NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990) OMB No. 10024-0018

JUL 2 2005

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 nameStanley Tavern	
other names/site numberStanley's Hall	
2. Location	
street & number 371 Main Street	N/A
city or town Hopkinton	N/A Dicinity
	code013 zip code03229

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

request for determination of eligibility me distoric Places and meets the procedural ar meets does not meet the National Re	nal Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this in nomination bets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property begister criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title NEW HAMPSHIRE State of Federal agency and bureau	4/25/05 Date
	bes not meet the National Register criteria. ( $\Box$ See continuation sheet for additional
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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:) \_\_\_\_\_

 $\sim$ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9.

#### \_

County and State

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res (Do not include pre	sources within Proper eviously listed resources in t	<b>ty</b> he count.)
I private □ public-local □ public-State	IXI building(s) □ district □ site	Contributing	Noncontributing 2	buildings
public-State	$\Box$ structure			sites
	object			structure
				objects
		1	2	Total
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part		Number of con in the National	ntributing resources p Register	reviously listed
<u>N/A</u>		0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Function (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Commerce (Tavern)		<u>Professio</u>		
Social (Meeting	hall)			
···				
				۰. ۶. ز
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Colonial (Georg	ian)	foundationGr	anite	
		walls <u>Wood</u>	(weatherboard	)
		roof <u>Wood</u>	(shingle)	
		other <u>Brick</u>	(chimneys)	

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

#### Stanley Tavern

Name of Property

#### 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.
- **X** 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.
- $\Box$  **C** a birthplace or grave.
- $\Box$  **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.

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

#### Architecture

Commerce

**Period of Significance** 

1791-1864

C: 1791

<u>Lessa</u>Ressources

Significant Dates

1791

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

#### **Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

Architect/Builder

Theophilus Stanley

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

<u>Merrimack</u> New Hampshire County and State

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibilography

# \_\_\_

(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- □ Federal agency
- □ Local government
- □ University
- □ Other
- Name of repository:

Stan	lev	Tavern
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Name of Property

#### New Hampshire Merrimack

County and State

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property0.45 acre	
<b>UTM References</b> (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1  1  9  2  82  71  10  4  7  85  3  20    Zone  Easting  Northing    2  1  1  1  1  1	3 2 2000 Easting Northing 4 2 2000 Easting Northing 5 2000 Easting Northing 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)	Boundaries of the nominated property are indicated on the attached sketch map.
<b>Boundary Justification</b> (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet	See continuation sheet Section 9, page 12
11. Form Prepared By	
name/titleRobert O. Wilson	
organization	date January 17, 2004
street & number666 Briar Hill Road	telephone 603/746-6462
city or town Hopkinton	state N.H. zip code 03229
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.)

#### Jill C. Wilson Revocable Trust name

street & number666	6 Briar Hill Road	telephone6	03/746-6462
city or town <u>Hopkint</u>	ton	state <u>N.H.</u>	_ zip code03229

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.

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

<b>C</b> 11 <b>T</b>	1	Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton
Section number	Page	Merrimack County, New Hampshire

The Stanley Tavern is an excellent representation of late Georgian, early Federal architecture with features often associated with New Hampshire seacoast houses 20 years earlier. It is unknown who may have been the architect, but it bears many similarities to the Learned-Pratt house, three houses to the east, which was also built in 1791. It is situated on a 0.45 acre lot on the south side of Main Street, Hopkinton Village, at the junction of five roads in the village center. The property contains three buildings: the nominated main structure built in 1791, a four-bay garage built in the 1920's, and a small storage shed probably built in the 1790's. A grocery store, which occupies a building constructed in 1792 and once part of the nominated building's property is adjacent on the west. The so-called Frog Pond, approximately three acres, abuts to the south, while the Old Hopkinton Fire House abuts on the east. Hopkinton Village itself is composed houses built in the period 1780-1810, two churches: First Congregational (1759) and St. Andrews Episcopal (1810), and the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society.

