













New Hampshire Division of HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Thursday, March 2, 2023



Search Th

skip navigation

-  HOME
-  About Us
-  Programs
-  Project Review & Compliance (Section 106)
-  SCRAP
-  Publications
-  Grants
-  Consultant Lists
-  News & Events
-  Links
-  Contact Us
-  Site Map

Programs > NH State Register of Historic Places > Photographs & Descriptions



Citizen's Hall, Chesterfield



@NHDHR_SHPO



@My_NewHampshire



NH Division of
Historical Resources



Brick Schoolhouse, Sharon



People's Baptist Church, Portsmouth

Abbott-Spalding House, Nashua

Abbott-Spalding House, Nashua



Robie's Country Store, Hooksett

Wakefield Town Hall



Benjamin Aldrich Homestead, Colebrook

Lake Company Office, Laconia





Acworth Town Hall, Acworth

Sellin Farm, Barnstead



Province Road Meeting House, Belmont

Benjamin Rowe House, Gilford





Richards House, Goffstown

New England College Covered Bridge, Henniker



Brown Company Barns, Berlin

Sunapee Mountain Grange #144, Goshen





Nathaniel Rolfe Barn, Concord

a rare and well-preserved example of a late 18th century double English barn, built in a single campaign with very high caliber framing technique

Ray Farm, Hillsborough

an intact late 18th century farmstead on 130 acres, farmed by the Ray family for more than 140 years.



Chamberlain Bridge, Merrimack

a double stone arch bridge of notable length and curved design, built in 1921 at the center of Merrimack village.

Daniel Smith Tavern, New Hampton

A longstanding landmark in New Hampton Village, the Daniel Smith Tavern welcomed and served travelers and visitors from 1805 to the 1920s.



Four Corners Farm, Wilton

first settled in c.1760, this 150+ acre farm was among the earliest in Wilton. A large and successful early 20th century dairy farm, it now is home to the Temple-Wilton Community Farm.

Moore-Scott House, Derry

built in the early 18th century by one of the town's founders on an early road between Derry and Windham and farmed for centuries by the Moore and Scott families.



Sanborn Mills, Loudon

intact and well-preserved saw and grist mill complex that served 19th century Loudon Center farmers. These local mills were once common in the state; now only a handful survive.

Maynard-Gates House, Marlborough

built by yeoman Jedediah Maynard in the 1760s, this house is believed to be the earliest structure remaining in Marlborough



Carroll County Courthouse, Ossipee

a local landmark, a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, and the seat of Carroll County government since its construction in 1916.

Hildreth-Jones Tavern, Amherst

a center for county business, political discourse, news, entertainment and commerce in the 18th and early 19th centuries, a time when Amherst was the county seat and among the largest towns in New Hampshire.



Epsom Town Hall, Epsom

A quiet and pristine reminder of 19th century civic life along the well-traveled First New Hampshire Turnpike.

Haley Homestead, Lee

Owned by the Haley family for more than 150 years, daily life at this Georgian style home was well-documented in the 19th century journals of family member S. Olevia Haley.



Clinton Grove Academy, Weare

Generations of Weare schoolchildren have placed through this local landmark, built in 1874 to replace the school where abolitionist Moses Cartland first served as headmaster.

Graves Homestead, Brentwood

First settled by the Graves family in the mid-1700s, this property documents several generations of the family's contributions to Brentwood. The house, built c.1809, combines elements from the Georgian and Federal styles and plans.



Centennial High School, Milford

Built in 1894-94 of brick and Milford granite, this building was one of the first large high schools in southern New Hampshire. At its opening, the local newspaper praised its construction, noting that "interior arrangements afford every convenience for teachers and scholars finest location in town."

Allenstown Meeting House, Allenstown

Built in 1815, the Allenstown Meeting House is the state's only surviving town meeting house that was built originally as a one-story structure and yet served the full range of civic and religious functions that were expected of a town meeting house. It also has a rare slanted main floor for improved visibility of the speakers in the pulpit.



Emery's Tavern, Concord

Built by one of East Concord's founding families in the 18th century, this tavern served as a community gathering spot for city residents and travelers during the tumultuous War of 1812. For many years afterward, it functioned as a working farm on the banks of the Merrimack River.

Sarah and Simon Green Farm, Farmington

The history of this farm echoes the story of farms all over New Hampshire. Sarah and Simon Green cleared the land and built their home at the time of the Revolutionary War. Today the farm's working buildings, landscape and stone walls illustrate the farm's development well into the 20th century.



Colonial Theatre, Keene

Built to be "New England's most modern and perfectly appointed theatre," the Colonial has been landmark on Keene's Main Street since 1923. During its first week of operation, 6000 free tickets were offered to see the silent film, The Hunchback of Notre-Dame.

The 1937 Terminal, Manchester

Recently moved across two runways to avoid expansion plans at Manchester Airport, the 1937 Terminal is a testament to both the state's aviation pioneers and the tireless vision of modern day historic preservationists. Now owned by the city of Manchester, it will open as the museum and archives of the New Hampshire Aviation Historical Society next year.



Dana House, Lebanon

Believed to be the oldest extant dwelling in Lebanon, the Dana House documents more than 200 years of changing fortunes, tastes and construction techniques in Lebanon. The city ensured its preservation in 1988 by moving the Dana House off the path of development; it is now used as a museum, study house and meeting space.

Londonderry Grange #44, Londonderry

This well-preserved rural community grange hall has remained in continuous use by Grange #44 since its construction in 1909. Its stone and shingled exterior is a landmark in Londonderry's civic center. Several years ago, the building's original plans and specifications were discovered at a Massachusetts flea market and returned to Londonderry.



Lamprey House, Moultonborough

Built about 1812 as a one-story, square plan house, the Lamprey House was greatly expanded as the 19th century home of Eveline and James French, store owner, selectman and state legislator. In the 20th century, its prominent role in the village continued as the Red Hill House and the Moultonborough Inn.

Moultonborough Town House, Moultonborough

Built in 1834 as the first town hall in Moultonborough, this meeting house served as the center of local government and affairs for well over a hundred years. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well, the building is now the headquarters of the Moultonborough Historical Society.



Gorham Town Hall, Gorham

Built in 1919 in brick, Gorham Town Hall replaced opera houses that had burned on the site in 1914 and in 1917. Since then, the three-story Colonial Revival style building has been the center, over the years housing the town offices, the police and fire departments, the town library, an auditorium and local Masonic lodge.

Blanchard-Bowers House, Merrimack

According to local records, the Blanchard-Bowers was built c.1726 as a center chimney cape, raised to 2-1/2 stories about 1750, and then updated with a colonnaded façade addition in the 1830s. Today the building is among the best examples of the Greek Revival style in Merrimack and houses the administrative offices of The Thomas More College. Each of its architectural transitions illustrates the town's growing prosperity as a 19th century center for agriculture, industry and trade.



Whipple House, Bristol

The Whipple House was built in 1904 for the family of Henry Chandler Whipple, president of the Dodge Davis Woolen Mill, a local mill that was perhaps be known for providing uniforms to major league baseball teams. This well-preserved Queen Anne style home is a landmark in historic downtown Bristol.

Rossvie Farm, Concord

Well-known for its strawberries, pumpkins, maple syrup and Christmas trees, Rossvie Farm today incorporates three early farms in West Concord. Historic farm buildings, a former school house, cellar holes, sugar bush, stone walls, and acres of fields and forests together tell the story of farming in the Merrimack Valley for more than 200 years.



Baptist New Meeting house, New London

The design of this Federal style meeting house was patterned after designs in Asher Benjamin's The Country Builder's Assistant, the first architectural guidebook written by an American for American craftsmen. Since 1826, the church has sheltered religious and community activities, redefining the center of New London and drawing the center of the village from Summer Street east to its current location.

Mt. Forist Grange Cemetery, Berlin

Members of some of Berlin's founding families are buried at the Mt. Forist Grange Cemetery. Established about ten years after settlers from Gilead, Maine, moved to the Androscoggin River intervalle, this small burial ground is one of only two known family cemeteries in Berlin. The city opened a public cemetery the following year, followed by a number of cemeteries associated with churches.



Bridges House, Concord

Best known as the home of Henry Styles Bridges as the official residence of the governor, the Bridges House was built by prosperous local joiner Charles Graham in 1835-1836. Bridges, a one-term governor and long-time U.S. Senator, and his wife Doloris owned the property from 1946 to 1969, when she bequeathed the house and its contents to the state for use as the governor's residence. It continues to serve that purpose today.

Samuel R. Hanson House, Rochester

An excellent example of the Greek Revival style, the Samuel R. Hanson House is distinctive for its use of two equally-treated facades and its prominent location on Rochester Hill. With its well-preserved barn, granite fences and mature trees, the property is the best surviving example of the prosperous farmsteads that once covered Rochester Hill.



Rolfe Homestead, Concord

The Rolfe Homestead tells the story of settlement, agriculture and industry along the Merrimack River in Penacook since the 18th century. Members of the Rolfe family were founders and leading industrialists in Penacook village and Concord for many years. The architectural significance of the rare double English barn on the property has already been recognized in the Register. This listing expands the designation to the entire property.



Waumbek Cottages c. 1910 view, Jefferson (left) and Wayonda, one of the six Waumbek Cottages, Jefferson (right)
 Today, six historic summer cottages comprise the Waumbek Cottage Historic District in Jefferson - Onaw Wayonda, Wyndybrae, Bashaba, The Birches and The Bungalow. Built as part of the once larger, fabled Waumbek Hotel complex, the cottages today are significant both for their landmark architecture along Route 2 and for the story they continue to tell about summer tourism in the White Mountains.



Spinney Meeting House, Wakefield

Constructed in the 1830s and largely unaltered today, the Spinney Meeting House follows a comm plan for small churches of the Greek Revival period in New Hampshire. The building was the center of community life in the small village of South Wakefield until being abandoned in the 1920s. Now the town of Wakefield plans to repair and re-open the building for community meetings and activities once again.

North District School, Greenland

The brick North District School in Greenland opened in 1847 to provide a well-built and healthy learning environment for 48 students, complete with wall maps and a library of 200 volumes. Since 1938, it has housed the Greenland Veterans Association, a local charitable and social organization. Although much has changed along Portsmouth Avenue since 1847, the school remains a landmark of earlier times along this busy road.



Universalist Chapel, Lempster

Another local landmark at a busy intersection, the Universalist Chapel was built in 1845, one of four new public buildings constructed during this period the growing village of East Lempster. Although small the building served well as a church for more than 100 years. Today it remains a well-preserved example of the vernacular Greek Revival style and houses the Miner Memorial Library.

New London Barn Playhouse, New London

The New London Barn Playhouse has a long, colorful history as a popular and successful summer stock theater. Established in 1933, the theater moved the next year into its current home, a c.1820 barn that had long been a fixture on New London's Main Street. A training ground for many well-known performers, it is credited with being the oldest, continuously operating summer stock theater in New Hampshire.



Randolph Church, Randolph

As one of the few public buildings and the only church in town, the Randolph Church has hosted countless services, hymn sings, weddings, funerals, philanthropic activities and social events since its construction in 1884. Extremely well cared for and preserved, it remains a pristine example of the late Greek Revival style in northern New Hampshire.

Simon's Store, Weare

Simon's Store has served as a store, boarding house, residence and even the telephone exchange during its more than 200 year history. A unique and defining feature at the center of Weare Village, the store has been owned by the same family since 1892 and is now under restoration.



Pawtuckaway CCC Camp, Deerfield

Built by and for the Civilian Conservation Corps, the recreation hall remains a tribute to the camp's major contributions in Deerfield from 1933 to 1937. With its prominent stone fireplace, the building is familiar to the thousands who attend the Deerfield Fair every year; it now serves as home to exhibit "Deerfield Past and Present."

Madison Corner School, Madison

Built in 1835, the Madison Corner School is a quintessential rural one-room schoolhouse, with its simple Greek Revival details, paired doors in the gable end, stove chimney and clapboarded exterior. Now part of a larger complex of educational buildings, the school today houses the Madison Historical Society.



Eugene and Mary Quirin House, Manchester

With its prominent corner turret and rich Queen Anne style decoration, the Quirin House has been owned by only two families since its construction in 1906. Eugene Quirin immigrated to Manchester from France in 1883 and became one of the West Side's most successful businessmen and prominent citizens. The Phaneuf family acquired the property in 1955 and converted it to a funeral home, creating one of the oldest continually-owned family funeral businesses in the state.

North Hampton Town Hall, North Hampton

Constructed in 1844, the North Hampton Town Hall was the site of town meetings and functions for 160 years as the village grew around it. The town's 1815 Paul Revere Bell hangs in the clock tower. Built with recycled timbers from North Hampton's 1734 and 1761 meeting houses, this Greek Revival style landmark was rehabilitated and is still in use.



Mt. Washington Cemetery, Bethlehem

The Mt. Washington Cemetery is the oldest burial ground in Bethlehem; although the cemetery was formally cleared and fenced in 1800, the earliest graves date to 1795. The historic landscape of graves, stone walls and mature cedars is a quiet landmark on Main Street. The Bethlehem Heritage Society is now working to preserve gravestones that have deteriorated with time.

Webster Stagecoach Stop and Store, Danville

This small shingled building set close to the road is the only documented example of a rural stagecoach stop in the state. Other examples are parts of larger properties with a number of historic uses. Early customer accounts remain intact, written on interior walls. The stagecoach stop's unusual history illustrates the importance of stagecoach routes in the 19th century, not only for travel, but for commerce and mail delivery as well. The building is now mothballed for safekeeping; the Danville Heritage Commission is working the property owners to preserve the building.



Folsom's Tavern, Durham

Folsom's Tavern / Odiorne Farm is a landmark property along one of the state's most historic transportation routes, the First New Hampshire Turnpike, now known as US Route 4. Built c.1805, the tavern served travelers on the newly built turnpike at the north end of the Piscataqua Bridge. The 54-acre farm and outbuildings also document close to 200 years of tidal farming along Royalls B and Little Bay.

