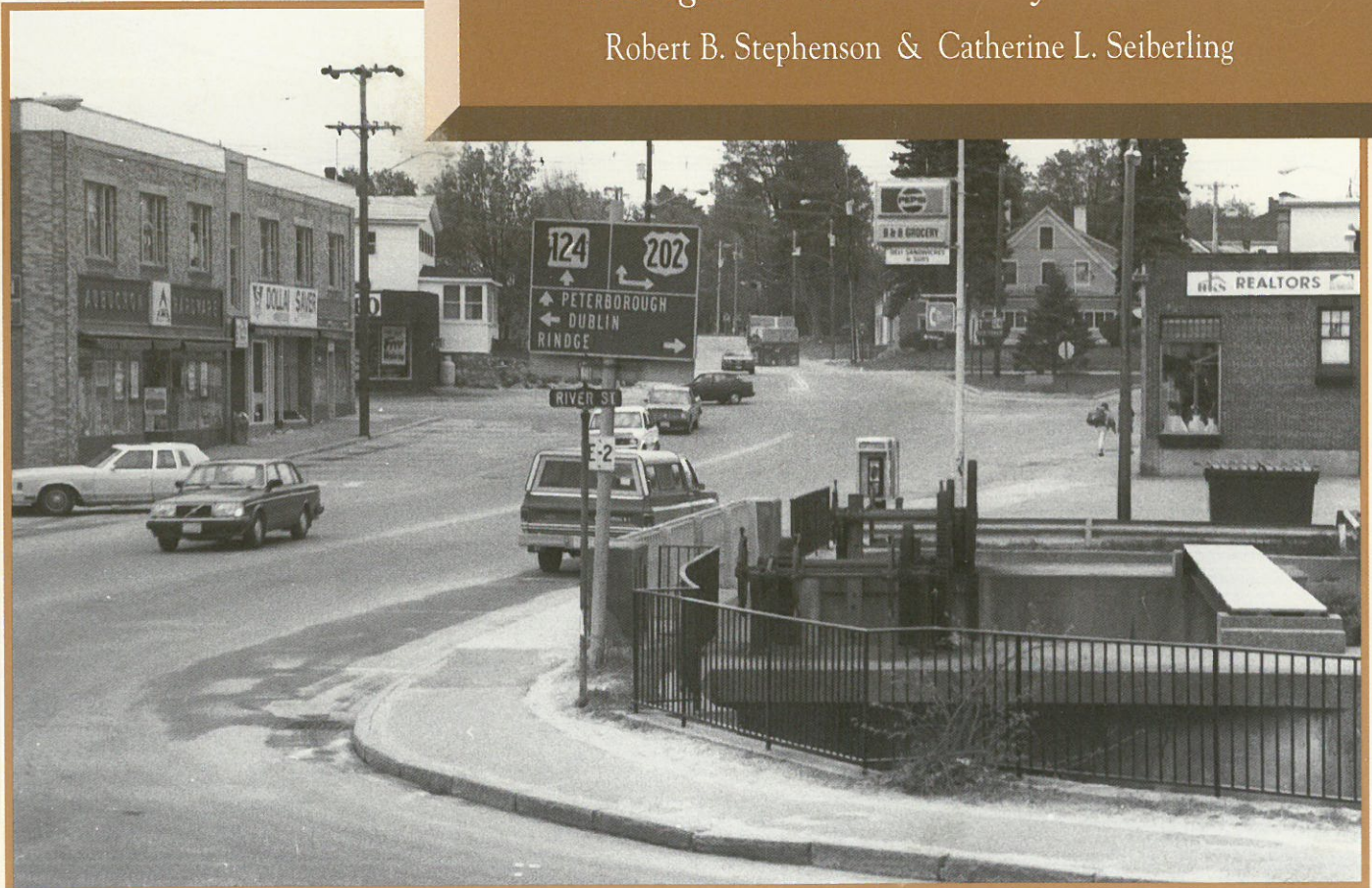


Jaffrey Then and Now

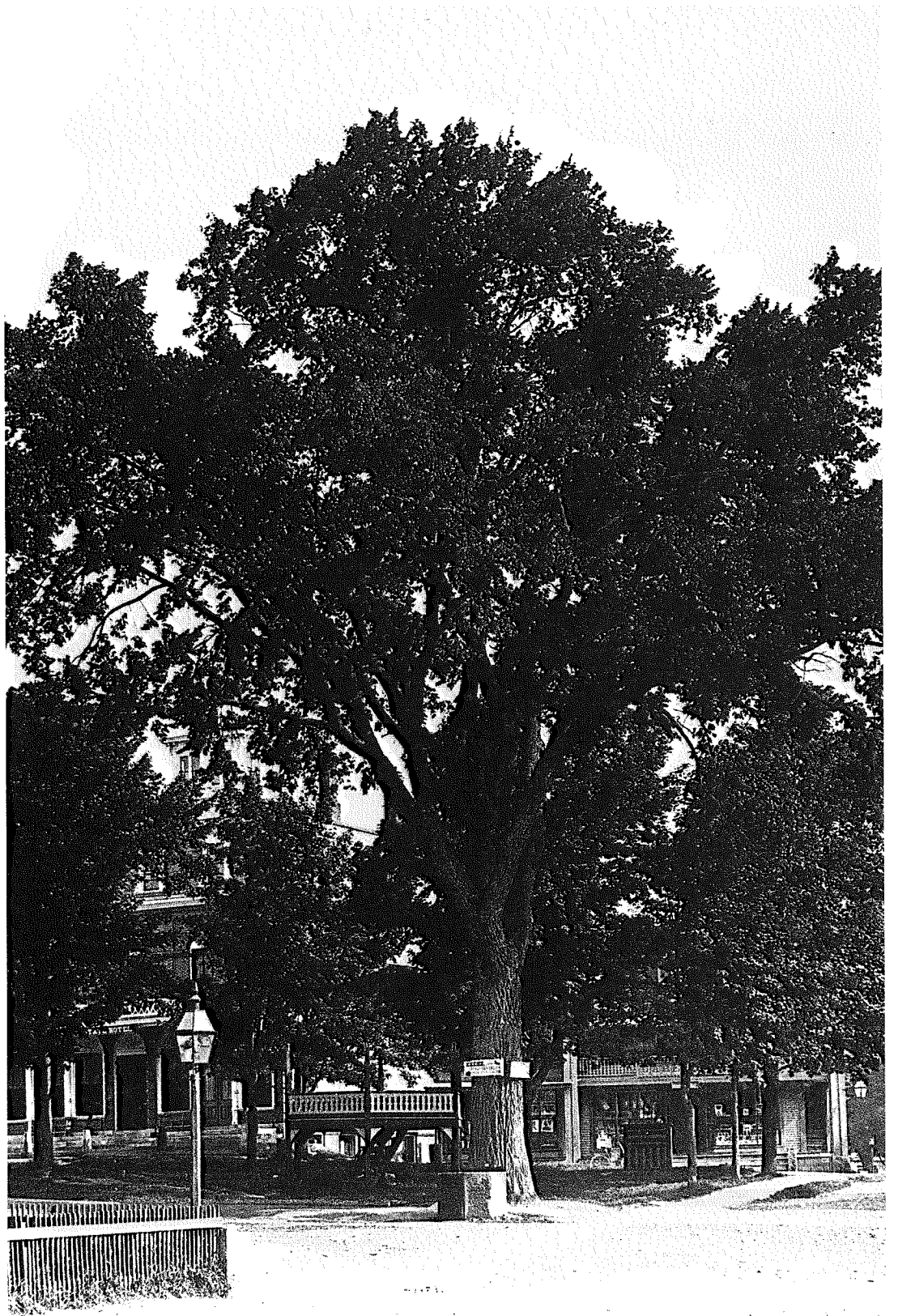
Changes in Community Character

Robert B. Stephenson & Catherine L. Seiberling



Jaffrey Then and Now

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Robert B. Stephenson

Catherine L. Seiberling

Jaffrey, New Hampshire

Jaffrey Historic District Commission

1994

Dedicated to those who came before and to those who follow.

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The exhibit, "Jaffrey Then and Now: Changes in Community Character," and this book were financed in part with a federal 'Historic Preservation Fund' matching grant from the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior, through the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources / State Historic Preservation Office. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Division of Historical Resources, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the State of New Hampshire. The U. S. Department of the Interior (under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), and the State of New Hampshire (under RSA 275 and RSA 354-A), prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility of this project, or if you desire further information, please write: Office of Equal Opportunity, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Frontispiece: The Town Elm and watering trough at the corner of Main and North Streets. Ca. 1898.

Jaffrey Then and Now: Changes in Community Character is being issued in an edition of 1200 copies. The initial text drafts were entered by Robert B. Stephenson on a Macintosh SE computer using MacWrite version 5.01. Production was on a Macintosh Quadra using Quark 3.3. Text was set in Goudy, a Classic Roman typeface.

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Preface

The idea of matching old photographs with modern ones depicting the same scene is by no means original; numerous books employing this approach have appeared in recent years and even newspapers often feature the technique. It's an appealing and effective way to show how things, especially buildings and street scenes, change over time. The juxtapositioning of old and new is tantalizing, too, because it urges the viewer to ask whether change always means improvement, whether new is necessarily better than old.

In 1990 the members of the Jaffrey Historic District Commission decided that a "Then and Now" exhibit and book featuring Jaffrey would be both an interesting project to undertake and one that would be a worthy addition to the town's historical bibliography. The hope was there, as well, that by mounting the exhibit and publishing the book a new awareness of Jaffrey's historical resources, and particularly its community character, might result.

The decision to proceed led the Commission to apply to the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources for a matching grant-in-aid under the Certified Local Government program. This was approved in September of 1990. And a continuation of this grant was approved near the close of 1993.

After many hours spent searching public and private collections for old views of Jaffrey, photographing the scenes as they now are and undertaking the necessary historical research, the exhibit, "Jaffrey Then and Now," opened on September 7, 1991, at the Jaffrey Civic Center. It remained there through the end of October and was well attended. Over 250 viewers signed the gallery book.

The original intention was that the book planned to accompany the exhibit would be available when the exhibit opened. Alas, the work involved in preparing the book for publication was far greater than expected and the deadline was missed, not by months but by years! The authors and the members of the Jaffrey Historic District Commission apologize for the delay and commend for their patience those who have taken an interest in this project.

This book includes most but not all of the photographs that appeared in the exhibit; some were very similar and it was thought best to be more selective. On the other hand, there are several that are included in the book that did not appear in the exhibit, either because the older view came to light after the exhibit opened or because views earlier rejected were reconsidered.

A note on the captions that accompany the illustrations: Appearing at the conclusion of each caption is the date of the earlier view. This may be precise, an estimate, or a range, depending upon what has been learned through research. More information, including the source of the view, appears in the "Notes on the Illustrations, Photographs and Maps" which may be found at the back of the book.

Acknowledgments

In preparing the exhibit "Jaffrey Then and Now" and this book, many early views of Jaffrey, mainly photographs and postcards, were kindly made available to the Commission for inspection and cataloguing. Many more views were considered than could be used, so that much time was spent in choosing those that best captured the changes that have occurred in Jaffrey over the years. Once selected, a copy negative of the view was made by Roy Stone as well as a 35mm color slide. From these copy negatives, photographic prints were produced. Contemporary photographs of the same scenes were taken by Robert Stephenson and also printed by Roy Stone.

Collections of the following people or organizations were inspected: D. D. Bean & Sons, Claire and Christopher Bean, Margaret Bean, Homer Belletete, Edward C. Brummer, Martha Brummer, Charlotte and J. August Duval, Priscilla and David Hurlin, Clara and Herbert Grant, Sam Greene, The Greene Family, Historical Society of Cheshire County, Jaffrey Center Village Improvement Society, Jaffrey Historical Society, Jaffrey Public Library, Wilma Jewell, Daniel M. Johnson, Mollie MacCready, Monadnock Bank, John Ojala, Mary Payson, Ed Pittman, Fred Richardson, Sally Roberts, Ann and Peter Sawyer, Catherine L. Seiberling, Norma and Harold Sands, H. Charles Royce, Richard Smith, Robert B. Stephenson, Nancy and Roy Stone, Jane Torrey and Patricia and John Van Ness. The willingness of these people and organizations to allow the use of their collections was indispensable to this undertaking.

In addition we wish to acknowledge the help and support of the following: Roy and Nancy Stone (Roy's Bike 'N Photo Shop), Greg Lawn (Savron Graphics), Monadnock Paper Mills (E. Geoffrey Verney, Judy A. Rousseau), Tower, Bean & Crocker, P.A. and Betts and Jim Balentine (Jaffrey Civic Center).

Drafts of the book were reviewed by Margaret Bean, Robert E. Ginna, Theodore P. Greene, Owen R. Houghton, Margaret A. Johnson, Mary Payson and Nancy Quick. We thank them for their many useful and insightful comments.

David Allen (Old Maps, West Chesterfield, NH) has kindly given permission to reproduce historic maps from several of the excellent publications he has issued.

The staff of the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, especially Nancy C. Muller, Director, and Linda Ray Wilson, James L. Garvin, Parker S. Potter and Nancy S. Bibbins, deserve our thanks for its patient guidance. The exhibit and the resulting book were prepared by members (past and present) of the Jaffrey Historic District Commission: Deborah E. Babson, Christopher V. Bean, Martha Brummer, Nora Barton Bryant, George H. Cox, Owen R. Houghton, Margaret A. Johnson, Jeanne LaBrie, Sally Roberts, Catherine L. Seiberling and Robert B. Stephenson.



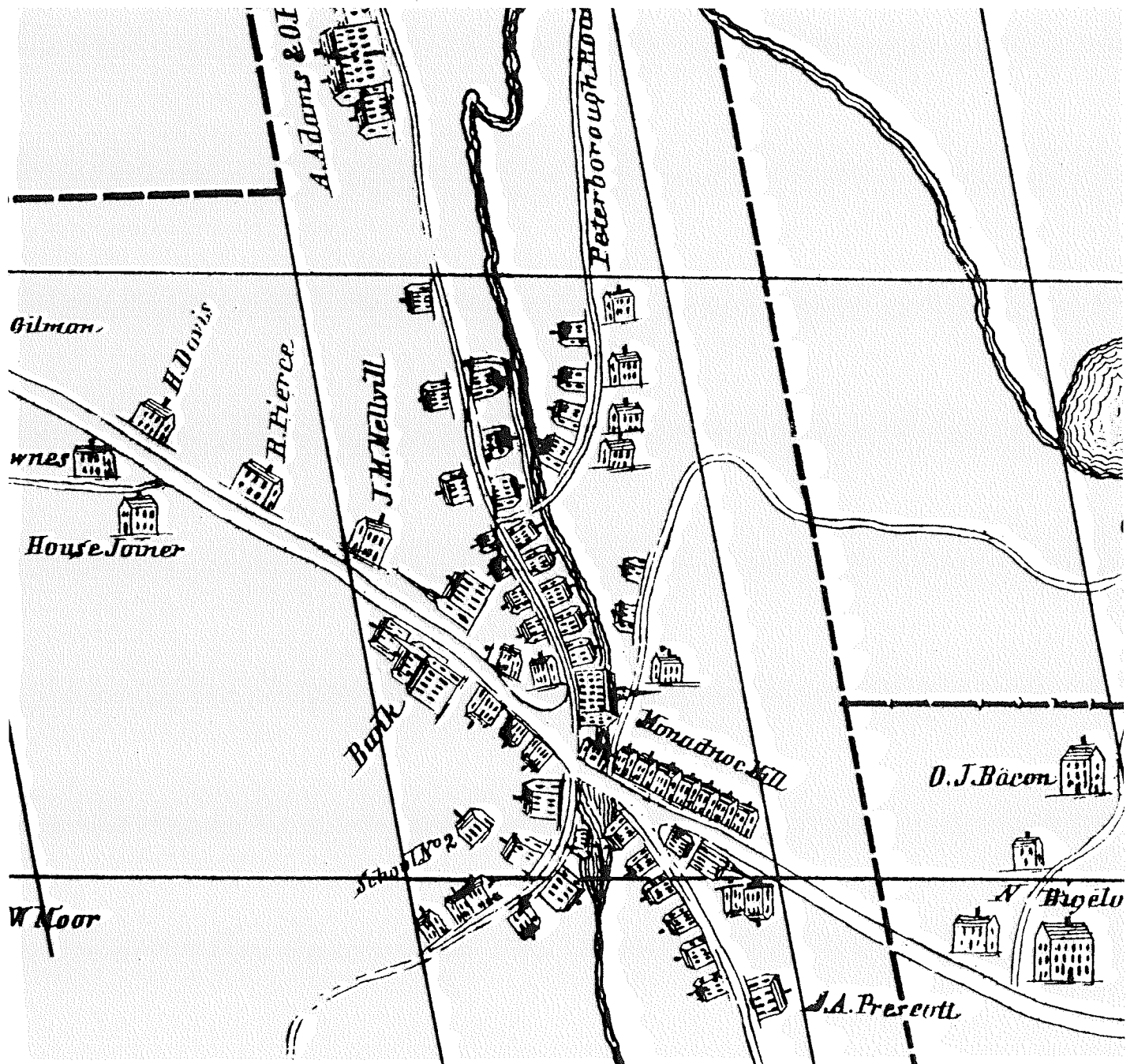
Introduction

The intent of this book is to suggest that the community character of Jaffrey—what distinguishes it from other places—is very much a product of the built environment, the houses, stores, factories, churches, roads and such that make up the town. It is meant, as well, to show how this environment has changed over time, as a response to technology, fashion or circumstance.

The six chapters of *Jaffrey Then and Now* are arranged by theme and, to a lesser extent, by building type: Chapter 1 highlights the importance of Main Street, the way it physically ties the town together and how through the architecture that is stretched along it our culture and history are revealed. Chapter 2 discusses religion and education as central forces in the shaping of the town and how they are physically expressed in our churches and schoolhouses. Chapter 3 focuses on the early role played by our mills in determining where settlement and growth occurred. Chapter 4 looks at our residential heritage, suggesting how agriculture and industry, the horse and the automobile have influenced the location and design of our houses and the function and operation of our homes. Chapter 5 considers the continuing lure of Monadnock and the natural attributes of the land, their ability to draw visitors and new residents and to create and sustain business. Chapter 6 reflects on how, over many years, the changing patterns of growth and decline, development and change are expressed in maps.

Cut into the stone plinth of a statue in front of the National Archives building in Washington, D.C., is the phrase “What is past is prologue.” The designer probably had in mind the great history of a people when choosing these words from Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*. But the quotation applies aptly, too, as one traces the life of a small town like Jaffrey. The effect on its future—and its present—of a past that begins in the 18th century and runs through a steady transformation from a forested frontier to a modern community cannot but be evident in this pictorial record of Jaffrey, then and now. ♪

Main Street and the Contoocook River on Wednesday, September 21, 1938. The hurricane and resulting flood were the greatest natural disasters ever to befall Jaffrey and, together, changed the face of the town fundamentally and forever.



1 Main Street: Unifying Jaffrey Life, Past and Present

The name “Main Street” conveys powerful associations, so much so that it is often used generically to symbolize small town America—after all, how many large cities have a Main Street? The words have almost a nostalgic air about them, calling up images of large shady elms, bustling commercial activity, parades and celebrations and a shared community life. Main Street is invariably the most important thoroughfare in a town, the one along which are lined shops, public buildings and churches.

Jaffrey’s Main Street has long been important in the town’s history. More so, perhaps, than can be said of other places. First, it is long, stretching from border to border, to and from neighboring towns and beyond. In certain sections it is known by different names—Turnpike and Mountain Roads, for instance—but it nonetheless is Main Street. Second, like no other street or public work, it has served as a unifying force, shaping the development of the town, spurring its prosperity, and providing access to the world at large. Right up to the present day it has, directly or indirectly, been linked to many of the town’s great events, challenges and controversies.

Because of its centrality to Jaffrey’s life and history, Main Street is a good showcase for the changes that have occurred during the town’s progression from forest frontier to 20th century community. Dotted along Main Street are farmhouses, taverns and schoolhouses that have become residences and residences that have been transformed to stores and offices. Outside the built-up areas, roadside vistas during Jaffrey’s agricultural days were open, broken only by farm buildings, stonewalls and the occasional tree. Today, those same vistas are heavily forested, mostly impenetrable to the eye. The mud and dust of the road in the era of the horse have given way to the paved surface of the age of the automobile, just as the stable and carriage house have been replaced by the garage and parking lot. The cattle drives from such Massachusetts towns as Lunenburg and Townsend to the upland pastures of Jaffrey in the spring and then in the fall to the Brighton

Main Street is a prominent feature in this detail from J. D. Gibbs’ 1850 map of Jaffrey.



market have been replaced—as journeys along Main Street—by trucks hauling matches or eggs, forest products or sandpaper. Just as the railroad, which came to Jaffrey in 1870, contributed to the density and compactness of downtown, the automobile has dispersed development, some of it along Main Street and some of it to outlying areas that Main Street ties to downtown and beyond.

Changing fashions in architecture are strongly documented along Main Street. Styles and details abound: Georgian and Federal, Greek and Gothic Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival and Second Empire. Somewhat like a person's clothing, the architectural mix along Main Street tells us a lot about how and when the town grew and changed, how people lived and spent their time.