#### Tavern (1791, 1800, 1875, 2003)

The hip roof over the original house and the roof over the 1800 addition are covered with new wood shingles. The center chimney with five flues and rear chimney with two flues appear to be laid with the same brick. Eighty-five percent of the original weatherboard survive.

The windows are all nine over six, twelve of which are original to the house. The second floor window cornices are individually molded onto the continuous trim board below the roof overhang.

The north-facing facade contains the main Georgian-style doorway with five lights above the eight-panel door. The window pattern is the typical five second story windows above the four on the first. There is a large granite step in front of the entrance.

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_ Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Merrimack County, New Hampshire

The east facade is the long side of the building, containing two doors on the first level: one for the tavern room flanked by one window on either side, and a second toward the rear that opens into the kitchen, flanked by one window. There is one window for the east front parlor. The second story contains five conforming windows.

The west facade has one window for the west front parlor on the first level and a door into the tavern room flanked again by one window on either side. The west-facing kitchen wing has one door with two windows adjacent. The second story has three conforming windows in the main house and two in the kitchen wing. Granite steps lead up to each door on both sides.

The south facade has two windows in each story of the main house, and two in the second story in the kitchen wing. There is a small square window on the first floor for a lavatory.

The entire building rests on a granite boulder foundation with early hammered faced foundation blocks on the north, west, and east sides. The south foundation is exposed smaller stone without a granite facing.

The detached one story shed east of the tavern is separated from it by seven feet and faces Main Street. Its rear wall in in line with the rear wall of the tavern. There is a new side door facing the tavern. A wood panelled door flanked by a nine over six window on each side is on the front (north) side, while two smaller windows face south. The walls

are weatherboard and the pitched roof has new wood shingles.

The four-bay garage is resting on a concrete slab. The external walls are weatherboard and the sloping flat roof is asphalt. There is an entry door on the north side and all windows on the north, east, and south sides are two over two. Four large double doors fill out the west side. The door and window trim match the tavern.

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Contine runshor	7	Barra 3	Stanley	Tavern,	371 N	Main	Street,	Hopkinton
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The original room configuration is typical for a late eighteenth century tavern. The first and second floors are nearly identical with front rooms on either side of the main staircase, the tavern room behind on the first floor and meeting hall on the second stretching across the width of the building, and a kitchen to the rear of the tavern room with a smaller room directly above, made so by the landing from the rear staircase. Gunstock corners are present in every room, except the west front first floor parlor.

The front entryway is panelled against the original staircase. The fireplaces, panelling, and doors in each of the first floor rooms are original. The interior face of the main front door has six panels. All floors are random wide board pine, except the west front parlor. This floor, the only one not painted, has even width boards of heart pine. Both front rooms have wall paper above a molded chair rail. The west front parlor has a heavy two part wood cornice that is a diminished duplicate of the exterior cornice. There is an original built-in cabinet with a glass door to the left of the fireplace. The east front parlor has a small cabinet with a solid panelled door above and to the left of the fireplace.

The tavern room measures forty by eighteen feet and has panelling below the chair rail. The central fireplace has a wood panelled surround incorporating two storage cabinets above and two grain-painted lower doors covering matching ovens on either side. The brick hearth measures twelve

by three feet.

The kitchen has a large fireplace with an oven on the right. The panelling above appears to be original. On the north side of the room, opposite the fireplace, one door leads into the basement, and a second opens to the rear staircase to the second floor. A small lavatory is to the left of the fireplace and a closet is situated to the right.

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Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Merrimack County, New Hampshire

The second floor conforms to the first with rooms on either side of the front staircase landing. None of the rooms have panelling, except for the fireplace surround in each front room. Glass French doors open from the east second floor front room into the meeting hall.

The meeting hall has the same dimensions as the tavern room below. The room is divided by two walls suspended from the ceiling by four substantial strap hinges which once swung upward to the ceiling to create either one large room, two rooms of unequal size, or three rooms of nearly equal size. In the center of the interior wall is a narrow brick structure with a twelve inch round opening into the central chimney. Now temporarily covered, documentation revealed that this was for an early wood or coal stove, the only source of heat for the meeting hall.