Union Chapel, Hillsborough

Designed by local architect John W. Jackman, Union Chapel was constructed in 1887 after four years of fund raising by the Ladies Aid Society. In the years since, the chapel has hosted worship services, summer school, Sunday school, plays, weddings, bazaars and other social gatherings. Formed to foster a sense of community in the growing and industrious Lower Village, the Society has maintained the chapel in pristine condition for more than 100 years; membership dues remain at 25 cents a year.



Stone Homestead, Swansey

Built c.1791, the Stone Homestead served as an early tavern along the main road at Swansey Cent at the foot of Mount Caesar. Beginning in the 1830s six generations of the Stone family lived at the farm keeping the tavern, expanding farming and logging operations, and updating the main house in the Greek Revival style in the mid-19th century.

Stone Arch Bridge, Keene

One of the finest and more daring arched spans in the country when constructed in 1847, this stone arch bridge today carries pedestrians rather than rail cars. It is one of twenty large arched granite bridges and culverts on the former Cheshire Railroad. The line was described as "one of the most thoroughly-constructed roads in the country. Its bridges, culverts and abutments, built of cut granite, are models of civil engineering." This stone arch rises 50 feet above the river, with a clear span of almost 70 feet.



Bowker House, Keene

The John Bowker House is an outstanding example of the Italianate style, a popular architectural idiom in mid-19th century Keene. Built for the family of manufacturer John Bowker in 1866, the house features a flush boarded exterior painted in imitation of stone, highly decorative trim and window treatments, and a matching connected carriage barn. Many well-preserved Italianate elements, such as staircases, fireplace surrounds and doors, remain on the interior as well.

H.E. Netsch & Sons Blacksmithing, Manchester

This property is a rare example of a 20th century blacksmith shop. Blacksmith, wheelwright and carriage builder H.E. Netsch opened the shop about 1930, with a specialty in horseshoeing. He passed the shop and his blacksmithing skills to his son, Carl, who continued in the business until 1995. The utilitarian building retains many characteristics that illustrate its former use, such as the brick forge, concrete floors, business signs and the well-ventilated interior. H.E. Netsch & Sons was Manchester's last operating blacksmith shop.



Peterborough Town Library, Peterborough

The Peterborough Town Library was designed by resident George Shattuck Morrison, a nationally renowned bridge engineer, in 1892. Morrison's straightforward design, with an emphasis on function and long-lasting materials such as brick and iron, was augmented with a Classical Revival portico in 1914, at the bequest of his sister. Established in 1833, Peterborough is credited with being the oldest free library in the world supported entirely by public funds.

Portsmouth Marine Railway, Portsmouth

From 1833 to 1855, the Portsmouth Marine Railway hauled wooden brigs, barks, schooners and clipper ships onto ways for inspection and repair. Heavy machinery, with the assistance of only two horses, could pull vessels weighing more than 500 tons upright out of the Piscataqua River. Later used as a residence and a fish market, the building today houses the Portsmouth Players' Ring Theatre.



Holman & Merriman Machine Shop, Hinsdale

The clerestory roofline of the brick Holman & Merriman Machine Shop is a landmark in Hinsdale Village. Built in 1837 as a cooperage and pail factory, the mill was home to the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop from 1865 to the 1920s. In 1875, a shop apprentice, George Long, produced the world's first self-propelled vehicle, now on display at the Smithsonian Museum. Although once part of a complex of industrial buildings and shops along the Ashuelot River and canal in Hinsdale, the Holman & Merriman Machine Shop today is one of the few physical reminders of the village's 19th century industrial prominence.

Corner School House, Westmoreland

The earliest section of the Corner School may date to 1789; it now serves as a wing to the new and improved school, built in the Greek Revival style in 1846. Westmoreland students attended this one-room schoolhouse until the 1950s; its blackboards and bookshelves are still in place. This state designation adds to the property's listing to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.



Smyth Library, Candia

Although a public library had operated out of several buildings since the 1880s, the Smyth Library was the first purpose-built library building in Candia. Mario C. Smith donated it to the town in 1934 in honor of her late husband, Frederick Smyth. A native of Candia, Smyth was a successful businessman and politician. Under his leadership as governor, the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanics was established in 1866; it later became the University of New Hampshire in Durham. The Smyth Library bears a striking resemblance to the Taylor Library in East Derry and may have been designed by the same architect.

Thomas Ayres Homestead, Greenland

The earliest sections of the Thomas Ayres Homestead were built circa 1737 on the old post road between Boston and Portland, Maine. The house and property have expanded since, creating an imposing landmark on the town green in Greenland. In the late 1800s, the Ayres Homestead served as a summer boarding house, called Elm Shade, offering city dwellers a quiet rural vacation for \$1 a day. Its owners continue that historic use today, operating a bed & breakfast.



Littleton Community House, Littleton

The Community House has served as a center for social activities and services for close to 100 years downtown Littleton. Since the center's opening in 1919, more than two million people have visited a worked together there. Built in 1884 as the residence of a lumber baron, the Queen Anne style house is asymmetrical in plan and form and incorporates a variety of materials and projections. The well-preserved and ornate interior features an finishes are illustrative of late 19th century/early 20th century styles and tastes.

Temple Town Hall, Temple

A landmark in the historic village of Temple, this Greek Revival style building was constructed in 1842 to serve a local Universalist congregation. After the congregation's membership dwindled, the Miller Grange took over the building in 1875 and added a stage. The town purchased the building in 1889 for use as a town hall, although the grange continued to meet there. Although the town offices are now located in another building, the Temple Town Hall is currently under repair and will continue to serve as a community meeting and gathering space.



Shedd Free Library, Washington

Constructed in 1881, the Shedd Free Library stands as an extremely well-preserved example of an eclectic style, with Renaissance Revival and Eastlake influences, as applied to civic architecture. The library is significant for its prominence within the village center, as well as for its longstanding contributions to education and civic life in Washington. Its architect, Shephard S. Woodcock of Boston, also designed the Grace United Methodist Church in Keene and the Sanborn Seminary in Kingston.

Haverhill Lime Kilns, Haverhill

Two stone lime kilns stand off the Chippewa Trail near Black Mountain in Haverhill, well-preserved survivors of an important 19th century industry. Mined limestone, rare in New Hampshire, was heated in the kilns until it turned into powdered lime, which was then packed in barrels and shipped throughout New England for use in agriculture, as mortar and in a wide variety of other products. Built in 1838 and 1842, the kilns operated successfully for approximately 50 years, aided by the close proximity of acres of woodland for fuel and the Concord, Boston & Montreal Railroad for transport. The Civilian Conservation Corps and other government work programs occupied the site in the Depression, repairing one of the kilns in 1940-41. Today the Haverhill Heritage Commission is working with the property owners to keep the kiln site cleared and open for public access.



Simonds Rock, Merrimack

Simonds Rock is an unusual resource on the New Hampshire State Register. Credited by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) as being the second largest glacial boulder reported in New Hampshire, Simonds Rock measures about 50 feet long, more than 30 feet high and more than 25 feet wide. Only the Madison Boulder is larger. Given the rock's composition of Massabesic Gneiss, the USGS estimates that it was carried to its current location by a glacier from a site about five miles to the northwest. Simonds Rock derives its historical importance as a landmark for land surveyors and travelers along Pennichuck Brook and the Merrimack River for hundreds of years. It has also provided legendary inspiration for writers and storytellers through time. Today Simonds Rock is owned by the Southwood Corporation, a company of the Pennichuck Corporation.

New Castle Congregational Church, New Castle

The New Castle Congregational Church is the only ecclesiastical building in this small town and has served as a focus of community life since it was built in 1828. Research shows that the master builder, Thomas F. Foye, and the finish carpenter, Andrew B. Vennard, drew inspiration for its construction from the design books of architect Asher Benjamin and the appearance of St. John's Church, located upriver in Portsmouth. Today, both the exterior and interior of the church remain largely unaltered, well-cared for by the congregation for close to 200 years.





Odiorne Homestead, Rye

An estuarine farm since the 1600s, the Odiorne Homestead illustrates some of the most significant aspects of New Hampshire history: use by American Indians, the first European settlement in the state, tidewater farming, and coastal defense during World War II. Buildings and landscape features on the farm today include a c.1800 farmhouse, a barn and greenhouse, an ancient well and cemetery, old roads, salt marsh, stone walls, a World War II era storage building for TNT, and acres of re-forested farmland. The property serves as the southeast headquarters for the New Hampshire Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Resources and Economic Development.

Governor Wentworth State Historic Site, Wolfeboro

In 1768, New Hampshire's last royal governor, Governor John Wentworth of Portsmouth, began clearing a 6000-acre site in Wolfeboro for a summer estate. From Wentworth's inventory records we know that a large salaried labor force built a mansion, scores of outbuildings, a game reserve, mills and a landing on Lake Wentworth. Wentworth fled New Hampshire on the eve of the Revolution, and his estate was seized and later sold at auction. The mansion house burned in 1820. In 1933, historian Lawrence Shaw Mayo gave the core of the estate – 96 acres – to the state. Today, the town of Wolfeboro prides itself on being the oldest summer resort in America, and the Department of Resources and Economic Development and the Friends of the Governor Wentworth State Historic Site care for the property.



Sawyer Tavern, Keene

The Sawyer Tavern served West Keene as a public house from 1806 to 1843, and again from 1922 to about 1950. As it stands today, it is a well-preserved example of an early 19th century inn, and an important reminder of the architecture and lifestyle of early 19th century New England.

Head Chapel and Cemetery, Hooksett

Originally an 1839 school, the Head Chapel was remodeled in 1922 to serve as a chapel for the cemetery, which has been in use since 1800. The chapel was a model school, being not only one of the most substantial schools in the area and representative of local brick manufacturing, but also remains one of the most intact one-room schoolhouses left in the region.





Indian Stream Schoolhouse, Pittsburg

Constructed in 1897, the one-room schoolhouse stands as an intact and well-preserved example of public architecture as applied in an isolated, rural setting. Local records and this solidly-built structure testify to the importance of education in this isolated community.

Stone Memorial Building, Weare

Designed by New Hampshire architect William Butterfield in 1896, the Stone Memorial building is a significant example of Neo-Classical style in a village setting. The building was constructed with money donated by Joseph Stone in honor of his father, Phineas J. Stone, and would "provide suitable room for a public town library, and a room for ... memorials for the soldiers in the late 'War of the Rebellion,' so called between the North and the South" as well as providing town office space.



Prominent citizen Arah W. Prescott donated the funds to build the **Town Library** in 1909, and designed the building himself. Completed in 1910, the building and the institution it houses have contributed significantly to the education of the citizens of Hooksett.



Allenstown Public Library, Allenstown

Erected circa 1934-35 by Works Progress Administration workers, this Colonial Revival structure is the only building in Allenstown constructed expressly as a library. The design by Harold, Homes, Owen, Inc. has well served the community for more than 70 years.

Hooksett Village Bridge (aka Lilac Bridge), Hooksett

Known locally as the "Lilac Bridge," this 1909 structure is one of the state's nine surviving metal truss bridges designed by engineer John William Storrs, the only bridge design specialist in the state in the early 20th century. The three-high-span truss bridges an important crossing of the Merrimack River, first bridged after 1804 by the proprietors of the Londonderry Turnpike.



Thomas Farm, Rindge

This property is comprised of 130 acres of woodlar pasture, gardens and orchards. Its buildings include the 1771 Nathaniel Thomas House, a significant example of Georgian style, and the 1839 George Thomas house. Five generations of the Thomas family lived on and farmed the property from 1771 until 1931.

Lisbon Railroad Station, Lisbon

This circa 1875 station was constructed by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. The depot retains distinctive architectural details, reminiscent of the Eastlake style, and played a significant role in the history of transportation and commerce in the White Mountains.



Marelli's Market, Hampton

First constructed circa 1841 on Exeter Road, it was moved to its current location in 1900 when the commercial center of Hampton shifted to what is now Route 1. In 1914, Luigi and Celestina Marelli established a market selling primarily produce and candies. Over the years, Marelli's has been a purveyor of fine foods, produce, and candies, an institution in the business district and a rare survivor of the small village markets that were once so plentiful. It is the longest continually operating business in Hampton Center.

Rolfe Family Historic District, Concord

This district is part of the former Nathaniel Rolfe Farm, the first established settlement in this section of Penacook. This collection of buildings provides a rare example of a double English barn, an excellent Greek Revival house, a Queen Anne house, and an unusual example of late 18th century building construction.





Kelley's Corner School, Gilmanton

Authorized in 1778, this one-room school house served the community as a school for more than 100 years. It is still used as a community building, holding an important place in the social life of the community, and is a sole survivor of this building type in the town of Gilmanton.

Bartlett Engine House, Bartlett

Constructed in 1887 by the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, this building soon became a hub for the Mountain Division of the Maine Central Railroad. The locomotives kept in Bartlett assisted trains over the grade leading to Crawford Notch, opening the White Mountains to tourism and logging, thereby transforming the region's economy.



Pelham Library and Memorial Building, Pelham

In 1896, citizens committed tax money for the construction of this building, which was erected to house town functions, serve as a memorial to Civil War soldiers and honor the 150th anniversary of the town's incorporation. This was Pelham's first and only library until 2003. It has served an important role in the town's development.

(no photo) **Francestown Mill Village Historic District**, Francestown. This collection of 10 houses was built to support the once-thriving mill district. Most of the houses in this district date from the 1820s, when a soapstone mill was constructed to support what was then the most important industry in Francestown. Six of the 10 owners have chosen to have their properties listed within this recognized district.

(no photo) **Francestown Main Street Historic District**, Francestown. At the center of the village that was founded in 1772 and named for Frances (Deering) Wentworth, wife of Governor Wentworth, this district includes both the commercial and residential districts surrounding Main Street, and consists of 44 total properties. Twenty-seven property owners have chosen to have their properties listed within this recognized district.

(no photo) **Bennington Village Historic District**, Bennington. This district is an excellent example of a residential community that developed around a small industrial center, once a typical growth pattern in New Hampshire communities. Paper manufacturing, which began in Bennington in 1819, became the dominant industry in the 1920s and continues today at the Mondadnock Paper Company. The district contains 130 properties; 36 property owners have chosen to have their properties listed within this recognized district.



