

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Jackson Falls National Register Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number parts of Jackson Village Road (NH Rt. 16A) and not for publication
Five Mile Circuit Road (NH Rt. 16B)

city or town Jackson vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Carroll code 003 zip code 03846

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James McCord HPD 1/27/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

3/07/03
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/hotel, DOMESTIC/single dwelling, EDUCATION/library, EDUCATION/school, RELIGION/church, GOVERNMENT/town hall

- DOMESTIC/hotel, DOMESTIC/single dwelling, EDUCATION/library, EDUCATION/school, RELIGION/church, GOVERNMENT/town hall, COMMERCE/TRADE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- MID 19th CENTURY/Greek Revival, LATE VICTORIAN

- foundation Granite, walls Wood, Stone, roof Asphalt, other N/A

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1846-1953

Significant Dates

1846-1953

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bates, William

Emerson, William Ralph

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Jackson Historical Society

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 23 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 325500 4890700
Zone Easting Northing
2 19 325770 4890450

3 19 325720 4890160
Zone Easting Northing
4 19 325380 4890200

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant for

organization Jackson Historical Society date December 2002

street & number 20 Terrace Park telephone (781) 942-2173

city or town Reading state MA zip code 01867

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheets

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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The Jackson Falls National Register Historic District is a district of contiguous properties located at and near the intersection of NH Rt. 16A (Jackson Village Road) and NH Rt. 16B (Five Mile Circuit Road) in Jackson Village, in close proximity to the Wildcat River. The proposed district is comprised of twenty-three contributing buildings, one contributing building and two contributing objects as well as two buildings, a structure and two objects which are all noncontributing due to age.

The resources covered by this area form range in date of construction from the mid 19th century to the present day. The earliest building in the area is the Jackson Community Church (1846-7), which reflects elements of the Greek Revival style. Other early resources include the vernacular Trickey Barn (c.1858), the Jackson Grammar School (c.1860) and the Old Town Hall (1879). However, most of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1881 and 1920 and were connected in some way to the town's popularity as a resort/tourist destination. Nearly all of these buildings exhibit characteristics of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles including variety in wall color and texture, fancy-cut shingle courses, bay windows, polygonal turrets, intersecting roofs and verandahs. The stone Wentworth Castle (1891) is a unique structure which reflects the influence of both the Chateau and Richardsonian sources. Many of the buildings constructed after 1881 were architect-designed. Included are at least seven buildings designed for the Wentworth Family by New York City architect, William Bates. Within the district there are also two buildings designed by prominent Boston architect, William Ralph Emerson.

Resources in the district are all in good to excellent condition. With the exception of Wentworth Castle, all are of wood-frame construction with clapboard or shingle sheathing; the only instance of aluminum siding is visible on a barn. Two buildings, the Library and Wildwood Cottage, were moved to new sites, still within the district, in 1931 to make way for a new bridge crossing. Among the significant losses within the district are additional buildings which were part of the Wentworth Hall property and the Jackson Falls House.

A description of the individual resources which comprise the district follows. Building numbers are keyed to the sketch map.

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New HampshireSection number 7 Page 2**1. Wentworth Hall, 1882-1883. Contributing building.**

Located at the northeast corner of Rt. 16A and Rt. 16B, Wentworth Hall is a large 3 ½-story, Queen Anne-style building which serves as the nucleus of the hotel complex. The lower two stories of the building are sheathed in wood clapboards while the upper levels are clad in wood shingles including some laid in regular and staggered butt patterns and others which display saw tooth edges. The long rectangular building is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof broken by polygonal towers at both the north and south ends, and cross gables on both the east and west walls. Fenestration includes three-sided oriels, shed and gable wall dormers, diamond-paned windows and individual and double windows of varying sizes with double-hung 6/1 and 12/1 sash. The building is surrounded by a single-story verandah supported by Doric columns on the east façade and square posts with chamfered edges and flared tops on the south side. On the second and third levels of the south side there are open porches with arched openings framed by flared, shingled posts. An exterior brick chimney rises from the north wall.

The original building on this site, the Thorn Mountain House, was built in 1869 by Joshua Trickey as a wedding present for his youngest daughter, Georgia, and her husband, General Marshall Clark Wentworth. Capt. Trickey was the first in Jackson to entertain summer guests from abroad and was the proprietor of the Jackson Falls House, built in 1858.

Sometime around 1880 General Wentworth began the task of expanding and reorganizing the hotel complex under the principles of a "cottage system". The vision which Wentworth had for the hotel and the entertainment of their guests was both bold and original among White Mountain grand resort hotels but which illustrates a hotel management system then being employed in Great Britain. Under the new plan, the building known as Wentworth Hall was to act as the nucleus for a group of nine detached cottages. The system offered guests much desired privacy in separate cottages while facilitating social interaction in the public spaces of the main hotel. Wentworth hired New York City architect William A. Bates (1853-1922) to perform the master planning and execute the separate building designs, most of which were Queen Anne in style. Wentworth Hall, the principal service building for the complex was the second building constructed, after Arden Cottage. Completed in 1883, Wentworth Hall is said to be a reproduction of an "English manorial hall of Queen Anne's day". Its luxurious appointments included running stream water, steam heat, telephone and telegraph service, electric bells, open fireplaces in all public rooms, well-engineered sanitation and a magnificent dining hall. It contained a smoking room, a children's and nurse's dining room and thirty sleeping rooms painted in robin's egg blue.

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2. Thorneycroft Cottage, 1885. Contributing building.

Linked to both Wentworth Hall and Arden Cottage by covered piazzas, Thorneycroft Cottage is a 2 ½-story, wood-shingled building with an upper level, which slightly overhangs the first floor. The building is capped by an asymmetrical gable roof with a longer front roof slope, which extends to cover the piazza, supported by three Greek Doric columns. Rising from front roof slope is an eyebrow window and a central two-story round, shingled tower capped by a conical roof. The rounded window frames contain four 4 x 5-light windows on the top floor and two 4 x 5-light windows flanked by 3 x 2-light windows below. Acting as a base for the tower is a three-sided bay window, displaying 12/12 windows over clapboards. Also sheltered by the front porch is a wooden Dutch double door with 4 x 4 lights in the upper section and two horizontal panels below.

At the top of each of the gable ends there is a small pent atop a bay window containing a pair of 12/4 windows. Centered on the north elevation is a rectangular oriel with an oval window. Fenestration on the rear (west) elevation includes twin gable dormers and a mix of small and large windows.

Like the other early Queen Anne cottages in the complex, Thorneycroft Cottage was designed by New York architect William Bates. As originally constructed in 1885, the cottage included three guest rooms on the ground floor, four on the second floor and three in the attic. Two other cottages constructed the same year, Glenthorne and Elmwood, are no longer extant.

3. Arden Cottage, 1880-1. Contributing building.

The first of the Queen Anne-style cottages constructed at what would become Wentworth Hall, Arden Cottage is a 2 ½-story building displaying an exterior which contrasts first floor clapboards to upper levels sheathed in plain and hexagonal wood shingles. The building consists basically of a side-gabled box, enlivened by various gables and projections. The north end of the façade is dominated by a large projecting gable, which is two bays wide. The central recessed entrance is marked by a swan's neck pediment bearing an inscription of "AD 1880". Above the entrance there is an open recessed porch. Adjacent to the entrance, the northern bay displays a two-tier, three-sided bay window. Centered in the shingled pediment is a set of four new 6/6 windows. Steeply pitched gable dormers project from the roof slopes to the south. The north end of the building incorporates a two-story, polygonal tower and a triangular attic window. A single-story wrap-around porch supported by Roman Doric columns fronts the south gable end and the south end of

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the façade. The roof of the porch curves as it climbs the stairs leading from the adjacent Thomeycroft Cottage. A decorative brick chimney incorporating a window is centered on the south gable end. The rear (west) elevation has two second story shed roofed projections supported by massive single-story brackets. Two pedimented dormers of differing sizes rise from the rear roof slope. Windows on the building include double-hung 4/4 and 6/6 sash.

Completed in 1881, Arden Cottage was constructed just behind and to the northeast of the Thorn Mountain House. Designed by William Bates, the building set a design precedent for the other cottages which were to follow. An illustration of Bate's planned front elevation perspective appeared in the *American Architect and Building News* in 1881 and is quite similar to the completed building although the latter lacks some of the details originally called for. Inside, the group cottage contained fifteen rooms of various sizes, supplemented by first floor general spaces. The building was rehabilitated in 2001.