How the town's commercial life has developed in recent years can easily be read on Main Street: A hundred years ago and more the center of gravity of the town—economically and culturally—was the Village Square, the present downtown common, just as a hundred years before it had been the immediate environs of the Meetinghouse. The center shifted somewhat eastward with the construction earlier in this century of new commercial blocks. And now it has moved away from Main Street and up Peterborough Street. The more fundamental change, certainly one that has affected Jaffrey's level of commercial activity and the economic health and importance of Main Street, is the great growth of regional shopping. Because of the automobile, townspeople are now far more able and likely to go afield within and even outside the region for shopping and employment opportunities, leaving Main Street's mix of shops and services less numerous and varied.

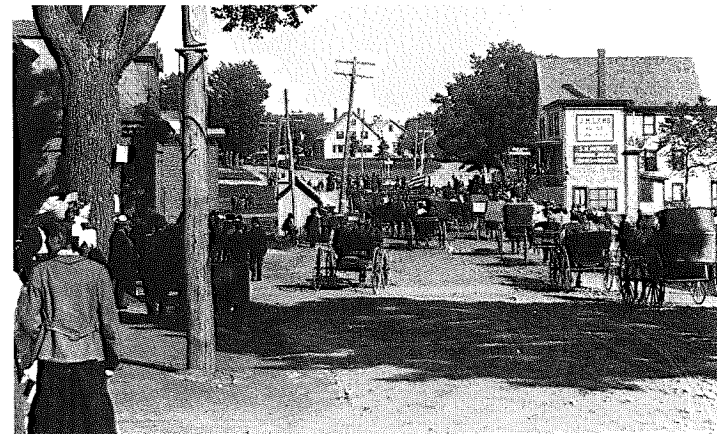
Despite such changes, Main Street remains as a theme and unifying backdrop for Jaffrey life, just as it has since its approximate present alignment as the Third New Hampshire Turnpike at the start of the 19th century. Along Main Street, goods and people still move, parades still march and commerce, industry, government, religion, schooling and life still flourish. ☞

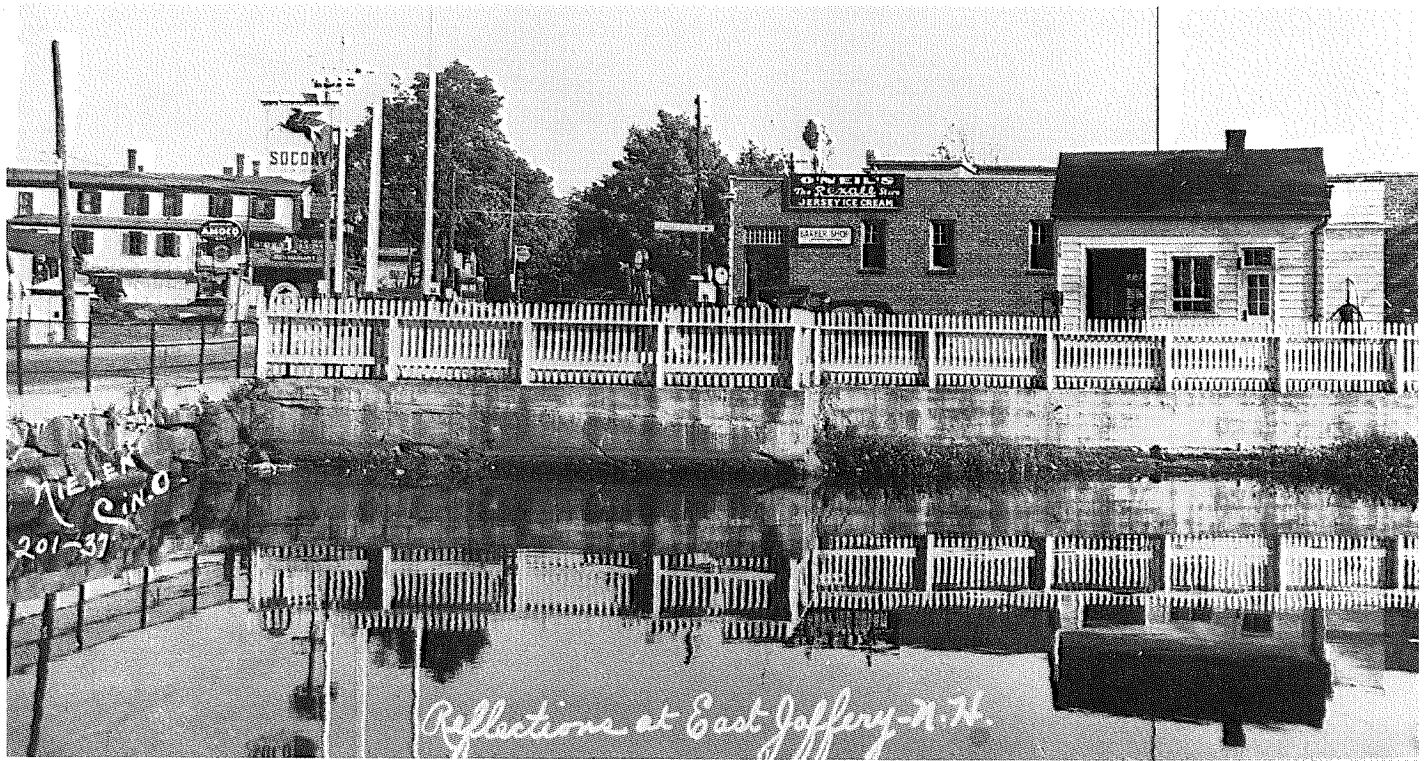
1-1 Main Street looking eastward from the Contoocook River. *This and several other early photographs by W. F. Allen show a downtown Jaffrey that is far different from what we see today. Nonetheless the layout and many of the buildings are recognizable. Peterborough Street is on the left, although intersecting Main Street at a point further west than today. Note the directional signs in the earlier view; similar ones still survive in the Center and in more outlying areas of town. The building on the left is thought to have been originally part of a complex of buildings built by Daniel Cutter near The Ark. It was removed to East Jaffrey where it was known as the "Corner Tenement House." In order to allow for a railroad spur track to the Mills and the reconfiguring of Peterborough Street, it was divided into two houses and moved to near the intersection of Tyler Hill Road and River Street where both structures stand today. The river crossing is obviously much changed, mainly as a consequence of the floods of 1936 and 1938. This has had the effect of diminishing the immediacy of the downtown's river setting. The Baptist Church can be seen in the distance in the earlier view. Between 1868 and 1877.*

1-2 Main Street looking eastward from the Common. The Butler House still stands at the point where Squantum Road (now Stratton Road) branches off to the right at the then more substantial common. It was built in the 1820s by Joel Oakes Patrick who was responsible for many Jaffrey buildings including the Meetinghouse tower and Bascom's Store (now Cournoyer-Hill Insurance) on Main Street (see No. 1-22). The mill office on the left was built in 1868 and just to its right stands the Town Elm which appears in many of the early views of downtown included in this book. The building on the right is at the corner of River Street; it is probably the house built by Luther Durant in 1846 and used by him as a tailor shop and later by Lewis Jaquith and then by Stephen Fiske and George C. Duncan as a drug store. It was replaced by the present corner building put up by George H. Duncan, son of George C., around 1914. Just to the left in the background, behind the present Bean Building, is the Crombie House which, after being moved to Blake Street, gave way to a new Post Office (presently the Pizza Barn). Main Street, before it was paved in the 1920s, must have been at times a quagmire. Note the pile of fire wood near the mills. Between 1868 and 1877.

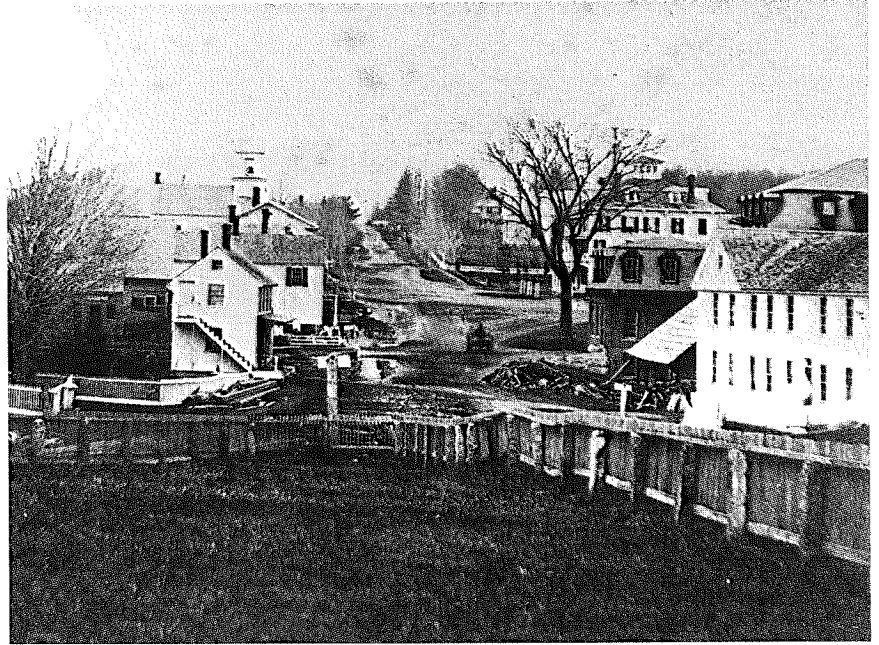


1-3 The Mower block on the right stands on the site now occupied by the B&B Grocery and a portion of the Bean Building. The American flag amongst the crowd suggests that this was a parade and not just a typical day. The Town Elm is on the left. The streetscape of downtown shows some dramatic changes from twenty or so years before. The commercial nature of Main Street buildings is more evident and the telephone and its associated poles and lines have arrived. Happily, since the modern view was photographed, many of these poles and lines have been relocated. Early 1900s.





1-4 Looking eastward from River Street. Since the earlier view, the Dillon Block on the north side of Main Street has been built (1941) and the Socony Gas Station has given way to what is now the B&B Grocery. George Law operated an apothecary shop on the gas station site from at least 1854. The building was later moved to Cross Street where it is now a residence. Both the Bean Building and the gas station were immediately preceded by the Mower Block which burned in 1927. Although the gas station was, in today's thinking, perhaps not the best use for this potentially idyllic riverside site, at least its orientation suggests a nodding recognition of the Contoocook's presence which cannot be said for its modern replacement with its blank wall and chain-link fencing. 1937.



1-5 Looking westward from near the intersection of Main and Peterborough Streets.

The Jaffrey Mills, Granite State Hotel, Congregational and Universalist churches are visible in the distance. The Town Elm, even then, was a large tree. The white building to the right was later moved to River Street (see No. 1-1). Along Main Street in front of the hotel and stretching westward can be made out young street trees, probably the result of the tree planting effort launched in 1860 (see No. 1-27). Note the fencing. This and several other views from the same era and by the same photographer (W. F. Allen), show just how much of this triangular common has been lost over the years, first to the railroad and then to the needs of the automobile. More has been whittled away even since the modern photograph was taken. Between 1868 and 1877.



1-6 North side of Main Street looking westward. The Dillon Block was built in 1941 on the White Brothers "corner lot" replacing Mill House No. 3 and a mill boarding house. The First National Store, which had been across the street in the Bean Building, continued in business until 1963. The Mill's 125-foot chimney, hit by lightning in 1915, was taken down in 1966. Peterborough Street originally intersected Main Street between the Mill buildings on the east side of the river and the present Dillon Block. Since the time the earlier photograph was taken the physical pattern, look and scale of Main Street have changed little. Early 1940s.



1-7 South side of Main Street looking westward. The Mower Block, later called the Riverside Block, was originally built by N. W. Mower on Depot Square. From there, it was moved to Main Street and enlarged. Stores were on the ground floor, and the upper story housed a commodious hall used for local social and fraternal societies and as a moving picture theatre. It burned on January 17, 1927 (see No. 1-3). In 1914 George Duncan purchased the lot at the corner of Main and River Streets, removed the old buildings (see No. 1-10) and built the still-existing Duncan Block. Main Street is shown here before its paving and realignment. Between 1899 and 1908.





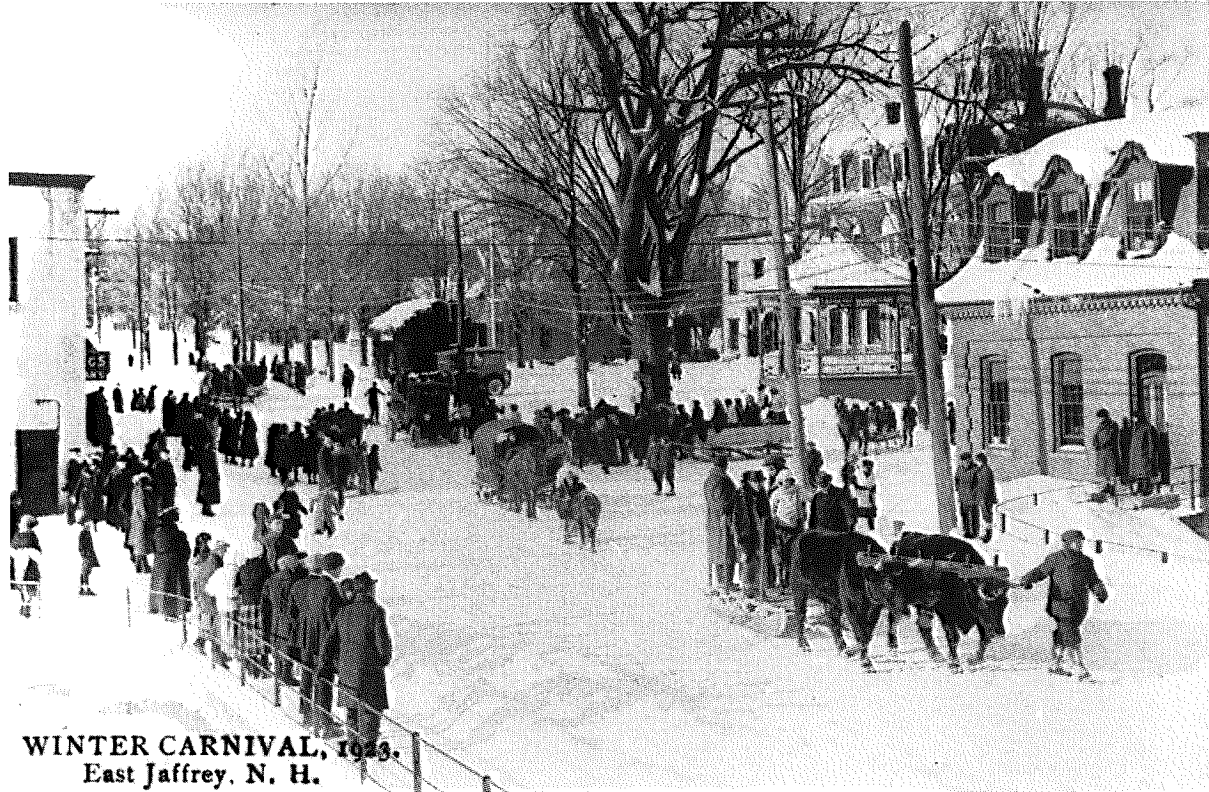
1-8 **The Bean Building, south side of Main Street.** When constructed in 1928 by Vernon J. Bean, this building no doubt immediately became Jaffrey's most desirable commercial address; certainly its design was fashionably up-to-date and clearly reflected its business use, unlike most shops and stores of an earlier era which were typically accommodated in residential structures. It replaced the Crombie House which was moved back onto Blake Street. One of the first tenants was the Post Office which moved from the Duncan Block. Later, in 1958, the post office moved into what is now the Pizza Barn which had been built on the site of the relocated Crombie House. The First National Store crossed the street to the new Dillon Block when it was built in 1941. Jaffrey's townscape was significantly improved when portions of the Bean Building's façade were restored several years ago to approximately their original condition. Ca. 1930.

1-9 **Parade marching eastward on Main Street.** Much has changed in the nearly hundred years between these two scenes; not only are most of the buildings different but what was once a center of town activity is now almost a backwater. To the rear can be seen Robert Hamill's livery stable. A blacksmith, Hamill came to Jaffrey in 1896 and set up his business on what is now Blake Street. With the coming of the automobile, the stable developed into a garage and eventually became Ray Moore's Motors. The building was demolished following a fire a few years ago. What's now the Pizza Barn started out as the Post Office. The Savron Graphics building was built in 1946 by Ephrem Bernard for his hardware business. Note the directional sign atop the granite post: It reads "New Ipswich 10m Greenville 13m." At the left rear is the railroad depot. The watering trough in the modern view was previously on the Common at the Main and North Streets corner by the Town Elm. Since the modern photograph was taken, the trough enjoyed a brief sojourn in front of the Post Office in Charity Square and is now a feature in the new park at the corner of Main and Peterborough Streets. For many years Depot Square was a bustling center of activity in town; several trains a day arrived and departed, providing a link between Jaffrey and the outside world. Horses and wagons, and later automobiles and trucks, congregated to pick up or drop off travelers and freight. It was a good business location and attracted, among others, W. F. Allen, Jaffrey's first photographer. The common has diminished in size—even since the modern view was photographed—and the awkwardly sited Savron Graphics building has closed off our views to the rear. Although the depot building still survives, it no longer is the anchor it once was, and as a consequence this small bit of downtown is quiet at best and disheveled and unappetizing at worst. Early 1900s.





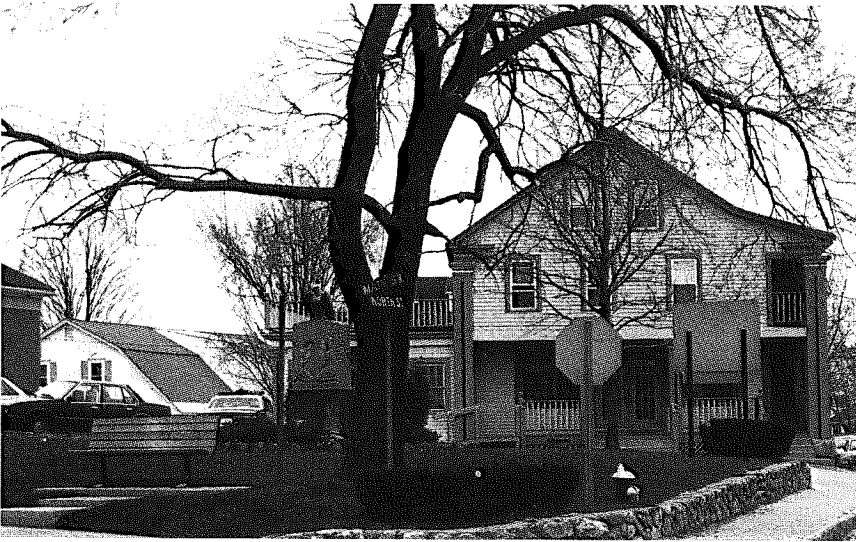
1-10 Parade passing along Main Street viewed from River Street. To the left, just out of the picture, stood the village smithy. Built in 1857 by Orford Capron—it replaced an earlier one owned by Moses Pierce—it was torn down in 1935 and is now a parking lot. The corner buildings were replaced by the commercial block built by George Duncan around 1914 (see No. 1-7). Overhead utility wires were an unsightly intrusion in the old days just as they are today, although progress has occurred since the modern photograph was taken. Open porches, like the one on the left, are mostly a thing of the past in downtown Jaffrey. The barely readable banner on the Abbott Building, behind the towering Town Elm, announces “Fireworks,” so this is very likely a Fourth of July parade. The contemporary photograph was taken during the Memorial Day parade. Early 1900s.



**WINTER CARNIVAL, 1923.
East Jaffrey, N. H.**

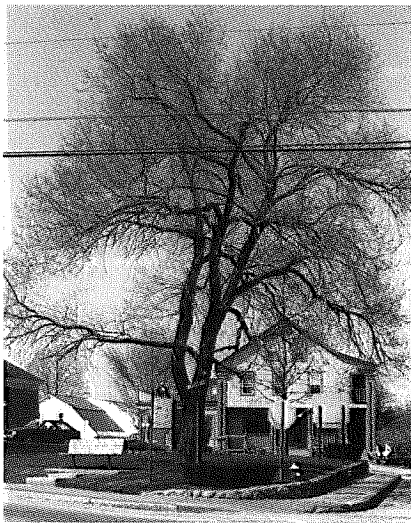
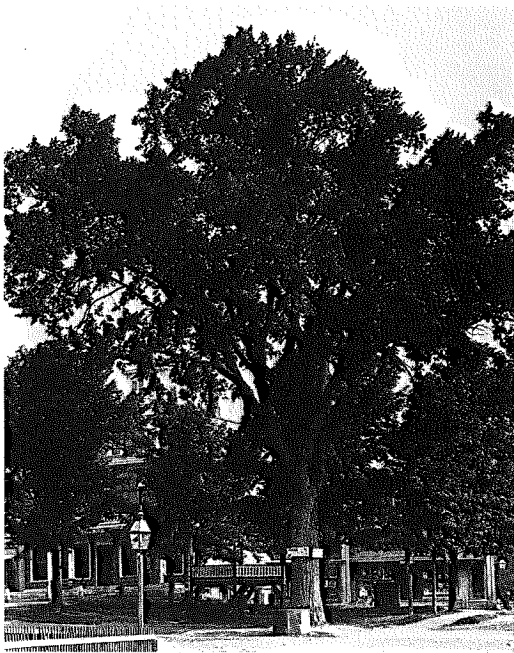
1-11 Winter carnival parade on Main Street. Winter carnival was a successful attempt to make tourism a year-round activity. Tragically, the Granite State Hotel burned to the ground within months of this scene, on May 28, 1923. The Town Elm to the left of the bandstand came down less than ten years later. The bandstand replaced an earlier uncovered one (see No. 1-16). Note the distance between the mill office doorway and Main Street: a substantial widening occurred between the two photographs and, sadly, the original decorative treatment of the second floor dormer windows was altered. Jaffrey winters aren't what they used to be, a lament probably voiced by many who well remember roads snow-covered for weeks, riding in sleighs and the arrival of weekend skiers on "snow trains." Whether winters really are milder now is questionable, but certainly Jaffrey is no longer the winter sports destination it once was. Skiers are more likely to go farther north, and those who don't ski probably head south to the warm weather. 1923.





