the second story of the fire station was adapted for its classrooms.

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The first decade of the new century brought to Main Street a new hotel in an impressive building. In 1908, Walter L. Hunt transformed his one-and-three-quarters story, clapboarded, gable-roofed house into a three-story, flat-roofed hotel named Hunt's Tavern. Standing opposite the village's leading hostelry, the Peabody House, the new hotel belatedly repeated the Italiante Revival appearance of the nearby Landman's Store (#23), complete with bracketed cornice and, across the seven-bay north facade, a two-story porch with bracketed turned posts and balustrades. Next to the hotel for the convenience of its guests stood Hunt's Livery Stable, a two-and-one-half story, clapboarded, gable-roofed barn surmounted by a cross-gabled louvered cupola.

The greatest fire ever to strike South Londonderry occurred on July 20, 1915, decimating a portion of the village center. Four adjacent wood-framed buildings along the north side of Main Street between George G. Smith's house (#26) and the Sifter office (#31) were reduced to their foundations. Nevertheless, within a year, the area was redeveloped with the extant row of three buildings (#28-30). The largest (#28, now the post office) was erected for George G. Smith and contained twin storefronts, the left being occupied by Smith's drug store and the right by J. B. Johnson's grocery store. Distinguished by its stamped-metal sheathing, the next building, George L. Smith's garage (#29, now altered to apartments) was the first in the village constructed specifically for automobile sales and service. The third in the row is the substantial house (#30) built for Henry Darling. The rapidity of the redevelopment indicates the contemporary vitality of South Londonderry's business district.

Indeed the new buildings signified the zenith of commercial development in the village center. The stretch of Mill and Main Streets between Farnum Street and Henry Darling's house (#30) was lined with commercial, residential, and mill buildings, some of them standing wall to wall. Two-story porches sheltered the fronts of several buildings. And numerous mature deciduous trees shaded the unpaved streets.

The 1915 fire, however, proved only the first of a twentieth-century series that would substantially decrease the village center's building density. In 1919 or 1920, A. P. Cutting's three-and-one-half story, clapboarded, gable-roofed house and tenement burned at the corner of Mill and Farnum Streets. Only twelve years after its construction, Hunt's Tavern was destroyed by fire in 1920. Neither building was replaced.

The year of the great fire (1915) was marked also by another transfer of ownership at South Londonderry's weekly newspaper.

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George Dixon purchased it with circulation in decline, and could not reverse that trend despite Sifter John's occasional "Bush Ranger" column. Publication ceased temporarily in 1918 until Henry Mundell, a professional journalist from New York and friend of George Shanks, revived it. Four years later (1922), however, George Shanks died in early December, Henry Mundell died two weeks later, and the Sifter died with them.

Religious activity in the village declined markedly during the early part of this century. The Methodists had the resources to make "repairs and alterations" to the former Union Church both in 1887 and 1900, but their congregation dwindled thereafter to the point that services were discontinued in 1920. The Methodists then joined the Baptists, whose membership was also decreasing, for services in the brick church. The Methodist parsonage was sold to Frank Darling for a residence, and was destroyed by fire in 1929.

Possibly the result of the 1887 or 1900 alterations, the Methodist Church presented an extraordinary appearance. Its Greek Revival style, clapboarded, gable-roofed (with staggered-butt slate shingles) body was distinguished by door and window openings with ogee-arched heads. At the four-bay east gable facade's north corner, a square clapboarded tower rose past ogee-arched louvers on the bell chamber to a slender inflected spire culminating in a needle; a similar tower of reduced scale provided balance at the opposite corner of the facade. Abandoned by its congregation, the church was dismantled circa 1929 after Addison Cudworth, owner of the adjacent house (#13), purchased the building to forestall its conversion to a village school.

After being partly vacant for some years following the demise of the carriage factory, the former church on lower Main Street was adapted in 1920 to an automobile service station (#53) by Carl H. Wiley. A remnant of the original church's auditorium survives on the second story, whose east end displays a coved plastered ceiling above the suspended band platform, beaded wainscotting, and hardwood floor installed in 1884 for a roller skating rink. The building's projecting gabled gas-pump canopy was added in 1930. The service station has continued under Wiley family operation to the present, and its scarcely altered circa 1930 appearance represents a period of roadside architecture now almost extinct in Vermont.