Upper Village Hall, Derry.

Built in 1875, this town hall has served as the site town meeting, the town's first library, a grange hall and a fire station, among other uses. Built in the Italianate style, this building has been the political center of town since its construction.

Harbor House Livery/Sunapee Town Hall, Sunapee.

Built circa 1889, this building originally served the vital tourist trade around Lake Sunapee as a livery stable attached to the Harbor House hotel. It has since served as town hall, fire station and police station, showing the adaptability of its historic construction and the thrift of town citizens.



James M. Perkins House, Sunapee.

This 1890 house is a well-preserved, if late, example of a Victorian-era Second Empire-style house, with mansard roof, canted bays on the corners and elegant sawn scroll work details.

Kentlands, New London.

This summer home near the Little Lake Sunapee region was designed by Prentice Sanger in 1908-1909 for his parents. The property exemplifies the summer house movement and is notable for its architecture.





Stoddard Town Hall, Stoddard.

Constructed in 1868, it has served as the center of the town's civic life for 140 years. It is an excellent example of a simple Greek Revival town building.

Thayer Public Library, Winchester (Ashuelot).

This building was constructed in 1823 as a Greek Revival-style home. In 1902, Julia Thayer, philanthropist and wife of a mill owner, renovated the home into a library for the people of her hometown.



(no photo) **Gregg-Montgomery House, Francestown.**

Built between 1773 and 1778, this Georgian-Federal transitionalist style house is a significant example of residential architecture. Throughout its history, its owners have been prominent in agriculture and medicine.

(no photo) **Robert Lane Farm House/R.P. Caggett Farm, Newport.**

This well-preserved 18th century home, built circa 1782, is one of the earliest extant houses in Newport. Located on Unity Road, a main thoroughfare at the time, it is a Colonial building with small additions in later revival styles, notably two porches.

(no photo) **34 Main Street, Bennington, Bennington Village District**

The Bennington Village Historic District is a residential district which developed when the paper mill industry attracted workers who needed housing. The district was recognized in July 2008. One property has been added to this district.

(no photo) **Old Bixby House, Main Street Historic District, Francestown**

The Francestown Main Street Historic district is a small village of houses that grew up around the soapstone mill in the 1820s. The district was recognized in July 2008, and one additional property has been added.



Blair Covered Bridge, Campton. This Long truss bridge was built in 1870 and is the only surviving New Hampshire example of Lt. Col. Stephen Harriman Long's patent design of 1830, one of the first engineered truss designs.

(no photo) **Old Town Hall, Salem.** This center of community life in Salem for over 200 years is also a well-preserved example of a colonial building renovated in the Colonial Revival and Medieval “arts and crafts” styles by Edward Searles and prominent architect Henry Vaughn.



Hooksett Town House/Town Hall, Hooksett. The well-charted history of this somewhat altered town house is a physical record of the town meeting democracy. Every aspect and change of this structure went to a vote of the townspeople, making it a truly New Hampshire resource.

Jeremiah Smith Grange #161, Lee. This former church, built in 1841, was converted to a grange hall in 1891 and still serves as a center for community gatherings in the agricultural town of Lee.



(no photo) **Moulton-Greene-Leach House, Moultonborough.** This house is an excellent example of a Greek Revival-style connected farm building, the once-common house style that is key to the historic agricultural landscape of New England.



Nathan Gould House, Stoddard. Built in 1833, this house—which records indicate may incorporate an 1815 farmhouse that was moved to town—showcases the work of its carpenter-owner and is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture.

(no photo) Old Thornton Town Hall, Thornton. Built in 1789 and substantially renovated in 1861, this building shows the changing needs of a small town hall and reflects a community’s unique adaptation of those needs.

(no photo) The two properties added to the Francestown Main Street Historic District are the **James Crombie House**, built in 1819 by a local doctor, and **The Beehive**, once part of the Francestown Academy.



The **Samuel Nutt-Joseph Kingsbury Farm, Franconia**. The architecturally impressive brick Federal block of this house was built circa 1794 by Kingsbury and was attached to the 1767 wooden cape constructed by Nutt. The house is an early example of brick construction in western New Hampshire, and the history of the farm shows the development of agriculture in the region.

Main Street Historic District, Franconia. Two properties were added to this district: the Caleb Weston House, a five-bay cape on Oak Hill Road; and the Town Hall (formerly the Franconia Academy), which was built in 1864 and continues to house Franconia's municipal offices.



(no photo) The **Long Island House Inn, Moultonborough.** Though it began as a successful farm in 1821, this property is significant as a major summer boarding house in the Lakes Region. By 1900, it was accommodating up to 50 guests at a time; visitors dined on produce from the surrounding farmland. The Inn is operated by the same family that has owned it since its days as a farm.

(no photo) **Brown Library, Seabrook.** This impressive shingle-style building was built as a private library on Route 1 in 1892. To preserve it, the town moved it in 1994, and in its new location it retains its presence as a place to learn and study. Its excellent condition attests to its importance to the town.

(no photo) **Kona Farm** (currently the Kona Mansion Inn), Moultonborough. Built in 1900-1902 by architect Harry J. Carlson for Boston businessman Herbert Dumaresq, the Kona Farm is an early example of the "New Hampshire Farms for Summer Homes" program, which promoted the sale of abandoned farmland summer estates. The property includes an architecturally significant Tudor Revival-style main house.

(no photo) **Chichester Grange Hall, Chichester.** The Greek Revival-style Chichester Grange Hall was constructed in 1889 by a volunteer corporation of members of the Grange, which was founded in 1888. 120 years the building has served the town as a gathering place and community center.



Stark Park, Manchester. Opened in 1893 and centered on the gravesite of Revolutionary War hero General John Stark, Stark Park was one of the first citywide public parks in Manchester. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2006.

Kinsman Cemetery, Easton. Donated to the town in 1798 by Nathan Kinsman, one of the town's first citizens whose wife was already buried on the site, it is likely the first public cemetery in Easton.



(no photo) **District 5 School/East Grafton Town Hall,** Grafton. Built in 1900 for \$756.33, this multi-use building served the community for 60 years with minimal changes; today it still functions as the Town Hall.

District 13 School, Grafton. The best preserved of 11 remaining schoolhouses in Grafton, it shows the impact of state school requirements as well as the wealth and growth of Grafton Village.



(no photo) **East Grafton Union Church,** Grafton. A 1785 meeting house that was moved and renovated in the 19th century, it is an excellent example of shingle-style architecture.

Hampton Beach Fire Station, Hampton. Built in 1923, this still-active fire station is the only building associated with the Hampton Beach Precinct, which formed in 1907 to provide municipal services to the beach-end community in Hampton.





Glidden-Towle-Edgerly House, Lee. Built circa 1749 (the current back ell) with a large, stately addition (now the main house) in 1828, this building's legacy includes ownership by three families who were all connected with the mill industries in Wadleigh Falls.

Weare Free Library, Weare. Originally known as the Paige Memorial Library, this building is named after the library trustee who bequeathed the money for its construction in 1926.



(no photo) **Westmoreland Town Hall, Westmoreland.** This building has served as the center of town gatherings, both civic and social, since its construction by local man Kirke Wheeler in 1916-17.

Jonathan Livermore House, Wilton. This architecturally significant Georgian house was built circa 1770 for the town's first minister, who was also given 240 acres, an annual salary and an allotment of firewood.



Alstead's Shedd-Porter Library. Designed in the Beaux-Arts style, this library celebrated its centennial year in 2010. Architecturally, it remains one of the most notable libraries in the state and, with its copper roof, is a landmark in Alstead. Boston architects McLean & Wright drew on the best craftsmen available to create the building's granite exterior as well as its plaster and marble interior. It was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Bow's Bow Bog Meeting House. Built by noted local contractor George Washington Wheeler in 1835 for Bow's Methodist-Episcopal congregation, this large wood-framed, wood-sided meeting house features a center steeple bell tower that still houses the bell donated by Mary Baker Eddy in 1904. The property was restored to its original specifications in 1969-70 by Phillip Baker, a noted early preservationist. Today it is used by the community as a meeting hall.



(no photo) **Gilmanton Iron Works' Odd Fellows Hall/Old Town Hall.** Constructed in 1902-03 for Highland Lodge #33, this all-wood building with a Second Empire tower had space on the second floor for the local Grange. It is one of only two buildings to survive the 1915 fire that gutted the village, and has been in continuous use as a town gathering space and voting station for more than 100 years.

Sandown's Old Meeting House. This wood-frame, wood-sided building exemplifies late-eighteenth century craftsmanship and is noted for its interior's fancy "high goblet" pulpit. Originally built by Congregationalists as a meeting house in 1773-74, the Old Meeting House hosted town meetings from 1774-1929 and is now used as a hall for both private and town functions. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.



(no photo) The **Enfield Village Historic District** is an excellent example of a Connecticut River Valley village center. Its buildings date from 1800 through the 1970s and include municipal, commercial, religious and residential structures. The village was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.

The **Norman and Marion Perry House in Campton** was designed by Hugh Stebbins in 1960 and surrounded by a Leon Pearson landscape. With its use of glass to blur the boundary between indoors and out, and its carefully planned open spaces, it represents the residential version of the Modernist architectural movement.





The **Rumford House in Franklin** was originally constructed circa 1732 in Concord, but was taken apart and moved to Franklin in 1925 by Clyde Bro for use as an antiques shop next door to his tearoom. Together, the buildings showcased "authentic New England" to rail and early automot tourists.

The Freedom Village Grammar School cost \$2000 to build in 1895; it served the town as a two-room schoolhouse until 1983, undergoing only minor changes and upgrades. The building represents 100 years of Freedom's investment in education.



Ossipee Mountain Grange Hall was built in 190 when fraternal farming organizations werespreadir the progressive farming movement to rural areas. With meeting space for the Patrons of Husbandry and a small store, this Grange Hall served the villa as asocial center.

The Goss Farm Barn in Rye is a good example of a circa 1800 English-style barn converted to a Yankee-style barn, a common update to New Hampshire farms. This transformation took place around 1870, likely to accommodate changing agricultural traditions.





Salem Depot, built in 1867, represents the town's rail center. Once home to the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad and later the Boston and Maine Railroad, it is the only remaining depot in Salem, and one of only three still existing from the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

Salem's District No. 5 Schoolhouse operated as a school from 1873 through 1944; from 1944 through 1961 it functioned as an addition to the District No. 1 school. It has since been moved to the Salem Historical Society's grounds and restored as a schoolhouse.



The **Sandown Depot Railroad Station**, built in 1874, was listed in the National Register in 1986 as the best remaining example of a depot on the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, once the busiest single-track line in the United States.

The **Lee Webster Place** on Mountain Road in Sandwich is likely one of the oldest farm properties in the area known as Cram's Corner, a rural crossroads village dating to the 1780s. The house and lands illustrate the area's agricultural character.





Stratford's Methodist-Episcopal Church, now the Marion Blodgett Museum, was the first church in town in 1853. In 1896, when a more modern building was desired, the frugal townspeople stripped the original building down to its frame, added a bell tower and vestibule, and created the shingle-style building that exists today. It was used as a church through the late 1950s and became property of the Cohos Historical Society in 2001.

The Roy House, located at 9 and 11 Orchard Avenue in Nashua, is a 1915 stucco bungalow duplex likely built as a model house for the planned Orchard Heights subdivision. It is the sole remaining building from Mullikin & Way Company's grand development dream, as well as a rare example of stucco building in Nashua.



(no photo) **The Burley Homestead** on North River Road in Epping is a 290-acre property with two houses and has been in continuous family ownership since before the American Revolution. The homestead house with Georgian detailing, dates to circa 1752. The Benjamin Burley house was built at approximately the same time but was remodeled in the Italianate style in the 1870s. As a homestead farm, this property is an example of how multiple households of the same family historically shared resources.

"The Pinnacle" in Hooksett is dominated by a rocky hill overlooking the Merrimack River. Long a landmark for travelers and surveyors, the site has been a tourism destination since 1855. Starting in 1880, it was developed into a park attraction that included trails, a carriage road, a landscaped grove and an observation tower atop the hill. "The Pinnacle" is significant not only as a unique area created by nature but also because of its cultural significance as a recreational destination and landmark.



Sheafe Warehouse, Portsmouth. This warehouse was built circa 1720 using plank construction and was designed to make the loading and unloading of cargo boats, especially Piscataquag gundalows, as efficient as possible. Moved to Prescott Park in 1940 it is the sole survivor of a building type once common on Portsmouth's waterfront.

Shaw Warehouse, Portsmouth. Built in 1806 and now used as offices, the Shaw Building is one of only three remaining industrial properties in Portsmouth's former industrial area. It is a rare example of a vernacular warehouse building.



Glidden House, Lee. The building's original mid-18th century house serves as the back wing to a circa-1820 Greek Revival house of exceptional period detailing. Once the center of a working farm, the property still retains its outbuildings as well as its relationship to Lee's historic town center, an area now known as Wadleigh Falls.

The **High Street Cemetery in Benton** is the last remaining resource that conveys the history of the town's early High Street area settlement, which was bypassed by most industry and transportation. Stories of the pioneers who settled this remote, rugged area are told by the cemetery's 46 grave markers, the oldest of which dates to 1812 and the newest to 1877.



Gunstock Mountain Resort in Gilford began in 1935 as the Belknap Mountains Recreation Area; it was the largest Works Progress Administration project in New Hampshire as well as one of the state's first year-round recreation areas. It features both ski jumps and a motorcycle rally area, and its construction eased unemployment and created a tourism destination that is still popular today.

Mary Lyon Hall, at the center of the Plymouth State University campus, was built as a dormitory in 1915 by noted New Hampshire architect Chase Roy Whitcher, when the institution was known as Plymouth Normal School. Recently updated, it still serves as both a dormitory and as an important connection between the modern campus and its historic beginnings.



The **W.F. Palmer Place** in Sandwich, a farm house and barn property that shows the shift from Greek Revival to Gothic Revival architecture, is significant primarily as a farm that also served as a retail out. W.F. Palmer ran a feed and grain store that later expanded to a general store, serving the crossroad village of Cram's Corner in the first half of the 20th century.