1-12 **The Billings House on the Town Common.**

Built about 1817 by Amos Tenney, a shoemaker, and operated as a store and tavern, the Billings House was probably torn down although it might very well have been moved, back then a far more frequent occurrence than today. In any event, by 1870 it was gone from the scene, its absence no great loss from a town planning point of view. (Actually, it enjoyed a brief reappearance in 1923 when a somewhat smaller version was erected on the Common as part of Jaffrey's sesqui-centennial celebration.) The Greek Revival structure at the rear is the Abbott Building, built as a store in 1827 by Captain John Wright (see No. 1-13). Wright had been a merchant in the Thorndike store in the Center. In 1836 he was succeeded by Myrick, Smith & Company, then by Joseph Wilson, Samuel Smith, Eleazer Foster and others. In 1854 William Lacy bought the store and with his son, James S., ran it until James died in 1905. It was then bought by Frank Baldwin who ran it until 1919 when he sold the grocery side of the business to Fred Courmoyer who moved it across the street. Louis Meyers bought the drygoods side, which he carried on until 1924, buying also the store at Jaffrey Center. The Abbott Clothing Company was established in the store in 1925. At some time in the past the upper front gallery was closed in, and within the past ten years the building has been renovated, including the alteration of the front ground floor shopfront. This corner site was the approximate location of the mansion house built by Deacon Eleazer Spofford in the 1700s, a structure about which, alas, nothing further is known. 1862.

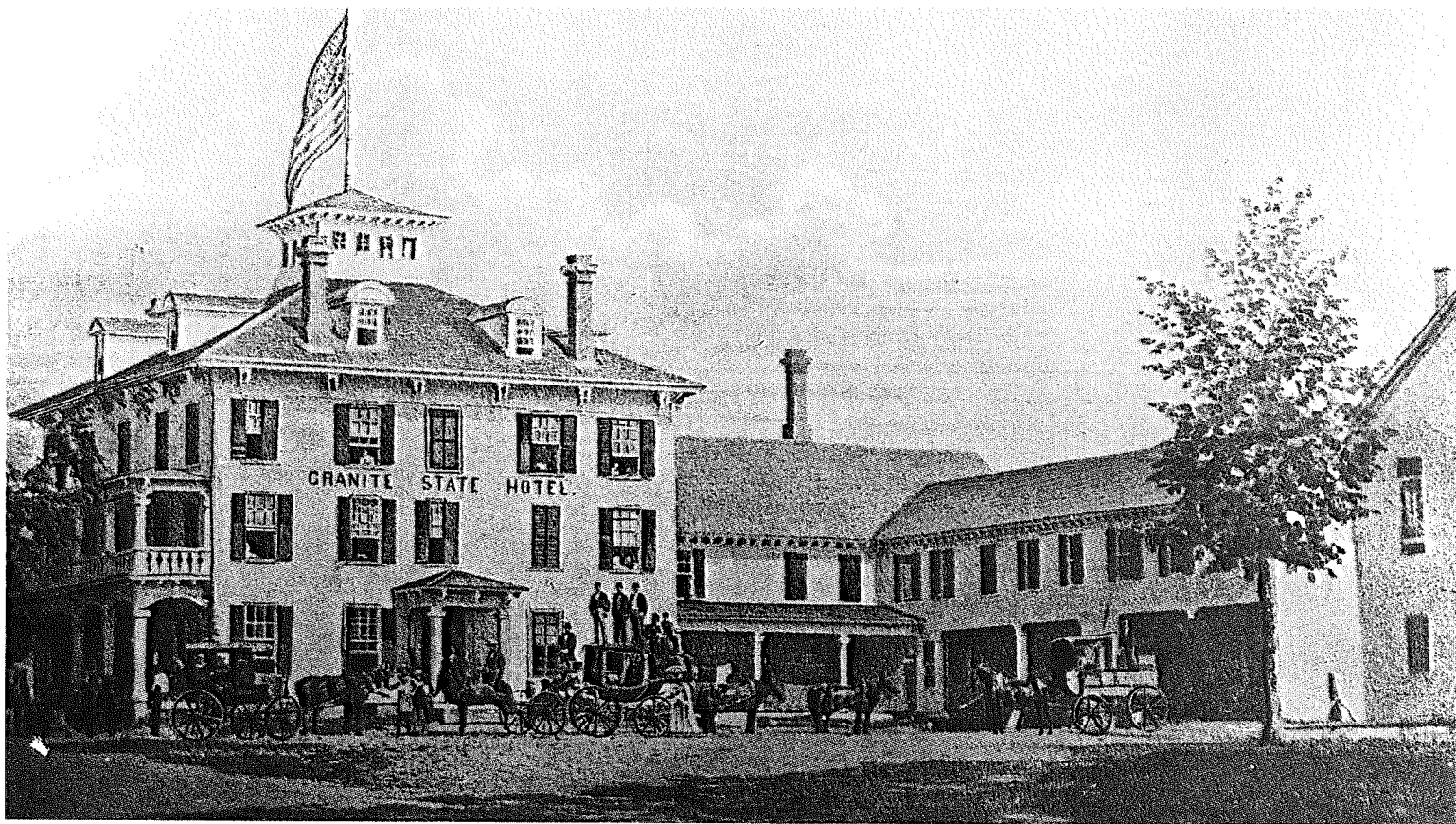


1-13 The Town Elm at Main and North Streets.

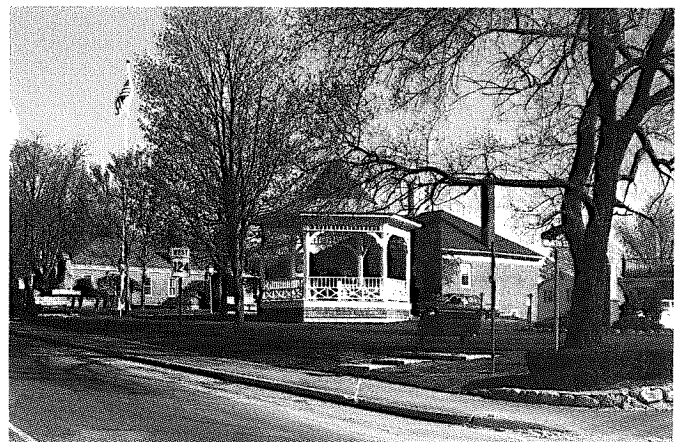
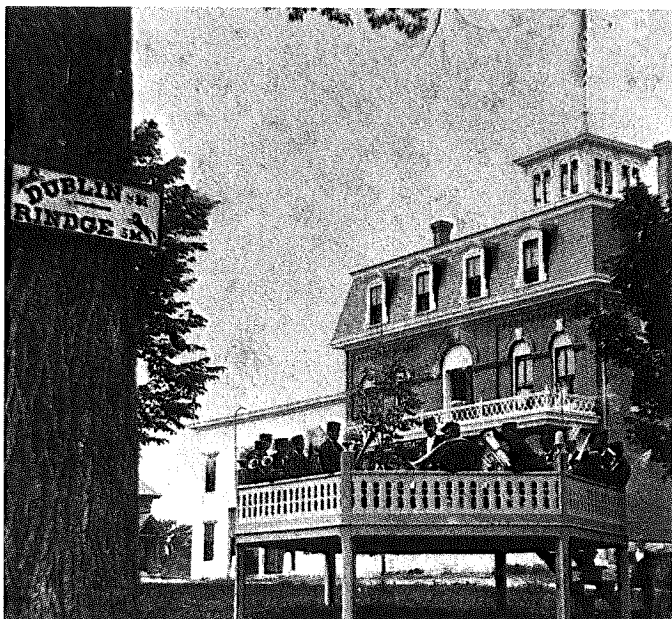
The massive Town Elm was no doubt an important landmark for many years. After suffering several lightning strikes and losing limbs during wind storms, it was removed in 1934. Its circumference was measured at 17 feet and its 198 growth rings indicate it dated from the 1730s. The following spring, on Arbor Day, a new elm was planted a little north of where the old had stood for so long. It is that one that can be seen today. It unfortunately is unlikely ever to match its predecessor in size or shape. Note the streetlamp at the corner and the directional signs on the elm. According to the Town History, the streetlamps "were erected and maintained by the community spirit of a group of women of the village."¹ William Howard was the first lamplighter and received a salary of \$5 per month. Ca. 1898.

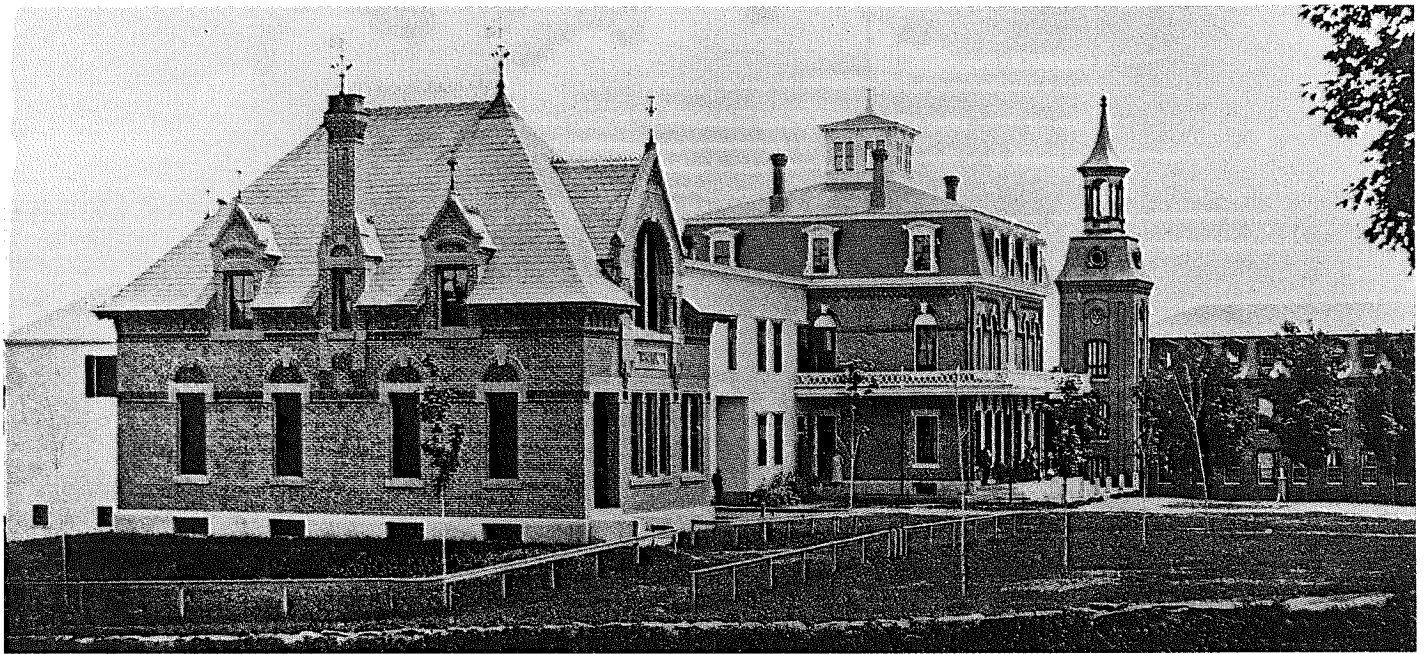
1-14 The original Granite State Hotel. The wood-frame Granite State Hotel was erected in 1859 by Nathaniel R. Corning on approximately the same site as an earlier hotel noted as the Fairbanks Hotel on the county map of 1858. It was destroyed by fire in March of 1875 along with the neighboring bank building. Rebuilt, it burned again in 1877, the bank once again being destroyed. In the same year it was rebuilt yet again, this time in brick using the walls of the burned-out bank. This caused the bank and the hotel to switch sites, the bank being now sited where the present Monadnock Bank is located. The hotel was again destroyed by fire on May 28, 1923. Note the bracketing at the roof eaves, a characteristic of the then fashionable Italianate style also seen across the street in the Bascom store (see No. 1-22). Before the present Town Offices were built, town business was carried out from the second floor of the Library and before that in the Meetinghouse in the Center. The site for the new Town Offices was given to the town by the Prescotts in 1923 following the fire. The new building was completed in the summer of 1955 and was built at a cost of \$56,526.76. The architect was Alfred T. Granger Associates of Hanover. Pre-1875.

1-16 The Town Bandstand. The third and last Granite State Hotel is at the rear and in the foreground, the Town Elm. Each town employed a different symbol for its directional signs, Jaffrey's being a leaping horse. The original uncovered bandstand in the earlier view was later replaced by the one that is on the Common today. But there was a period of years when the town had no bandstand. The present one was sold or given away and moved from downtown and used as a storage building and dog kennel. In 1986, it was moved back to the Common and restored. Between 1879 and 1882.

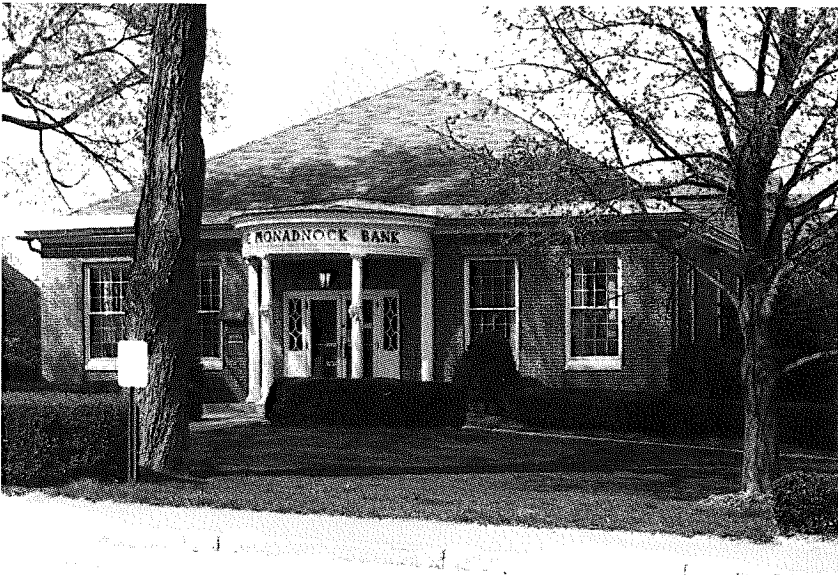


1-15 The third Granite State Hotel. The final version of the town's major hostelry was built of brick in the Italianate style in 1877 to replace the one that burned earlier in the year. This was destroyed by fire as well, in 1923. The hotel's size and siting clearly suggest its importance in Jaffrey's social and commercial life. To the left is the Monadnock Bank and across the street were stores and services. In short, Village Square, as it was earlier known, was then Jaffrey's prime business location. In time this shifted further east with the development of the Mower Block and later the Bean Building and the Dillon Block. In more recent times it has gradually moved out Peterborough Street. To the right, the earlier version of the bandstand, watering trough and Town Elm. Ca. 1898





1-17 Looking eastward from the present library lawn. This eclectic but unified civic ensemble—bank, hotel and mill—all overlooking the Common and across the street from a frontage of thriving shops, must have given the citizens of Jaffrey a feeling of pride and a knowledge that their town was as up-to-date and prosperous as any in the region. The cupola-like structure on top of the mill stairtower was later replaced by a somewhat Tuscan design, probably when the mill extension along North Street was built in 1897 (see No. 3-4). Between 1877 and 1881.



1-18 **The Monadnock Bank, Main Street.** The bank was organized in 1850 as the Monadnock State Bank and opened its doors on January 6, 1851 with John Conant, President, and Peter Upton, Treasurer. Its banking room was in the front parlor of Peter Upton's house (see No. 4-5). The bank was reorganized in 1865 and granted a national charter. In 1873 the first separate bank building was built at a cost of \$15,000. It was brick with a "French roof" and was designed by the architect H. M. Francis of Fitchburg who also designed the Clay Library across School Street, now Goodnow Street. It was located approximately where the present Town Offices stand. On the ground floor were stores (Goodnow's on the west side, the drugstore of Fuller & Lamb and later S. B. Fiske on the east and the basement tinware shop of W. F. Haywood). The banking room was on the second floor and on the third there was a commodious hall for the Charity Lodge of Masons. Disaster struck on March 21st, 1875, when the neighboring Granite State Hotel burned along with the bank, the early-morning fire having broken out in the connected stables. The Town History observed that "it was a stunning blow . . . It seemed that the heart of the community had been destroyed and people gloomily predicted that the town could never recover."² These fears notwithstanding, the hotel and bank were quickly rebuilt only to burn again two years later in March of 1877. In 1878 the bank was rebuilt yet again, this time the hotel and bank trading sites. The building as shown here sports a variety of stylistic details, the roof-cresting being particularly noticeable. It is probably fair to say it was the most elaborate example of architecture seen in Jaffrey, before or since. In March 1959, the Town voted to sell some land in front of the building so that a new Federal Revival style structure could be built around the old; and in 1979, the bank building was extended to the rear. Since the modern photograph was taken, CFX has replaced Monadnock as the bank's name, a bit of Jaffrey's local character being lost in the process. Between 1878 and 1881.



1-19 **The W. L. Goodnow Store at 47 North Street.** Walter Goodnow opened his store in 1873 in the ground floor of the new bank building and in time it became one of a chain of 23 successful stores located in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Shortly after the bank burned in 1875, the enterprise moved to this building (which had just been built, its predecessor having also been destroyed by the fire) and in 1897 relocated nearby to what is now Goodnow Street. The business closed in 1967; presently the site is the bank parking lot. Belletetes occupied the premises from 1899 to 1958 when it moved to its Peterborough Street location. It was in the Goodnow store in 1890 that Jaffrey's first long distance telephone connection was made. Elie Belletete raised the roof on the ell and at some point the store front and porch were removed. Unfortunately, what window and trim detail existed was largely obliterated with the installation of manufactured siding and as a result the building's Greek Revival origins are barely discernible. Between 1879 and 1882.

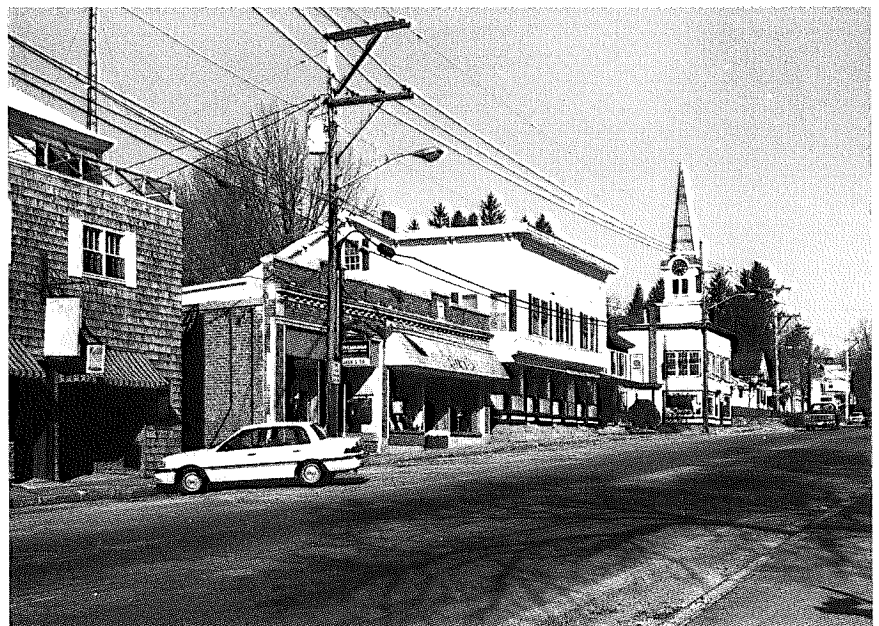


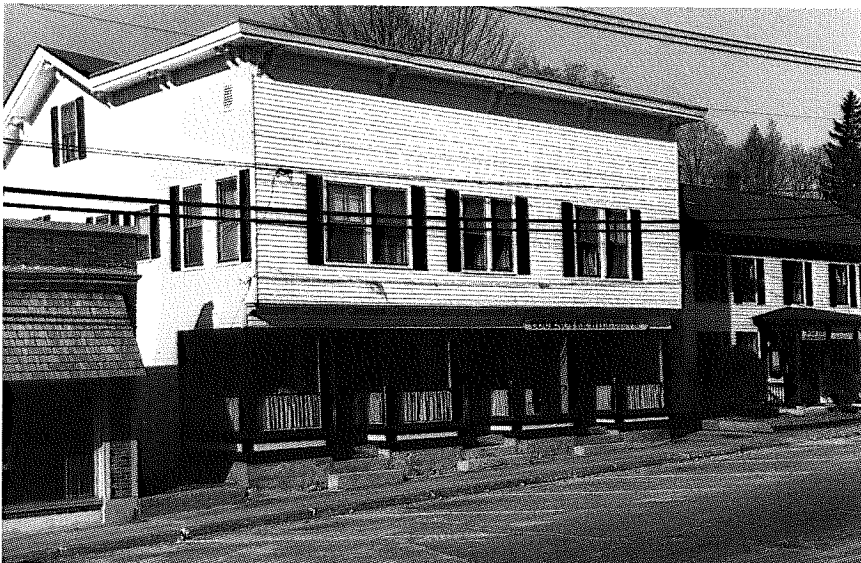


1-20 South side of Main Street and the Town Common. In earlier times the immediate area around the Common was known as the Village Square. For years it was the business and commercial heart of Jaffrey and a busy place for congregating. The earlier view is no doubt from the top of the Granite State Hotel (the modern view is from the roof of the Jaffrey Mills). Visible are Bascom's store (see No. 1-22), the Union Hall on School Street (see Nos. 2-9 through 2-11) and the Universalist Church. The Bascom store was built around 1826 by Joel O. Patrick who also built the Butler House and Meetinghouse tower. It was purchased in 1830 by Hiram Duncan who owned it until his death in 1840. A succession of proprietors followed: Peter Upton, Charles Powers, James Bolster and Marcellus M. Bascom. Bascom, the son of the prominent mill owner Alonzo Bascom, continued the business until his death in 1899, the same year that Jaffrey's first telephone switchboard was installed in the store. The only structure still to retain its original scale and massing is 80 Main Street to the right of the Bascom store (see Nos. 1-22 & 1-23). Ca. 1898.