4. Sunnyside Cottage, 1915. Contributing building.

Located just north of Arden Cottage, Sunnyside Cottage is a 2 ½-story building displaying a cross gable plan with clipped gables on the west, south and east elevations. The upper floor is sheathed in plain wood shingles and displays a pronounced overhang articulated by large rafters over the lower level, which is clapboarded. The area between the gables contains a recessed entrance porch, sheltered by an extension of the south slope of the wing roof. Massive openwork posts support the porch roof. Above the entrance porch there is a hip dormer. The predominant window form is a double-hung 6/6 sash and includes both individual and paired examples.

To the west of the porch, the front gable is two bays wide. On the first floor, there is a three-sided bay window adjacent to the recessed entrance. The second floor of the front gable is punctuated by an asymmetrical combination, which includes a set of three windows capped by an eyebrow-like projection and an arched opening corresponding to a recessed porch. Underneath the front jerkinhead there is an additional pair of windows.

The east gable, asymmetrical due to the extension of the roof slope over the front porch, displays a set of three windows on the upper level, tucked under an eyebrow-like window head. On the lower level, the overhanging upper story shelters a three-sided bay window. Rising from the west slope of the asphalt-shingled roof are two jerkinhead-roofed dormers flanking a central hip dormer.

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Sunnyside Cottage is the last of the buildings constructed during the ownership of the Wentworth family. Despite its 1915 date of construction, it blends well with the older Queen Anne cottages, suggesting it may also have been designed by William Bates, late in his career. Sunnyside was renovated in May 1999 and now has a total of four rooms.

5. Wildwood Cottage, 1889 (moved in 1931). Contributing building.

Wildwood Cottage is a 2 ½-story, wood-shingled dwelling, which rests on a concrete foundation north of Sunnyside Cottage. The gambrel-roofed mass displays an overhanging second story supported by post rafters. The cottage is dominated by a two-tiered, polygonal open porch at the southwest corner, supported by Roman Doric columns resting on a shingled wall. A semicircular louvered fan is mounted over the steps leading to the entrance and a conical roof caps the porch. The wall surface is enlivened by various features including a steeply pitched gable wall dormer on the façade, a four-sided oriel window on the second floor of the east elevation and an eyebrow projection on the second floor of the west side. Fenestration consists primarily of diamond-paned, double-hung windows, which are used individually, in pairs and in sets of four. On the rear elevation there are several early 20th century windows with hexagonal panes in the upper sash set above a single-pane lower sash.

Originally located on the east side of Rt. 16B next to the Library and on the edge of the Wildcat River, Wildwood Cottage was moved to its current site in 1931 when the stone bridge was constructed over the Wildcat River. Like the other cottages of its period, it was also designed by William Bates.

6. Barber Shop, c.1910. Contributing building.

Illustrative of the various small service buildings which contributed to the overall Wentworth Hall hotel complex, this simple, single-story, clapboarded building originally served as a barber shop but has been used in recent years as a ski room. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof with exposed rafters. A gable-roofed ventilator, rectangular in plan, is centered on the gable roof. The east elevation, facing the main hotel building, displays two jerkinhead-roofed trusses breaking through the roof. Fenestration on the north and west elevations includes double-hung 12/1 windows and a glass-and-panel door. Boards cover the openings on the east side.

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7. Fairlawn Cottage, c1920. Contributing building.

Located on the south side of Rt. 16A, opposite Wentworth Hall and adjacent to the Jackson Community Church, Fairlawn Cottage is a two-story, wood-shingled block capped by an asphalt-shingled jerkinhead roof with projecting eaves articulated by exposed rafters and two brick chimneys rising from the ridge. Shingled cornerboards mark the ends of each elevation and there is a flared course of shingles between the first and second stories.

The west elevation acts as the principal façade and consists of three central bays flanked by a two-story, partially enclosed porch projection on either side. The long horizontal porch openings are decorated by a pair of Roman Doric columns. The central portion between the hip-roofed projections is fronted by a single-story porch supported by shingled posts resting on shingled walls with Doric columns adjacent to the center stairs leading to the sidelit entrance. Above the entrance there are three 6/1 windows on the second story and a hip-roofed dormer containing three 2/1 windows.

Clipped gables top both the north and south elevations. Facing the street there is an off center two-story, three sided bay window with 4/1 sash. A two story hipped roof projection projects from the north end of the east elevation and a hipped roof dormer is centered on the east slope. Remaining windows consist primarily of 6/1 sash.

Both Fairlawn and Amster cottages were built during the 1920s as group annexes, after General Wentworth's death but essentially completing his concept of a miniature cottage city. Fairlawn Cottage contains twelve units.

8. Amster Cottage, c1920. Contributing building.

Amster Cottage is located to the west of Fairlawn Cottage, set back from the road and largely surrounded by a grove of pine trees. The single-story, wood-shingled structure consists of four units arranged around a central courtyard. The main entrance is centered on the north elevation and consists of a modern multi-light door with full side-lights. The entrance is flanked on each side by two modern replacement 8/8 windows and a hip-roofed projection containing an additional three 8/8 windows. Similar hip-roofed projections mark the ends of the east and west elevations. The rear wall is continuous and the concrete foundation is visible.

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Amster Cottage was constructed in the 1920s, during the ownership of Nathan and Estelle Amster, as a group annex for the Wentworth Hall complex. It was renovated in 1999-2000.

9. Wentworth Castle, 1891. Contributing building.

Set on a rocky prominence about a thousand feet north of the Wentworth Hall property, Wentworth Castle is a three-story, hip-roofed building constructed of rubble and dominated by twin round towers that are topped by conical roofs. The two-story east wall of the house behind the southeast tower is curved. Extending behind the front section is a hip-roofed ell of slightly lesser height.

Centered between the two south towers the main entrance consists of an arched entrance vestibule topped by a loggia fitted with an iron screen with a cutout circle. Sandwiched between the two towers is a hip-roofed dormer, flanked by two brick chimneys. Most of the original windows on the front of the house have been replaced by modern 1/1 sash and are capped by granite lintels. Diamond paned upper sash survive on the third floor. Elsewhere the windows consist of a mix of 6/6, 6/1, 1/1 and diamond-paned sash. A number of hip dormers and triangular windows rise from the slate roof.

The house is surrounded by a circular driveway partially lined by stone walls. A detailed description of the interior of the house was published in a Boston Globe article in 1894 and is largely unchanged today.

Construction of the Castle was begun in 1891 for General Marshall Clark Wentworth and his wife, Georgia (Trickey) Wentworth, the original proprietors of Thorn Mountain House, which became Wentworth Hall. General Wentworth was born in Jackson in 1844 and raised on his father's farm. He served in the Civil War although his title was honorary, given to him by New Hampshire Governor Charles Bell, for whom he served as quartermaster general in 1881-2. After the Civil War, Wentworth returned to Jackson and served as the proprietor of the Thorn Mountain House, erected for his wife, Georgia, by her father Joshua Trickey, owner of the adjacent Jackson Falls House. Wentworth Hall was a tremendous success during the 1880s and 1890s and Gen. Wentworth went on to also manage other successful resorts including the Laurel House in Lakewood, New Jersey; La Pintesca and the Raymond at Pasadena, California; and the New Frontenac in the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River as well as building the Hotel Huntington in Pasadena.

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The Castle was designed by New York architect William A. Bates, who designed many of the buildings at Wentworth Hall. The design for the Castle was reportedly based on plans originally developed by Mrs. Wentworth. An earlier rendition of the design appearing in the December 1885 issue of *Building* depicts a structure, which is considerably more modest and lacks the second tower. The house was originally known as "Montecito" but within two years was renamed "The Towers". It has been more commonly known as "The Castle".

After General Wentworth's death in 1915, Mrs. Wentworth sold the Castle in 1917 to the new owners of Wentworth Hall, Nathan and Estelle Amster. Under a live-in lease agreement, Mrs. Wentworth was allowed to occupy the mansion until her death in 1930. The building remained unoccupied for 29 years after her death and deteriorated considerably. The Castle was purchased in 1959 by Countess Mara de Bninska, an international humanitarian, philanthropist and hostess who repaired and modernized the building. It was purchased by David Arata in 1982 and by Don and Carol Jackson in 1989.

9A. Garage, c.1940. Contributing building.