Seabrook's Methodist (or "Smithtown") Cemetery was in use by 1826 and purchased by the town in 1827. It chronicles the lives of the citizens who created Seabrook, developed it, and were laid to rest there, and includes founders, soldiers, statesmen, craftspeople and members of prominent families.



(no photo) Three individual properties within the State Register-recognized Enfield Village Historic District have been added to the State Register: the **Francis H. Wells House, the Stickney House and a duplex on Route 4**. The Enfield Village Historic District is an excellent example of a Connecticut River Valley village center. Its buildings date from 1800 through the 1970s and include municipal, commercial, religious and residential structures.

Exeter's **Winter Street Cemetery** was bequeathed to the town in 1738. The 2.9 acre cemetery was the primary burial ground in Exeter from 1743 through 1850 and serves as the final resting place for such prominent New Hampshire citizens as John Ward Gilman, a silversmith who created the state seal, and the Hon. Nicholas Gilman, Esq., who served as the first treasurer of the State of New Hampshire. The cemetery chronicles not only Exeter's early history but also the evolution of grave marker styles and carvings.





Opened in 1909, the **Hills Memorial Library** in Hudson was donated to the town by the prominent and philanthropic Hills Family. The building is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. While it no longer functions as a library in the traditional sense, Hills Memorial continues to serve as a cultural center and meeting place.

Stratham's **George A. and Emma B. Wiggin Memorial Library** was designed by Boston architect C. Howard Walker, who also designed buildings for the 1898 and 1904 World's Fairs; it was built in 1911 by noted Portsmouth contractor Sidney S. Trueman. The stone building is a turn-of-the-century example of the "eclectic" movement, combining elements of Georgian, gothic, classical revival and shingle styles into a cohesive and elegant building.



Built in 1901 to house the town's large road-grading equipment, **Freedom's Roller Shed** is an unusual and practical building. The equipment made travel all seasons more possible for citizens – a boon in the early days of the twentieth century – and the shed provided year-round protection of this important investment. Part of a historic core of town buildings in Freedom village, the shed still serves as storage for the town.

The **Langdon Town Hall** and Meeting House was first used for town meeting in 1803 and has hosted all 209 town meetings since then. It took the town of Langdon 21 years – from its incorporation in 1787 until 1808 – to site and complete the building, which has also served as church and meeting house for civic affairs.



The **Jackson Road Railroad Trestle** in Mason was part of the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad line, which contributed to the town's prosperity in the mid-nineteenth century by opening new markets for agricultural products, denim and granite produced in town. The trestle is the only grade-separated crossing in Mason and was built to be tall enough to allow hay wagons to pass on the road underneath. It is now part of the town's rail trail.

Three buildings have been added to the Enfield Village Historic District, which was recognized by the State Register in April 2011: **Woodbury House, J.P. Washburn House and the North Enfield Universalist Meeting House**, all on Main Street.



Chichester's Town House, which now serves as the town library, was built on the site of the town's 18th-century meeting house. Completed in 1847, it has been the seat of town government as well as the library and central meeting place for residents for more than 150 years.

Freedom Village Bandstand, built by 1902 and host to Old Home Day concerts for more than a century, was added to the State Register as part of ongoing work to document the history of Freedom's Schoolhouse Hill. It has been the center of town events since its construction.



The **Grafton Town Library** existed simply as a traveling collection of books until this Colonial Revival building was constructed in 1921. Its concrete blocks were created on site, using money saving volunteer labor. The library is viewed as the town's way of paying tribute to the importance of learning.

Keene's **Horatio Colony House Museum** was constructed in phases: its main building was begun circa 1806, an ell was added circa 1877, a renovation took place in 1898, and additional changes were completed in the 1930s. The building is significant for its architecture, which reflects both its original Federal period of construction as well as its evolution throughout the Victorian era.





Constructed in 1810 as a tavern, the former **Red House** in Moultonborough was purchased in 1893 by the newly formed Moultonborough Grange #197 to serve as its hall. Renovated from 1903 - 1904, it remains an excellent example of a grange hall, with its large meeting hall and stage, as well as its series of entries leading to the grange meeting spaces.

Nelson's 1846 Greek Revival Town Hall is the third town hall built in the community and is an outstanding example of frugality and reuse as it incorporates much of the framing from the second town hall. The building sits on the common and embodies not only the history of the town, but also serves as an example of the functional, adaptable structures common to rural small town government in New Hampshire.



The **Governor Charles Dale Estate**, in North Hampton, shows the common evolution of a 19th century working farm into a 20th century "gentleman's farm" or estate. Charles Milby Dale purchased the property in 1941 and hired prominent colonial revival architect Royal Barry Wills to design a new house for it. An attorney, Dale was prominent New Hampshire politics, serving as mayor of Portsmouth, state senate president, executive councilor, and governor from 1945-49.

In 1916, George Edwin Whitcomb, son of Swanzey's first mill-owning family, commissioned **Whitcomb Hall** as a way to give back to the community. The hall, one of several public buildings commissioned by local industrialists, was designed and constructed as a true community center and has hosted a wide variety of events. In addition to an assembly and banquet room on the ground floor, it has a fully stocked kitchen, including commissioned china purchased for use at community events.





Durham's **Smith Chapel** was built in 1900 as a tribute to philanthropist Hamilton Smith. Modeled after the chapel in England where poet Alfred Lord Tennyson's father was rector, it is constructed in the English Gothic style with stone buttresses at each corner.

Constructed circa 1823, **Hinkson's Carding Mill** played an important part in Grafton's economy, transforming wool – and possibly flax – into usable fiber for knitting, spinning and weaving.



North Hampton's Town Library was built in 1900 to house collections for the library, which had been established in 1892. Designed by James Lawrence Berry in the Tudor Revival style, the building was converted to town offices in 1973 and still serves the town in that capacity.

After much discussion about where it should be located, **Orford Town Hall** was built in 1859. The Greek Revival-style building, with its large hall, balcony and kitchen space, served as the central town building and social space until 1988.





Rye Town Hall was constructed in 1839 as a Methodist church and converted to town hall use in 1874. An intact example of Greek Revival architecture in Rye, its primary significance is as the town's government hub.

Located in Franconia, "**Sam's House**" is a simple one-room dwelling built by Sam Eli, an immigrant who worked as a logger throughout the mid-20th century. While the architectural features of the building itself are not significant, it provides a physical representation of the lives led by an historically important community in the northern forest: itinerant loggers and woodsmen.



The **Masonic Hall** in Freedom was constructed in 1830 as a church building. After the congregation found a new home, the local Masonic Temple purchased the building in 1926 and created a two-story space with a meeting hall on the second floor and a community gathering space and kitchen on the ground floor. The building has continued to be a central part of community life since then.

The **Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale House**, located in Hinsdale, was built 20 rods from the original Fort Hinsdale in 1759; timbers from the fort were used in the construction of the ell off the kitchen. The location of the house, its outbuildings, gardens, landscaping and setting remain much as they have been for several generations.





Campton Town House. Built circa 1855 as the Town Hall, Campton's Town House has also served a library and municipal court. Currently the home of the Campton Historical Society, the building is a well-preserved example of mid-19th century civic architecture.

New Castle Town Hall. Built in 1894 by the Wentworth Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the building served as that organization's headquarters and meeting hall until the 1920s. In 1927, the property was purchased by New Castle to serve as its town hall. Today, the building maintains excellent architectural details, including a columned front porch and interior pressed metal wall coverings.



Peterborough Historical Society. One of the first purpose-built historical society buildings in New Hampshire, this museum was funded and designed by Benjamin Russell in the Georgian Revival style and built from 1916-1920. It continues to serve as both a historical organization and a multifaceted cultural organization for the Monadnock region.

Bath Congregational Church. Significant as an example of late-19th century religious architecture, the church has also long played an important role in the social life of the community. Built in 1873 in the Gothic Revival style, the well-preserved church retains a high degree of historical integrity.





The **Oyster River Dam** in Durham was constructed in 1913 using funds donated by Edith Congreve Onderdonk as a memorial to her stepfather, Hamil Smith. The project was part of a pattern of philanthropic activities and community planning and development that flourished at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Oyster River Falls' first dam was built in the mid-1600s, and over the years several mills and other businesses operated on both sides of the river. Also called the Mill Pond Dam, the current Oyster River Dam is New Hampshire's earliest known example of an Ambursen dam, a patented design that uses a system of concrete buttresses and was considered cutting edge technology in its day. The current dam was constructed to preserve the mill pond for recreational uses.

Epping, John Prescott Chase Farm. Farmed for more than 225 years, this property now operates as a community-supported agriculture farm, or CSA. Its simple Georgian-style farm house has been remodeled to accommodate the owners' changing needs across generations, making Chase Farm a living model of Epping's agricultural history from approximately 1785 to the present.



Freedom Town Hall. Built specifically as a town hall in 1889, this Greek Revival building continues to serve that function. In keeping with the New Hampshire tradition of a primary town building serving as a community center as well as the seat of town government, Freedom Town Hall also has a stage and kitchen, making it useful as a center for social activities of all kinds.

Haverhill, Union House Tavern. A locally significant brick building in the tradition of the Upper Connecticut River Valley, the Union House served as a tavern and stagecoach stop for most of the 19th century. Associated with the early settlement of Haverhill, the property has also been a farm for much of its history.



Manchester, Huse House. Constructed circa 1800, the building was purchased by Captain Isaac Huse in 1844, who updated it from a Federal residence to a Greek Revival-style farmhouse. A farm for most of its history, the property has also served as a library, post office, store and tavern.

New Boston, Baker Homestead. A building frame was completed on this lot in 1756, and the Baker Homestead currently exists as a Georgian-style house with an attached shed and barn. This adapted structure represents the evolution of farmhouses and farming practices in New Boston across more than two centuries.



Old Town Hall, Columbia. Built in 1899 by a local contractor and the town selectmen, Columbia's Old Town Hall served as a community space for town meetings and other functions, as well as the library and town offices, for generations. Although the library and town offices are now located elsewhere in Columbia, the building still hosts town meetings, selectboard meetings and voting.

Orange Town House, Orange. Since its construction in 1895, the Orange Town House has played multiple roles in the community, serving as the local school until 1949 and the town library from the early 1950s to 1992, displaying town's history, and functioning as the seat of town government for almost 120 years. A 1980s addition to the building accommodated Orange's growing needs.



Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital Annex, Concord. Once part of a larger campus, the Annex embodies the architectural, ideological and technological shifts in hospital design in the early 20th century.

The Annex was built in 1927 and is the last remaining building from the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital complex, which opened in 1891. Concord's first building constructed solely for use as a hospital, MPMH was deliberately located in a working-class section of the city, where the Abbot-Downing Company and the Boston and Maine Railroad were major employers, and where there was a high concentration of both single and multi-family housing.

The Annex was intended to provide more private and semi-private rooms than were available in the main building's wards, and its second floor served as the hospital's maternity ward.

Among the Annex's distinguishing characteristics are its prominent Colonial Revival-style center entrance flanked by lantern-style lights, its fire-resistant building materials – including brick, slate and tile – and its two-story solarium at the rear of the building. Inside, the layout of patient rooms is still apparent and extra-wide doors to the rooms would have accommodated hospital gurneys.



The **Henniker Free Library Association**, established in 1889, is the third such association in Henniker. The extant library building was built for/by the Town in 1903-04 with a donation of building funds from George Tucker and purchased land from Henry Emerson. The building committee chose H.M. Francis & Sons of Massachusetts as the library's architect based on two examples they visited elsewhere in Vermont and New Hampshire. The library was listed as a good example of an architect-designed town library in the Classical Revival style.





The **Goodwin Library in Farmington**, built in 1919 from plans by J. Edwin Richardson, was the first and only purpose-built library in Farmington, though the Farmington Public Library Association was formed in 1890. The bank construction was supported, in large part, by George Goodwin, and many other organizations in town. A two-story, Classical Revival building, the library has served its community for more than 80 years with minimal changes, attesting both to its important place in the community and its well-conceived original design.

The 1893 **Whipple Memorial Town Hall** in New London was designed in a simplified Classical Revival style by architect Sidney Talbot Strickland, of the firm Strickland and Law Architects of Boston. A key space in the structure is the assembly hall/auditorium which was used by the community and the local Colby Academy for a wide variety of activities. Two additions were constructed at the rear of the building, one in 1985 and one in 1999. The building is eligible for listing in the State Register for its association with the local history of the town of New London, interconnected with Colby Academy/Colby-Sawyer College. It is also eligible as the earliest known work of architect Sidney Talbot Strickland and as a good example of the Classical Revival style.



The **Center Harbor Town House** was constructed in the Greek Revival style in 1844 and was at the center of town administration and a center of community use from 1844 to 1964. It was converted into a one-room schoolhouse from 1933 to 1946 and is currently used for storage. The band of windows on the south facade represents its changing use as a school during the twentieth century. The Center Harbor Town House is eligible for individual listing in the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places for its social history and architecture. The building represents an important municipal function in town. It is a well-preserved example of the Greek Revival style which was commonly used in public buildings during the nineteenth century.

Fuller Hall in Hillsborough was constructed in 1883 with money philanthropically donated by a local citizen for this purpose. It is an example of the Greek Revival style. Fuller Hall served as a community center and non-denominational church for most of its history, serving as the regular meeting place for several local groups, hosted religious services, and personal celebrations, serving as a social center for the town. Fuller Hall is significant for its social history and connection to Hillsborough's history as well as significant as a simple example of a building executed in the Greek Revival style.





The **Reuben Whitten House** in Ashland is a modest building with an unusual story. 1816, "The Year without a Summer," had snow in June and killing frosts every month. Despite these weather challenges, Whitten managed to raise 40 bales of wheat on a south-facing slope at his farm and dry on the hearth of this house. He shared this bounty with his neighbors, many of whose crops had failed and he is still remembered for his generosity nearly 200 years later.