1-21 **Main Street looking west from the North Street corner.** Around 1915 Romolo Vanni elevated the second building on the left in the early view so that shop space could be developed below. Vanni carried on a fruit and grocery business there until the mid-1950s. He also operated the Park Theatre, remnants of which may still be seen (it is now Roy's Bike 'N Photo Shop). The single-story commercial building (64-66 Main Street) was built in 1928 and housed The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., or A & P. It replaced the house (behind the large tree) that was owned by Edward Coburn, a blacksmith and wheelwright, and earlier by Charles Hanscom, also a wheelwright. Dr. O. H. Bradley opened his first office here in 1850. Note the absence of street trees in the modern view. (The widening and paving of Main Street in the 1920s may have resulted in their loss). In the modern view utility poles—happily relocated as part of the recent highway reconstruction—seem to be the contemporary equivalent; they would have been introduced to Main Street soon after the earlier scene was photographed. Ca. mid-1890s.



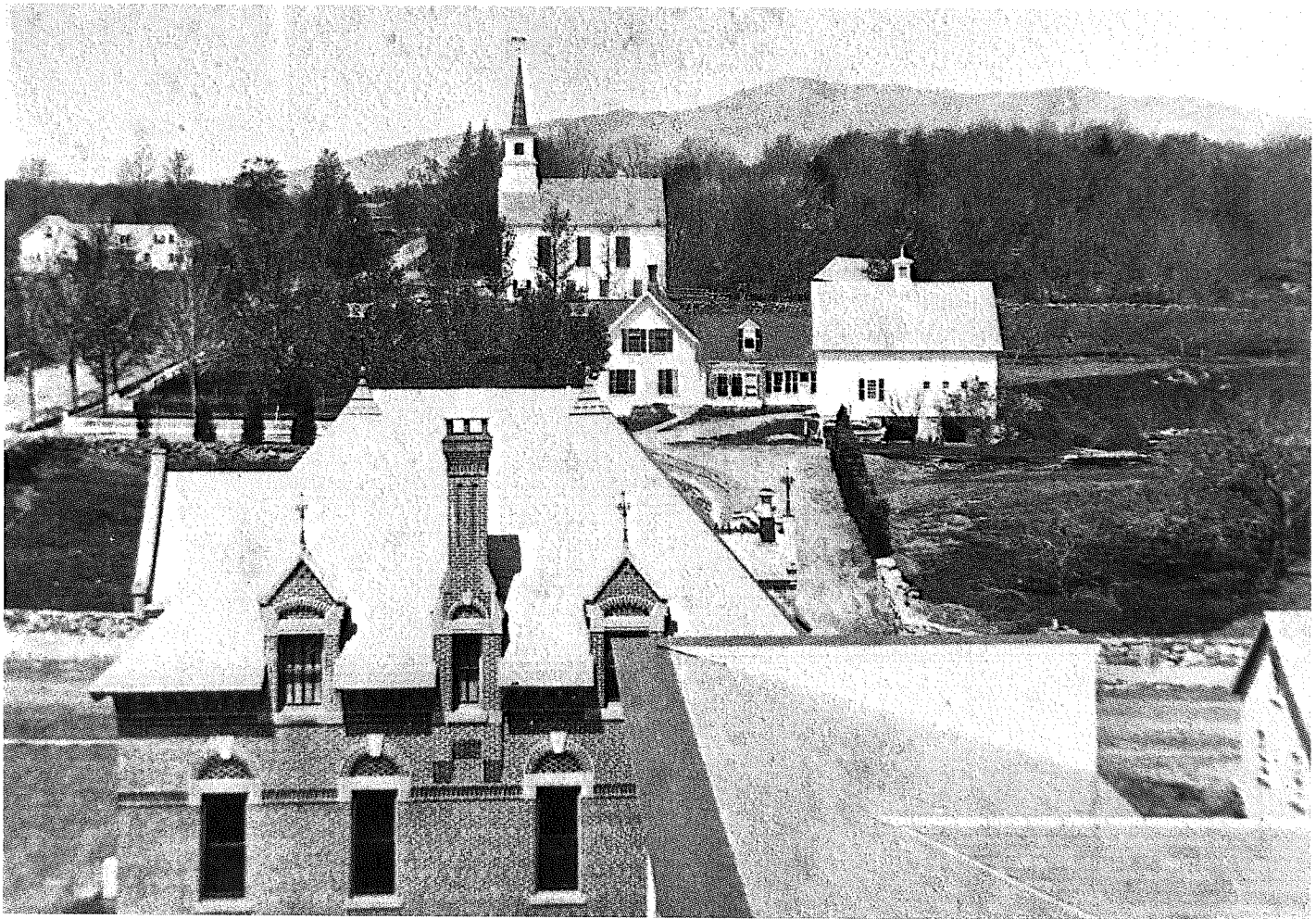


1-22 South side of Main Street opposite the Town Common. The building on the left, since altered and extended, was Charles Power's store (later Bascom's) and for a time the post office (see No. 1-20). It's interesting that the bracketing at the roof eaves was reapplied to the extension, giving some hint of the building's Italianate origins. This would be further reinforced if the windows along the front façade were taller, another identifying characteristic of this once popular architectural style. The ground floor shopfronts, probably dating from the 1920s, are simple and effective. Note how the half-curtains act to unify the whole. The demarcation between road and front yard was either blurred, as can be seen in front of Bascom's, or accomplished through fencing, as with the house to the right. Since the advent of the automobile and street paving, curbing and sidewalks are now more apt to fulfill this function. The tower of Union Hall on School Street can be seen in the background of the early view which was taken from an upper floor of the Granite State Hotel. Between 1879 and 1882.

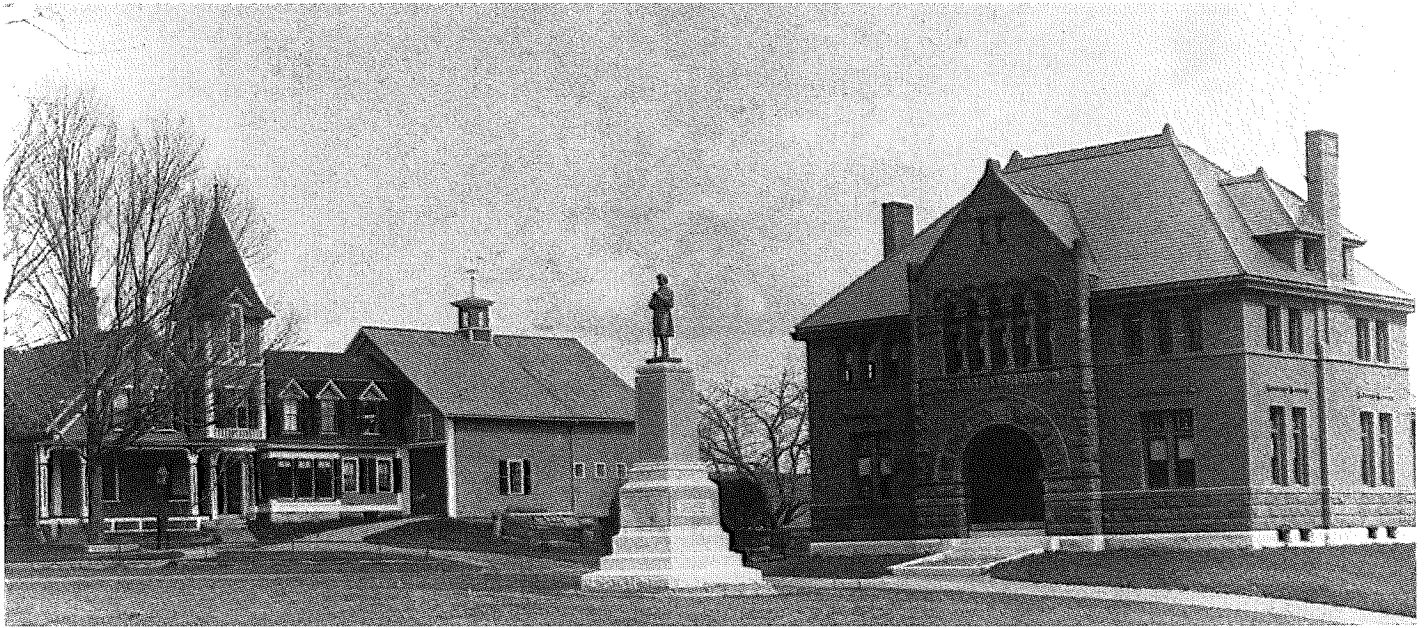


1-23 South side of Main Street opposite the Town Common. Many changes occurred in the twenty or so years that elapsed between this early view and its predecessor (No. 1-22): The Bascom store and 80 Main Street both sport new color schemes; the monochrome white that was such a feature of the Greek Revival style has given way to the polychromatic contrasting colors that were so fashionable in the later Victorian era. The small-paned windows have been replaced with two-over-two sashes. The porch has unaccountably lost two columns; and the fencing appears lower and is no longer supported by granite posts. At the rear of 80 Main Street, the back ell has been expanded upwards. Looking at the modern view we see that the fencing is gone as are the large street trees. The porch appears to have been replaced with one of lesser elegance. The absence of corner boards and the addition of manufactured siding compromise the overall effect; but on the whole, most of the alterations are minor: there is little change in the massing—essentially it's the same free-standing building, the only one in the block to retain its basic residential character despite the ground-floor office uses. Post-1903.

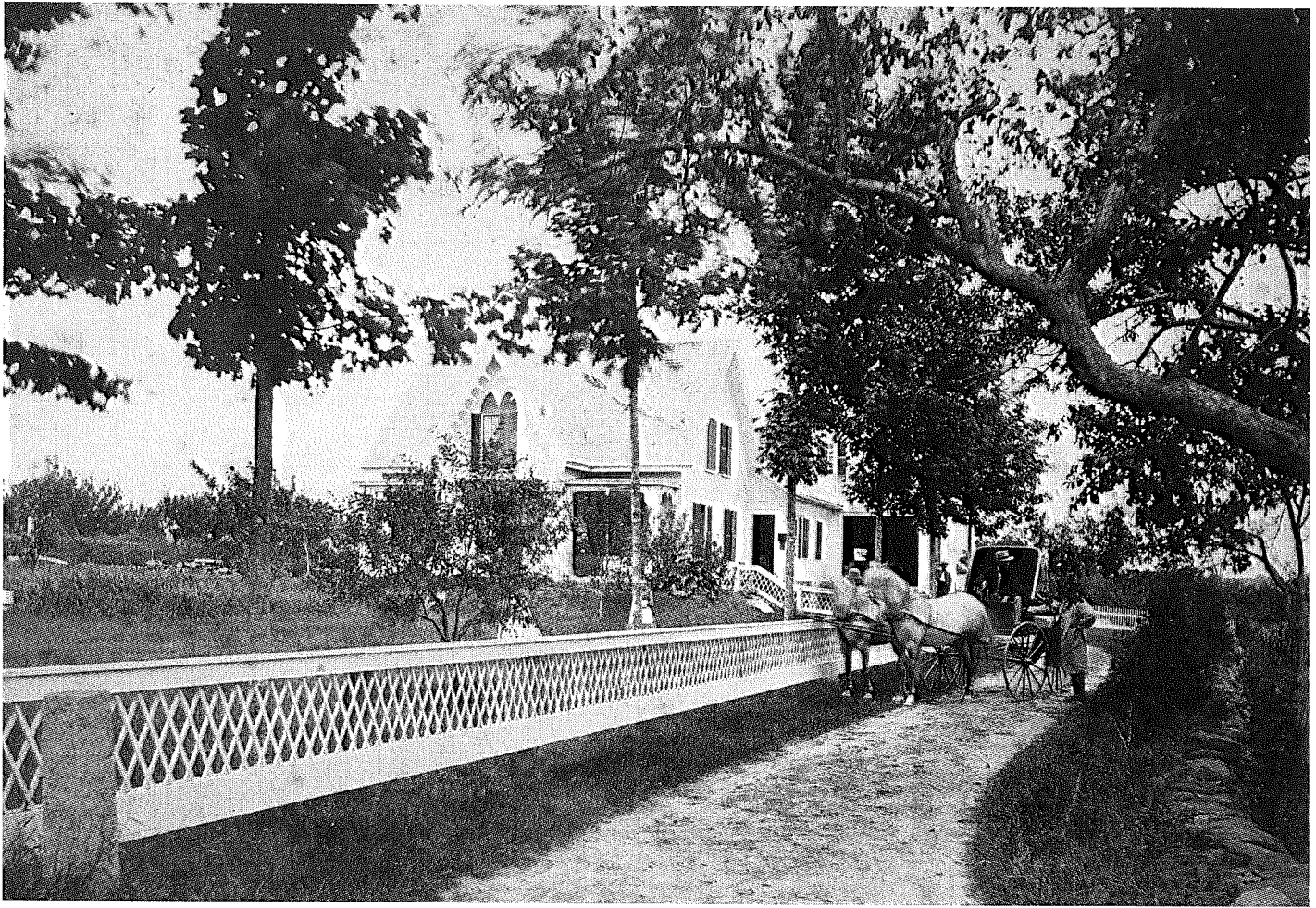




1-24 Looking west from atop the Granite State Hotel. Beyond the Monadnock Bank is Dr. O. H. Bradley's house (see Nos. 1-25 & 1-26) and the East Congregational Church (United Church). In 1896 the Library was sited on land obtained from Bradley; and seventy years later, in 1966, the house itself gave way to the Civic Center. The bank building shown here, the third one after two disastrous fires, was built in 1878. The modern view was taken from the roof of the Jaffrey Mills. Note the stone wall along what is now Goodnow Street; it may have been removed when the library was built. Between 1879 and 1882.



1-25 **Dr. Bradley's House and the Library, Main Street.** *The Clay Memorial Library was built at a cost of \$12,000, designed in the Romanesque Revival style by H. M. Francis of Fitchburg, who also designed the Ingalls Library in Rindge and an earlier Monadnock Bank building. It was dedicated on the 4th of July 1896. The Soldiers' Monument (commemorating those who served in the Civil and Mexican Wars, the War of 1812 and the American Revolution) was dedicated on May 16, 1900. The replacement of the Bradley house by the Civic Center in 1966 and the addition to the Library in 1990 are the major changes, both fortunately respecting the open space of the Common and the scale of their surroundings. Post-1900.*

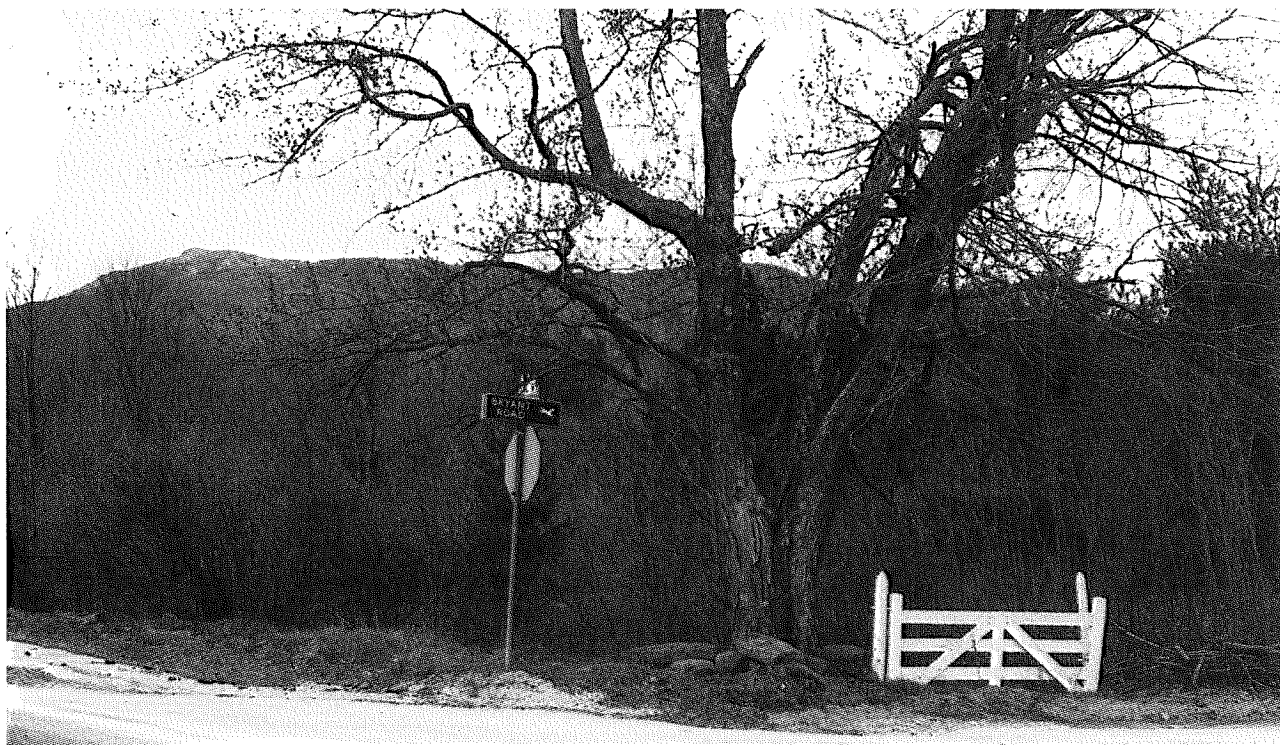


1-26 Dr. O. H. Bradley's house, Main Street. The doctor's house sported the latest in Gothic adornment including high gables punctuated by decorative bargeboards and arched trim above the windows. The young maples beyond the intricate fence are the same ones that line the Civic Center drive today. At one time the property encompassed the existing library site. Bradley was a prominent man in Jaffrey's history and lived here from 1856 to his death fifty years later. The house had earlier been owned by Caleb Searle. The gentleman in the buggy could very well be Bradley off to visit a patient. The Civic Center opened in 1966 and was designed in the Federal Revival style by John Radford Abbot. Worthy of speculation from the perspective of the present is whether the Bradley house could have been preserved and adapted to the requirements of the Civic Center. 1866.



1-27 **Main Street looking west from near the Library.** In 1860 a tree-planting program was initiated and maples were planted along Main Street, some of which survive to the present. The earlier view shows the result before losses began to mount due to street widening and paving, hurricanes and disease. In recent years the planting of trees along roads in the public right-of-way seems to have been discouraged by public officials and utility providers. Main Street was paved around 1927. Before that time the heavy foliage of the street trees would have helped somewhat in controlling windblown dust. Note the different approach to sidewalk design in the modern view: On the right side there is a green verge between roadway and sidewalk, softening the transition between lawn and pavement and giving the pedestrian a sense of protection from traffic. On the left, the sidewalk is little more than an extension of the street. Alas, since the modern photograph was taken even this short stretch of verge has fallen to street widening. Ca. 1920s.