To the north of the house is a gable-front, wood-shingled garage measuring approximately 24' x 26' and set on a concrete foundation. There is a double-wide garage door on the gable-front, with an 8/8 window with semicircular fanlight. The south elevation is punctuated by a 6/1 window and wood-and-panel door. A wooden pergola extends from the south wall.

9B. Guest House, c.1900. Contributing building.

Set on a granite foundation just north of the garage, this small cottage measures just 15' x 25'. It is sheathed in wood shingles and capped by an asphalt roof with a decorative scalloped bargeboard. Centered on the gable-front is a glass-and-panel door flanked by a 6/1 window on each side. A horizontal wooden board acts as a window head above the door and windows. Above the board the bottom row of shingles displays a sawtooth edge. A tall brick chimney with concrete cap rises near the rear roof ridge.

10. Barn, c.1890. Contributing building.

This single-story gambrel-roofed, 22' x 24' barn is located between Rt. 16 B and the Wildcat River, south of the Hurlin House (see #11, below). Sheathed in aluminum siding and capped by a sheet metal roof, the building is oriented with its gambrel front, ending in cornice returns, facing

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the road. Sliding vertical board doors are centered on the façade, above which there is a vertical board loft door and 4 x 3-light window. Fenestration on the remaining elevations consists of double-hung 2/2 windows and a vertical bead board door.

The early history of this building is not known. It was probably originally part of the Hurlin property. It later served as a dance studio and is now owned by Fritz Koeppel and used for storage.

11. J. Brackett Hurlin House, 1896. Contributing building.

Located across the road and up the hill from the Wentworth Hall complex, the Hurlin House is a 2 ½-story, gambrel-roofed dwelling set above a rubble foundation. The first floor of the house is clapboarded above which the upper level is clad in wood shingles. The asphalt-shingled roof displays widely projecting eaves with flushboards sheathing the underside. Breaking through the front roof slope is a two-story polygonal tower topped by a decorative band of diamond-shaped wooden shingles and a conical roof with finial. Flanking the front tower and also breaking through the front roof slope are two distinctive hip-roofed wall dormers with dramatically projecting front eaves supported by bold blocks with paneled bands above each window. At the northwest corner of the house, adjacent to the front tower, is a recessed porch supported by two Roman Doric columns. The main entrance is located on the north wall of the tower. The windows, including both individual and paired units, predominantly consist of double-hung sash with elongated hexagonal panes filling the upper sash and a single pane of glass in the lower sash. Small square windows light the attic.

The south gambrel end displays a two-story, three-sided bay window topped by a decorative band of diamond-shaped wood shingles. Offset at the northeast corner of the house is a 1 ½-story shed with a half-gablefront which echoes the shingle/clapboard cladding of the main house. The door facing the road has 3 x 2 panes of glass over three vertical panels. A rubble retaining wall marks the front lot line. A paved driveway extends to the north of the house.

This building was constructed in 1896 as a residence for J. Brackett Hurlin, the superintendent of buildings and grounds for Wentworth Hall. Stylistic considerations suggest that the building may have also been designed by William Bates who designed many of the cottages at Wentworth Hall. The contractor for the building was Jackson builder, Andrew C. Harriman. The property was sold by Peter Rattay to the present owners, Timothy and Heidi Shellmer, in 1992.

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12. The Parsonage, 1911. Contributing building.

This two-story former parsonage is located just up the hill from the Hurlin House and, like its neighbor, displays a gambrel roof profile. The clapboarded house is set with its broad side to the street; a single-story porch wraps around the façade and north elevation, supported by Roman Doric columns with simple stick balusters and square newel posts. Sheltered by the porch, the sidehall entrance contains a multi-light and panel door and the adjacent openings include an 8/8 window and a modern casement unit. A shed dormer containing four 12/1 double-hung windows spans the front roof slope. Rising from the ridge of the wood-shingled roof are a pair of modern brick chimneys with corbel caps.

The house's south gambrel end has a two-story, three-sided bay window towards the front, resting on a stone foundation. The adjacent lower level has seen the introduction of a modern garage door. Windows on this elevation include 12/1 and 18/1 sash as well as an oval window with keystone motifs in the attic. The north end of the house is also two bays wide and has a pair of double doors and a casement window on the first floor, two 18/1 windows on the second floor and an oval window lighting the attic. On the rear elevation a shed dormer faces Wildcat Falls.

A modern stone retaining wall encloses the small front yard which is crossed by brick walks. There is a paved driveway to the south of the house and a paved parking area up the hill from the house.

The present building on this site occupies the site of an earlier parsonage building. In 1911 the earlier parsonage building was sold at public auction and the building was removed "above the stonework" by an unknown buyer. Construction of a new parsonage building was funded by public donations of about \$5,100 in cash, pledges and labor. The bulk of the donations came from Mrs. Jane Brown, solicited by M.C. Wentworth. The original land parcel was augmented by a land gift from the Wentworths.

Town Reports indicate that in the 1930s the Town paid to paint and repair the parsonage. In 1964 after the church purchased the Meserve property on Mill Street for use as a parsonage, this building began to be utilized as a parish house. The large front room on the first floor was used by a pastor's wife as an ice cream parlor. In 1983 the parish house addition was constructed at the rear of the church and this building was sold by the Protestant Chapel Association to Richard O'Connell. It was purchased by Leslie deB. Wiltshire (now Schomaker) in 1996.

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13. Former Hearse Stable/Church Barn, late 19th century. Contributing building.

Located across the street from the former parsonage is this 24' x 26' clapboarded barn. The building is set on a dry stone foundation and is capped by a metal roof. Centered on the gable-front is a pair of double sliding doors. There is a double-hung 6/6 window in the attic and two additional windows of the same configuration on the south side. These windows were recently installed, replacing earlier 2/2 sash.

This building originally served as the stable housing the town hearse. It was moved to its present site in 1934 to serve as the Church Barn, replacing an older barn on the site that was removed at that time. The moving expense was paid by the Ladies Sewing Club. In 1982 the Protestant Chapel Association traded this structure and the land on which it stands with Ernie Mallett in exchange for land at the rear of the chapel which provided a site for the construction of the parish house. The building was recently acquired and renovated by Robert Derrah.

14. James Pratt House ("Falls Cottage"), c.1900. Contributing building.

The northernmost and smallest of the row of three dwellings on the east side of Rt. 16B, the Pratt House is a two-story, wood-shingled cottage set above a rubble foundation. The gable-roofed volume is dominated at the southwest corner by a two-story octagonal tower with modern 8/8 windows and a conical roof cap. To the north, a three-sided bay window breaks through the front roof slope.

A hip-roofed porch supported by Roman Doric columns with simple spindle balusters marks the main entrance on the south gable end. The shingles flare between stories and there is a decorative pent at the top of the gable. On the north gable end the porch has been partially enclosed and there are new casement windows, installed in 1997, overlooking the waterfalls.

This house was constructed by the owners of Wentworth Hall about 1900 for James Pratt, the hotel chauffeur. It is believed that Jackson contractor Andrew Harriman may have also acted as the contractor for this house, as well as other Wentworth Hall structures. The property was sold by Roderick and Virginia MacDonald to Robert and Joanne Derrah in 1991.

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15. Jackson Public Library, 1901 (moved in 1931). Contributing building.

Located adjacent to the Wildcat River, the Jackson Public Library is a single-story, wood-shingled building capped by an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof and resting on a foundation of dressed granite blocks laid in a gray mortar, with corbels at the front corners. Projecting from the wide gambrel front pent is a smaller offset gambrel containing the entrance. The eaves of both of the front gambrels display trim consisting of two courses of scalloped wood shingles and on the smaller gambrel, flared ends at the base of the eaves act like cornice returns. The overhang of the smaller front gambrel is supported by two shingled brackets and shingled end walls that are angled like buttresses. Similar shingled buttresses set at right angles mark the ends of the front wall.

The smaller front gambrel features a semi-elliptical underside, which is sheathed by beadboard; incised lines decorate the front molding. Flanked by incised fluted pilasters and capped by a semi-elliptical panel reading "Jackson Library" "1901", the front door has a diamond-paned upper window. On either side of the entrance there is a wooden settee above which is a double-hung diamond-paned window, fitted with a metal storm window and set in a molded surround. A movable wooden ramp leads from the concrete sidewalk to the wooden deck fronting the entrance. The remaining front wall, adjacent to the smaller gambrel, is punctuated by a set of three double-hung, diamond-paned windows.