The **Bristol Fire Station** served as the first purpose-built fire station in town from 1889 to 1974. It is a physical representation of Bristol's growth and the need for and expansion of town services. Now home to the Historical Society, the building retains its 19th century hose-drying tower as well as the 1953 addition that was built to accommodate new equipment.



The **Samuel Haley Farm** in Epping is an excellent example of the evolution of a family farmstead from 1765 through the 1950s. It includes many outbuildings as well as a farmhouse that still has its original 1760s Georgian framing, Federal style details from the 1830s and Greek Revival style updates from the 1850s. Highly productive in the 19th century, the farm's land and buildings encompass the history of agriculture in Epping.

Greenland's **Weeks Public Library**, an example of the Colonial Revival movement in architecture, was built in 1897 and designed by Portsmouth architect Charles Hazlett using funds donated by Caroline A. Weeks





Originally a Baptist church, the **Hampton Falls Library** was renovated in 1901 by John T. Brown & donated to the town for use as a public library. A majority of the building's finishes and decorative detailing date to the 1901 conversion, including a frescoed wall and ceiling paintings.

The Classical Revival **Rye Public Library** was donated by local resident Mary Tuck Rand in 1911 when Rye was one of only a few towns in the region without a library. Unlike the wealthy philanthropists who funded many town libraries, Rand was a single woman of modest means who wanted to share educational opportunities with her community.



Built in the 1830s and a central economic fixture in Belmont well into the 20th century, the **Belmont Mill** is the only surviving building associated with the Gilmanton Village Manufacturing Company; it serves as a reminder of manufacturing's importance in the town's economic development. After a 1992 fire, community efforts to save the building resulted in a 1996-98 renovation.

Conway's **Bolduc Block**, widely known as the Majestic Theatre, was built in 1931 on Main Street, continuing a 19th-century tradition of including a theater with shops and retail under one roof. A fire in 2005 damaged the theater's interior, but the building's exterior still has many of its Art Deco details and the theater's recessed entrance, making its past easily identifiable.





The **Little Red Schoolhouse** is Danville's last into one-room schoolhouse. Built in 1834 when New Hampshire communities began to develop more formal plans for public education, it served the community as a school until 1901. Just one story high and only 18-feet square, it has been preserve as a valuable reminder of the community's early educational history.

Hampton Falls Town Hall is an example of Italianate architecture that was popular in New Hampshire after the Civil War, easily identified by paired scrolled brackets under the eaves and arched window sashes. The fourth building to serve as the center of town government, it has also been a major site for social and cultural events in town since it was built in 1877.



The **Village Store** in Freedom was built as a small town general store around the time of the Civil War. It is a high-style example of the Second Empire architectural style, with a tall mansard roof, bay windows and colorful carved wooden details. Today, it still serves the community as a local gathering place, with several businesses using its carriage house as a retail space.

Springfield's **Wonderwell** is a Shingle style summer residence originally built in 1911-1912 for Joseph and Nellie Stoddard of Washington, D.C. So many wealthy Washingtonians summured in the Springfield area in the late-19th and early-20th centuries that it was referred to in the local newspaper as "Little Washington." Wonderwell is the first property in Springfield to be listed on the State Register.



The Hebron Village Historic District is an excellent example of a small village center built around a town common. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985; seven of the district's properties have now been placed on the State Register:

- **Eliot House**, a pre-1860 Colonial Revival house with connected barn;

- The **Grange Hall and Memorial Chapel**, formerly two separate buildings dating from 1915 and 1909 that are now connected and used for town services;
- The **Hebron Academy Building**, an 1840 Greek Revival school building that is now used as the town hall;
- **Meadow Wind**, a circa 1830 Colonial Revival connected farmhouse;
- **Noyes House**, a circa 1820 connected farmhouse;
- **The Parsonage**, a circa 1840 house with attached wing and barn;
- **Powers House**, a circa 1830 Colonial Revival connected farmhouse.



The **Acworth Horse Sheds** on the town common accommodated the “parking” needs of those visiting the town hall or the Congregational Church. Built in the 1820s, the nine-bay timber frame horse sheds are a rare surviving example of a building type once common in New Hampshire.

Constructed in 1908 near the Belmont Mill during the peak in popularity for local brass bands, the **Belmont Bandstand**, with its ornate design – including gingerbread details – still serves as a center for entertainment in the community. In part to celebrate the bandstand’s listing to the State Register, Belmont is hosting a Heritage and Preservation Fair on May 21.



The **George Washington Noyes House in Gorham** is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture and is one of three houses built on Soldier Hill after an 1879 fire devastated the adjacent downtown. Noyes was a career railroad man who worked his way up from road builder to master engineer; this architect-designed house reflects his rise in status.

In 1929, Frederick Shepard, Jr. – uncle of astronaut Alan B. Shepard – donated a Colonial Revival building to house the **Taylor Library**, which began across the street in Upper Village Hall through bequests from Harriet and Emma Taylor. In addition to offering expanded space, the new building included modern heating and electrical systems. The library is also part of the East Derry Historic District, which was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.



Chase's Mill in Alstead is a rare early-20th cent water-powered mill, built in 1912 from the remain of buildings dating back to 1765 when the town's Hollow section was a small industrial village. Massachusetts architect William Hartley Dennett b the mill, after moving to Alstead to pursue a "back-to-the-land" lifestyle that was in line with his work the Arts and Crafts movement and his interest in Colonial history. Dennett used lumber from this traditional mill in several area Colonial Revival buildings he designed.

The **Letter S Road Railroad Trestle Supports** were constructed for the Cocheco Railroad line that brought Boston and Maine rail service from downtown Dover to Alton Bay from the mid-18th century into the Great Depression years. Although the trestle itself has been removed, the abutments, pier and railbed are still in place and remain a local historic landmark.



WERRYMEETING RIVER AND N. H. BRIDGE, ALTON BAY, N. H.



Originally a one-room schoolhouse with separate entrances for girls and boys, **Center Harbor's Village School** was built in 1886 in response to N Hampshire's town system school law that abolishe the district school system. Additions include a sec classroom in 1902, "chemical closets" in 1921 that replaced the original privies, and a kitchen, retaini wall and playground in 1929.

Mont Vernon's Greek Revival **Old Meetinghouse** has provided space for town, religious and community activities throughout its history. Built in 1781 from oak timbers from parishioners' farms, it is located a hilltop in one of the few hilltop villages in New Hampshire and was moved from one side of the street to the other in 1837.



Since it opened in 1894, **Ingalls Memorial Libra** has been the only dedicated public library in Rindge it was predicted to "prove an inestimable benefit to the town" at its dedication. An excellent example of Romanesque architecture, the library was funded in memory of Thomas Ingalls, son of a Revolutionary War soldier and himself prominent citizen of Rindge

As was often true in New Hampshire the 19th century, **South Newbury Union Church** was used for both church services and for public and town meetings from the time it was built in 1831 until 1878, when a town hall was constructed. A well-preserved example of a Greek Revival meetinghouse, it still has several original architectural details, including patterned moldings and four-panel inner doors that open to the aisles between the pews.



The **District School House No.5** was built in 185 and served as the educational center of South Newbury Village for more than 100 years. A one-and-a-half story building with a distinctive bank of six windows and an off-set entrance on the front gable end, it embodies the evolution in educational needs experienced by Newbury across several generations. Today the school is known as the Friendship House and serves as meeting space for the South Newbury Union Church.

Nashua's **St. Francis Xavier Church** was built in 1898 for the industrial city's growing Franco-American community. An uncommon New Hampshire example of the Norman Gothic Revival style, it is considered the most ambitious church designed by Timothy O'Connell of the architectural firm Chickering and O'Connell, which specialized in church design.



Host to the town clock, Farmington's **First Congregational Church** is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style with beautiful stained glass windows. It is the earliest identified commission for architect Frederick Nathaniel Footman, who was born in Somersworth and went on to design such notable buildings as the Strafford County Alms House, Laconia High School and the American Brewing Company in Boston.

Built in 1829-30, the Federal-style **Congregational Church** in Wentworth was divided internally into two floors in 1867 in response to the Toleration Act of 1819, which required municipal and religious services to have separate venues. A landmark on the town common, the church is noteworthy for its prominent three-stage tower, which incorporates urns, balustrades, fluted Doric pilasters and other architectural details.





Wentworth's **Stevens-Currier House** is a well-preserved example of an 18th-century cape, which was the most common type of house in the town through 1850. Records indicate that it may have been built by the local blacksmith, who relocated with his family to Wentworth on an ox sled. As with many farms in the area, it was later used as a summer home.

The **Brentwood Meetinghouse**, built in 1815 to serve as both a church and town meeting place, stands as a symbol of meetinghouse design transition in southeastern New Hampshire. Its distinctive two-story central pavilion topped with a three-stage tower help make it an important architectural landmark.



Built circa 1820 on the east side of what is now Route 3, the **Stratford Grange** served as the town meeting house until it was moved to the west side 1896. It was then the home of the New Hampshire State Grange of the Order of Patron of Husbandry Stratford 238, which, unlike many organizations of the time, was open to both men and women.

The **Wiggin-Raynes Barn** in Exeter is part of a property that has been farmed since the late 17th century. Chase Wiggin built the massive 95-by-42-foot barn prior to the Civil War and developed a sizable cattle market for livestock that were being driven from northern New England to Boston.





A substantial farm complex, the **Adams Homestead** in Newington dates to approximately 1717, soon after Rev. Joseph Adams – a relative of President John Adams and President John Quincy Adams – became the first member of the family to settle in the area. Eight generations of the Adams family have owned and farmed the property.

Simple in design, **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church** in Bartlett served primarily French-Canadian families who came to the area to work in the railroad and logging industries. It was integral to social and religious life in the community from the time it was built in 1891 until it was closed in 1999.



Built in 1881, the **Gilsum Engine Company No. 1 Engine House** is part of the town's long history of investing in fire protection. Unusually large in relation to Gilsum's population, it doubled as a hearse house in early years and remained in use until a modern fire station was built in 1965.

The **Landgon Congregational Church** was funded and constructed in 1842 by the same Congregational organization that owns it today. Its prominent bell tower and windows topped with blind lancet-shaped arches are Gothic Revival elements of a predominantly Greek Revival building.





The **Lee Toolshed** was built in 1915 behind the town hall as a centralized storage facility for the town's increasingly larger road maintenance equipment. From 1923 through the mid-1940s, it also provided town-sponsored overnight accommodations for transients passing through town, becoming locally known as a "tramp room."

From the time it was built in 1846, the **Lee Town Hall** has served a variety of functions, including as the town's government center, library and school. Architecturally, it is significant as an example of a mid-nineteenth century brick Greek Revival style building with a granite foundation.



Meriden Grange is simple in design, but has several features unusual for a grange building, including a gambrel roof and a fire escape chute that was repurposed from a nearby elementary school. It has served as a social gathering place for the village from the time it was built in 1910.

The large Classical Revival **Nashua YMCA** was built in 1912-1913 specifically to provide social, recreational, religious and residential services in New Hampshire's second largest city. After its establishment in 1868, the growth of the YMCA corresponded to the growing number of young men moving to Nashua to work in the city's industries.





The Gothic Revival style **St. Matthew's Church** in Sugar Hill was constructed for the village's summer community in 1893. It was designed by nationally prominent architect Frederick C. Withers, whose other known New Hampshire commission is St. Thomas Church in Hanover.

A landmark for more than two centuries in Swanzey's Westport Village, **Rixford Place** has been home to a wheelwright, mill owner, farmers and cattle dealers. The center chimney post and beam cape with attached ell and carriage shed was a tourist home from 1930-1943.



Alexandria Town Hall's Craftsman details are unusual both in Alexandria and among New Hampshire town halls. It has served the needs of local organizations, including the Cardigan Grange from the time it was built in 1913 and it remains the site of the town's deliberative session and town meeting.

The **Stone House Tavern** has been the site of hospitality in Chesterfield since 1831, functioning as a tavern, stagecoach stop, tea room, restaurant and inn. The Federal style building, with an older ell that was moved and attached to serve as a kitchen, has a second floor ballroom.





The **George Gamble Library** in Danbury combine Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style architectural details; its rusticated concrete block exterior, stuccoed pediment and original double-leaf wood paneled doors are among its original well-preserved features. Built in 1911, it continues to serve Danbury's literary needs today.

St. John's United Methodist Church was the largest house of worship in Jefferson when it was built in 1868; members built three smaller chapels to accommodate the region's summer visitors. Originally painted red, the Italianate style building remains nearly unchanged on the outside and is now home to the historical society.



One of the earliest Colonial Revival churches in Belknap County, the **First Unitarian Church** in Laconia is also considered one of the finest. Built in 1939-40, its central square tower, shallow projecting front pavilion, small portico and octagonal belfry distinguish this local landmark.

Since 1929, **Parlin Field Hangar** has been part of Newport's Corbin Field, one of twelve municipally-owned general aviation airports in New Hampshire. The hangar is an example of a pre-fabricated metal utilitarian building that rose in use and popularity during the early days of airplane travel.



One of only three Shingle style buildings in Walpol **Bridge Memorial Library** stands out for both its native fieldstone and wood-shingled façades. Built 1891, it was designed by architect W.R. Emerson, who also designed buildings in Newport, R.I., Bar Harbor, Maine and the National Zoo.

Joined by a circa 1912 ell, **Wilmot Town Hall and the District 1 Schoolhouse** have served multiple functions in Wilmot for more than 100 years. While the white clapboarded Town Hall is fairly plain, the Schoolhouse – which became the town library in the early 1970s – has Greek Revival details.



Built in 1894 in an era when New Hampshire school districts were consolidating buildings, Belmont's **Gale School** reflects both the Stick Style and Queen Anne styles that were popular in the late 19th century. It is named after banker Napoleon Bonaparte Gale, a native of Belmont whose donation helped complete the building project.

The **New Hampshire Supreme Court** in Concord is a symmetrical Georgian Colonial Revival building with a steel and concrete block frame and brick exterior. The interior features green and white marble floors and baseboards, wainscoting and a beamed ceiling in the lobby. The building's traditional design contrasts with the more contemporary styled state and federal buildings constructed in Concord in the 1960s.