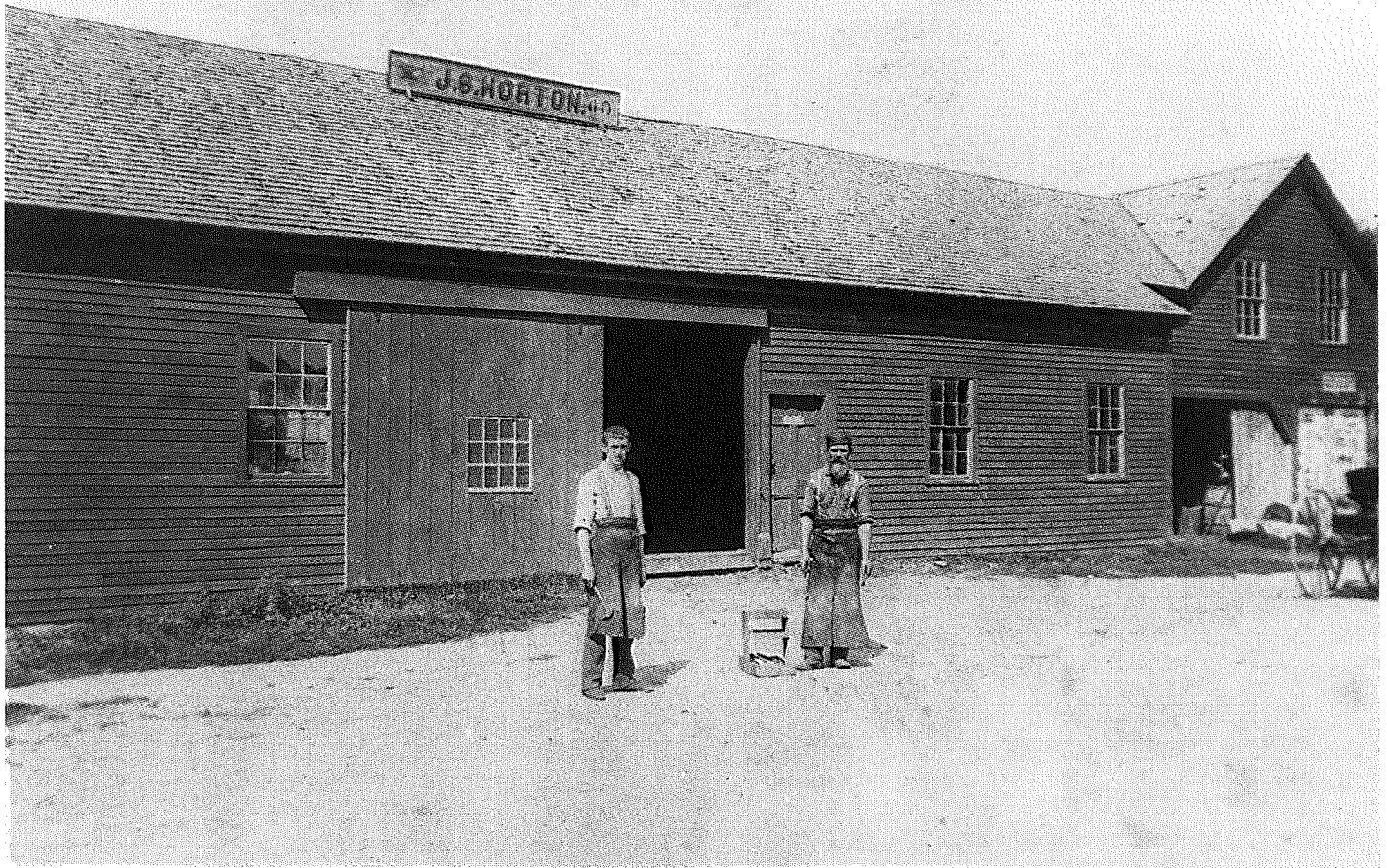
1-28 The Swale from the corner of Main Street and Bryant Road. The meadows in the foreground, today referred to as the Swale, were for many years hayed and used for grazing. One can still make out the intricate pattern of drainage ditches. The tower of Melville Academy can be seen through the trees and several barns along Thorndike Pond Road (then Academy Street) which no longer stand. Ca. 1897.

1-29 **Jaffrey Center, looking westward along Main Street.** The house on the right was built by Robert Gilmore in 1790 and was for many years known as the Nutting place. Entrance porches such as the one in the modern photograph were a typical Colonial Revival design detail and many were added to Jaffrey houses in the early 1900s. The next structure, the one with the columned porch, was the store and post office (the Meetinghouse spire can be seen over the peak of the roof). It was built in 1862 by Joseph T. Bigelow who was storekeeper and postmaster. On September 21, 1910, the building burned to the ground; although overgrown with trees, the cellar hole is still visible. The earlier store (see No. 1-30), which then became the post office, had been moved across the street before the older photograph was taken. Next after the Bigelow store is the Torrey house, built by John Frost in 1818. The large barn further west is probably what was later to become the Oribe Barn. There is no sign of the old Fire Station, the gable end of which can be seen to the right of the telephone pole in the modern view. Originally it was on the south side of Main Street. In 1857 a new structure was built across the street which served the village until it was replaced by the present building a few years before World War I. Perhaps the earlier station was sited further back from Main Street and is obscured by the Torrey house. Within the clump of trees, near the corner of Thorndike Pond Road, lies the blacksmith shop, although it's not visible. Nor can Cutter's Hotel on the upper Common be discerned. The hotel and its various outbuildings covered most of that site until 1901 when they burned. Only a few of the old granite fence posts visible in the foreground survive. By the time of the earlier view the Center had been eclipsed by East Jaffrey in terms of population, commercial activity and employment. Although the importance of the Center has declined relative to the rest of the town and it is no longer the "working" village it once was, changes in the physical townscape have, in one sense, been less dramatic: The scale and rhythm of Main Street are still intact, and new development over the years has generally respected the massing, materials and design of the earlier buildings. Ca. 1898.





1-30 **Post Office, Main Street.** *The building that until recently accommodated the Jaffrey Center post office was built in 1808 as a home and shoe store by Samuel Adams, Jr. Soon thereafter it was owned first by Samuel Litch, the famous old Jaffrey schoolteacher, and then by Salmon Wilder, the town's first printer. Originally located across the street on the north side of Main Street, it was moved to its present site sometime before 1850. From the 1920s into the 1970s it was owned and operated by the Meyers family. The Jaffrey post office was established probably in 1801 and over the years has been situated in a number of locations, although in this building for the longest duration. Until 1846 the town's only post office was in the Center. On the first of April of that year a post office was established in Peter Upton's store in what was still referred to as Factory Village (the name was officially changed to East Jaffrey a few months later). At the same time the post office in the Center was discontinued, a move "not received by the people at the Center without protest."² Political pressure was no doubt exerted and on November 6, 1846, the Center post office was reestablished, this time in Cutter's Hotel on the upper Common. Physical changes to the building have been many but blend in well: a two-story addition at the left rear, the Colonial Revival replacement porch, the larger shopfront windows, and the less daring white and dark green color scheme. The biggest change of all, however, has been one of use: With its final closing in 1990, a place for gathering and communicating was lost. 1912.*



1-31 **J. S. Horton's blacksmith shop, Main Street at Thorndike Pond Road.** *The blacksmith's house adjoined the smithy on the corner where the well is still visible, but nothing else survives to indicate what must have been a busy place. Hurd's map of 1892 shows it as owned by J. S. Horton, but nowhere else in published sources is he mentioned. Horton may well be one of the smiths pictured. The shop closed down soon after the turn of the century and became increasingly derelict until July 1919, when it was purchased from E. C. Shattuck for \$1500 by the Village Improvement Society and demolished. Blacksmithing was one of the more common enterprises in early Jaffrey; nine blacksmiths were recorded by the Federal census of 1850. Not only were their skills indispensable to a farm economy, but as everyday life was dependent upon the horse, blacksmiths had a steady business in shoeing horses, repairing carriages and wagons and running livery stables. And for hinges, latches, tools and metalwork in general, it was to the smith one went before the advent of hardware stores. Pre-1900 but after 1877.*





1-32 The Meetinghouse, Brick Church and Cutter's Hotel from intersection of Main Street and South Hill Road. The earlier Cutter Tavern, then sporting a porch, can be seen to the right of the Meetinghouse; and the Thorndike Cottage, which for many years was a store and post office, stands in front of the Brick Church. For many generations this was the true center of civic, commercial and religious life in Jaffrey and remained so until the growth of the mills in East Jaffrey and the coming of the railroad. With the exception of the loss of Cutter's Hotel to fire, this assemblage of buildings and spaces has remained intact since the early 1800s. Ca. 1898.



2 Church and State, Religion and Education

Religion and education were perhaps the two civic concerns uppermost in the minds of the early settlers of Jaffrey. In both instances buildings were required, publicly constructed and maintained. In 1749, when the Masonian Proprietors granted the township of Middle Monadnock, three shares of land were reserved for public use: “one for the first settled minister in the Township, one for the support of the ministry, and one for the school there forever.”¹ It was also a condition of the conveyance “that a good and convenient Meeting House be Built in said Township as near the Center of the Town as may be with Convenience.”² It wasn’t until 1775 that this condition was fulfilled.

The Meetinghouse from atop Cutter’s Hotel.

The original location of the main entrance to the Meetinghouse—opposite the pulpit—wasn’t reestablished until 1922. The hearse house is plainly seen at the end of the Horsesheds. Earlier in this century it was moved to a location off of Old Peterborough Road where it is now used for storage. The roads across and around the Common have changed substantially over the years. The somewhat rag-tag pattern pictured here was typical in the pre-automobile age when roadways were far less defined, especially in open areas where one’s destination largely determined the route. At one time the Third New Hampshire Turnpike ran closer to the Meetinghouse than its successor, Main Street, now does. One early photograph shows a court for lawn tennis on the Common in front of the Meetinghouse. The Concord coach was probably one that had been used in regular service on the Turnpike. Later it served to transport guests to and from such places as the Shattuck Inn, Cutter’s Hotel and The Ark. It was probably this coach that was owned and operated by Thomas Meer and destroyed by the fire on May 17, 1906 at E. O. McCarthy’s livery stable near the Depot. 1894.

The Meetinghouse and the Churches that Followed

Albert Annett observed in the Town History that “never did the town of Jaffrey enter upon a great public undertaking under such unfavorable conditions as in the building of the meeting-house. The town was less than a year old as a body politic. It had only 351 inhabitants, a large majority of whom were women and children; its roads were only marked trails or cartpaths; there were probably not a dozen framed houses in the township; and the necessities of everyday living imposed a severe limitation upon the labor that could be devoted to the public service. Moreover, there were already rumblings of the impending war with the Mother Country, that was to create an incredible drain upon the resources of the town during the Revolutionary period.”³

In 1775, the frame of the Meetinghouse was raised, the first important civic event in Jaffrey’s history. The location chosen, on a rise of land in the central part of the town, would effectively determine the new community’s development pattern: the route of roads, the siting of stores and taverns, the building of farms and houses. In short, the town grew up around and out from its Meetinghouse. Tradition has it that the raising occurred on the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17th) and that the sounds of the Charlestown cannonade could be heard by those toiling on the Common. The builder/contractor was Captain Samuel Adams, twenty-



four years of age and then of Rindge, assisted by his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Spofford. In 1822, the bell tower and spire were added, built by Joel Oakes Patrick and paid for by donations on the condition that the Town would buy the bell, which it did the following year. It was cast by the Paul Revere Foundry. At the same time, the building was painted and new clapboards were installed.

The Meetinghouse served both as the church and as a site for Town Meetings. In time, other church denominations were accommodated. With the building of the nearby Brick Church and other churches in East Jaffrey, the Meetinghouse was seldom put to use for other than Town Meetings until after the Civil War when, in 1870, the interior was totally rebuilt to provide town offices and schoolrooms. The school (Conant High School) eventually moved to the Union Hall on School Street, and at the 1914 Town Meeting it was voted to move the town offices and the location of future Town Meetings to East Jaffrey, the former to the second floor of the library.

The present layout, appearance and use of the Meetinghouse date from a major remodelling undertaken in 1922 by the Village Improvement Society in cooperation with the Town. The Horsesheds at the rear, adjoining the Old Burying Ground, were built in 1810 and restored between 1949 and 1954. There were originally twelve stalls, now nine. At one time a Hearse House stood at the western end of the sheds. Some time in this century it was moved to a location downtown, off Old Peterborough Road. (A similar structure still stands at the entrance to the Village Cemetery on East Main Street.)

Referred to in the Town History as Jaffrey's "dearest possession,"⁴ the Meetinghouse certainly has over its long life stood as the town's most important building, historically, architecturally and symbolically. Happily, the changes over the years—and there have been many in both physical terms and in use—have reinforced and complemented the original design.

Other churches would be built in Jaffrey throughout the 19th century and right up to the present day, responding to the needs of convenience, differing religious practices and new populations. But changing government policy was a factor, too. The Toleration Act of 1819 called for the severing of connections between church and state. Initially this meant that other denominations became entitled to use the Meetinghouse for their services. According to the Town History, "in 1829 the apportionment was as follows: the Congregationalists, 21 Sabbaths; the Universalists, 13 Sabbaths; the Unitarians . . . and the Baptists, 9 Sabbaths each."⁵ This arrangement gave little permanent satisfaction and soon plans were launched by the Baptists and the Congregationalists to provide themselves with separate church buildings.

The first to be completed, in 1830, was the Baptist Church on a site now occupied by the Jaffrey Post Office on East Main Street. This had the benefit of being a more convenient location to serve the growing population of Factory Village. In the following year the Congregationalists completed their Brick Church adjacent to the Meetinghouse. That year, 1831, was the last in which a tax for support of the ministry was assessed on the town's

2-1 **The Meetinghouse with the Horsesheds beyond.** *The earlier view was taken before the major renovations of 1870, at which time the main entrance door was shifted one bay to the west and the window openings were changed slightly. Close inspection of the clapboards today gives evidence of this. The tower entrance door has been shifted as well. The clock was added around 1906. The arched stall openings of the Horsesheds underwent some changes prior to the 1890s. The almost barren openess of the Common and its surroundings in the earlier view is in sharp contrast to the park-like setting of today. The newly planted saplings suggest an early beautification effort. Ca. late 1860s.*



inhabitants, signaling the end of the church and state relationship that had existed from Jaffrey's beginning.

The next church to be built was for the Universalists. Dedicated in 1845, it still stands as the Cutler Memorial on the corner of Main and School Streets, although it was dissolved as a church in 1939.

In 1850 the town's second Congregational church was built by a group of parishioners of the Brick Church, a move indicative of the growing importance of what is now downtown Jaffrey. Today known as the United Church, the original building, although altered, is still very much a feature of Main Street.

Several decades passed before other churches were built in Jaffrey but more would follow as the town's population began to both increase and change. The expanding mill economy resulted in an influx of Irish and French Canadian workers and their families, many of whom were Roman Catholic. In 1869 the Rev. Daniel W. Murphy celebrated the first mass in Jaffrey, in the Engine House, in the Center. He made the journey from Keene once each month. Prior to this, Jaffrey's twenty or so Catholic families would travel to Peterborough for Sunday worship at St. Peter's. By 1871, the monthly services had grown in size and Union Hall on School Street was used. Three years later Jaffrey became a mission of St. Peter's and from 1882 to 1885 of the Sacred Heart Church in Wilton. In 1885 the Rev. Patrick McEvoy was appointed the parish priest of St. Peter's, Peterborough, but chose to live in Jaffrey, where he bought for \$1600 a two-story house on Main Street owned by Reuben Pierce. The following year Pierce sold the vacant pasture across the street which became the site of a new church with Father McEvoy as its first pastor. Parishoners donated 100,000 feet of lumber for its construction. It was dedicated in 1888 as St. Patrick Church and served the Catholic population of the town until the present stone church was built in 1917.

The Schools of Jaffrey

There is no evidence to tell us how and where education was carried out in Jaffrey, prior to its incorporation as a town. It probably was something done with no great regularity or formality by each family, without aid of teacher or schoolhouse. The first appropriation for education came in 1775 when the sum of eight pounds was voted for a "town Chool [sic]."⁶ This modest sum was meant "to support five schools in private houses in different sections of town."⁷ A few years later the citizenry voted to divide the town into ten districts, soon after increased to thirteen. The delineating of districts didn't necessarily mean that schoolhouses quickly followed. Locating a school was apparently a very controversial and political process, involving a succession of committees and continuing delays and false starts. Money, too, was in short supply. Only five schoolhouses are thought to have been built and operating by 1794. In time each district did have a schoolhouse, some more than one. Several of these still survive as much-altered or expanded private residences. The last two rural one-room schoolhouses were auctioned off by the Town in 1935, each fetching \$55;

2-2 A winter view from the tower of the Meetinghouse. The Old Burying Ground is in the foreground while the original Shattuck Inn can be spotted in the distance. The Inn burned in June of 1909. The gable roof of the hearse house can just be seen in the lower left. The vegetation has obviously grown up in the intervening years. The dark structures between the Inn and the Burying Ground on Meetinghouse Road mark the approximate location of Jaffrey's first tavern, kept by Alexander McNeal who was granted a permit to keep a tavern around 1766. The present form of the Burying Ground reflects the work of a committee appointed by the Town in 1784. Ca. 1898.



and in 1960, the old schoolhouse No. 11 was moved from Dublin Road to the Common and restored to its approximate original appearance.

By 1840 Factory Village, now downtown Jaffrey, was growing rapidly and a new District No. 2 schoolhouse was required. It was built in 1842 as a two-story structure, considered an innovation at the time, but within ten years the building proved too small (now a residence, it still stands on School Street).

Meanwhile, secondary education was made available at Melville Academy, its location advertised as being “in a quiet village at the base of Monadnock, happily removed from those excitements which are so apt to divert the minds and corrupt the morals of young students.”⁸ It was named for one of the incorporators, Jonas Melville, a leading Jaffrey citizen who made a generous gift to the new enterprise. A fine building was erected in time for classes to begin in 1833. The private academy enjoyed only a few decades of prosperity and “apparently died for lack of support.”⁹ It stood vacant for a while and then in 1863 was taken over by the Town for use as its District No. 7 schoolhouse. It continued as such until about the time of the first World War, after which it was transferred to the Village Improvement Society and restored. The Academy’s grand reopening as a local history museum was held on August 4, 1920.

The building of the Union Hall on School Street was considered Jaffrey’s “greatest municipal undertaking up to that time.”¹⁰ The two-story brick Italianate-style structure replaced the No. 2 schoolhouse just up the street that had been built only twelve years before. The new school was opened in 1854 and was thought to be “unquestionably the finest public school building in the County, and by some asserted to be the best in the State.”¹¹ It sufficed until 1893, when a second schoolhouse was constructed adjacent to the first.

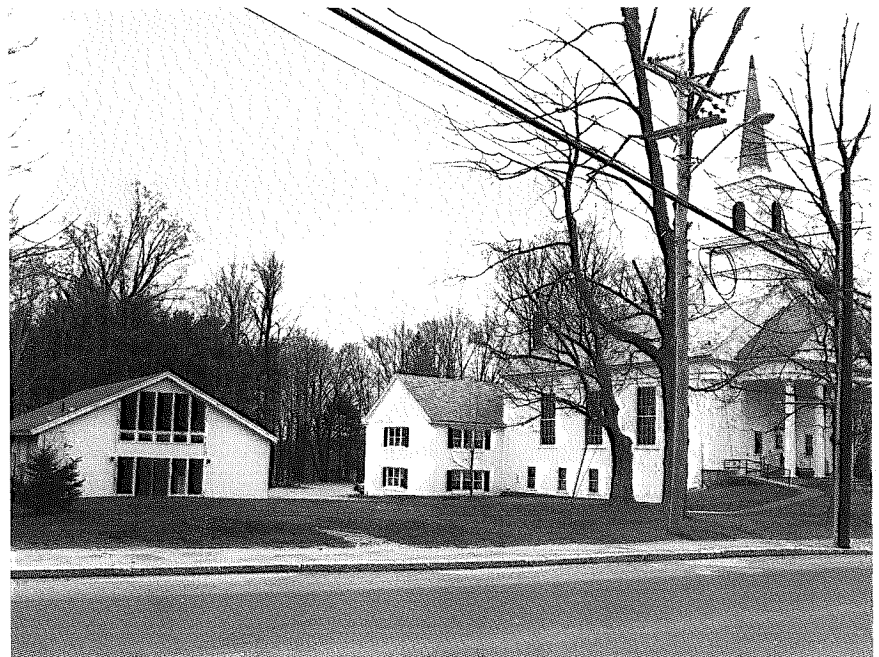
Conant High School was “founded in 1870 upon a gift of seven thousand dollars from Hon. John Conant, one of the town’s most distinguished citizens.”¹² A provision of its establishment was that “it should be held in alternate years at Jaffrey Center and East Jaffrey.”¹³ Conant’s first term commenced that same year in the former Melville Academy while the Meetinghouse was being renovated to accommodate town offices on the upper floor and schoolrooms below. In alternate years high school was held in East Jaffrey in the Union Hall. Albert Annett poetically observed that “the force of gravity . . . wrought havoc with the well-laid plans of the founder. The hill farms of the west part of the town were, one by one, abandoned, or failed to render their annual ruddy-cheeked contingent to the life of the school, while the village of East Jaffrey waxed so great that the educational seesaw could no longer move its unbalanced load, and in 1897 it came perforce to rest in the lower village, where it has since remained.”¹⁴ In 1916, the high school moved into a brand new building on Stratton Road. Union Hall continued as a schoolhouse, as did the adjoining 1893 wood-frame grade school, until 1938, when they were replaced by the present-day Jaffrey Grade School. ☺

2-3 **The Brick Church (First Congregational)**
from the tower of the Meetinghouse. *The Brick Church was built in 1831 by Aaron P. Howland of Walpole, New Hampshire, a prolific Cheshire County architect-builder who was also responsible for the Baptist Church. Its proportions have been widely praised by architectural historians. The Gothic Revival tower, a detail also employed in the nearby Melville Academy, sits atop a base which has as its focal point an elegant Palladian window. The cost of the new building was \$2,680.23, paid for by the selling of pews. It is one of three brick buildings in the Jaffrey Center village. A store established by David Page and later owned by Abishai Goodale originally occupied the site. It burned on November 8th, 1809. The entire property, as described for an auction sale twelve years earlier, consisted of a “two-story house, with a well close by the door; a house built for a store; a hatter’s and a carpenter’s shop and a barn.”¹⁵ The church interior was extensively remodelled in 1896, and in 1969 the parsonage barn was adapted as a parish hall and linked to the main church building. At the far right is the Thorndike Cottage (see No. 4-14), for many years the store and post office. A chimney, windows, rear extension and dormers have been added over the years, detracting not at all from its essential cottage character. The small house in the center was built in 1830. Note that the entranceway has been shifted from the south corner to the north. At one time the house also had a front porch. Ca. 1910.*

*Congregational Church and Parsonage,
East Jaffrey, N. H.*



2-4 The Jaffrey East Congregational Church (United Church of Jaffrey) and Parsonage. The church was built in 1850 after a group of parishoners of the Brick Church petitioned to establish a church more conveniently located in East Jaffrey. It was built by Samuel N. Laws. The parsonage was erected west of the church sometime after 1876. It was replaced in 1967 by the parish hall. Note the horsesheds behind the church. The exterior changes over the years have been many, the major ones occurring in 1961 when the rear addition was built, the Colonial Revival front entrance portico added and the side windows altered. Ca. 1908