The west side of the building displays a set of three windows consisting of a wide center window with a diamond-paned upper sash over a two-light lower sash. The flanking windows consist of more slender diamond-paned double-hung windows with single-light lower sashes. Projecting from the rear elevation is a three-sided bay window, topped by a shingled roof. In the library's original siting, the window was designed to overlook the Wildcat River. Adjacent to the bay window is a pair of diamond-pane windows with a 2/2 window above. The foundation on this elevation has been faced with concrete and the eaves of the gambrel are sheathed in regular, rather than scalloped, shingles. The remaining east elevation has a single diamond-paned, double-hung window placed near the front of the elevation.

The shallow front yard of the library includes a cluster of three birch trees, evergreen bushes and perennial plantings. Lilac bushes are planted at the front corners of the building and a brick walk leads to the driveway to the side.

The idea of a "Free Public Library for the Town of Jackson, New Hampshire" was initiated by John K. Porter of Boston, who was a guest at the Thorn Mountain House in 1879. In 1896 Boston architect William Ralph Emerson was retained by artist Frank Shapleigh to design a house

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overlooking Jackson village and upon completion of the residence, Shapleigh or his wife asked Emerson if he would design a small library for the town. The Shapleighs paid Emerson \$100 for the completed plans. The laying of the stone foundation began on August 22, 1900.

The building was constructed at a cost of approximately \$1900, including \$200 paid to Nancy Meserve and Flora Stilphen for the site, \$1,497 for the building and about \$200 for furniture including a cabinet, reading table, library table and leather cushions. The town paid \$500 and the remainder was raised by subscription and donations. The Shapleighs gave \$50 for twelve chairs and Gen. M.C. Wentworth donated a table. The new library was opened to the public on August 1, 1901.

The library was originally built at right angles to the Jackson Community Church. It was moved in November 1931 when the stone bridge was constructed, to make way for the redirected Route 16. The building was moved approximately thirty feet down the bank of the Wildcat River and rotated to face north rather than west as it had originally. The library now stands on land owned by the Jackson Community Church.

16. Jackson Community Church, 1846-7. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1846-7, the Jackson Community Church is an interesting example of the Greek Revival style. Set above a granite foundation, the building is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof and sheathed primarily in wood clapboards with some horizontal flushboards also evident. A single-stage open belfry with steeple rises from the front of the gable roof, behind a stepped false front. The façade of the church is divided into three bays by four, wide recessed panel pilaster strips that are a story in height. The end bays are topped by a wide, two-part frieze and projecting cornice, above which there is a single horizontal flushboard panel framed by smaller corner pilasters on the outer edges with taller interior pilasters that frame the higher and wider central bay. At the top of the central bay is a wide flushboard section with two recessed panels. The simple, square open belfry is defined by four corner posts, which support a two-part frieze with cornice, topped by a paneled solid balustrade. The octagonal steeple is topped by a weathervane installed in 1961.

At the base of the façade there is a central set of double doors, each displaying two vertical recessed panels set in a door enframingent of recessed pilaster strips supporting a two-part entablature. On either side of the entrance there is a single 6/6 double-hung window framed by blinds and topped by a blind opening of equal size. Centered above the entrance is an additional 6/6 window; the panel above is inscribed with the name of the church and its date of construction.

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Wrapping around the building is a two-part frieze and simple watertable. The side elevations are each three bays deep. Each bay consists of a pair of tall, narrow 1/1 windows flanked by louvered blinds and topped by a Queen Anne-style transom consisting of small colored squares arranged around a central horizontal pane. The rear gable of the original church displays flush eaves.

Offset to the southeast is a parish house addition constructed in 1983. The clapboarded, gable-roofed building rests on a poured concrete foundation and features a recessed entrance porch on its front. Fenestration includes modern 1/1 windows set in bronze frames and used individually and in sets of three.

In February 1846 a meeting was held at the schoolhouse in District No. 1 to consider erecting a building for religious worship. The Protestant Chapel Association was subsequently established for the purpose of building and preserving a house in Jackson for public worship. The Methodist Chapel at Fryeburg, Maine (now the Grange Hall on Rt. 302) served as a model for the present Jackson Community Church. The chapel was constructed during the summer and fall months. Lemuel Perkins was paid \$78 to erect the frame of the building while Ozum Davis and Daniel Smith received \$777.50 for finishing the house. Joseph Elkins paid \$36.63 for the underpinning and F.C. Ayers made and hung the blinds for \$44. The total cost of construction was \$1,003.90.

The chapel was the second religious building constructed in the town of Jackson. The first meetinghouse was located at the triangle at the intersection of Wilson Road and Route 16B, and at the time of its construction was probably near the town's center of population. There is no evidence to suggest that those who formed the Protestant Chapel Association broke away from the church at the triangle. Instead, it appears that the congregation for a time alternated between the two places of worship. The center of population gradually shifted to the south due to the establishment of saw mills a grist mill, a blacksmith, clothespin factory and stores in the present village area. In 1855 the earlier meetinghouse at the triangle ceased to be used as a regular meetinghouse.

A parish house addition was constructed at the rear of the church in 1983 according to plans drawn by Bill Browne. The building was dedicated on December 10, 1983.

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17. Stone Bridge, 1931. Contributing structure.

Spanning the Wildcat River to the northeast of the library, the Stone Bridge (Br. No. 152/058) is a reinforced concrete rigid frame bridge, faced with granite and constructed in 1931. The total length of the bridge is 79' 11" with a clear span of 69' 11". It is supported by two legs with a broad low curve on its underside. The bridge has a width of 30' 2" between rails and has one 5' 2 1/2" walk with a stone rail on the upstream side.

The bridge was designed by the New Hampshire Highway Department and constructed by the Eastern States Bridge Company. The present bridge replaces an earlier iron bridge which was located further upstream, in front of where the Town Hall is located. The iron bridge has been relocated upriver, above Wildcat Falls.

18. Town Hall, 1879 with 1900 addition. Contributing building.

Built in two phases, Jackson's original town hall consists of a simple 1 1/2-story, gable-front building constructed in 1879 and which was bisected in 1900 by the addition of a large 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed mass set at right angles to the original building. The entire building is set on a granite foundation and capped by a standing seam metal roof. The walls are sheathed primarily in wood clapboards, outlined by simple pilaster cornerboards. The projecting front eaves end in returns and there is a two-part frieze. An area of wood shingles laid in a staggered butt pattern is located at the top of the front gable. The gablefront measures three bays wide with a center entrance contained in an entrance porch, which along with the enclosed second story, was added in 1900. The porch is set on a granite foundation and fronted by concrete steps. The first floor of the entrance porch displays squat posts resting on a clapboarded wall. The porch was originally open but has been enclosed by plywood walls. Resting on the porch roof is a one bay projection, sheathed in shingles and capped by a shallow gable roof with overhanging eaves and returns. A single 2/2 window on the front elevation lights the projection. The interior of the porch displays a ceiling sheathed in beadboard. The entrance into the building contains a turn-of-the-century wooden door with an upper glass set above two recessed horizontal panels. On either side of the entrance porch is an original 6/6 window. Above the porch there are three windows – a pair of double-hung 6/3 sash and an adjacent individual 6/3 window.

On the side elevations, there is a single window near the front of the building, corresponding to the original building. Behind this, the gambrel-roofed center addition projects slightly from the flanking wall sections and displays the same pilasters, projecting eaves and shingled frieze visible on the gable-front. Both the east and west elevations have two pairs of double-hung 6/6 windows

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on the first floor with two additional pairs of 6/6 windows on the second story an individual window in the attic. On the east side the upper level alternates seven courses of regular wood shingles to three rows of staggered butt shingles.

To the north of the gambrelled section there is another opening, now boarded and a single-story, hip roofed, 2 x 1 bay projection which also has its openings covered. A new exterior brick chimney breaks through the rear gable and there is a set of wooden exterior stairs at the rear.

Jackson's early town meetings were held in homes and later in a school. The idea of constructing a town house was first considered at town meeting in 1872 although it was not until 1879 that the motion, to build a suitable town house to hold town meetings in, met with approval. A three-man committee of Jonathan Gale, Marshall C. Wentworth and George Fernald was appointed to secure a lot, draw plans and specifications, and superintend construction at a cost not to exceed \$6,000. The town hall was built on land bought from George Pinkham for \$100 in April 1879. The land was the former site of a house owned by William Copp that burned in October 1858.