Dalton Town Hall was completed in 1845. A one-story timber framed Greek Revival building that has a porch added in the early 1930s, it has also served the community as a high school, public library and meeting space for the Riverside Grange, the Dalton Historical Society, the Ladies Aid Society and the Friends of the Dalton Town Hall.

Dedicated in 1867, the **First Christian Church** in Freedom was built for \$3,000, funds raised by selling church pews for \$50 each. Greek Revival in style, its square tower and belfry, topped by a cylindrical spire, hold the bell donated by Elias Towle, who originally gave it to the Calvin Baptist Society but later gave it to First Christian when he changed congregations – a move that became a New Hampshire Supreme Court case.



One of a number of buildings associated with the arrival of the railroad in Lee in 1874, **South Lee Freight Depot** is one of the few that remain. While some alterations have been made to it, it still clearly represents a freight depot from its era and is significant as one of the early historic preservation efforts in Lee.

Built in 1848, **Mason Town Hall** is a well-preserved example of the Greek Revival style. The one and a half story building's symmetrical gable front is distinguished both by its full cornice return and flat pilasters flanking the center entry. Inside, the main hall has a wide stage with a simple proscenium arch. The site of high school graduation ceremonies from 1924 to 1969, it continues to be used for town and social functions.



An example of the many churches built as a result of the Toleration Act of 1819, **Stoddard Congregational Church** was completed in 1836. Its two-stage tower with corner pinnacles at the top, the belfry, large double-leaf doors with pointed arches that flank a large pointed-arch window, and a triangular vent in the pediment are all details from the Gothic Revival style.

Stratton Free Library in Swanzey was both funded and designed by George William Stratton, a musical instrument salesman, musician and composer who wrote operas and operettas. The 1885 brick Romanesque Revival building, with decorative brickwork, arched portico entryway, round-arch window and door openings, was designed to be both a library and gallery, services it continues to provide today.



Tamworth Town Hall served the needs of both the town's Congregationalists and government needs from the mid-1790s to the early 1850s, when church members built an independent building across the road. It retains its 1794 timber frame, original pulpit window and gallery columns, but a major renovation ca. 1852 added Greek Revival elements, including new trim, windows and a main entrance on the gable end.

Constructed as the town's first town hall, **Wentworth Town Hall** has been used for town meetings, elementary school graduations, town plays, roller skating gatherings and other community events since it was built in 1899. The two and a half story wood frame building's exterior combines clapboards and decorative wood shingles, a look borrowed from the Queen Anne style.



Wilder Farm in Alstead is a classic Greek Revival example of a connected farm dating to the mid-nineteenth century; its freestanding brick smokehouse is an unusual feature. Charles Wilder, whose family owned the property from 1852-1948 was the subject of Elinor Whitney's 1930 children's book, "Timothy and the Blue Cart."

Significant for its role in educating generations of students, the **Chatham Center School**, while the largest of the town's schoolhouses, never enrolled more than 30 students at one time. Moved to its current location in 1957, the one and one-half story white clapboarded building has a corrugated metal roof and appears to have its original six-pane window sashes.



Built at the time of the American Revolution, **Folsom Tavern** hosted George Washington in 1789. Located near the center of downtown Exeter, it is part of the American Independence Museum and retains many of its original Georgian features, including symmetrical pediments, pilasters and wood paneling.

Lancaster's **Parker J. Noyes Building** was home to one of the leading drug manufacturers in New England in the early twentieth century. A familiar building type on New Hampshire Main Streets, with commercial space on the first floor and offices and apartments above, its Italianate details reflect the ambition of Noyes, who invented the sugar-coating process for pills in 1894.



Littleton Public Library has been instrumental in providing programming for the community's children and adults, along with circulating books and other media, for generations. As part of his philanthropic support of libraries, Andrew Carnegie donated \$15,000 to build the two-story brick Georgian Revival building, which opened to the public in 1901.

Ira Miller's General Store was once the largest general store in Milton Mills, stocking groceries, shoes, oil, drugs, hardware and farm implements. Its lunch counter with stools, bead board siding on the walls and ceiling and wood floors are still in place, as is a marble slab reading "IRA MILLER" in a pediment above the second floor.



West Concord's **West Congregational Church** has been in continuous use since it was completed in 1871. Built with granite from a local quarry, its Gothic Revival features include a corner tower entirely with original round-arch double-leaf wooden doors and granite steps, as well as stained glass windows.

The **District 9 Schoolhouse** in Sutton was built in 1863 to replace another school that was lost to fire that same year. It was the center of education for grades one through eight until 1945 and was used by seventh and eighth graders from 1949-1954, when a central school opened in Sutton Mills. Today, it serves the community as a museum open for Old Home Day and other special occasions.



Built in 1871 on land donated by logging magnate Ithiel Clay, **Chatham Congregational Church** is the only religious building in Chatham and was featured in a short film for a 1980s Johnny Carson Christmas special. Its unaltered state provides the opportunity to study construction methods in northern Carroll County.

The **Oblates of Mary Immaculate Seminary and Shrine of Our Lady of Grace** in Columbia has been a farm, an inn and a seminary. Together, its 19th century hand-hewn timber frame barn, ca. 1843 farmhouse that later served as a dormitory, a 1964 concrete block workshop, paths, amphitheater and landscaping form a unique property in New Hampshire, particularly in the state's northern region.



Homewood in Gilford is one of the few remaining seasonal cottages built as part of the Governor Estates Club properties in the 1930s on what came to known as Governor's Island. The original design of the house, which includes both Craftsman and Stick style features, remains uncompromised both on the interior and exterior.

The **First Congregational Church of Kensington**, built at the end of the Civil War, differs from other rural New Hampshire churches of the period for its localized interpretation of the Italianate style. Well-preserved details include molded corner pilasters, tall paired windows with rounded tops, and entry porches with recessed entries topped with paired arches.



When the town hall became too small to host town and school board meetings, Newbury voted to build **Selectmen's Office** in March 1916. Notable for its gambrel roof, the building is an excellent and intact example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival town office building.

A front-gable Greek Revival building with a handsome bracketed entry hood, **Newbury Town Hall**, was the town's primary meeting place from the time it was built in 1876 until 1986 when it became home to the local historical society.



Sunapee Lake Grange #112 was built in 1902, when New Hampshire had more granges than towns. The grange sold the two-and-a-half story wood-framed building to the town in 2004 but retains the right to use the first floor.

Currently the sole church in town, the **First Congregational Church of Sullivan** combines two popular styles from the mid-1800s: Greek Revival and Gothic Revival. Its fourteen-stall horse shed is a reminder of a time when carriages and wagons were the major form of transportation for those attending services.



The former **Ranlet Café** in Bethlehem was built in circa 1880 to serve visitors at the nearby Ranlet Hotel. Its multi-textured exterior surfaces and diagonal porch brackets are a common architectural features of Stick style buildings. A print shop in the basement was instrumental in providing much of the printing for hotel menus in town.

Located near other nineteenth-century community buildings in Bow Center, **Bow Baptist Church**, built circa 1832, is primarily Greek Revival in style with Gothic Revival style elements. It has served as a gathering place for services, lectures, dinners, socials, concerts and agricultural festivals held in conjunction with the local grange.



A relatively rare surviving building type in New Hampshire, **Wright's Blacksmith Shop** in Gilsur has remained largely unchanged from the time it was built circa 1890. A simple one-story wood-framed building, its façade has four two-over-two windows and a large sliding door. Phineas Wright blacksmithed there from approximately 1900 through the 1940s.

The one-room **East Hebron Schoolhouse**, built in 1888, is one and a half stories with a recessed porch under a gable front roof. The classroom space still has its historic wood floors, wainscoting, slate chalkboards and woodstove. It was in use until 1942, when its students were sent to the town's Village School.



Two grange halls, each built at the turn of the twentieth century specifically to support local gran organizations, served their communities as gather places for agricultural activities as well community events. Monroe Grange Hall No. 49, built in 1899, and **Lyman Grange Hall No. 237**, built in 1901, both retain their metal roofs, front porches, hardwood floors and beadboard paneling, features typically found in grange halls of that era.

The brick **District 5/Sunny Valley Schoolhouse** in Mason, built in 1821, was a sizable investment at a time when most schools were built of wood. A one-room schoolhouse, it was used as needed until 1914 when it was closed permanently. Caldecott Medal winner Elizabeth Orton Jones, who illustrated Little Golden Book's "Little Red Riding Hood," later used the building as a studio.





Located in Moultonborough Village, the **James E. French House**, built circa 1850, is a broad-gabled house that was a favored style in New Hampshire after about 1830. French was a well-known politician, having served in local, state and federal positions, including as a state representative and state senator, and as district collector of U.S. Internal Revenue from 1882-1886 and 1889-1893.



Two grange halls, each built at the turn of the twentieth century specifically to support local gran organizations, served their communities as gather places for agricultural activities as well community events. **Monroe Grange Hall No. 49**, built in 1895 and Lyman Grange Hall No. 237, built in 1901, both retain their metal roofs, front porches, hardwood floors and beadboard paneling, features typically found in grange halls of that era.



Chesley Memorial Library in Northwood was designed by Maurice Witmer, a Portsmouth-based architect known for his Colonial Revival designs in the mid-twentieth century. The library is one of the few known mid-century Colonial Revival town libraries in the state. Built in 1954, its details include an ashlar granite veneer, a broken ram's head pediment above the entry and knotty pine interior paneling.

The two-and-a-half story Greek Revival style **Mt. Caesar Union Library** in Swanzey was originally constructed in 1843 as a private seminary for the Universalist Church. Graduates George and Lucy Carpenter purchased the building and in 1885 donated it to use as a library, a function it still serves today.





The **Harriman Hale American Legion Post No. 1247** in Wolfeboro has Greek Revival pilasters, Italianate corbels and a Colonial Revival entry that combine to form an interesting evolution of architectural style. Since its founding, the building's function hall has been the site of parades, children's holiday parties, carnivals and private functions.

Gorham Congregational Church and Parsonage each include architectural details from the eras in which they were built. The church building was constructed in 1862 when the Italianate style was popular; the parsonage, built in 1890, is a local version of the Queen Anne style. A three-tiered dome-capped bell tower on the church replaced the original spire during a 1904 renovation.



First Congregational Church in Littleton was dedicated on Independence Day 1833. Built in the Greek Revival style, it underwent a major renovation in 1874 that included the addition of imposing Gothic Revival corner towers, while a chapel, added ca. 1883, incorporates Stick Style elements. Several of the church's leaders in the early and mid-19th century were strong supporters of public education.

An early example of the philanthropic movement that funded the construction of libraries in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, **Frost Free Library** in Marlborough was built in 1865-66 from locally cut granite and is a classic example of Greek Revival architecture. Its benefactor, Rufus Frost, grew up locally and funded both the building and its collection.





When its population doubled in the decades following the demise of the Indian Stream Republic, Pittsboro decided to build a dedicated government building. Built in 1883, its **Town Hall**, although simple in form, does include decorative corner pilasters and Italianate scrolled brackets. The building is nearly identical to the town hall in nearby Stewartstown.

Designed by E.C. Cummings and built in 1905, the **Academic Building** on the campus of Brewster Academy in Wolfeboro exhibits the strong symmetry associated with Classical Revival architecture. A steel structure clad in tan brick, the building's notable features include paired Ionic columns supporting the gable-front portico at its entrance.



George Burrell's Residence in Keene includes a 1853 predominantly brick Italianate-style house that has wooden double doors with stained glass for the front entry, a full bay window on the front and arched windows below the gable. Its detached Stick style carriage house is also architecturally significant. The property is located on Washington Street, which is known for its 19th-century homes in a variety of styles.

Five buildings from Litchfield have been added to the register; they are located consecutively next to each other on Route 3A, creating a town center that has served most community functions for generations. The properties include: the Gothic Revival Litchfield **Presbyterian Church** (1844), Greek Revival **Litchfield Town Hall** (1851), Tudor Revival **Aaron Cutler Memorial Library** (1924), Colonial Revival **Griffin Memorial School** (1930) and the mid-twentieth century Litchfield Fire Station (1958).

Each building has been integral to the development of Litchfield's identity, contributing to the town's social fabric by serving as places for community gatherings, celebrations, education and more.







The one-story **Willing Workers Hall** in Warren has served as the social hall for the local Willing Workers charitable organization from the time that it was built for that purpose in 1915. The building has two primary spaces inside: an auditorium that includes stage, and a kitchen that still has a large cookstove, original cupboards and tin farmer's sink.

Westmoreland's Federal-style **Brick Church** was built in 1838 soon after an earlier church was burned under suspicious circumstances. Constructed primarily of locally made brick, it has a clapboarded gable-front pediment, two wood-paneled entry doors with large windows above them and a two-tiered square bell tower.



Durham's **Wagon Hill Farm** remained an active farm for nearly 300 years. Its circa 1804 2½ story farmhouse is a Federal style building with later Greek Revival details that retains interior woodwork and fireplaces. The surrounding 139 acres extend from the Oyster River across the highway to the Madbury town line and include more than 50 acres of open fields, stone walls, farm roads, wells and a family burial ground.

The Parish House in Lee was built in 1873. It is part of a small town streetscape that includes the town hall, town annex, church and library. The eight-room house's architectural details include a double leaf door with acid-etched glass and a flat-roofed door hood supported by Italianate-style brackets. Occupied by the Lee Church Congregational until the 2000s, the building was later used as a private residence for church members in need.





A travel and tourism fixture in Meredith for nearly 200 years, the circa 1800 post-and-beam **Nutmeg Inn** has been a tavern, an inn, a boarding school, dinner theatre and is currently a bed and breakfast. From 1927-1937, it served as regional headquarters for the Girl Scouts, functioning as a leader training and conference center as well as a summer camp.

Originally an observation tower built in 1898, **St. John's on the Lake Chapel** was purchased by the Episcopal Diocese in 1926 to serve Meredith's summer residents. The tower was enclosed in wooden shingles and a stone chapel was added to it, resulting in a mix of Gothic, Rustic and Shingle architectural styles. A former railroad train bell installed in the attic connects to a rope pull accessible from the first floor.