There is a small landing for the rear staircase that separates the meeting hall from a smaller version of the kitchen directly below. The small fireplace and oven has no panelling and is now covered with wall board. There is a small lavatory on the left of the fireplace. Directly opposite the lavatory is a door opening onto the stairs to the attic.

The attic is remarkable for its construction of roof-supporting beams leading from massive kingposts on either side of the central chimney. Two beams have the following inscription in white paint: "1791 This house was erected by Theophilus Stanley 1791". A third beam simply has the

year "1791" in the same style script as the other two. All three appear to be original and contemporary to the period.

The basement if full standing height, but is beneath the tavern room and east front parlor only. Massive granite blocks make up the walls, while the remainder of the foundation is large rubble stone.

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#### <u>Shed</u> (1791 ?, 2001)

The shed east of the tavern is separated from it by seven feet and faces Main Street on the north. One storey in height, it is twenty feet long and fifteen wide on the east side, and ten feet wide on the west Some fourteen feet from the east wall, the rear wall indents five side. feet to be in line with the rear wall of the tavern. On the Main Street side there is a wood panelled door flanked by a nine over six window on each side of it. There are three small multiple paned windows on the There is a new west end wall and door opening into a vestibule. south wall. A wood panelled door opens from the vestibule into a single large storage room, whose construction details appear to match the structure of the The exterior walls are covered in weatherboard. tavern. The pitched roof has new wood shingles. The foundation is rubble stone and wood posts.

#### Garage (1920 ?)

The four-bay garage is resting on a concrete slab. It is fifty feet long, thirty-three feet wide, sixteen feet in height sloping to the east to ten feet. Four large double doors fill out the west (long) side. There is an entry door on the north side with one two over two window to the east of it. There are two, two over two windows on the south wall, and four two over two windows on the east wall. The exterior walls are

weatherboard; the sloping roof is rolled asphalt. The interior is constructed of heavy wood beams. A room has been constructed in the northeast corner to house the oil furnace that supplies the tavern. The building is situated in the southeast corner of the property, close to the boundary lines. The original use of the garage was to service lumber trucks used in the business of the previous owner.

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Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Merrimack County, New Hampshire

#### Property Description

With the restoration of the tavern, the grounds were upgraded and more clearly defined. Brick walkways were constructed on the east and west sides of the tavern, removing asphalt ones. The roadway of Main Street had been paved to the very front of the tavern, probably when the tavern served as the Hopkinton post office in the 1920's. Working with the New Hampshire Department of Transportation, permission was granted to remove the pavement, allowing a sixteen foot grass strip between Main Street and the tavern, transected by a five foot wide sidewalk. A brick walkway was built from the granite entry block in front of the front (morth) door out to the street. The grass strip is in line with the similar ones for the houses on the south side of Main Street.

The stone wall that runs from the west boundary to the south-facing wall of the tavern was strengthened and straightened. A flight of granite steps connects the east side walkway to the balance of the property, which is covered in crushed stone as a parking area. An asphalt right of way connects the parking area to South Road in the southwest corner. The so-called "Frog Pond", approximately three acres in area, borders the property on the south. A line of silver spruce trees comprises the west boundary from the sidewalk to the stone wall. The driveway and the historic Hopkinton firehouse make up the east

boundary.

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Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Section number 7 Page 6 Merrimack County, New Hampshire

Earlier Appearance

The current appearance of the Stanley Tavern reflects its configuration about 1800. The original building was a two-story, wood frame hip roofed center chimney house designed as a tavern with a one-story attached shed-roofed kitchen at the rear, entered from the tavern room. About 1800 a second story was added above the kitchen and the rear chimney raised to give the appearance as seen today. In 1875, a second twostory wing with south facing porches was added to the western half in order to create two dwelling units of appraximately equal size. A two level porch was built on the east side and a new entrance for the east half was added by connecting the storage shed to the porch. A smaller porch and entry way was added on the west side to give access to that half. The original doorway was replaced by a Victorian style door and surround at the same time. A third chimney was constructed to service wood stoves on the first and second floors of the easterly half. The westerly half owner simply cut a hole through the tavern room fireplace panelled surround into the main chimney for the same purpose. In the 1920's, a doorway was cut through the easterly front room from the porch as the entryway for the village post office, then housed in that half of the building. Main Street was then repaved to the very front of the building as the post office parking lot. A three level staircase was installed in the westerly half, probably after 1875. Rooms and closets were built into the tavern and meeting hall rooms, and the tavern room fireplace was bricked in completely. At some point in the 1950's, the interior was re-designed into three apartments.