In 1900 town meeting authorized the expenditure of \$1000 to enlarge the town house, including construction of anterooms and a porch. Much of the work on the town house was completed by O.S. Lucy. It was voted to add electric lights in 1901 and a furnace was installed the following year.

Various community groups historically utilized the building including the Dramatic Club. Moving pictures, entertainments and dances were held on the first floor. A lock-up was located in the basement of the town house. The building served as the town office building until the Jackson Falls Center (#20B) was built, at which time the selectmen's office moved there. The town clerk's office remained in the town hall until the new town office building was constructed about three years ago. Today, the old town hall is utilized by the Jackson Historical Society, the Jackson Grammar School, and a local drama company. The building is also used for occasional large group meetings and town meeting is still held here.

19. Frank Shapleigh House ("Maple Knoll"), 1896. Contributing building.

Constructed for renowned White Mountain artist, Frank Shapleigh, "Maple Knoll" consists of a central 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed main block flanked by two angled gambrel-roofed wings, that to the left is two stories in height, the other is a single story. Set above a rubble stone foundation, the house is now sheathed in natural wood shingles. Originally the shingles were painted in a soft gray

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tone. Punctuating the main asphalt-shingled gambrel roof is a tall, central brick chimney below which there is a central eyebrow dormer and two hip-roofed dormers containing double-hung 6/2 windows. The front roof slope shelters a recessed front porch with heavy, curved wooden truss supports including a massive central post and open braces on the ends of the porch. The posts are set above shingled walls with basketweave latticework covering the airspace below. Sheltered by the porch and fronted by a set of wooden steps, the sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door with sidelights consisting of 2 x 6 panes of bulls eye glass set above wooden panels. A 9/1 window abuts the left side of the doorframe.

Projecting from the single-story wing is a small, shed-roofed porch with shingled posts rising out of the shingled front wall. The wooden door has inset bulls eye lights at the top. The two-story wing on the other side has a shed-roofed front dormer containing a 6/2 window. The left end of the wing is two bays wide and has three levels of 6/2 windows of differing sizes. A two-story shed-roofed projection on the gambrel end has a squat four-panel door at its base. Projecting from the rear elevation is a three-sided bay window and wrap-around porch.

A circular dirt driveway fronts the house with a grassy island planted with lilacs. The house is set on a largely wooded lot containing 4.7 acres. Along the road there is a stone wall constructed of large granite blocks.

Frank H. Shapleigh (1842-1906), was one of the most prolific and popular of the White Mountain artists in the post-Civil War period. His mountain scenes included both watercolor and oil paintings. Shapleigh often stayed at Wentworth Hall and served as the artist-in-residence at the Crawford House in Crawford Notch from 1877 until 1893. He subsequently operated a studio in Florida for a number of years and traveled extensively in Europe. In 1893 the Shapleighs purchased this piece of land from the Trickey family and in 1896 began construction of a summer cottage overlooking the village and Jackson Falls House. The house, named "Maple Knoll" by its owners, was designed by prominent Boston architect, William Ralph Emerson (1833-1917), who also designed the Fitz cottage (c.1888) on Thorn Hill in Jackson and the Jackson Public Library (1900-1) in the village. The Shapleighs spent their first full summer in Maple Knoll in 1898.

Frank Shapleigh died in 1906; Mary Shapleigh died in 1927. After Mary Shapleigh's death, the property was inherited by Louise Wright who sold it to Wesley and Robert Howe in 1946. Later owners included Clarence Bell and Robert and Virginia Birkemose. The present owners, Carol and Bradford Boynton, purchased the property in 1977.

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19A. Shed, c.1900. Contributing building.

To the west of the house is a small, wood-shingled shed capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. Two arched openings with keystone motifs face the house with a wooden door with five recessed panels located beyond. A shed-roofed lean-to spans the far end of the building. Facing the road is a sliding, vertical board door.

20A. Jackson Post Office, c.1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Blending in well with the nearby historic buildings, the Post Office is contained in a simple, single-story, gable-front 26' by 46' building which is sheathed in wood clapboards and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney rising near the rear ridge. Outlined by simple cornerboards and displaying close cornice returns, the gable front is accessed by a sidehall entrance containing a glass door. A single double-hung 9/6 window is located to the east of the entrance with two additional windows of the same configuration to the west, all of which are flanked by wooden shutters. There are two additional windows on the east elevation and four on the west. On the east side, the roof is extended to shelter the basement entry. A gabled porch and concrete loading dock are located at the rear.

20B. Jackson Falls Center, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located just east of the Post Office, this two-story building combines first floor retail space with second floor offices. Measuring 39' x 82', the building is set on a concrete foundation, sheathed in wood clapboards and capped by an asphalt-shingled, gable roof. A series of six gable dormers punctuate the roof above the facade; each contains a double-hung 1/1 window flanked by shutters. The first floor of the facade is divided into three storefronts. Each displays a glass door flanked by two horizontal windows set above wood panels. A wooden frame surrounds each storefront and is flanked by elongated wooden shutters.

On the east gable end there is an exterior staircase with a clapboarded sidewall. Fenestration on the upper level of this elevation consists of a glass and metal door and two 1/1 windows topped by semicircular transoms.

Projecting from the rear of the building is an offcenter gabled ell with a first floor door and 1/1 window on the east elevation. The rear porch is supported by simple posts with plain braces and is partially enclosed. Several metal doors are located under the porch.

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21. Trickey Barn, c.1858. Contributing building.

Now owned by the school district, this two-story 37' x 80' barn is all that remains of the property that served as Jackson's first hotel. With its gablefront facing west, the barn is set on a dry stone foundation and rising from the sheet metal gable roof is a central, clapboarded ventilator, rectangular in plan with rectangular vents and capped by its own asphalt-shingled hip roof. With the exception of the rear gable, the barn is sheathed in wood clapboards and outlined by pilaster strips that give rise to projecting eaves ending in cornice returns. On the rear elevation, the exterior clapboards have been removed from all but the top of the elevation exposing vertical barnboard sheathing and the markings of a center opening, which was subsequently filled-in.

Fronted by a stone ramp, the large central door opening on the gable-front is capped by a lipped window head. Adjacent to one side of the door frame is a 2 x 4-light window; the opening on the other side has been covered with a board. Resting on the top of the door is a vertical board loft door. What appears to be a band of transom lights above the loft door has been boarded-up. A pair of windows lights the attic above.

The south side of the barn is punctuated by a row of thirteen windows ranging from small square two-light units to longer rectangular windows. The north side of the barn has six stall window openings of several varying sizes (all lacking glass) toward the front of the barn with a sliding door to the rear.

In 1858 Joshua B. Trickey built and opened the Jackson Falls House, Jackson's first and, for some years, its only hotel. The barn is all that remains of the hotel complex.

**22. Jackson Grammar School, c.1860 with later additions including c.1910 & 1991.
Contributing building.**

Located at the corner of Rt. 16B and Thorn Mountain Road, the Jackson Grammar School is a clapboarded structure which has seen several additions over the years. The oldest portion of the building is the 1 1/2-story gable-front section to the south, displaying projecting eaves which are without returns, a two-part frieze and simple cornerboards. The gablefront measures six bays wide with the first floor openings including three 6/6 windows, two small 2/2 windows and the entrance located in the third bay. Sheltering the entrance and a 6/6 window is a single-story entrance porch with a low-pitched gable roof supported by square posts resting on a clapboarded wall. Above the porch there is a pair of 6/6 windows.

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Behind the original building a taller and slightly wider 1 ½-story, gable-roofed addition, probably dating to the early 20th century, emerges at right angles to the older structure. A brick chimney rises from the west ridge of the sheet metal-covered roof. On both the east and west elevations the first floor displays two sets of three 6/6 double-hung windows, each of which is topped by a three-light transom. Lighting the attic on the east side is a single 6/6 window; there are three 6/6 windows on the upper level of the west elevation - a pair and an individual unit. To the north of this section there is a taller, narrow, two-story addition that is without windows on the side.

A single-story connector links the old school to a large, new wing constructed in 1991. It is set with its gable-front facing Rt. 16B, fronted by a single story porch supported by square posts with braces. A low gable porch supported by Doric columns marks the new entrance.

In 1860 Joseph B. Trickey sold a ¼ acre piece of land, part of his homestead farm, to School District No. 1 for the construction of a schoolhouse.

22A. Granite Marker, 1985. Noncontributing object (due to age).