From the time it was built in 1795, the Town Pound played an important role in Boscawen's agricultural history. Two rods square (30 feet by 30 feet) and constructed of dry laid and naturally shaped granite fieldstone, the pound's four feet high by four feet thick walls held stray sheep, horses, cattle, oxen and other livestock until their owners could claim them.

The Fort at No. 4 in Charlestown, a recreation of the original mid-18th century fort along the Connecticut River, is significant for its role as an open-air museum established during New Hampshire's early preservation efforts. Buildings date back as far as 1960 and the complex is based on a 1746 map of the original fort.



Deering's **District 1 Schoolhouse** was the first of more than a dozen 19th-century schoolhouses in town and the only one still publicly accessible. A one room schoolhouse with a hand-hewn timber frame was built in 1810 for \$175.85, closed in 1919, became a public library in 1926 and is currently home to older and historical books owned by Deer Public Library.

Farmington's **School Street School**'s two-room layout makes it unique in New Hampshire. Built in 1859, its design includes characteristics described in "Schoolhouse Architecture," an influential 1838 publication by Henry Barnard. Today, it is the only one of Farmington's 19th-century schoolhouses still in its original location.



Stephenson Memorial Library in Greenfield was designed by noted school and library architectural firm of McLean and Wright. Built in 1909, its yellow brick and granite Classical Revival-style became popular following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Today, the library continues to be a center of education and community events.

Ash Cottage in Hebron was built at the turn of the 19th century, soon after the town was incorporated. It is an example of a New Hampshire farmhouse that was converted to a summer home by out-of-state city dwellers during a tourism boom that began in the 1890s, and that continued to evolve to suit the changing needs of its owners for more than 200 years.



On Nov. 3, 1936, the **Davis-Nadig Homestead** in Millsfield became the site of the very first midnight presidential vote in the United States, when seven of the town's 12 registered voters cast their ballots at 12:01 a.m. Midnight voting continued at the circa 1880 farmhouse, which has late Gothic Revival and Queen Anne-style details, until the 1960s.

Orfordville School was built in 1898 when Orford, which once had 16 school districts, consolidated grades one through six into one school. The two-story wood-framed building has a steeply pitched roof and a prominent full-height dormer over the entrance. It last served as a school in 1998 and is now the town office building.



The Old Meeting House in Sandown was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and to the State Register of Historic Places in 2011. The property's former hearse house, built in 1827 to store the town's hearse and converted to an outhouse in 1932 when the hearse was sold, has now been added as a feature to the State Register listing.

Sunapee's **Old Abbott Library** opened on June 1, 1926 and served as the town's literary center until 2014, when a new library was built. Its brick exterior, symmetrical façade and a pedimented portico with columns are characteristic elements of Colonial Revival style. The building is now home to the Sunapee Historical Society.



Named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, the Greek Revival **Old Webster Meeting House** is one of a small group of 18th-century meetinghouses in New Hampshire that essentially retain their original form; it is the only one still existing in the upper Merrimack Valley. Built in 1791, the building was altered in 1844 for dual use as a town hall on the first floor and a chapel on the second.

An example from the time when tourist cabins were commonly found along major roadways in New Hampshire, especially in the White Mountains, the **Woodland Rooms and Cabins** in Campton provided lodging for travelers from the early 1930s until 1982. The Colonial Revival main building, built in 1892, has changed little since it was converted from a chapel for summer tourists to a lodging establishment in 1932. At that time, two standalone cabins, named "As You Like It" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" were also added to the property.



Encapsulating aspects of both domestic and industrial rural life in New Hampshire starting in the mid-19th century, the 175-acre **Kimball Mill Historic District** in Grafton includes the Kimball family's house, timber frame barn, shingle mill and spring house. These features combine with bridges, dam ruins, foundations of former mills, stone walls and logging roads to reveal major aspects of the lives of the Kimball family, which owned and operated the property for generations.

Significant for its architecture and for its role in Manchester's religious history, the **Brookside Congregational Church Complex** began as a privately owned 1908 neo-Classical estate house; it was donated to the Congregational Church by philanthropist Mary Carpenter Manning in 1957. A large brick Georgian Revival church was built in 1960 and connects both to the main house and to a circa 1908 carriage house by two-story brick hyphens. A caretaker's cottage, gazebo, garage and shed also contribute to the complex's historical significance.



Built in 1958 to memorialize generations of golf caddies who attended caddy camps in New England, the **Lady of the Fairways Shrine** in Bethlehem is both a symbol and a cultural expression of the importance the camps had in the state; it is one of the only remaining physical reminders of them. The shrine's design includes a marble Madonna statue in a brick grotto, reflecting the campers' Italian and Irish Catholic heritage.

The **Old Academy Building** at Pinkerton Academy in Derry was the school's first building when it opened in 1815 and was one of the first secondary schools in the state. The well-preserved example of Federal-style architecture was altered in 1828, when a Greek Revival-style front pavilion and a cupola were added. The building's interior, especially the second floor, retains the look of a Pinkerton Academy classroom from 100 years ago.





The **Lee Library** began serving the town's educational needs in 1897, when it was built as a schoolhouse after the Lee consolidated its seven school districts into four. One of the town's earliest preservation efforts, the building was moved a half mile from Lee Hook Road to the town center in April 1962 and since then has served in a new educational role: as the town library and community meeting space.

Plymouth's **Lower Intervale Grange #321**, built by local farmers in 1912, is part of the grange movement that blossomed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Granges not only increased educational opportunities and economic profitability by fostering cooperation between local farmers, but they also served as social centers for members and their families. Fifty-seven granges still operate in New Hampshire, eight of them in Grafton County.



The Second Empire-style **Old Stratham Town Hall** was built in 1877 specifically to provide space for both government functions and social use. The site of town meetings at the turn of the 20th century, it was consistently used for events hosted by local organizations into the 1990s. Indicative of the building's status as a social center, Stratham's town report for several years included a line item for the expense of tuning the building's piano.

Prior to the arrival of the railroad, boats and stagecoaches were the only ways that both freight and people could arrive in Wolfeboro. The **Wolfeboro Freight Shed**, a single-story gabled warehouse built in 1871-72, played an important role in the development of the town's industrial and tourism sectors. Its elevated design allowed boxcars to pull up alongside the shed's sliding freight doors, allowing for easy loading and unloading of luggage, goods and manufacturing materials.





Built in 1879, **Andover Town Hall's** Italianate details include bracketed window and door hoods, paired ornate bracketing along the eaves and wide corner brackets; the distinctive "1879" in the front gable appears to have always been an upside-down "2." After the town offices relocated from the build in the 1960s, it served as a chair factory, professional offices and is currently a community center.

The **Albert Ball House** in Claremont was built circa 1885 as the home of the co-founder of Sullivan Machinery, at one point New Hampshire's largest machine company. Ball's personal workshop, where he worked on inventions that received more than 130 federal patents, was in the walkout basement. The Queen Anne-style house's architectural details include square, triangular and scale-shaped shingles as well as a classic "Stick-Victorian" sunburst panel with hanging finial in one gable.



Local investors in Derry designed **Association Hall** in 1875 to have commercial space on the first floor, auditorium space on the second and meeting space for St. Mark's Lodge of Freemasons on the third. A well-preserved example of Second Empire architecture, its most significant features are its mansard roof, window pediments – ten of which have Masonic symbols – and heavy curved double brackets with drop pendants.

Hillsborough Center Cemetery was founded circa 1790 on land donated by John Hill, one of the town's original proprietors. The cemetery contains approximately 400 burial markers in mixed styles and materials ranging from slate with curved tympanums and urn and weeping willow designs to those made from marble and granite. In keeping with an 18th-century New Hampshire law requiring burial grounds to have fences and gates, the cemetery is enclosed by a stone wall.



The **Keene Unitarian Universalist Church's** two different architectural styles reflect the periods in which the sections were built. The 1894 church's Gothic Revival elements are made from granite quarried at the nearby Roxbury Granite Company; they harmonize with the church's Tudor-style stucco gables and diamond-paned leaded glass windows. Attached contemporary-style education wing, added in 1959-60, incorporates Kalwall, a prefabricated exterior material still made in Manchester, N.H.

Although it was moved from its original location in 1990, Londonderry's **Morrison House**, circa 1760, remains one of the oldest standing capes in town and is the only surviving building from one of its earliest settled areas, which is now commercially developed. Members of the Morrison family, who moved to the area – then known as Nutfield – in 1719, owned the property until 1924.



Built in 1903-05 as a small chapel with the primary intent of educating children on Sundays, the one-story **Cheever Union Sunday School** in Dorches has several distinctive architectural features, including a canted bell tower with an open belfry and an off-center large stained glass window on the front. Largely unchanged for more than 100 years its interior is still finished in dark-stained beadboard and has all of its original hardware.

The **John Howland Homestead** includes a circa 1830 Greek Revival-style house and a timber-framed barn on 160 acres. It was one of the longest-running farmsteads in Easton and has significance as a rural agricultural landscape, specifically as a relatively intact example of an early nineteenth-century farm that was part of a larger agricultural community. A large percentage of its land is protected by a conservation easement.



The last in a line of vessels that provided water transportation between the major communities surrounding Lake Winnepesaukee, the **M/S Mount Washington** has served tourists on the lake since 1940. In addition to its history within the tourism industry, it continues to be integral to the tradition determining "ice out" on the lake, which is officially determined when the ship can travel to all five of its ports of call.

Built in 1891 when Sunapee Harbor was Sunapee's tourism center, the post-and-beam **Flanders-Osborne Stable** had 18 horse stalls and room for carriages; visitors could rent single and double teams. As modes of transportation changed, it later provided service and seasonal storage for boats and automobiles. The building was owned by generations of the same family until 1980 when it was donated to the Sunapee Historical Society, which maintains it as a museum.



Located near the town common in Warren, the eight-ton, 73-foot tall **Redstone Missile** was built circa 1950 and is reportedly the only authentic Redstone rocket available for tourist viewing in the United States. Henry "Ted" Asselin, who was stationed at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, was able to bring the decommissioned missile back to his hometown in 1971 to commemorate Alan B. Shepard, Jr., another New Hampshire native and the first American in space.

Built in 1908, **Conant Lodge** serves as the central gathering place and common dining area for the Appalachian Mountain Club's Cold River Camp in North Chatham. Displaying elements of the Craftsman style, it is an influential example of the early 20th-century movement for land conservation and outdoor recreation.



Goodhue House in Deerfield dates back to approximately 1773 and is a typical Georgian-style center chimney farmhouse with an attached ell. Its kitchen, located in the main house block, has a large bake oven and a small pantry still that maintains its original layout - including a rare, 36-inch Lazy Sus - and a trap door leading to a cold storage room constructed of large granite blocks.

Originally constructed in 1829, with major alterations in 1856 and 1892, Greenville's **Columbian Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1** was rebuilt in 1902. Its construction type is typical for textile mills of the period, with brick walls and a heavy, fire-resistant floor framing system that could not only carry the load of machinery but also offset the vibrations caused by their operation.



Lisbon Congregational Church Parish House, built in 1914-1915, reflects the prosperity of the community at a time when it experienced booms in manufacturing and population. A gift of businessman and philanthropist Herbert Bigelow Moulton and designed by Lisbon native Chase Roy Whitcher, the Tudor Revival building's primarily brick exterior is trimmed with precast concrete features that simulate stone.

The **Milford Suspension Bridge** has been in nearly continuous use since it was built in 1889. At a time when foot access across the river was the norm in New Hampshire's small villages, the suspension bridge made it easy to travel from the residential neighborhoods on the east side of the river to the manufacturing complexes, business district, town hall and high school on the western side.



Developed as the Somersworth's primary public cemetery in 1851 after that city and Rollinsford became separate municipalities, **Forest Glade Cemetery** is a notable example of the mid-19th century Rural Cemetery Movement begun at Moun Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Mass. Its headstones, obelisks, monuments, tombs, mausoleums and well houses chronicle more than 100 years of funerary art.

Vilas Pool Park, constructed primarily in 1925-26, was gifted to the Town of Alstead by native Charles Nathaniel Vilas and is significant both as a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century recreational area and for its architecture and landscape architecture. The park's manmade pool is formed by a dam that slows the flowing Cold River; other features include a pedestrian bridge, pavilion, boat house, carillon, stone tables and fireplaces, and other structures designed to enhance recreational visits.



The most intact historic store building in Brentwood the **Waldron Store and Keeneborough Grange Hall** has served a variety of community functions from the time it was built in 1855. The second floor was home to the Grange beginning in 1892 and has been the site of suppers, theater performances, games and dances for that organization and for others in town, while the first floor - which has been a general store, post office and library - is now home to the Historical Society.

The simple early Federal-style portion of the **Calley Homestead/1820 House** in Plymouth was built in 1800; its circa 1820s extension has more sophisticated Federal style details that developed later. One of several late eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings that still exist on Highland Street in Plymouth, the property had a long succession of owners for its first century. In the early 1940s, it served the community as a boarding house and restaurant, then as an antique shop into the 1970s.





One of more than 100 new library buildings constructed in New Hampshire from 1890-1930, Wentworth's **Webster Memorial Library**, built in 1916, is one of only five that is classified as Arts and Crafts style. Even more unusual, its concrete basement houses a gymnasium where basketball games were played as late as the early 1970s. Funds to build the library were donated by Wentworth natives George and Henry Webster to honor their parents, Edward Kendall Webster and Betsy Johns Webster.

Center Harbor's **Lake View Cemetery** was part of Meredith until the town line was adjusted in 1873. Also known as Pleasant View Cemetery, it is a well-preserved example of a rural cemetery established during the early nineteenth century. Located on the side of a hill and overlooking Lake Winnepesaukee's Center Harbor Bay, its monuments exhibit the wide variety of styles and materials that represent the changing tastes of funerary art from 1809 to 1964.



Union Cemetery in Portsmouth is a small urban cemetery whose lots were sold within a decade of being established in 1844. An excellent example of rectilinear cemetery planning for privately owned family lots, it has regular and permanent borders both around its perimeter as well as around each private lot. The consistency of its design and the relatively brief period of its development and use make it an artifact of rare importance.