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The rapidly increasing usage of motor vehicles after the First World War caused a severe decline in traffic on the West River Railroad. The conversion to standard gauge had brought only a temporary improvement in service; conditions deteriorated steadily during the 1910s and 1920s. Passenger trains were abandoned about 1920 and service was reduced to one mixed freight and passenger train per day. Then the catastrophic flood of November, 1927 intervened and physically destroyed much of the railroad, whose track paralleled the river for many miles. Elsewhere in the state, the Central Vermont suffered similar destruction and the company entered receivership the following month.

Although they generated scant traffic for the railroad during the 1920s, valley residents were not yet ready to accept its demise. A campaign arose to have the railroad rebuilt and eventually the Vermont Legislature was persuaded to lend the necessary \$200,000. The Central Vermont willingly relinquished control to a local group, and the line was reconstructed during 1930-31. Trains were restored early in 1932, but passengers and freight had been irretrievably lost to motor vehicles and service was suspended in the autumn. After futile attempts by lessee James Ashley to revive operations, the West River Railroad was formally abandoned in 1936. The northern thirty miles of track were scrapped that autumn. An historical epoch ended at South Londonderry; only the altered depot and freight house (#61) survive to represent the fifty-six year period of railroad linkage to the outside world.

The 1930s brought one significant addition to South Londonderry's building stock but that was offset by losses both of buildings and an industry. In the opening year of the decade, the only example of Colonial Revival style in the historic district, the village's Central School (#36), was erected on the knoll above Main Street. The elementary classes from the District #12 building (#74) and the high school classes from the fire station (#3) were consolidated in the new school. The lengthy wood covered bridge at the village center was demolished in 1936 and replaced by a steel-and-concrete, open deck bridge (#58). In 1937, the village lost a traditional industry related to local farming when the West River Creamery (#54, now converted to a residence) ceased operation. The following year (1938), the nearby two-and-one-half story, clapboarded, gable-roofed building used as a sash-and-blind factory during the 1860s was dismantled; the dam that provided its water power was washed

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away by the late September flood of the same year. At the other end of the village on Mill Street, the elongated Farnum tenement building (similar to the Abbott-Landman House, #8) was destroyed by fire in 1935.

The greatest fire since 1915 struck the village center in 1947. A two-and-one-half story wood-products factory had been erected in 1938 on the site of the original saw and grist mill, and quickly became the village's largest employer. Both the building and the company succumbed, however, to the 1947 fire, which spread to the Landmans' original store across Mill Street at the head of the square. Only a concrete foundation wall remains to mark the factory site (#9) and the store lot is also vacant.

A flood-control project rather than actual flooding caused, ironically, the loss of several historic buildings in South Londonderry. During the middle 1950s, the Army Corps of Engineers constructed a huge flood-control dam at Ball Mountain, about six miles down the West River. The dam was designed so that at maximum depth its reservoir would inundate the east end of Main Street. Rather than risk that highly improbable event, four houses and related buildings between the Whitman-Ramsdell House (#51) and Tannery Brook were torn down and the street was shifted away from the river to higher ground. The truncated streetscape has been left with overgrowing vacant lots that lack a visual terminal.

The next period of substantial change in the character of the village began circa 1960, reflecting the emergence of a new recreational industry in the region. Downhill skiing resorts were developed on both Glebe Mountain and nearby Stratton Mountain to complement the earlier Bromley Mountain counterpart. Lying within the triangle defined by those three mountains, South Londonderry soon attracted various businesses providing services related to skiing, principally lodging, restaurants, and equipment. The Peabody House was refurbished and kept open only during the winter season (the opposite of its traditional pattern in the tourist trade). The former Union or L. T. Landman's store next to the bridge was adapted to a major outlet for ski equipment and apparel. Judge Addison Cudworth's Greek Revival style house (#13) on Church Street was converted to a restaurant. The Melendy residence on the hillside across the river had already been converted into the Londonderry Inn (#72) during the 1940s, and it was given a substantial addition. Several houses in the village were purchased by non-residents for use primarily during

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the ski season; most of these sprouted the stuccoed exterior fireplace chimneys that have become symbolic of the period.

The economic revival of the village was soon accompanied by more in the twentieth-century series of major fires. Additional gaps opened in the business district during the late 1960s when two important buildings were lost. In 1967, the Union store/ski shop burned, eliminating the last commercial building on the river side of Main Street. Two years later, another winter fire consumed the Peabody House, the last nineteenth-century, gable-roofed commercial building on the opposite side of the street; the foundation (#25) remains to define its plan.