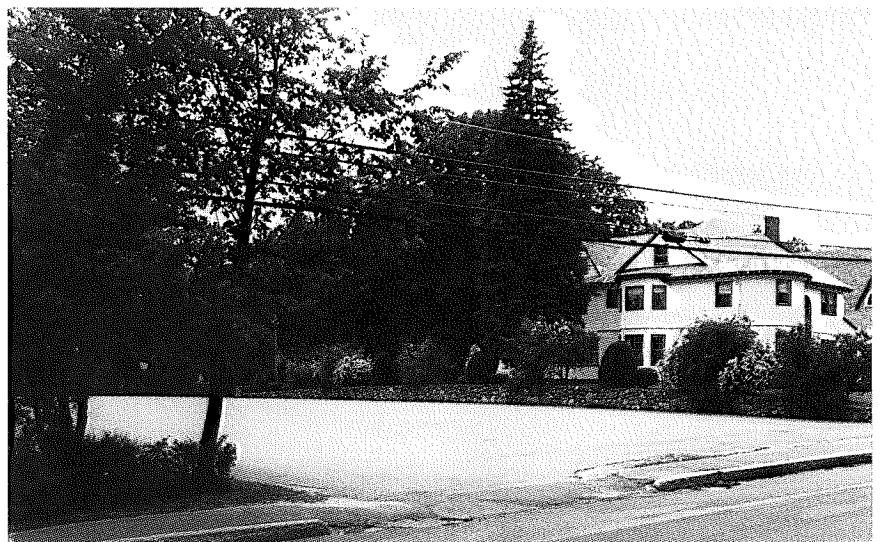




2-5 **Baptist Church, East Main Street.** Built in 1830 at a total cost of \$875, the church was framed by Oliver Prescott and finished by Aaron P. Howland, builder of the Brick Church. It was dedicated on June 30th, 1830. The horsesheds to the right were first on the adjoining common but later were moved to the west side of the church. Church services ceased in 1949 and an affiliation with the East Congregational (United) Church was arranged. For nearly twenty years the building continued to be used as a parish house. Sadly, it was demolished in 1968 to make way for a new post office. The granite front steps were later used as the entrance markers for the Memorial Park built beside the river in 1984. The Paul Revere bell was reinstalled in the steeple of the United Church of Jaffrey. The handsome belfry itself was removed by crane and transported to Concord, Massachusetts. It has since been moved to Acton where it serves as a gazebo or summer house on the grounds of a private residence. All that remains to mark the church site is the 1830 cornerstone that still may be seen on the common and the weathervane which now sits atop the post office. The parsonage of the church was across the street where it still stands. Many of the church members found their final resting place in the Village Cemetery, a few hundred feet to the east; so many, in fact, that it was more generally referred to as the Baptist Cemetery. The post office moved to the site in 1969 from what is now the Pizza Barn on Blake Street where it had been since 1957. Previously it was located in the Bean Building from 1929 to 1957 (see No. 1-8) and in the Duncan Block from 1915 to 1929 (see No. 1-10). The town is fortunate to have its post office still in the center of things, and the common, or "Charity Square," its rightful name, remains an attractive public open space; in retrospect, though, a more concerted effort might have been made to retain this fine landmark as a church or to devise alternatives for its use. Post-1903.



2-6 **First Catholic Church and parsonage, Main Street.** The original wood-framed St. Patrick Church, on the left, was built in 1886 and dedicated in March of 1888. The present church, designed by the Boston architect Frank J. Untersee in the rustic Gothic style, was dedicated in 1917. It was "decided that there was an ample amount of rock lying about the fields and pastures to provide building material for the . . . new church. . . . So it was that each Sunday for several years, parishoners on their way to church traveled in fieldstone laden buggies and wagons which they unloaded into neat piles." ¹⁶ The original church was retained as a parish hall until 1962, the site now serving as the church's parking lot. Except for its exterior cladding the parsonage has changed little. It was built shortly after 1897 when the parish's first assistant pastor, the Rev. Francis O. O'Neil, was appointed. Pre-1908.

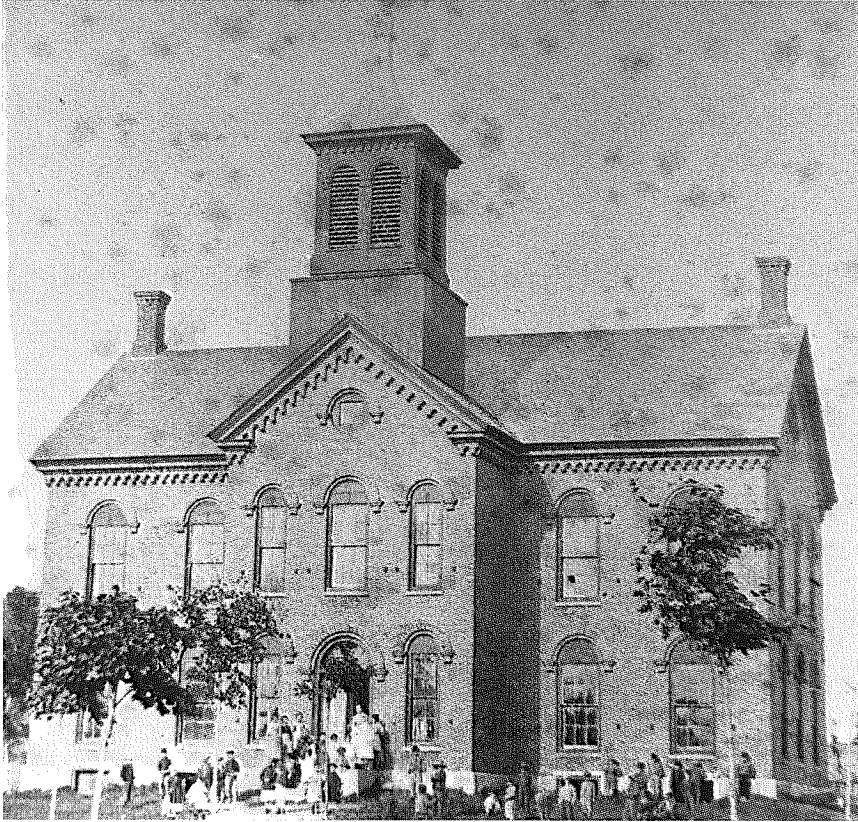




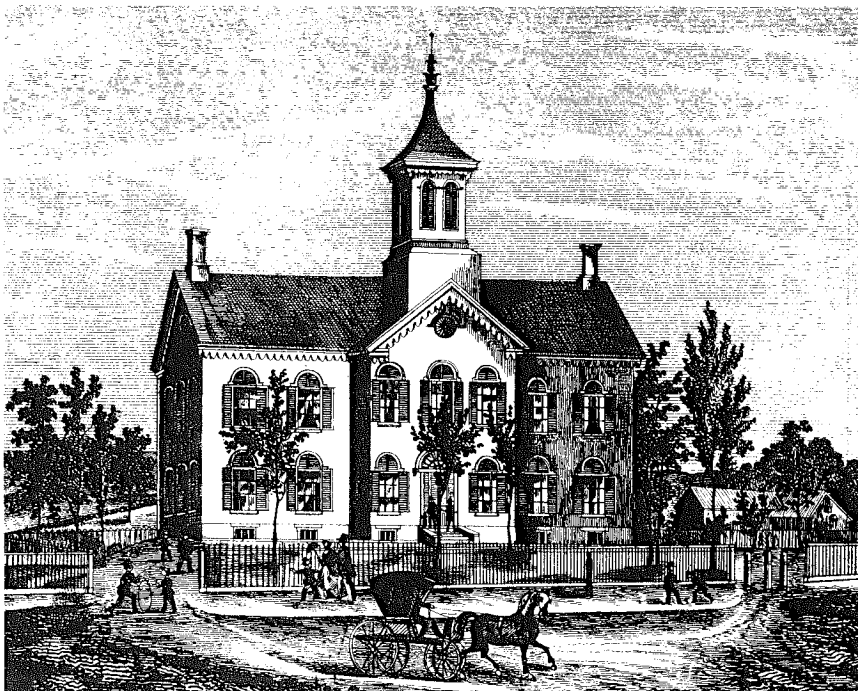
2-7 **The Universalist Church, Main and School Streets.** *The gathering in the earlier view is in celebration of the nation's centennial in 1876. It was photographed from the roof or an upper floor of the Granite State Hotel. The church was built in 1844 and dedicated in 1845. The steeple in the early view is the original one; it was replaced with the present more ornate version, probably at the time of the installation of the Town Clock in 1884. It is presently undergoing restoration. The congregation dissolved in 1939 and today the church is the home of the Jaffrey Woman's Club. The building was named for Myron L. Cutler, the church's last minister. Roswell Bascom, brother of mill owner Alonzo, lived in the house on the left on the corner of School Street. Later it was owned by Charles Burpee who was a barber. The building has been much changed but the business of barbering is still carried on at this location. 1876.*



2-8 Melville Academy, Thorndike Pond Road at Blackberry Lane. Melville Academy, to the left, was erected in 1833 to serve as a private school. Its Greek Revival design—and Gothic Revival tower—remain unchanged. Its neighbor across the road shows little alteration as well, the entire scene a picture of stability. Aunings, like the Lombardy poplars beside the Academy, were fashionable in the early part of the 20th century. Blackberry Lane on the left, now a quiet unpaved byway, was at one time the first segment of the main road to Peterborough. Ca. 1914.

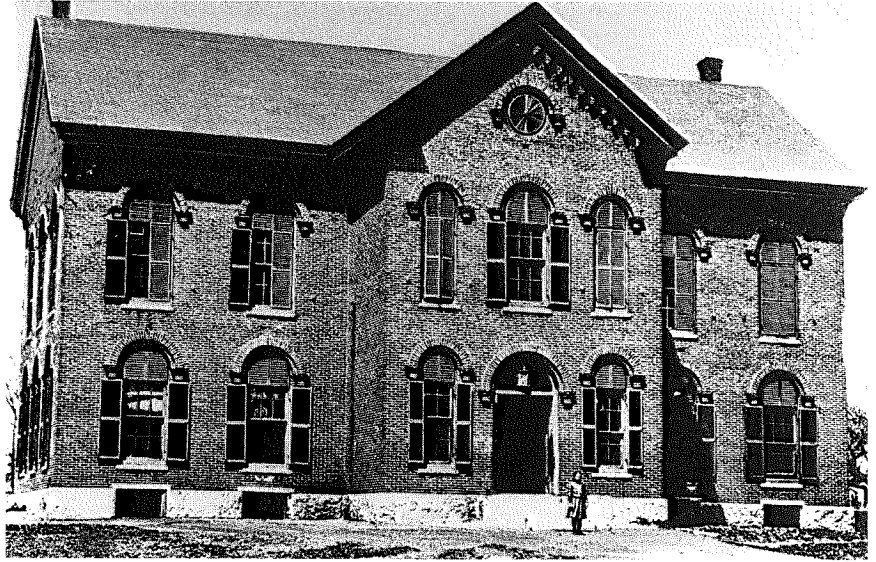


2-9 **Schoolhouse in District No. 2, School Street.** This was the town's largest schoolhouse when it was built in 1854. A short time before, in 1842, a two-story schoolhouse had been built further along on School Street, but it quickly proved inadequate. It is now a residence (59 School Street). The new, much larger building—later known as Union Hall—was sited where the Grade School stands today. Designed in the Italianate style, it incorporated such trend-conscious features as the intricate brickwork along the eaves and above the arched windows. The change from the simplicity and austerity of earlier school buildings was dramatic and reflected the growing prosperity of the era. 1858.



2-10 That this lithographic view appeared on the border of the 1858 county map attests to the high regard in which the new building was held throughout the region. 1858.

2-11 Conant High School and Union Hall, School Street. The Union Hall housed Conant high school and the District 2 elementary school on the ground floor and a dance hall on the second floor. Dedicated on July 4, 1854, the building was in use until 1937. Conant was accommodated in the "north room" until a wood annex was built which was used until the new high school on Stratton Road was opened in 1916. The cupola was removed but when and for what reason are not known. The school bell which had hung in the cupola is on permanent display at the Civic Center. Early 1900s.



2-12 Fire Drill, Jaffrey Grade School and Conant High School, School Street. The Conant annex, built in wood, can be seen to the rear of the Union Hall, behind the American flag. 1903 or later.

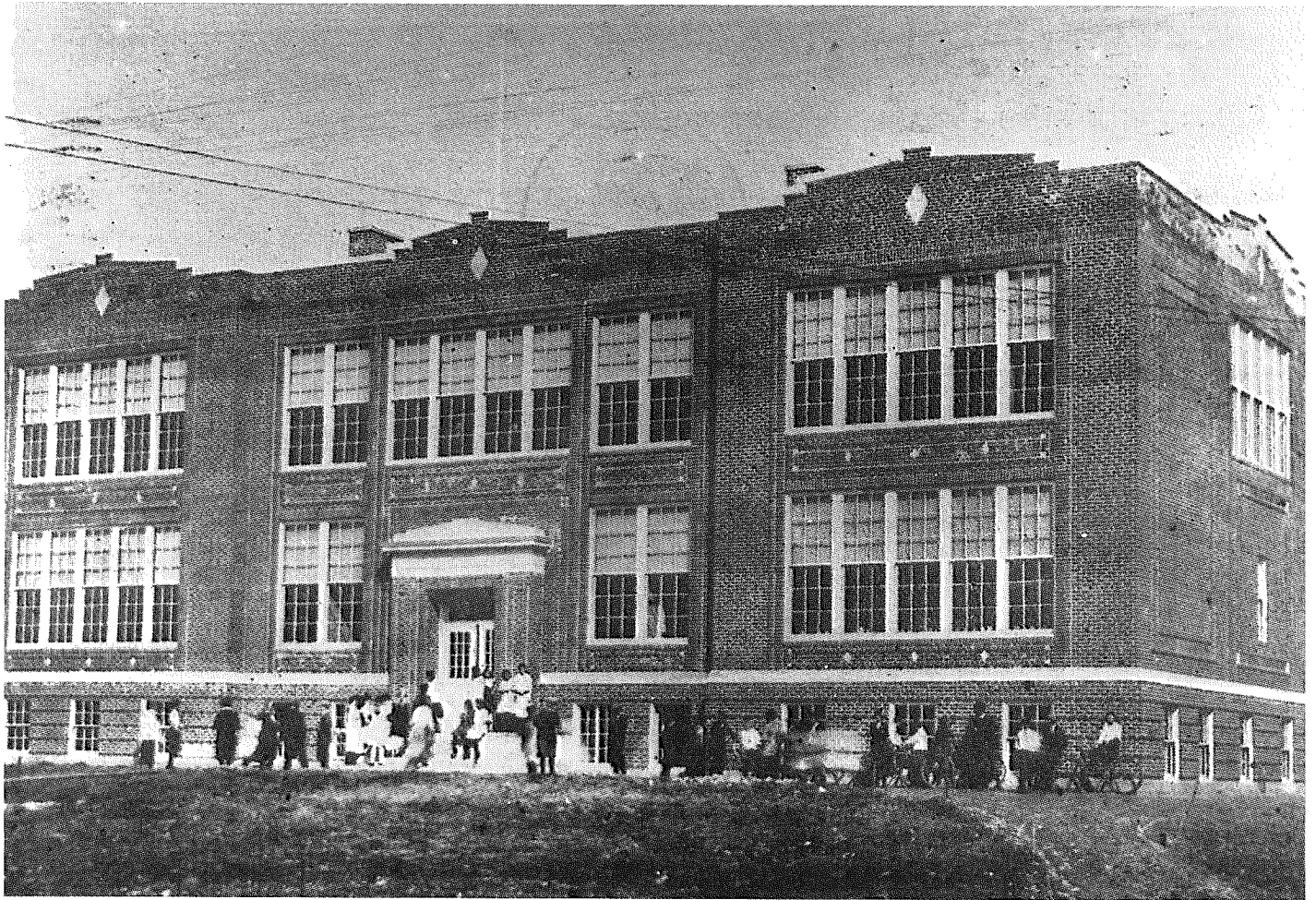


2-13 Jaffrey Grade School, School Street.

The old grade school was built in 1893 at a cost of \$8,704. Its design was an eclectic mix of Colonial Revival and the Shingle style that was especially popular for seaside summer homes. It served the town's needs until 1938 when it was replaced by the present building, designed by Wells, Hudson and Granger of Hanover. Dedicated on September 16, 1938, its total cost was \$123,335. 1903 or later.



2-14 Conant High School, now the Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School, Stratton Road. The High School moved to this building, on the right, in 1916. The architect was Harold E. Mason of Keene and the total construction cost was \$40,044.71. Hundreds of school buildings across America were designed in this Neo-classical style. The addition, above at right, which opened in 1954, was designed by Irving Hearsey of Durham and built at a cost of \$340,000. There's a lesson here on modifying a building over time to respond to changing needs. That the best and most public-spirited of intentions don't necessarily lead to pleasing design is proven by the contemporary view. Nearly every change since 1916 has had the effect of diminishing the strength and clarity of the original architectural composition: The main entrance is no longer an entrance; the trim above it has disappeared; and the windows above that have been bricked-in. The parapets had lent some texture and interest to the roofline, but now the roof is just a flat plane that fails to draw our notice. But saddest of all is what's happened to the windows which were such an important element of the original design. The effect of replacing them with ones not only of incompatible design but of smaller size and differing shape is to throw the proportions and harmony of the entire façade out of kilter. Between





JAFFREY MILLS
EAST JAFFREY, N.H.

3 Mills and Industry

Jaffrey's industrial heritage stretches back to the earliest settlement of the town. Around 1743 saw and grist mills were built by the Rowley Canada¹ pioneers in what is now Squantum in the southeastern corner of the town. The present-day Monadnock Forest Products operation is a direct descendant of these mills. In the intervening years, however, many mills came and went as did owners and entrepreneurs. Some of the names associated with the industrial development of Squantum include Robert Boyes, Jonathan Hopkinson, Ephraim Hunt, Emerson Hale, John Eaton, Captain John Prescott and Thomas Annett. The homestead of the latter two still stands on the Squantum Common. Products varied over the years, too: starch, potash, pails, clothespins, baskets and veneer boxes were all manufactured in Squantum. Wood turning was carried out by John Eaton; the spindles and balusters that once graced the pews of the Meetinghouse were his work.

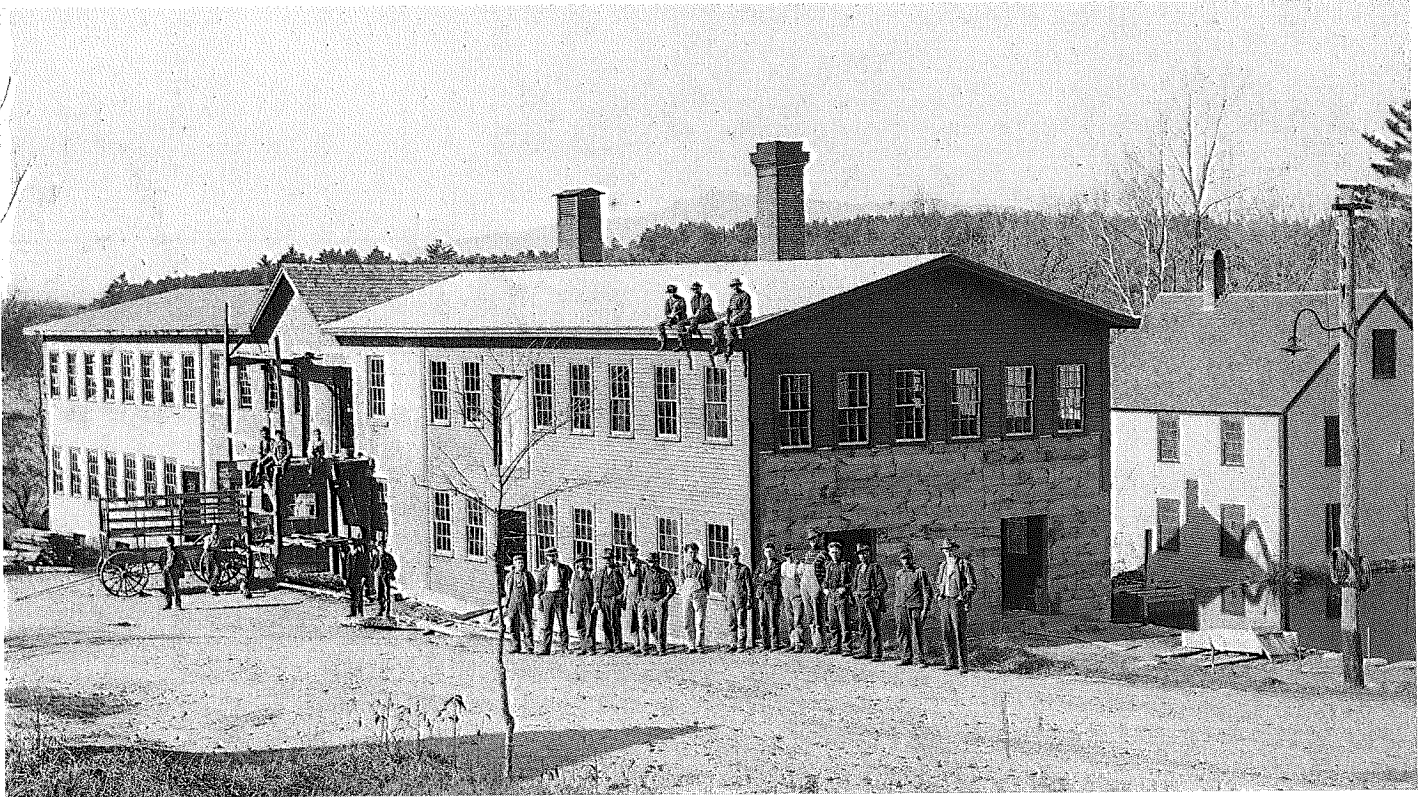
Other similar mill sites developed in the early days of Jaffrey, usually prospering awhile and then being abandoned. Invariably they were located on streams which served for power. Thomas Davidson built a saw mill on the Contoocook River at Hadley Crossing sometime before 1768. It survived until it was destroyed by fire in 1891. Its foundations are still visible.