Boscawen Academy and "Much-I-Do" Hose House were named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. Built in the Late Federal style in 1827-28, the Academy is both one of the earliest brick academy structures remaining in New Hampshire and one of the best-preserved survivors of the age of academy building in New England (1790-1850). The clapboarded Hose House was built in 1893 to shelter the town's fire-fighting equipment and was expanded in 1922.





The circa 1720s **John Gregg House** is considered the one of the oldest houses in Derry and is the or remaining home of one of the original 20 Scotch Irish families that settled in what was then called Nutfield. Its original Colonial-style section is two stories and retains five fireplaces, exposed wooder beams and a stone foundation. Former New Hampshire governor, U.S. Congressman and Senal Judd Gregg is a direct descendant of John Gregg.

Located in the outskirts of Hopkinton's Contoocook Village, the gambrel-roofed **Houston Barn** (circa 1912) was once part of a 115-acre farm that originally had chickens, sheep and Angus beef but focused on dairy production starting in the mid-twentieth century; T.C. Houston milk was the first in town to be delivered door-to-door. Today, the farm's former hay and corn fields have been converted to sports playing fields, hiking trails, a playground and a dog park.



19 Pillsbury Street ■ Concord NH 03301-3570 ■ preservation@dncr.nh.gov



nh.gov | [privacy policy](#) | [accessibility policy](#)

Copyright (c) State of New Hampshire



Built circa 1880, Atkinson's **Center School** is the last remaining one-room schoolhouse in town, operating until 1949 and primarily educating children in grades one through three. Its gable front has two entrances – one for boys and one for girls – and a full-width shed-roof porch. By 1918, when increasing the natural light in schoolrooms was recommended, a bank of windows was installed on the west side of the building, a feature often seen in rural New Hampshire schoolhouses.

Once one of eight district schoolhouses in Milford, the **Abbott/Laurel Schoolhouse** was built circa 1862 and served children in grades one through three until 1952. A typical New England 19th-century one-room schoolhouse, the gable-front 1-1/2 story building still has two walls covered by slate blackboards set low for primary school-aged children to reach. It has served as the "Scout House" for Boy Scout Troop #4 – considered the oldest continually active Boy Scout Troop in New Hampshire – for seventy years.



The **William Swain Property** in Gilmanton includes an expansive hayfield, English barn, building foundations and hardwood forest with trails; together, they illustrate the evolving agricultural use of the land beginning in the early part of the 19th century. Its flax retting pond, one of the only such known ponds to still exist in New Hampshire, has a large slightly submerged stone platform that prevented the flax from touching the pond's muddy bottom during the linen production process.

The **South Burying Ground** in Sharon contains the graves of many of the town's well-known and earliest settlers. There are 153 marked graves, many with initialed footstones; the oldest date is marked 1795 and the most recent is dated 1948. South Burying Ground's rural design elements include a stonewall on all four sides, a white wooden gate, and gravestones with both winged soul effigies and urns and willows which were common in the late- 18th and early-19th centuries.





Sharon's **North Burying Ground** was established in 1834 and the last of its 79 known burials is dated 1927. Originally known as "New" Cemetery, it has Sharon's only receiving vault. A cut granite wall extends along the burying ground's roadside and the other walls are piled fieldstone. In keeping with rural burying grounds of the 19th century, most markers are slate and marble; there are five slate monuments approximately four- to seven-feet tall.

One of eight public schools built in Berlin in the early decades of the 20th century, **Brown School** was dedicated on Nov. 24, 1914. The original two-story flat-roofed brick school building has a single-story Modern style brick addition dating to 1959 that gives the overall building an L-shaped footprint. It was the last public neighborhood elementary school in town when it closed in 2019; plans call for it to be renovated into mixed-income apartments.



Built in 1836, **Academy Hall** in Henniker alternated as the town's high school, event venue and grange hall for more than a century. New England College leased the building from 1946-1995; today it is home to the Henniker Historical Society. The two-story Greek Revival-style building with a cupola is similar to other New Hampshire academies built or renovated in the 1830s and mirrors the neighboring Congregational Church that had been built in 1834.

Built on the site of a 1766 meetinghouse that was destroyed by fire and then rebuilt in 1789, the clapboarded Greek Revival-style **First Congregational Church** in Hopkinton remains largely unchanged since it was significantly reconfigured in 1839; shutters were added prior to the Civil War and new spires were replaced after weather events in 1938 and 1971. A nearby circa 1780-90 building was purchased in 1959 to serve as a parish house and Sunday school quarters.





Milford's **First Congregational Church and Parish House** have played important social and spiritual roles in the community for nearly 200 years. The 1834 church, which includes both late-Federal and early-Greek Revival details, was built by subscription, with pews sold to help pay off construction debts. Originally a chapel, the circa 1835 Parish House has similar Greek Revival details; it was donated to the church in 1863 and is still used by both church and community groups.

Also in Milford, **Eagle Hall** has been the site of early government, spiritual, social and commercial history since it was built as a meetinghouse and town hall in the late 18th century. Originally one story, in 1846 it was raised and a basement and first floor were constructed. The basement was used to store the town fire engine – the space also served as the town jail until 1869 – and the new first floor was the post office.





Listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998, the 1798 **New Hampton Town House** has changed little since it was remodeled in 1872. The building was used for both religious services and town meetings through 1842 when the New Hampton Congregational Church began worshipping in Bristol. The building continues to be the site of municipal functions; every town meeting and election in New Hampton since March 1799 has been held there.

Dating to circa 1765, the **Captain Smith Emerson Farm's** Georgian architecture is consistent with that period in Lee's history. Emerson served in the New Hampshire militia during the Revolutionary War and was stationed at Fort Sullivan on Seavey's Island at the mouth of the Piscataqua Harbor – now called "Portsmouth Harbor" – to defend Portsmouth from British Naval attack. Upon returning to Lee, he held several town offices and is buried in the Emerson/Buzzell cemetery on the property.



Goodell Company Mill in Antrim includes five adjoining brick structures built between 1867 and about 1895, plus a separate sixth building constructed circa 1900. David Goodell began working at the site in the mid-19th century when it was a shovel manufacturer; in 1864 he started a company on site that produced cutlery, beginning with mechanized apple parers. Goodell rebuilt the structure after it was destroyed by fire in 1867. The complex is under consideration to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Blazing Star Grange Hall No. 71 was built in 1911 under the leadership of the group's first female master, providing members with their own free-standing building after more than 35 years of meeting in halls of village houses. The two-story wood-framed building has a wooden clapboard exterior and is finished with varnished beadboard walls and ceilings inside. The main floor serves as a hall and has a stage at one end with a circa 1922 curtain painted by Manchester-based artist Egbert L. Foster. The lower level has a dining room and kitchen with the original cupboards and work tables.



Located in an area of Gilmanton that is now part of Belmont, the **Dudley Gilman Homestead** was built by Revolutionary War veteran Corporal Dudley Gilman. It reflects three different generations of construction styles: the original Georgian style circa 1785, an early Federal renovation circa 1820 and Colonial Revival details added circa 1945. The two-story building's kitchen, located in the main house, has a built-in beehive oven to the right of the hearth and faces the center chimney. A large, circa 1800 gable-front barn is a rare early survivor of that era.

Dudley Gilman Homestead is currently under consideration to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Milford Town Hall and Library Annex were named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The two-story brick Town Hall, built in 1869, has a combination of Italianate and French Second Empire details, making it unique among town halls in the region. It is one of the few known New Hampshire examples of the work of prominent Boston architect Gridley J. F. Bryant, who designed the extensive post-Civil War alterations to the New Hampshire State House. The Library Annex incorporates molded brick and terracotta embellishments that were increasingly popular at the time it was built in 1892.





Canaan's **Knights of Pythias Hall** was built in 1924 after a fifteen acre fire burned most of Canaan Village to the ground. Unlike any building constructed in Canaan at the time, the Colonial Revival-style hall is tall, flat-roofed, framed in steel and could fit the entire town in its 1,300-seat auditorium, which was used for movie screenings and dances. Purchased by the town in 1935, the building served as a community center until 1978, when the first floor was converted into the town library.

One of the finest examples of the Richardson Romanesque style in New England, **Pinkerton Hall** in Derry helped shape the educational development of New Hampshire students from the time it was dedicated in July 1887 to the present. Poet Robert Frost taught in its second-floor classrooms from 1906-1911, and Alan Shepard, the first American in space, graduated from Pinkerton Academy in 1940. Two works by renowned sculptor Daniel Chester French that memorialize the school's founders have been housed in the hall since 1906.





The **Congregational Church of Henniker** has served as a meeting house for the church from the time it was built in 1834. Its Greek Revival features, including wooden clapboards painted white and a gable-front floor plan, are meant to represent a Greek temple. The church's steeple stands out with large clock faces on each of the first stage's four sides, a second-stage belfry that contains an original Paul Revere bell and a smaller third stage topped with a domed roof that includes and ornate weathervane.

Currently home to the Meredith Historical Society, the **Ladd Block** was originally built in 1812 when Meredith Village was in its infancy. In 1854, it was purchased by Seneca Ladd, who used it as a sales office and later as a finishing operation for his piano forte and melodeon business. In its more than 200 years, Ladd Block has served the community as home to Meredith Village Savings Bank, the post office, public library, an elementary school classroom, retail operations and housing, along with other services.



The main **Hillsborough Mills** building was constructed in 1866 on the Souhegan River in Milford's Pine Valley neighborhood. Two brick additions were built in 1880 and 1915, and the complex also includes a machine shop (1866), boiler house (1898), engine room (circa 1900) and several other buildings. While the mill began manufacturing woolen carpets just after the end of the Civil War, it later produced carpet yarns, bed and horse blankets, and continued manufacturing yarn and thread until after World War II.

Weeks State Park in Lancaster occupies the summit and slopes of Mount Prospect. It has been used for agriculture since the early nineteenth century, tourism and sightseeing since the late nineteenth century and skiing since the mid-twentieth century. In 1941, it was granted to the State of New Hampshire from the family of Sen. John Wingate Weeks, a Lancaster native who established a summer estate – which still includes a lodge, stone tower used for wildfire prevention, auto road and more – on the site in 1912.



One of only six known “Little Houses” still in existence, **Sullivan House** retains a high level of integrity from when it was constructed in Manchester in 1932. The Little House line was a partnership between “House & Garden” magazine and W. & J. Sloane Department Stores; the buildings were designed to serve as starter homes that could be expanded as families grew. In addition to their Colonial Revival architecture, the homes included Modernist style interior decorating color palettes and furniture suggestions, most of which are still at Sullivan House.

Significant for its cultural and ethnic associations in Claremont and the Upper Valley region as well as for its architecture, Claremont’s **Holy Resurrection Orthodox Church and Rectory** was built in the traditional Eastern Orthodox Christian style. Its features include a bell tower and onion domes topped with bronze Eastern Orthodox crosses, as well as ornate interior decorations. In addition to the 1941-built church, the complex includes an 1840s brick Green Revival style house that is used as a rectory and a nineteenth century gable-facing barn.





From the time it was built in 1861, **Hampstead Congregational Church** served the town both as a center of worship and as a community gathering place. Its large seating capacity, high ceiling and relatively ornate setting made it a pleasant location for concerts by local musicians, and its proximity to the railroad increased opportunities for performing groups to easily travel for events there. A fine example of transitional Greek Revival and Italianate architecture, its iconic bell and spire, intact original windows and tympanum make the building unique in Hampstead.

Located one mile north of Stratham's village on what was called "the King's Highway" when it was built in 1725, **Joshua Hill House** is a two-story timber-framed structure with a central chimney and an attached ell. Significant for its Georgian architecture and Federal details, its clapboard exterior is framed by pilastered corner boards. The house's rooms are mostly finished with wainscot, paneled fireplace surrounds and wide plank flooring. In 1933, a Colonial Revival extended entry was added to the main entrance.





Grasmere Schoolhouse #9 and Town Hall was built in 1889 to serve the needs of the local school district, the town of Goffstown and several community organizations in Goffstown Center, which was later named Grasmere. The Queen Anne style structure's impressive entrance and tower made clear the building's importance to the community. Changed little since its last renovation in 1911, it still has two schoolrooms in the lower story and an auditorium on the second floor.

One of the first free-standing buildings in Alexandria Village when it was built in 1894, **Haynes Library** consists of a main reading room with a vestibule and office in its ell. Simple in its design and finishes, its brick exterior, fine cut granite window sills and headers, and interior varnished North Carolina pine woodwork made it the finest building in town at the time it was constructed. Named for one of its main benefactors, Dr. Timothy Hayes, the library has provided Alexandria with media and access to programming throughout its 125-year history.



Once one of ten district schoolhouses in Danbury, **North Road Schoolhouse / District No. 4 School** was built in the winter of 1853-54 and operated through the 1942-43 school year. A clapboarded one-story, one-room wood-framed building with a rear woodshed / privy addition, its interior has horizontal board wainscot in the entrance and the classroom. The original blackboard was uncovered during a restoration project in the early 2000s. Today, it has an array of schoolhouse desks, a woodstove and various historic artifacts, and serves as the museum and headquarters for the Danbury Historical Society.



Built in 1834 by the First Baptist Society of Henniker and commonly called “the Brick Church,” the one-story **Henniker Community Center** is still one of the few brick structures in town. Its Gothic Revival features, including pointed arch fans above the windows, in the tower and above the recessed main entrance, were commonly incorporated in church designs during the mid-nineteenth century. The Henniker Masonic Association purchased the building in 1974; the Aurora Lodge of Masons used it for meetings and activities before selling it to the town of Henniker in 2002.



Old New London Village was established in 1962 and is one of the state’s first open-air museums that consists mainly of rescued and repurposed buildings assembled to recreate a mid-nineteenth century rural New Hampshire village. Historic structures that have been on site for more than 50 years include a cape-style home (1835) with an ell (1850), schoolhouse (1821), privy/woodshed (1850), blacksmith shop (circa 1800), barn (1795), and sheds (circa 1830 and 1840). More recent historic building acquisitions are a country store (1826), barn (circa 1845) and former granary (circa 1840).