In 2000, the house was purchased by the present owner, who, because of extensive rot and deterioration, demolished the 1875 wing, all of the porches and added entry ways, separated the storage shed from the main house, replaced the asphalt shingle roof, removed all the added interior rooms, the third chimney, the third stairway of the westerly half, the two over two windows, the Victorian doorway, and unblocked the fireplace.

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Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Merrimack County, New Hampshire

#### Statement of Significance

The Stanley Tavern in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, built by Theophilus Stanley (1766-1827), is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, meeting Criteria A and C as one of the State's best preserved Eighteenth Century taverns. Although serving many uses after ceasing its original purpose in 1864, most of the original fabric of the building remains intact: exterior weatherboard, the chimneys, painted plaster walls, nearly all the panelling, front staircase, the hanging meeting hall room dividers, many original window sash, the meeting hall woodstove opening. For a building that has been occupied continuously for over 200 years, surviving with so little irreversable change is remarkable. Although most of the handsome residences on the principal roads in the Village were built between 1780 - 1810, additions and alterations, especially internal, have inevitably occurred. Perhaps the fact that the Stanley Tavern was purpose-built explains how removing the residential alterations to the building from 1875 onward resulted in the happy circumstance found today. Its central location underscores its importance in the life of Hopkinton and New Hampshire during the period of historical significance.

#### Commercial Significance

Settled by proprietors from Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in 1736, and incorporated as the Town of Hopkinton in 1767, it enjoyed increasing prosperity and population until 1830 (pop. 2474).<sup>1</sup> Hopkinton served as the State Capital in 1798, 1801, 1806, and 1807, vying with Concord, the eventual winner. As a tavern and meeting hall adjacent to the Town Hall where the State Legislature met, it can be assumed that the Stanley Tavern served members of the General Court. To serve the needs of the many travellers to the village and the expanding commerce, three taverns were kept busy, the Stanley Tavern being the only one remaining. Since

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the road from seacoast New Hampshire to Montreal passed through Hopkinton, the importance of the tavern cannot be overstated. As Donna-Belle and James Garvin point out in their book: "On the Road North of Boston: New Hampshire Taverns and Turnpikes 1700-1900": "As long as transportation was restricted to the pace of man and animal, a house offering accommodation for 'man and beast' remained an essential landmark every three or four miles along each major highway."<sup>2</sup> The Stanley Tavern today, as it did in 1791, stands at the junction of five major roads. Unlike the other buildings throughout the village center, it is built against the street, with the right-of-way literally at the granite block in front of the center doorway.

Its use as a traditional tavern was supplemented as a formal meeting hall. An advertisement in the Amherst <u>Farmers Cabinet</u> announced that the meeting of the "Centre District of the New Hampshire Medical Society" was to meet at "Stanley's Hall, Hopkinton" in January 1810.<sup>3</sup> With the capability of altering the large 2nd floor meeting hall from one, two, or three rooms using the hanging room-dividing walls, Theophilus Stanley could offer a variety of public uses, thus fulfilling the purpose of the tavern: "truly a public house, open to all."<sup>4</sup>

#### Architectural Significnce

The Stanley Tavern is important as a document of late Eighteenth Century New Hampshire tavern architecture, substantially intact, within the context of an historic village which was larger and more economically diverse than its neighbor, Concord, at the time when the permanent location of New Hampshire's capital was undecided. Its architectural elements reflect a style and sophistication found on the New Hampshire seacoast 20 years earlier, exemplified by the Lerned-Pratt house (1791) three doors to the east, built from plans by Asher Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, and this house with its decorative window heads. The setting of the building close to the roadway serves as a reminder how prominent the Stanley Tavern was in town life and why the builder took such pains to create