On the grassy area in front of the school's new wing there is a granite marker with a bronze plaque with raised letters reading "To all those that hold the torch of liberty in their hearts, Jackson Grammar School Students, 1985". Several birch trees and bushes surround the monument and there is a memorial granite bench adjacent.

To the west of the school, at the intersection of Rt. 16B and Rt. 16A is a triangular, grassy island on which three war memorials have been installed, facing west. Behind the three boulders is a cluster of lilac bushes and a flagpole.

22B. World War I Memorial, c.1918. Contributing object.

The southernmost of the three memorials, the World War I Memorial consists of a boulder, approximately four feet high, on which is mounted a bronze plaque listing those from Jackson who served in the war. An eagle in flight appears at the top of the plaque below which there are images of American infantrymen ("doughboys") and a naval ship. On either side of the plaque is the image of a bayonet. The Liberty Bronze Works of New York cast the plaque.

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22C. World War II Memorial, 1945. Contributing object.

A slightly smaller boulder to the north of the World War I monument displays a simple bronze plaque listing the names of Jackson residents serving in the Second World War.

At town meeting in 1945 it was voted to acquire an "honor roll" at the cost of \$275, a probable reference to this monument.

22D. Vietnam/Persian Gulf War Memorial, c.1990. Noncontributing object (due to age).

The final monument in the row is a squarish boulder with a bronze plaque inscribed with the name of local residents serving in the Vietnam War and Persian Gulf.

23. Gazebo, c.1980. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

This wooden, octagonal gazebo is owned by the Jackson Conservation Commission and stands on land acquired by the Town of Jackson in 1985. The land was historically part of the Jackson Falls House property. Near the structure two memorial granite benches have been installed.

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DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Map #	Tax Map/ Parcel #	Resource Name	Const. Date	Contrib./ Noncontrib.*
1	V-2/10G	Wentworth Hall	1882-3	C
2	V-2/10G	Thorneycroft Cottage	1885	C
3	V-2/10G	Arden Cottage	1880-1	C
4	V-2/10G	Sunnyside Cottage	1915	C
5	V-2/1-G	Wildwood Cottage	1889 (moved 1931)	C
6	V-2/10G	Barber Shop	c.1910	C
7	V-1/37B	Fairlawn Cottage	c.1920	C
8	V-1/37B	Amster Cottage	c.1920	C
9	V-2/11	Wentworth Castle	1891	C
9A	V-2/11	Garage	c.1940	C
9B	V-2/11	Guest House	c.1900	C
10	V-2/41	Barn	c.1890	C
11	V-2/41	J. Brackett Hurlin House	1896	C
12	V-2/42	Old Parsonage	1911	C
13	V-2/54	Hearse Stable/Former Church Barn	late 19th c.	C
14	V-2/43	James Pratt House (Falls Cottage)	c.1900	C
15	V-1/38	Jackson Public Library	1901 (moved 1931)	C
16	V-1/38	Jackson Community Church	1846-7	C
17	---	Stone Bridge	1931	C St.
18	V-2/38	Old Town Hall	1879 w/ 1900 add.	C
19	V-2/48	Frank Shapleigh House (Maple Knoll)	1896	C
19A	V-2/48	Shapleigh Shed	c.1900	C
20A	V-2/47C	Post Office	c.1970	NC (age)
20B	V-2/47C	Jackson Falls Center (Commercial)	c.1980	NC (age)
21	V-2/47A	Trickey Barn	c.1858	C
22	V-2/46	Jackson Grammar School	c1860 w/ later add.	C
22A	V-2/46	Liberty Memorial	1985	NC Obj. (age)
22B	V-2/46	World War I Memorial	c.1918	C Obj.
22C	V-2/46	World War II Memorial	1945	C Obj.
22D	V-2/46	Vietnam/Persian Gulf War Memorial	c.1990	NC Obj. (age)
23	V-2/40	Gazebo	c.1980	NC St. (age)

* Building unless otherwise noted (Obj. = Object; St. = Structure)

TOTAL = 23 contributing buildings; 2 noncontributing buildings; 1 contributing structure;
1 noncontributing structure; 2 contributing objects; 2 noncontributing objects.

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The Jackson Falls Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, Community Planning and Development/Entertainment and Recreation and Criterion C, Architecture. It is significant on the local level and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association for the period of significance which runs from 1846, reflecting the date of the earliest resource in the district, to 1953, the 50-year cut-off date. The area has been a civic, religious, and tourist hub for over two hundred years and continues to serve these functions today.

The Jackson Falls area is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A under Community Development and Planning as well as Entertainment/Recreation for its associations with the development and growth of Jackson Village in the mid 19th century and its flourishing as part of the town and White Mountain Region's grand resort hotel era in the late 19th and early 20th century. Beginning with the opening of Joshua Trickey's Jackson Falls House in 1858 and the later construction of Thorn Mountain House/Wentworth Hall and other establishments, Jackson developed into one of the region's most active and successful tourist centers. With thirty-nine buildings and a capacity of 350 guests, Wentworth Hall and Cottages was the largest of the town's numerous lodging establishments. Although only nine of the original buildings survive today, the Wentworth is significant as one of only four White Mountain grand resort hotels which is still in operation today and which is still able to offer a reflection of White Mountain village hotel life in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The Jackson Falls National Register Historic District is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a significant assemblage of 19th and 20th century buildings reflecting excellent examples of several architectural styles including the Greek Revival, Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. The district encompasses at least seven designs by New York City architect William Bates (1853-1922) including Wentworth Castle (#9), Wentworth Hall (#1) and its related cottages. Constructed between 1881 and 1915, the buildings of Wentworth Hall display a common broken asymmetry and ornamental detail characteristic of the Queen Anne style including variety in wall color and texture, fancy-cut and arranged wood shingles, bay windows, polygonal towers, porches and balconies. The district is also architecturally significant for the existence of two buildings designed by prominent Boston architect William Ralph Emerson (1833-1917). Both the Shapleigh House (#19) and Jackson Public Library (#15) are unique and distinctive examples of the Shingle Style, historically associated with northeastern resort architecture. Typical of its style, the Shapleigh House displays an exterior of natural wood shingles and stone with generous verandas and a free-flowing floor plan. Despite its small size, the Jackson Public Library is also an excellent example of the style.

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The resources within the district are significant to the history of Jackson both for their associations with the development of a town center in the early 19th century, as well as the later popularity of the town as a summer resort in the 19th and 20th centuries.

As early as 1772 a road had been constructed through Pinkham Notch although the first recorded settlement in what is now Jackson dates to 1778 and the arrival of Benjamin Copp and his family. The town was first named New Madbury but was incorporated in 1800 as Adams, in honor of then-president John Adams.

The first church in town, a Free-Will Baptist Church, was built in 1803 at the triangle where Black Mountain and Wilson Roads intersect. (It is no longer extant.) A schoolhouse was constructed in 1806 near the house of William Copp, son of Benjamin. A social library was incorporated in 1827. Town meetings were held in homes and later in a school.

In 1828 the name of the town was changed to Jackson after the town gave John Quincy Adams just one vote in the presidential election in which he was opposed by Andrew Jackson. In 1853 Jackson was disannexed from the Coos County to Carroll County which had been established in 1840. In 1846 a group split from the Free-Will Baptist Church, forming the Protestant Chapel Association. A church building was constructed the following year and still stands today (#16).

In the early 19th century, the town's hillsides afforded good grazing and large numbers of cattle and sheep were raised in Jackson. In the mean time, people from the cities were visiting the White Mountains in increasing numbers. In the early 1800s Rosebrook established the first inn at what is now Fabyan's. The inn was later taken over by Rosebrook's grandson, Ethan Allen Crawford, a pioneer in the summer hotel business. Among those attracted to the White Mountains were writers, scientists, artists and statesmen.

The town of Jackson became a significant summer resort later than North Conway, Intervale or other White Mountain communities. Artists including Boardman, Geary, Clark, Hoit and Brackett were among the first visitors to discover Jackson; the earliest came as early as 1847. But it was not until the summer of 1858 that Joshua B. Trickey opened a lodging establishment, the Jackson Falls House, in Jackson. This was followed by the opening of the Iron Mountain House in 1861 (it burnt in 1877). The Thorn Mountain House was built and opened to the public in 1869, followed by the Glen-Ellis in 1876 and the first Eagle Mountain House in 1879. The opening of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad in the early 1870s gave a tremendous push to the popularity of the area as a tourist destination. Many of Jackson's visitors were transported from the Glen train station in nearby Bartlett which was on the Portland & Ogdensburg line.