One hundred seventy-five years after the water power of the West River was the focus of its initial settlement, South Londonderry village has evolved to the point of a functional divorce from the river. The remnants of the last mill dam (upstream of the bridge) were eliminated by a 1973 flood, and only a few foundation walls remain to mark the sites of water-powered industries. Instead of the placid bank-full mill ponds that were variously used for recreation, the village is now bisected by a rocky channel whose steep banks have been partly reinforced with concrete walls and stone riprap. The river-village association has become almost wholly visual and aesthetic but that continues to evoke the more direct physical linkages of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

While South Londonderry's historical relationship with the river has changed fundamentally, the village retains among its buildings an architectural continuity begun in its first quarter-century. The two Federal style brick buildings (the Baptist Church, #1, and the Pierce-Chase-Pearson House, #24) from the 1830s constitute prominent landmarks at the village center, serving to represent its early religious activity and the degree of its commercial prosperity. The numerous Greek Revival houses indicate the extent of development during the pre-Civil War period. Specific buildings, notably the depot itself (#61) and the largest commercial block, the Italianate Revival style Landman's Store (#23), represent the village's railroad epoch and the civic optimism that accompanied its onset in 1880. The paucity of later styles reflects both the subsequent contraction of industrial and commercial activities, and the marginal effect of the branch-line railroad (itself abandoned after decades of financial losses).

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Vernacular designs have dominated building construction in South Londonderry since the 1890s. The Farnum Street group (#2-6) and three Main Street buildings (#28-30) constructed after the 1915 fire are uncomplicated derivatives of nineteenth-century forms. The Central School (#36) built in 1930 constitutes a more fully expressive example of Colonial Revival style. These and other buildings erected prior to 1935 relate clearly to the nineteenth-century buildings that continue to dominate the village's architectural character.

The historic integrity of South Londonderry has been only somewhat impaired by recent intrusions. The 1953 fire station (#57) at the village center shares the scale and form of surrounding historic buildings but its concrete first-story shell differs conspicuously from their clapboard sheathing. A series of recent or severely altered buildings along River Street interposes greater visual disruption in a peripheral portion of the historic district. Alterations of certain other buildings have randomly interjected modern forms and materials throughout the village. Synthetic siding and stuccoed exterior fireplace chimneys are the most obvious elements although they generally remain subservient to the historic character of the affected buildings.

Compared with similar villages in Vermont, South Londonderry gains particular distinction from its layout along the West River. The river takes the place of the central green typical of Vermont villages, serving as a linear public space flanked on both sides by principal streets whose buildings generally overlook the riverine "common." Fewer architectural styles and a greater proportion of vernacular buildings appear in this historic district than in many counterparts elsewhere in the state. South Londonderry also differs from most comparable villages in the unusually small number of commercial buildings and the lack of certain enterprises typically present.

The historic environment of South Londonderry has been buffeted repeatedly by dynamic forces of change. The vicissitudes of the village's small-scale industries, relatively short-term railroad service, numerous fires, and the flood-control project have molded the villagescape into its present appearance. While some notable buildings have been lost in the process, South Londonderry generally retains its distinctive nineteenth-century character whose architectural qualities deserve preservation and enhancement.

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The boundary of the South Londonderry Village Historic District begins at Point A located at the intersection of the north property line of the Hayward House (#17) and the west edge of the Church Street right-of-way. Thence the boundary proceeds southerly along said edge of the right-of-way to Point B located at its intersection with a westerly extension across said right-of-way of the north property line of the Capen House (#18). Thence the boundary turns easterly and follows said extension (crossing the right-of-way) and property line to a Point C located at the northeast corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns southerly and follows the rear property lines of the houses (#18-22) along the east side of Church Street to Point D located at the intersection with a northwesterly extension of the rear property line of the former Peabody House (#25). Thence the boundary turns southeasterly, follows said extension (crossing the Pierce-Chase-Pearson House (#24) property), and continues southeasterly along the rear property lines of the buildings (#26-31) along the north-easterly side of Main Street to Point E located at its intersection with the northwesterly property line of the Julius House (#33). Thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows the northwesterly property lines of the Julius, Vaile, and Clayton Houses (#33-35) to Point F located at the intersection of the lattermost property line and the westerly edge of the Town Office Road right-of-way. Thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows the westerly edge of said right-of-way to Point G located at its intersection with a westerly extension across said right-of-way of the northerly property line of the former Central School (#36). Thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows said extension (crossing the right-of-way) and property line to Point H located at the northeast corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows the rear (easterly) property line of said property to Point I located at the southeast corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns southwesterly and follows the southerly property line of said property to Point J located at its intersection with the rear (north-easterly) property line of the Pingree House (#40). Thence the boundary turns southeasterly, follows the rear property lines of the houses (#40-49) along the northeasterly side of Main Street, continues from the lattermost property line across the Chase-Wiley House (#50) property along a westerly extension of the rear (northerly) property line of the Whitman-Ramsdell House (#51), and then follows said property line to Point K located at the northeast corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns southwesterly and follows the easterly property line of said house and a southwesterly extension thereof across the Main Street right-of-way to Point L located at its intersection with the northeasterly edge of the West River.