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a cultured and harmonious exterior. The restored building, with so many original features, provides a primer on 18th Century tavern design. The eight principal rooms give the observer a clear definition of the building's intent: hospitality for the traveller and townsfolk alike, public meeting rooms, a second floor hall that, as a single room, could be a dormitory with "central heating", and the center of information within The front staircase has been unaltered or repaired, and is the village. as sound as when it was built 213 years ago. The absence of an exposed corner post in the west front parlor on the first floor was unique for the period in this area of New Hampshire: "the builder showing off that it could be done in order to impress his friends".<sup>6</sup> The four first floor rooms' panelling and doors, with original hardware, characterize the best early Federal style that was evolving from the Georgian period of the last quarter of the 18th Century. The primitive woodstove opening in the middle of the second floor meeting hall was an early attempt to improve the efficiency of heating beyond that of the traditional fireplace, and is unique in New Hampshire.<sup>7</sup>

Theophilus Stanley was an active and successful citizen of Hopkinton, mentioned several times in the 1890 Town history as serving on committees and being a prominent contributor for the purchase of the Revere bell in 1809 that still hangs in the First Congregational Church.<sup>8</sup> He and his wife, Rebecca (1767-1848), as well as their children, are buried in the Old Hopkinton Cemetery across the street no more than 200 yards from

the handsome building bearing his name.

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#### References

- 1. "Life and Times inHopkinton, N.H.", C.C. Lord, 1890 (reprinted 1991),
  Peter Randall Press
- 2. "On the Road North of Boston: New Hampshire Taverns and Turnpikes, 1700-1900"; Donna-Belle Garvin and James L. Garvin, 1988, New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N.H.
- 3. New Hampshire Historical Society newspaper collection: "Farmers' Cabinet", Amherst, N.H., Jan. 16, 1810; (Museum of New Hampshire History, Concord, N.H.)
- 4. Reference #2: Ibid.
- 5. "Main Street, Hopkinton, New Hampshire: An Architectural Walking Tour", Ned Pratt, New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, June, 2000. (Draft)
- 6. Maximillian Ferro (personal communication, June, 2000), Weare, N.H.
- 7. Robert Adam (personal communication, Nov. 2000), North Bennet Street School, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 8. Reference #1: Ibid.

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 11 Stanley Tavern, Hopkinton, Merrimack County <u>371 Main Street</u> New Hampshire All photographs were taken by Robert O. Wilson, November 2002 (#1-5) and April, 2003 (#6-20). The locations are as indicated below. The negatives are kept in a safe deposit box at Fleet Bank, Concord, N.H. #1: North facade, facing South. #2: East and North facades, facing Southwest. #3: South and West facades, facing Northeast. #4: Second floor cornice and window detail, North facade, facing Southeast. #5: First floor window detail, North facade, facing South. #6: Main doorway, front hall entrance. #7: Front hall, main staircase to second floor. #8: West wall, east front room, first floor. #9: East and South walls, west front room, first floor. #10: West end of tavern room, first floor. #11: North wall showing fireplace, hearth, doors covering ovens, tavern room. #12: Tavern room fireplace with ovens exposed (note wooden cover on the left). #13: South wall with fireplace and oven, kitchen. #14: North wall (middle) with cover over woodstove opening, second floor meeting hall. #15: East swinging wall, second floor meeting hall (facing West). #16: West swinging wall, second floor meeting hall (facing West). #17: Attic beam with full inscription (facing South). #18: Attic beam with date "1791" (facing West).

#19: Shed, North facade, facing South.

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#20: Garage, Southwest facade, facing Northeast.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet





# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



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Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Merrimack County, New Hampshire



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Section number	Photo Key(b)	Stanley Tavern Merrimack Coun

Stanley Tavern, 371 Main Street, Hopkinton Merrimack County, New Hampshire



First Floor



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Interior	
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Second Floor