Another early saw mill was established on the Mountain Stream in what later became known as Mineral Spring Village or Ballou City. At this mill Abraham Bailey sawed lumber for the Meetinghouse.

No industry can be found today at Ballou City, nor for that matter at "Slab City" near the South Hill Road and Gilmore Lane intersection. The town's first carding mill was started here by Josiah French, and saw and grist mills were operated as well. Fire put an end to Slab City's industrial activity in 1892 and all that remains is a small residential cluster.

The history of Jaffrey is replete with mills that are long gone, their whereabouts occasionally marked by an overgrown cellarhole deep in the

The Jaffrey Mills. *This lithographic view appeared in Daniel Cutter's History of the Town of Jaffrey which was published in 1881. It shows the mill complex with the original tower, and before the addition was built along North Street. Pre-1881.*



woods or possibly a name that survives as a stream or pond, road or street. These mills were small by today's standards; often they were family affairs and carried on as adjuncts to the main concern of farming or forestry. The items they produced were for the most part meant for local consumption. The raw materials were local as well: agricultural crops were processed, leather hides tanned, wood sawed and shaped.

It wasn't until the 19th century that this was to change. The first cotton mill in New Hampshire was built in New Ipswich in 1808, and soon after one was established in Peterborough. Not wishing to be outdone by their neighbors, a group of enterprising and progressive Jaffrey men incorporated as "The First Cotton and Woolen Factory in Jaffrey." By 1814 they had built a mill on the Contoocook River in what is now the center of the downtown for the purpose of spinning cotton yarn. This wasn't, however, the first mill at this site. It was preceded by the saw and grist mill built by John Borland and later owned by Deacon Eleazer Spofford. The fledgling textile mill endured and in time expanded. Beginning in 1868 it was replaced by the collection of brick mill buildings—the Jaffrey Mills—that today is such an important local landmark.

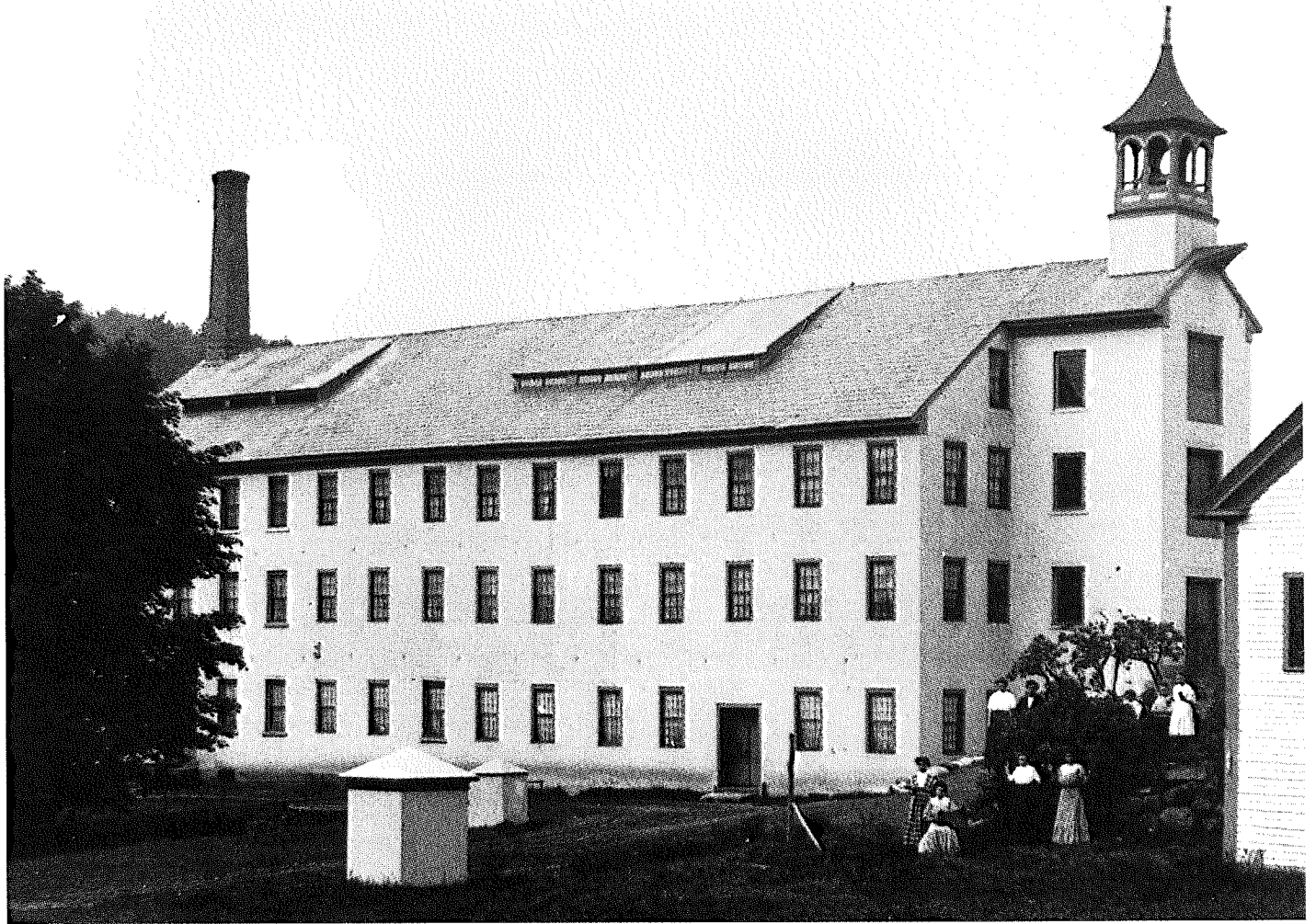
Not far downstream a second cotton mill was built in 1823 by the Cheshire Manufacturing Company but very shortly after was destroyed by fire. In 1828 it was rebuilt of brick and today continues, though much altered, as the D. D. Bean & Sons match plant. This second generation of mills was fundamentally different from the first. The enterprises were larger and employed far more workers. No longer were they family affairs, operating seasonally and as accessories to other activities. They were businesses with stockholders and financial ties to the outside world. Also, they were producing mostly for export and eventually would be doing so with imported raw materials. Although agriculture remained the town's chief economic pursuit until at least the Civil War era, the coming of the railroad and the movement of population westward assured Jaffrey a future that would become increasingly tied to industry.

Albert Annett, Squantum industrialist, leading citizen and town historian, grandly wrote in 1899 that "the mills of Jaffrey are located at the head waters of the busiest stream in the world, and the water that here performs its first work helps drive the turbines of Manchester, Lowell, and Lawrence on its passage to the sea."²

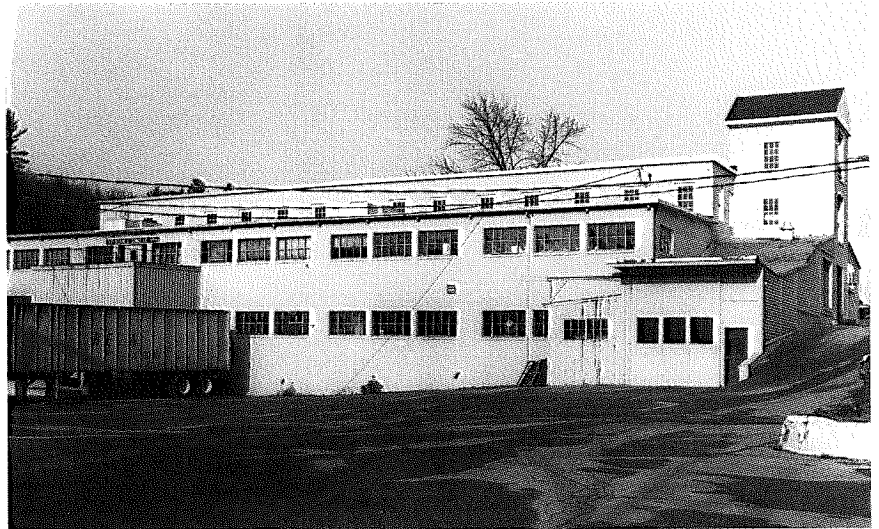
The Contoocook is no longer the driving force of Jaffrey industry, and textiles have been replaced by filters, tubing, abrasives and those other materials and products of today's society. Although the town's industrial economy today is dramatically different from what it was when the land was first settled, Jaffrey is fortunate to have as still active reminders of that heritage such buildings as the Jaffrey Mills. Not unlike the Meetinghouse, they have had great historical, architectural and symbolic importance to the town over many generations, and are today as central to the character of the downtown streetscape as they were a hundred years ago. ☺

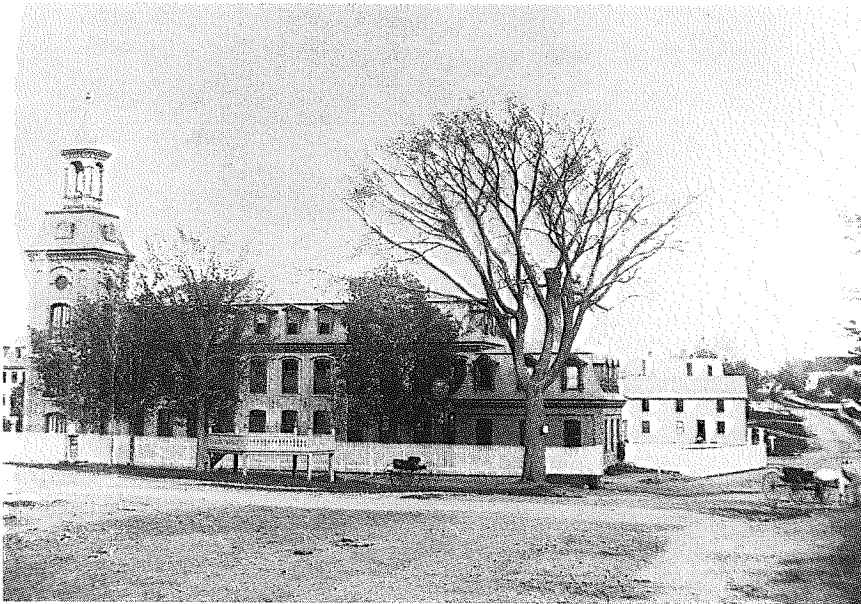
3-1 The Annett Box Company in Squantum.

The woodframe mill buildings shown in the earlier view dated from the 1840s and were destroyed by fire in July 1966. The Monadnock Forest Products operation, seen in the modern scene, has since developed on the site, continuing the wood-based manufacturing tradition that stretches back to the town's earliest origins. Today, only one early mill building survives in Squantum—the small late nineteenth century brick structure opposite the common. Probably about 1900.

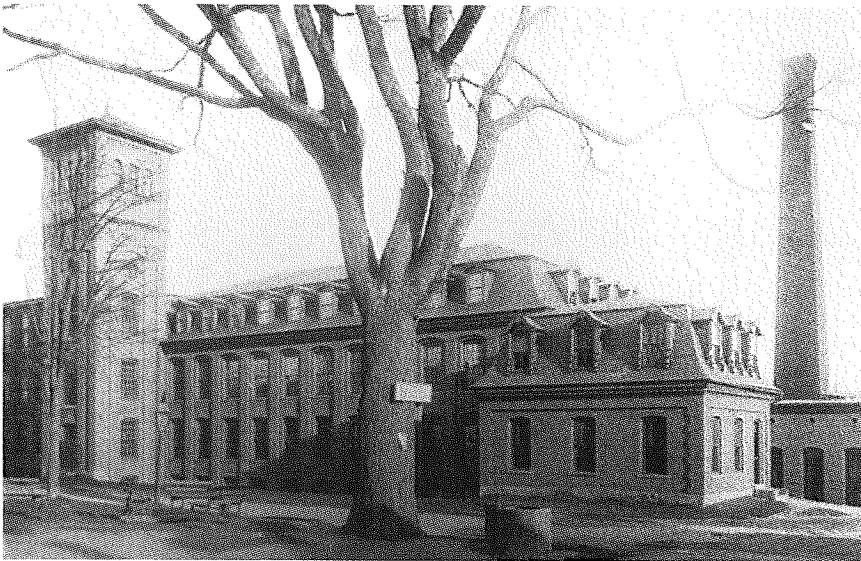


3-2 **The Cheshire Mills (Route 202).** A cotton textile mill was built here in 1823 by the Cheshire Manufacturing Company but very shortly after was destroyed by fire. In 1828 it was rebuilt in brick. Alonzo Bascom bought the property, enlarged and improved it, and in 1884 sold it to the White Brothers. The flood of March 1936 so damaged the mill that the machinery was moved to the downtown mill, and two years later the White Brothers sold the complex to D. D. Bean & Sons. The Beans adapted the space for the production of book matches which are still being made there today. The earlier view depicts a quintessential small New England mill building: solid and well-proportioned, somewhat austere but with an occasional touch of elegance, in this case the delicate cupola. Most of these qualities have vanished with the many changes that have occurred, the most dramatic being the removal of the top floor and pitched roof. In the modern view the original mill building is largely obscured by the more recent addition in the foreground. Between mid-1880s and early 1890s.





3-3 **The Jaffrey Mills from the southwest.** Shown here is the original version of the tower, and the bandstand is the first of two, if not three, versions. The Town Elm is evident but the watering trough is yet to appear. The changes in the mill's tower are not detailed in any of the published sources. Perhaps it was a response to changing fashion or somehow made necessary by the 1897 addition. Ca. 1870s.



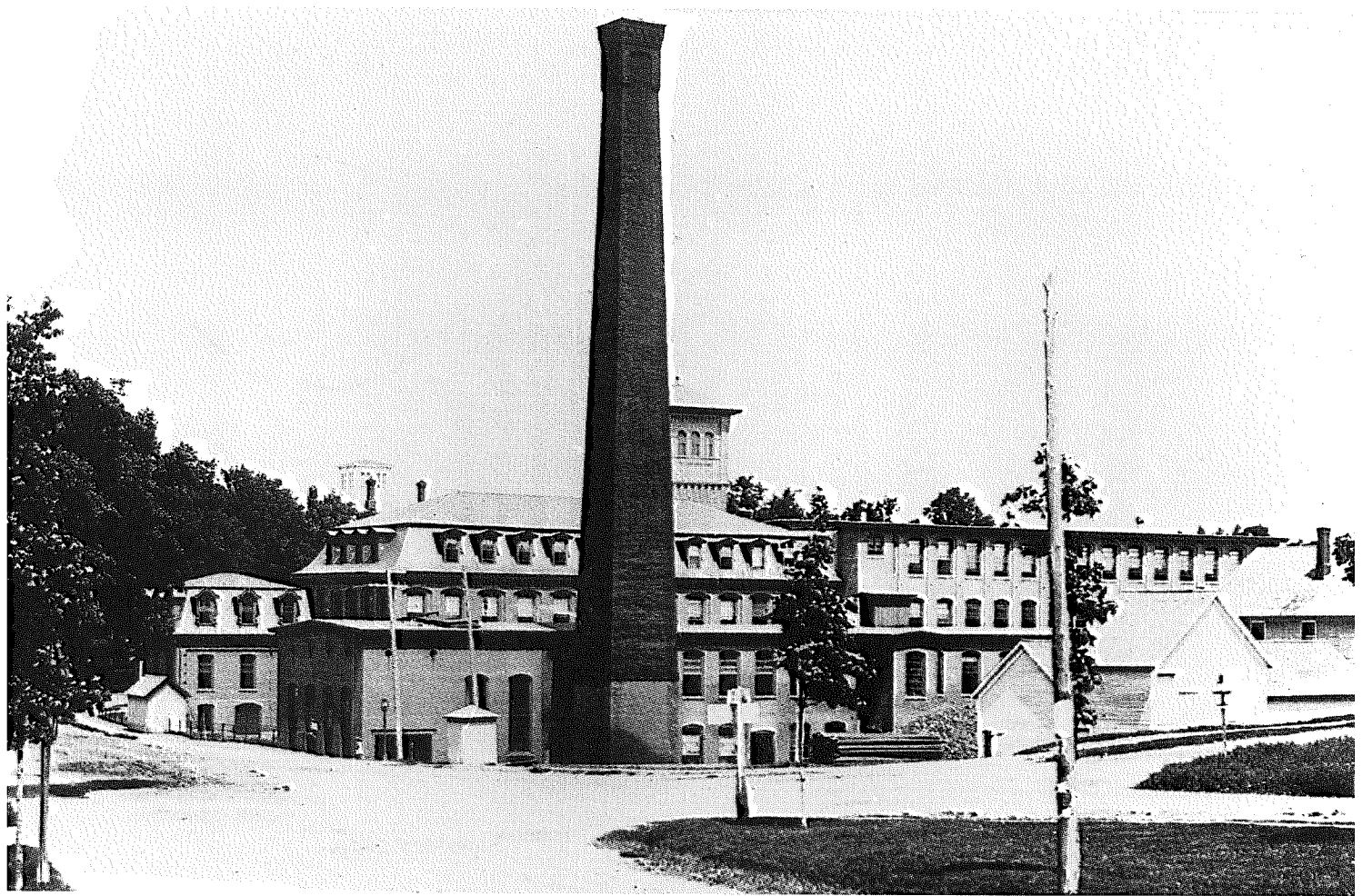
3-4 This view shows the second version of the tower, a Tuscan-style campanile of sorts, the upper portion of which was later removed for unknown reasons. The Town Elm and watering trough are present but apparently the second bandstand had not yet replaced the first and the picket fencing has disappeared. The rear extension of the mill, to the left of the tower, was built in 1897. Ca. 1905.



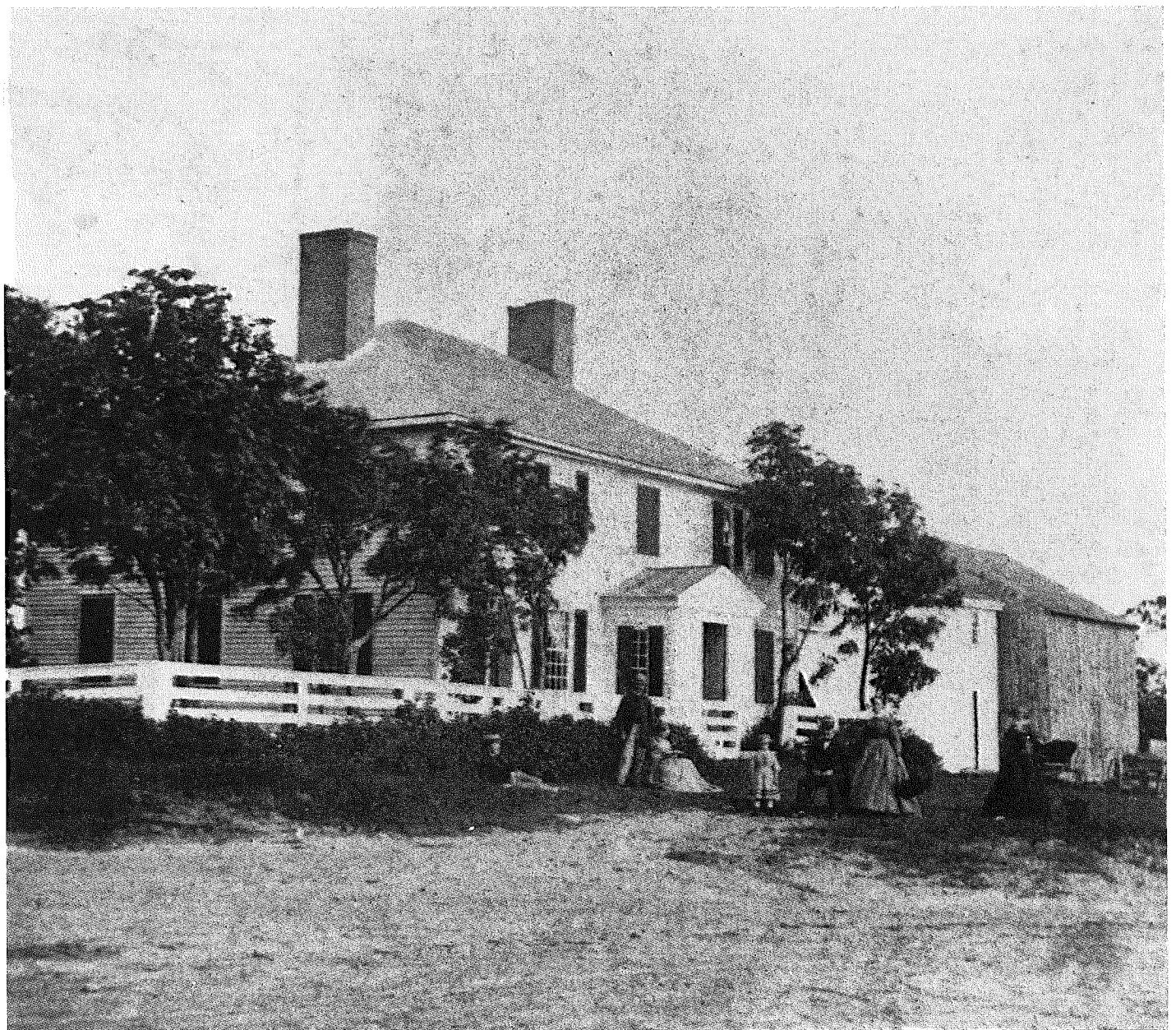


3-5 **The Jaffrey Mills from River Street.** *The second version of the mill tower, probably erected in 1897, can be seen in the background. The Duncan Block, which still stands on the corner of Main Street, has yet to appear, dating the earlier view to some time prior to 1914. Why the horse-drawn fire ladder-wagon is on display on an unpaved River Street (then called South Street or the road to Rindge) is unclear. The old fire station stood just to the left out of the photograph, replaced in 1932 by the new Emory Memorial Fire Station, today the Jaffrey Police Station. The town's first motorized fire apparatus was purchased when "George E. Emory, just prior to the March town meeting, came forward with a generous offer to provide a combination fire truck of the latest and most efficient design on the sole condition that the town erect a suitable fire house in place of the one built in 1857."³ The earlier view, from a glass plate negative, was probably taken by Edward Adams Coburn who carried on the blacksmith trade next door and was for many years a member of the fire department. Between 1897 and 1914.*





3-6 **The Jaffrey Mills from the southeast.** The Dillon Block and a reconfigured Peterborough Street were constructed in 1941. A bit of the very top of the third Granite State Hotel can be seen over the mill's mansard roof; the hotel burned in 1923. Notice the newly planted street trees on the left and the larger triangular common, a bit of greenspace that's been whittled away over the years, even more so since the modern photograph was taken. The new trees planted along Main Street as part of the recent downtown roadway construction project should greatly improve this short commercial block. Ca. 1908.