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Thence the boundary turns northwesterly and follows said edge of the river to Point M located at its intersection with a northeasterly extension across said river of the easterly property line of the F. O. Pierce House (#69). Thence the boundary turns southwesterly and follows said extension (crossing both the river and the parallel River Street right-of-way) and property line to Point N located at the southeasterly corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns northwesterly and follows the rear property lines of the buildings (#69-65) along the southwesterly side of River Street to Point O located at the northwesterly corner of the Davis House (#65) property. Thence the boundary turns southwesterly and follows an extension in that direction of the northwesterly property line of said house, crossing the Route 100 right-of-way, to Point P located at its intersection with the westerly edge of said right-of-way. Thence the boundary turns southerly and follows said edge of the right-of-way to Point Q located at its intersection with the south property line of the Cummings House (#70). Thence the boundary turns westerly and follows said property line to Point R located at its intersection with the east edge of the Melendy Hill Road right-of-way. Thence the boundary turns northerly and follows said edge of the right-of-way to Point S located at its intersection with an easterly extension across said right-of-way of the south property line of the Babbitt-Aldrich House (#71). Thence the boundary turns westerly and follows said extension (crossing said right-of-way) and property line to Point T located at the southwest corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns first northerly and then northwesterly and follows the rear property lines of the buildings (#71-79) located along the westerly and southerly sides of Melendy Hill Road and School Street to Point U located at the northwesterly corner of the Vaile-Cobb House (#79) property. Thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows the northerly property line of said house to Point V located at its intersection with the southwesterly edge of the School Street right-of-way. Thence the boundary turns southeasterly and follows said edge of the right-of-way to Point W located at its intersection with a southwesterly extension across said right-of-way and the West River of a line along the northwesterly edge of the Farnum Street right-of-way. Thence the boundary turns northeasterly and follows said extension (crossing the School Street right-of-way, West River, and the Route 100 right-of-way) and continues along the northwesterly edge of the Farnum Street right-of-way to Point X located at its intersection with the westerly property line of the Ernest Davis House (#6). Thence the boundary turns northwesterly and follows said property line to Point Y located at the northwesterly corner of said property. Thence the boundary turns first northeasterly and then

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northerly and follows the rear property lines of the buildings (#6-4 and #13-17) along the northerly side of Farnum Street and the west side of Church Street to Point Z located at the northwest corner of the Hayward House (#17) property. Thence the boundary turns easterly and follows the north property line of said house to Point A, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the South Londonderry Village Historic District defines closely the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century extent of the village. Northwest of its intersection with Farnum Street, Mill Street (Route 100) passes an altered building and then forms a visual discontinuity by curving sharply away from the village next to the widening floodplain of West River. Along Church Street, the Hayward House (#17) marks the north edge of the village; the fields of a nearby farm expand to the north. Behind the buildings along Main Street, forested former pastures provide a contrasting background. At the southeast village margin along Main Street, the Whitman-Ramsdell House (#51) marks the point where the historic village was truncated in the late 1950s by the West River flood-control dam project. Vacant lots and post-dam houses set farther back from the river extend beyond to Tannery Brook.

Across West River on River Street, the F. O. Pierce House (#69) marks the corresponding edge of the village. A mostly forested hillside rises behind the buildings along River Street. On the Melendy Hill Road, the Cummings House (#70) defines the limit of concentrated historic development; modern buildings are scattered on the hillside to the south. The partly forested hillside continues behind the buildings along School Street. The Vaile-Cobb House (#79) constitutes the western visual terminus, beyond which the the street curves into a wooded area interspersed with recent houses.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SOUTH LONDONDERRY, VERMONT
 August 1985
 Not To Scale

JUN 11 1986

- 36 Historic Building or Site
- 57 Noncontributing Building
- - - - - Historic District Boundary