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In 1860 Jackson village included approximately fifteen buildings on both sides of the Wildcat River. On the west side of the Wildcat River there was a clothespin factory and saw mill, a post office, a church, a school, a blacksmith shop, two stores, and grist mill. Today, only the church (#16) remains. Other buildings located on the east side of the river were a store, a school, several houses and the Jackson Falls House. In 1879 George Pinkham deeded a parcel of land to the Town of Jackson. The land, located below a bowling alley, formerly housed a shop. The town hall (#18) was later built on the site.

By the late 19th century Jackson had developed into one of the region's most active and successful tourist centers. In 1885 the Jackson Falls House was raised and an additional story was inserted underneath the original building. The second Iron Mountain House and the first Gray's Inn were also constructed in 1885. The most significant local development in the category of tourism however, undoubtedly was the redevelopment of what had been known as Thorn Mountain House into Wentworth Hall in the 1880s under the watchful eye of General Marshall C. Wentworth and his wife Georgia. The Wentworths based their plan for the property on the "cottage system" hotel management then popular in Great Britain. A complex of a group of buildings was designed, providing most of the lodging in separate cottages grouped around a main service building. New York City architect William Bates (1853-1922) was retained to design the various Queen Anne-style buildings and illustrations of the plans were published in an 1885 issue of the national publication, *American Architect and Building News*. The first building constructed as part of the new plan was Arden Cottage (#3), completed in 1881. This was followed by Wentworth Hall (#1) in 1882-3, the remodeling of the original Thorn Mountain House, and the construction of Thorneycroft (#2), Glenthorne and Elmwood Cottages in 1885. In 1886 Wildwood Cottage (#5) was added, the Casino was erected and attached to the south side of Thorn Mountain House and a large stable was built, able to accommodate 30 to 60 horses. A hydroelectric plant was constructed in 1894 and by the end of the century, the complex consisted of over twenty buildings. The resort was largely self-sustaining with all of the hotel's vegetables, milk, cream and flowers produced on the hotel's own farm which included extensive greenhouses. It also included a laundry, a dairy and pasteurization plant, a blacksmith shop, a printers shop, a telegraph office, a gift boutique, a casino, an auto service station, a barber shop/beauty shop (#6), and a six-hole golf course, the first in the village when it was constructed in 1895 and later enlarged to nine holes in 1905. The facility boasted three dining rooms - one for employees, another for chauffeurs and musicians and a third for guests. In 1885 the name of the full establishment was changed from Thorn Mountain House to Wentworth Hall and Cottages to reflect the new organizational arrangement. In the 1890s General Wentworth built a water-powered generator on the Wildcat River which totally electrified the hotel and remained in working condition until 1975.

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Supplementing the accommodations available at Jackson's larger hotels, the village also saw the construction of other seasonal residences including smaller cottages and converted farmhouses, situated on the surrounding hillsides, in close proximity to the village center. Gen. Wentworth constructed houses across from Wentworth Hall for the hotel chauffeur (#14) and superintendent of buildings and grounds (#11). In other cases summer folks built residences of considerable size and sophistication. William Bates helped the Wentworths design an impressive stone mansion, Wentworth Castle (#9), on the hillside above Wentworth Hall in 1891 while renowned Boston architect William Ralph Emerson designed a Shingle Style residence for artist Frank Shapleigh (##19) on the hill above the Jackson Falls House and the Town Hall in 1896. The cottage, including the painter's studio, became an important gathering place for the artists, musicians and writers who made Jackson their summer home.

The summer residents, mostly from Boston but also from New York, Philadelphia and other eastern locations, left their imprint on the larger village as well. The Jackson Free Public Library (#15) was constructed in 1901 with Frank Shapleigh securing plans for the building from architect William Ralph Emerson. An addition was made to the town hall about 1910. Its gambrel roof bears the imprint of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles favored by the summer residents. The village school was also added onto at about the same time. In 1911 a new Parsonage (#12) was constructed with the assistance of donations from summer residents.

By the 1920s, up to forty trains per day were delivering travelers to Jackson. In the early 20th century the capacity of Wentworth Hall and Cottages peaked at 350. Constructed in 1915, Sunnyside Cottage (#4) was probably the last building constructed during Governor Wentworth's lifetime. He died the same year and Mrs. Wentworth sold the hotel complex to Nathan and Estelle Amster, a wealthy Jewish couple from New York. Nathan Amster had made his fortune in mining, railroads and as a founder of New York's Third Avenue El. Under their ownership, the Wentworth became the exclusive domain of wealthy Jews from the northeast and anyone wishing to stay would have to be recommended by other patrons. In 1916 the new owners acquired the Glen Ellis House, a mansard-roofed hotel originally constructed in 1875-6 and utilized it as a 100-guest annex, bringing the total capacity of Wentworth Hall to 350. (The building was demolished in 1982.) Two group annexes known as Fairlawn (#7) and Amster (#8) Cottages were built during the 1920s and a clubhouse and final nine holes were added to the golf course. During this period the Wentworth Hall Company also acquired the Charles Hurlin store.

A fire destroyed most of the businesses in the village in 1924. In 1931 the bridge which crossed the Wildcat River near the Town Hall was replaced by a new stone bridge (#17) located downstream. The Wildwood Cottage (#5) and the Jackson Public Library (#15) were moved a short distance to new locations to make way for the new bridge.

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Estelle Amster continued to own the Wentworth Hall hotel complex as well as Wentworth Castle until 1946 and the hotel continued to thrive. In the 1940s and 1950s guests could dine and dance at the Silver Patio, watch movies in the hotel's 250-seat Cinemascope theater, enjoy an "Electric Spray Shower" in the flying spray from the huge steel paddle wheel, dine at the Marine Terraces constructed adjacent to the natural pool and golf at the private 18-hole golf course. In the 1940s famed pianist Vladimir Horowitz spent a summer at Wentworth Hall practicing the piano eight hours a day.

The Wentworth Hall property was bought by Harry Schiener and E.M. Loew, the movie theater magnate, in 1950. Two orchestras played in the casino which could seat 400 people. Among the entertainers who brought their acts here were Alan King, Harry Belafonte, Zero Mostel and Jackie Mason. However, the days of summer vacationing at grand hotels were quickly becoming a thing of the past. In the years following World War II, escalating costs and changing vacation patterns made large hotels increasingly unprofitable to operate. The decline of Wentworth Hall and most of New England's resort hotels began in the early 1960s.

Gray's Inn, a 250-guest hotel also located in Jackson Village but to the south of the present district, closed in the 1960s and was vacant until it burned to the ground in 1983. (The town offices were recently built on this site.) In 1971 the Wentworth was temporarily closed and sat boarded-up and dilapidated for the next decade. Wentworth Hall was purchased by new owners in 1972 who intended to tear it down and build a modern hotel and vacation chalets. The Jackson Falls House was removed, leaving only a barn. A post office was built prior to 1979 and was followed by a commercial/office building.

In 1982 the 233 acre Wentworth Hall property was purchased by developer Ernest J. Mallett, Jr. who invested more than \$2 million into the complex. The structurally unsound and functionally unstable buildings including the casino, Fairview, Riverside and other surrounding cottages were removed until just nine of the thirty-nine buildings remained. A total of seventy-six townhouse units were constructed in 19 buildings around the perimeter of the golf course on a 86 acre parcel which was subdivided from the original property. The old clubhouse was moved 100 feet back from its former site on Main Street to a new foundation adjacent to the first tee.

The Wentworth was acquired by Fritz and Diana Koepfel in 1988 and continues to serve as an elegant country inn. Of the thirty grand resort hotels that were once present in the White Mountain region, Wentworth Hall is one of only four grand resort hotels remaining open for business today (the others being The Balsams, the Mount Washington Hotel and the Mountain ViewHouse.) The acreage of the property now consists of a 3.6 acre parcel north of Jackson Village Road and a 5.7 acre parcel on the south side of the road.

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Verbal Boundary Description

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

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed National Register district have been drawn to include that concentration of historic structures in the Jackson Falls part of Jackson, adjacent to the Wildcat River. The nominated district has functioned as a civic, religious and tourist center of the community for over two hundred years and continues to serve these functions today.

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LIST OF OWNERS

1-8	V-2/10G V-1/37B	Fritz Koepfel Box M Jackson, NH 03846
9, 9A, 9B	V-2/11	Donald Jackson et al Box 378 Jackson, NH 03846
10, 11	V-2/41	Timothy & Heidi Shellmer Box 183 Jackson, NH 03846
12	V-2/42	Leslie DeB. W. Schomaker P.O. Box 209 Jackson, NH 03846
13	V-2/54	Robert E. Derrah P.O. Box 81 Jackson, NH 03846
14	V-2/43	Joanna Derrah P.O. Box 81 Jackson, NH 03846
15	V-1/38B	Town of Jackson (building) P.O. Box 268 Jackson, NH 03846
	V-1/38	Jackson Community Church (land) P.O. Box 381 Jackson, NH 03846
16	V-1/38	Jackson Community Church P.O. Box 381 Jackson, NH 03846

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17	(no #)	State of New Hampshire Concord, NH 03301
18	V-2/38, V-2/39	Town of Jackson P.O. Box 268 Jackson, NH 03846
19, 19A	V-2/48	Bradford & Carol Boynton Box 236 Jackson, NH 03846
20A, 20B	V-2/47C	Theodore Wroblewski & M. Cronin Minton P.O. Box 818 Jackson, NH 03846
21,22, 22a-D	V-2/47A V-2/46	Jackson School District P.O. Box J Jackson, NH 03846
23	V-2/40	Town of Jackson Box 268 Jackson, NH 03846
	V-2-40-MI	Jackson Conservation Commission (gazebo only) Box 84 Jackson, NH 03846

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LIST OF OWNERS (Alphabetical)

Bradford & Carol Boynton
Box 236
Jackson, NH 03846

Joanna Derrah
P.O. Box 81
Jackson, NH 03846

Robert E. Derrah
P.O. Box 81
Jackson, NH 03846

Jackson Community Church
P.O. Box 381
Jackson, NH 03846

Jackson Conservation Commission
Box 84
Jackson, NH 03846

Donald Jackson et al
Box 378
Jackson, NH 03846

Jackson School District
P.O. Box J
Jackson, NH 03846

Town of Jackson
P.O. Box 268
Jackson, NH 03846

Fritz Koeppl
Box M
Jackson, NH 03846

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State of New Hampshire
Concord, NH 03301

Leslie DeB. W. Schomaker
P.O. Box 209
Jackson, NH 03846

Timothy & Heidi Shellmer
Box 183
Jackson, NH 03846

Theodore Wroblewski & M. Cronin Minton
P.O. Box 818
Jackson, NH 03846

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Jackson Falls National Register Historic District
Town/County/State: Jackson, Carroll County, New Hampshire
Photographer: Lisa Mausolf
Location of Negative: Jackson Historical Society, Jackson, NH

Photo #1

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Wentworth Hall (#1), east elevation. Looking NW.

Photo #2

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Arden Cottage (#3), east elevation (facade). Looking west.

Photo #3

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Sunnyside Cottage (#4) with Wildwood Cottage (#5) visible in distance at right. Looking NW.

Photo #4

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Fairlawn Cottage (#7), west elevation (facade). Looking SE.

Photo #5

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Wentworth Castle (#9), south and east elevations. Looking NW.

Photo #6

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Hurlin House (#11), north and west elevations with Town Hall (#18) and Barn (#10) visible in distance at right. Looking SE.

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Photo #7

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Parsonage (#12), west and south elevations with Pratt House at left.
Looking NE.

Photo #8

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Jackson Public Library (#15), north elevation (facade). Looking SW.

Photo #9

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Jackson Community Church (#16), north elevation, with Wentworth Hall (#1), east elevation, visible at right. Looking south.

Photo #10

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Jackson Town Hall (#18), south (facade) and east elevations.
Looking NW.

Photo #11

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Shapleigh House (#19), looking east.

Photo #12

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Post Office (#20A), Jackson Falls Center (#20B) and Trickey Barn (#21).
Looking east.

Photo #13

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: Jackson Grammar School (#22), south elevation. Looking north.

Photo #14

Date of photograph: November 2002
Description of view: War Memorials (#22B, 22C, 22D) with Wentworth Hall (#1) visible in distance, at left. Looking west.

Jackson Falls National Register Historic District Jackson, NH

- District Boundary
 - Contributing building
 - Noncontributing building
 - △ Contributing structure
 - Noncontributing structure
 - * Contributing object
 - X Noncontributing object
- ↑ North

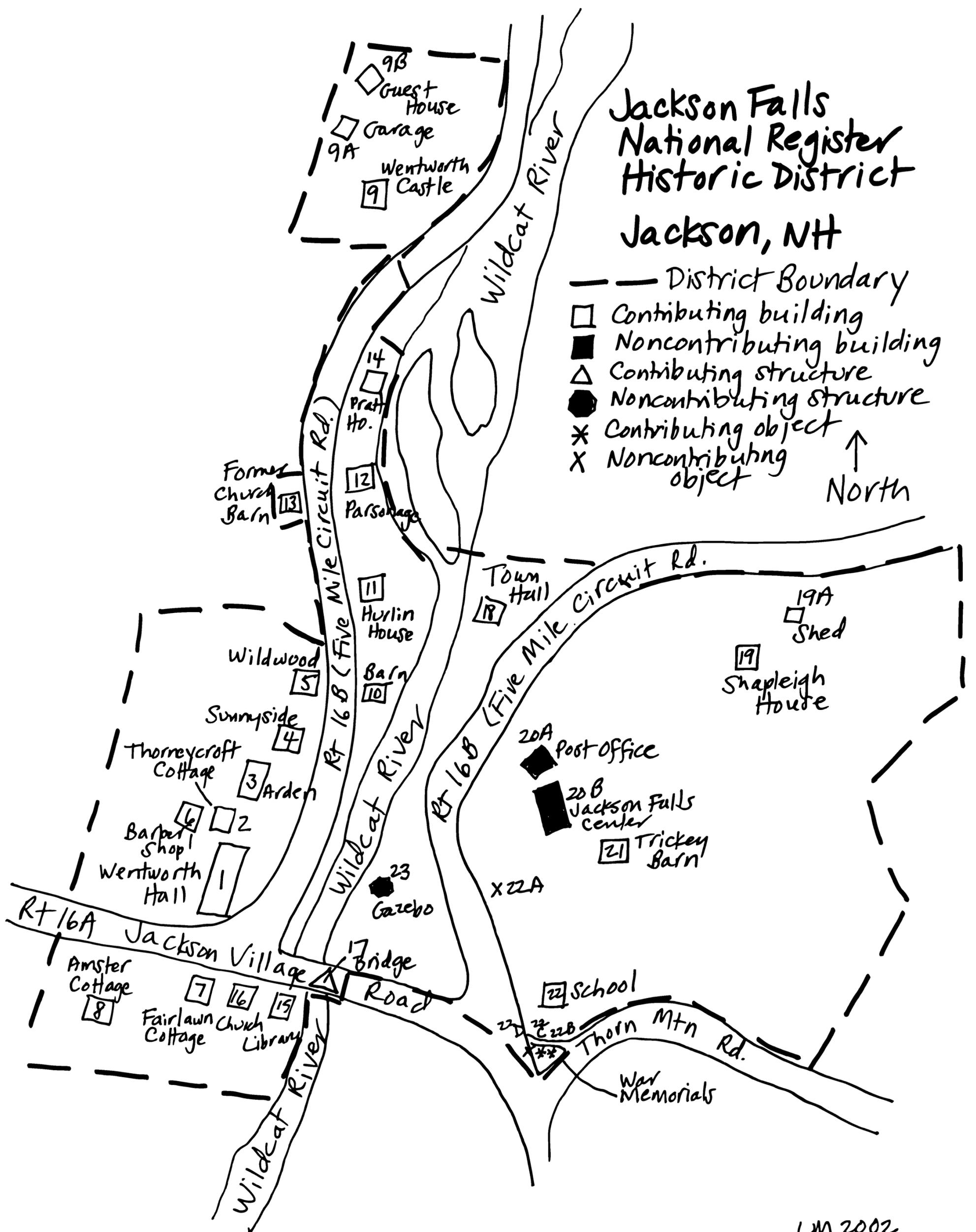


Photo Key Jackson Falls National Register Historic District Jackson, NH

- District Boundary
- Contributing building
- Noncontributing building
- △ Contributing structure
- Noncontributing structure
- * Contributing object
- X Noncontributing object
- ◁ Photo
- ↑ North