4 House and Home

The earliest years of Jaffrey's settlement are not easy to document: the surviving records are few and changing boundaries and names—Rowley Canada, Monadnock No. 2, Middle Monadnock—make it difficult to say with certainty who was the first resident, when and at what location. The Town History contends that Abel Platts was probably the first settler in 1742. He is referred to as “the Daniel Boone of Rowley Canada.”¹ Apparently, however, his homestead was actually in Rindge. Francis and Richard Peabody are also accorded first settler honors. Richard cleared more than sixty acres and built “a good house and barn”² on what is still known as Peabody Hill, south of Gilmore Pond. But then John Davidson is noted as “the first permanent settler in Jaffrey,”³ although where he settled was originally a part of Peterborough that in 1749 was sliced off and absorbed by what eventually became Jaffrey. Still another claimant is Joel Russell, whose homestead near the Rindge border is depicted on the Gibbs map of Jaffrey with the notation “first settlement.” Albert Annett in his *Granite State Monthly* article refers to John Grout as the first permanent settler, “according to his own statement.”⁴ He built a cabin in 1758 “on the lowland at the foot of the Squantum hill.”⁵

The confusion and uncertainty are understandable given the wilderness that the early settlers confronted and the fact that roads were largely nonexistent and communication rudimentary. What is clear is that during the first few decades of Jaffrey's history, the population was small and unstable, with settlers coming and frequently staying only for a brief time and then moving on to try their luck in other locales. The development that did occur was nearly exclusively agricultural and very dispersed. Other than the early mills in Squantum, there really was no center of town or place to congregate until the Meetinghouse was built in 1775 and a small community began to grow up around it. During this pioneering phase of the town's history, the residential architecture, if it could even be thought of as such, was no doubt modest and rude at best. Little survives today and none in an unchanged state. The frontier dwelling of the time was probably

The Ainsworth Manse. A very early photograph of the home of the Rev. Laban Ainsworth, Jaffrey's first minister. It stands at the corner of Main Street and South Hill Road, in sight of the Meetinghouse and the Brick Church where the Ainsworth ministry stretched for 76 years. Ca. 1870s.



constructed of axe-hewn timbers and rough-sawn boards. It lacked embellishment and paint and was in all likelihood far from handsome or imposing.

Nonetheless, despite fits and starts, the foundation of a community was established and, although slow, growth occurred. Annett writes that “in 1769, John Grout and Roger Gilmore made a report to the [Masonian] proprietors on the condition of the settlement. There appears to have been at this time not far from thirty settlers, nearly all of them the Scotch-Irish pioneers.”⁶ Four years later, with forty established families and more building homesteads, the inhabitants petitioned for a charter which was granted by Governor John Wentworth on August 17, 1773. With incorporation, the town ceased to be Middle Monadnock and was renamed in honor of George Jaffrey, a governor’s councilor and Masonian Proprietor.⁷

Although the building of the Meetinghouse in 1775 was an important early step for the new town, growth and prosperity were not soon in coming. Long hard years followed the sacrifices and uncertainties common during the War of Independence. Gradually, though, as the new century approached the times improved. According to the Town History, it was “to the people of New England like the awakening from a bad dream. The battle with the forest was won. They looked forward to enduring peace and security for themselves and their children in the homes they had established.”⁸ The outside world was becoming closer: “In 1799 the Third New Hampshire Turnpike, that was to place Jaffrey on one of the great thoroughfares of the world, was chartered.”⁹ The new turnpike led, in turn, to the building of taverns and the coming of the post office.

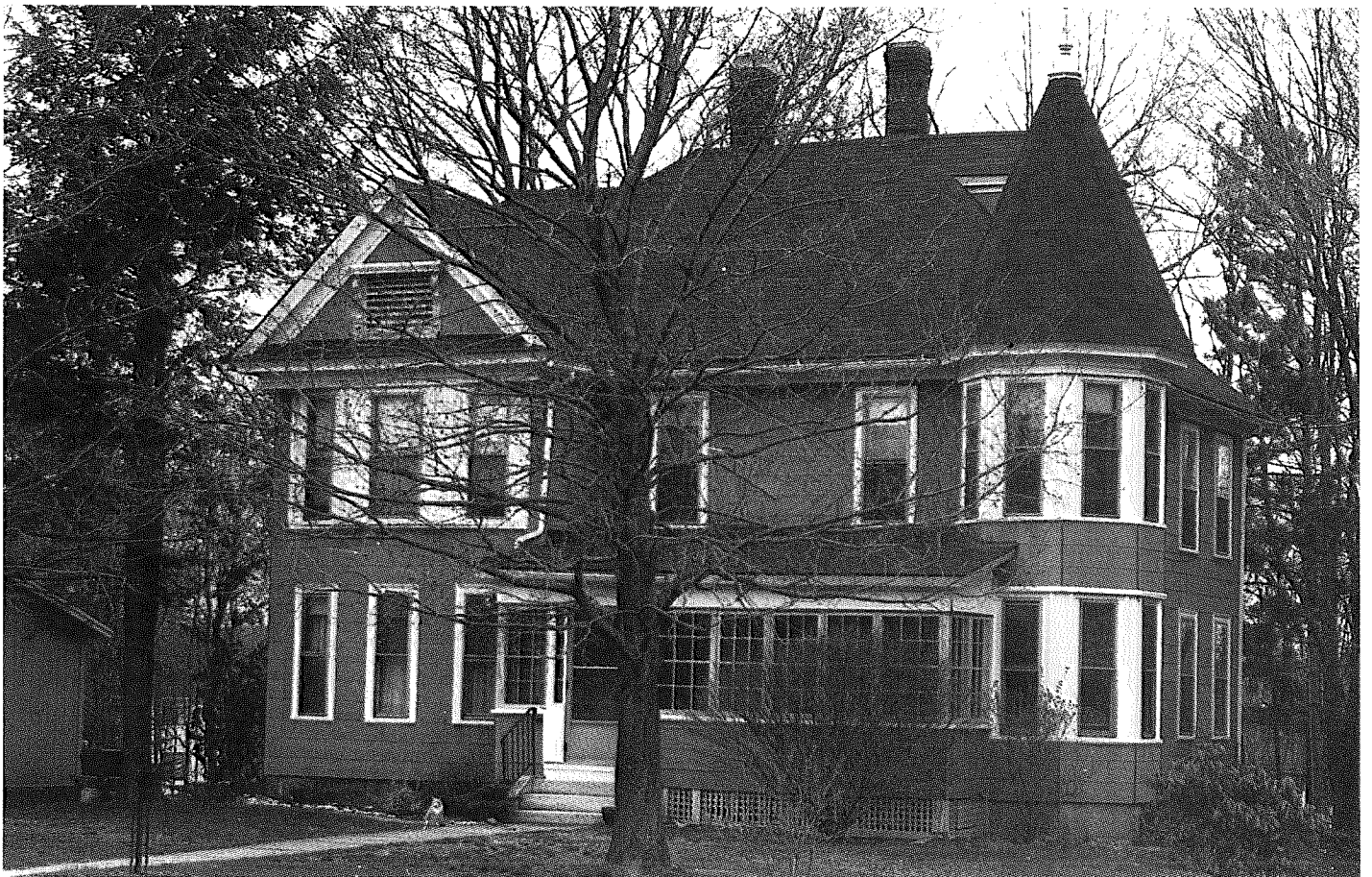
The hard times were giving way to good times, and this could be clearly seen in the town’s residential architecture, still agriculturally based but more elegant and reflecting a new optimism. The authors of the Town History observed that “in the first third of the century, people who had before lived in low houses and cabins built two-story houses of a design and permanence of construction that the architecture of a hundred years has not improved. In this period were built many of the finest homesteads in Jaffrey, some of which have remained unimpaired in strength and dignity to the present time.”¹⁰

Growth continued through the first half of the 19th century and in a similar pattern, mostly agriculturally related and widely dispersed. There were now farmsteads dotting every corner of the town; what until recently had been forest was now transformed into open fields and grazing land. The Meetinghouse and the village around it were the community’s religious and social center and one of the few places where goods could be purchased.

But with the growth of the mills in Factory Village, and later the coming of the railroad in 1870, the rural development that had characterized Jaffrey up to then began to be eclipsed by a more urban type of living. Industry and commerce were coming to Jaffrey, and the center of things shifted from the old village and Meetinghouse eastward to Factory Village and the Contoocook River. As the mills became larger and more

4-1 **John Byam House, 30 Ellison Street.**

John Byam of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, built this house in 1799. Originally the property included what is now the common or Charity Square, and stretched up to the present Conant High School and down to the banks of the Contoocook. The Baptist Church was built on land donated by Harvey Gilmore who had married the Byam daughter, Mary. Later owners of the property included W. F. Allen, Jaffrey’s first photographer (who probably was the owner when the earlier view was taken, possibly by him), and the Towne family after which the present antique shop is named. John Byam is buried in the Village Cemetery nearby on the north side of Main Street. Note the decorative bracketing on the gable eaves, an added Italianate touch. Probably 1870s.



important, so too did the commercial, cultural and institutional life of the town. A bank was organized. Doctors and lawyers set up practices. New churches and schools were built. And shops stocking products both local and from far afield saw business prosper.

Albert Annett wrote in 1899 that “in the early part of the present century the village of East Jaffrey was a local habitation without a name. It possessed neither meetinghouse nor store—not even a tavern to slake the thirst of the wayfaring man, but with the building of the cotton mills a village sprang up like the gourd in Jonah’s dream, and it has grown to overshadow the town.”¹¹

And, of course, this growth was reflected in the residential architecture. Houses were built for town dwellers, the new merchants and shopkeepers. Often businesses were carried on in the front of the house or on the lower floor. Even today the residential origins of many of Jaffrey’s businesses can easily be seen along Main Street. Town housing was more modest than the often immense farmhouses of the preceding era, The Ark for instance and John Cutter’s. There was usually a stable, shed or carriage house but no complex of out-buildings and barns such as one would expect on farming properties. The density was higher, the lots smaller, the houses less massive. That’s not to say that grand houses weren’t built in Factory Village: Jonas Melville constructed his stone house in 1829, “said when new to be the best house on the turnpike from Keene to Boston.”¹² It’s still grand today as the convent of St. Patrick Church.

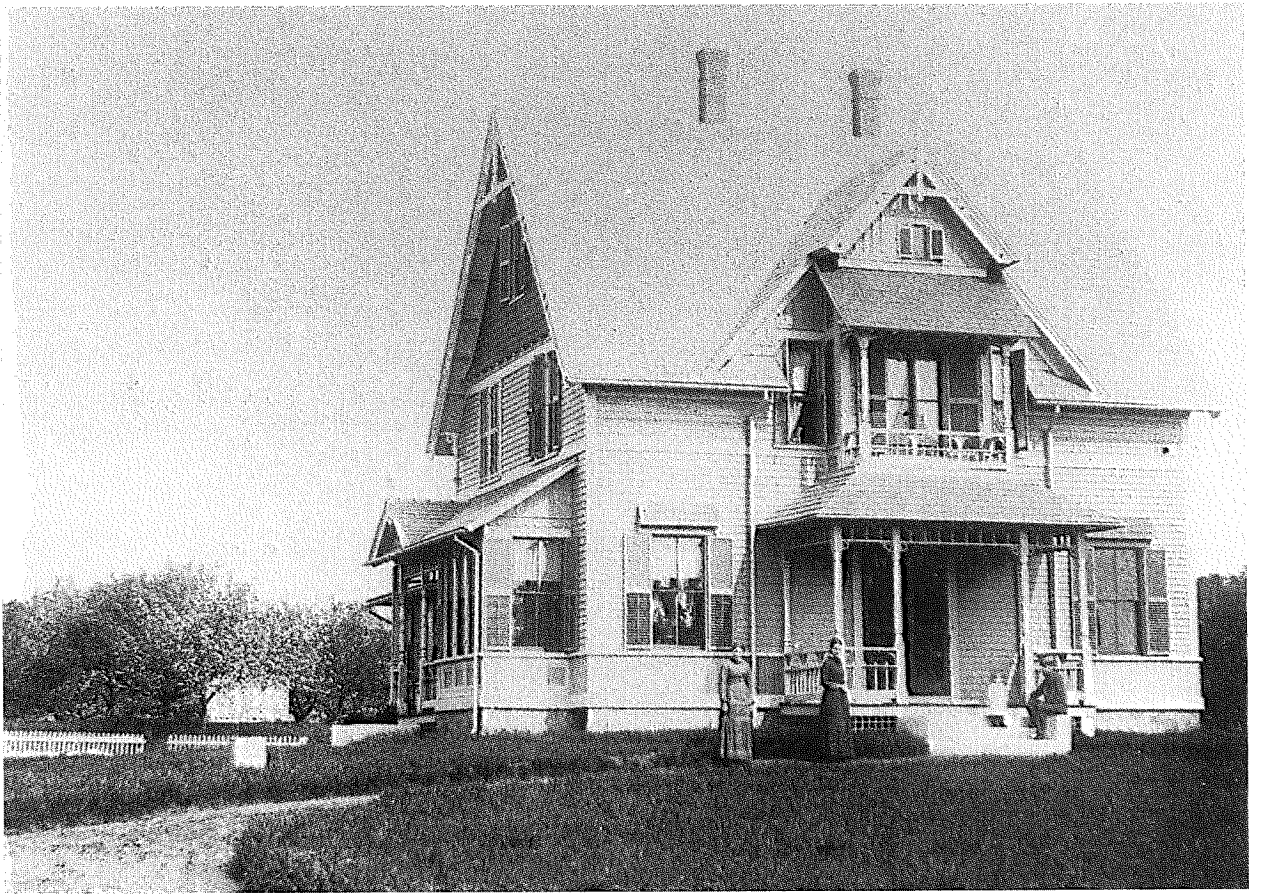
When architectural fashions changed and times were prosperous, houses were often remodelled and “updated.” The Greek Revival style is what is most common in downtown Jaffrey, but at various times Gothic, Italianate and Queen Anne details were applied: decorative bargeboards to eaves, heavy trim to windows and doors, and “gingerbread” to porches. Colors, too, changed as the century closed. Classical white gave way to grays and earth colors and, in some Victorian-era housing in Jaffrey, multi-hued combinations. When Colonial Revival became the paramount style, these earlier embellishments tended to be removed.

Later in the century, as the great expansion of the mill economy led to increased immigration from Europe and Canada, workers’ tenement housing sprang up around the mills downtown and out at Cheshire Pond; two- and three-story frame housing, good examples of which still are important ingredients in Jaffrey’s townscape. Later still, in the early years of this century, small in-town homes were developed, largely for workers at such Jaffrey factories as the Granite State Tack Company.

Much of Jaffrey’s architecture has long been influenced by tourists, so defined in the broadest sense; summer and, in time, winter visitors and those seeking rest and recreation. In more recent times, those fleeing city and suburb have found their way to Jaffrey. In the last century, farmhouses and taverns were built or altered to accommodate visitors, and many of these have survived as residences. During the Depression years, derelict New Hampshire farms, including some in Jaffrey, were actively marketed to out-

4-2 **J. E. Prescott House, 67 East Main Street.**

Julius Elwood Prescott was born in 1856. A prominent businessman—he worked for the Goodnow Company for 50 years—he was very active, as were many Prescotts, in the Baptist Church which stood across the street from his home. A public-spirited man, in 1923 he presented to the Town, for the purposes of a future Town Office Building, the site of the Granite State Hotel which had burned to the ground that year. The Prescott house is a good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture which depended on intricate trim and several contrasting paint colors to convey the full effect of its usually asymmetrical massing of shapes. Although the building’s form survives intact, the ornamentation has disappeared or been obscured by the manufactured siding, and the porch with its distinctive railing has been covered over. Ca. 1915.



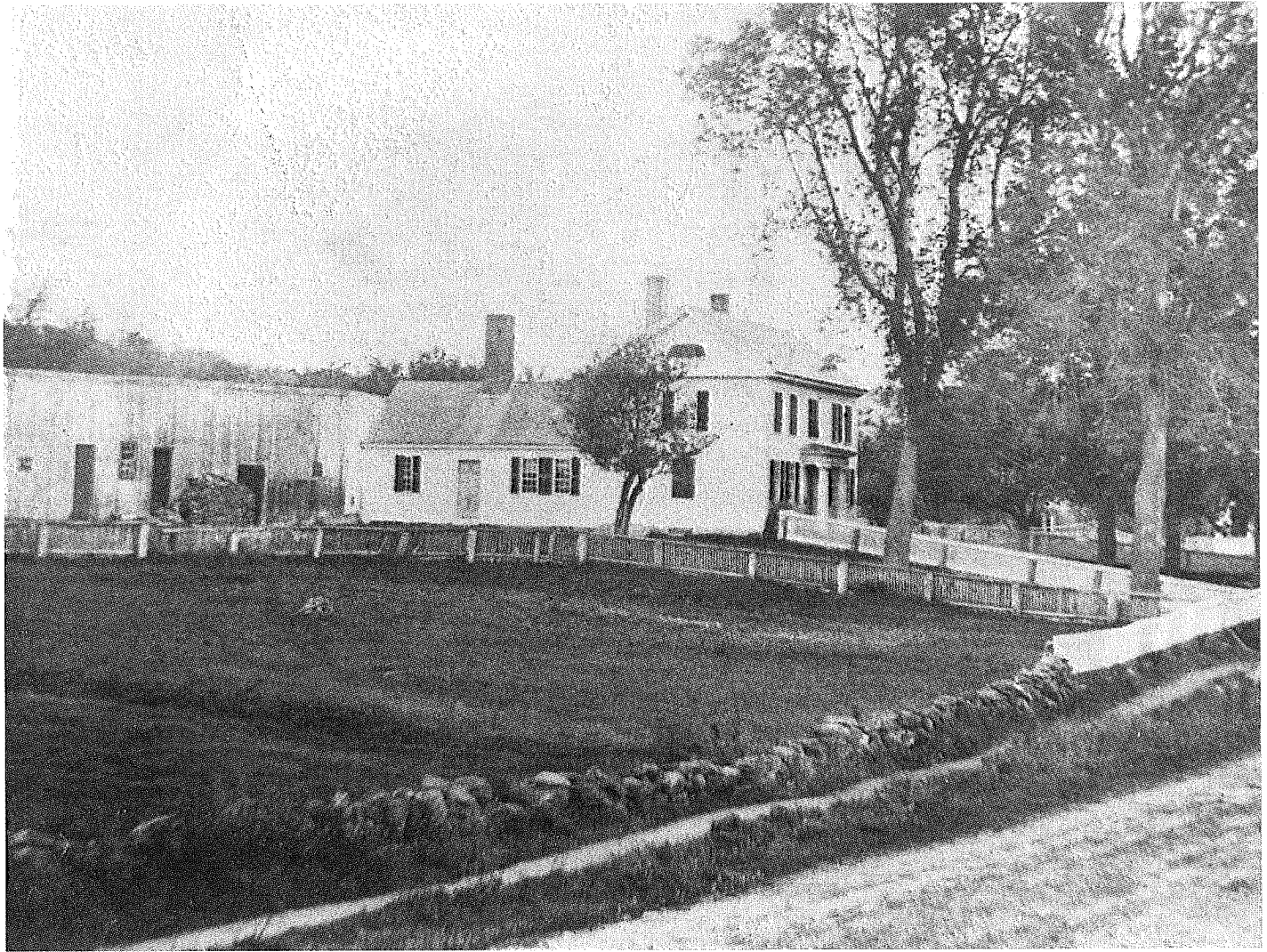
of-staters for use as summer or retirement homes. Great effort, love and money have been expended in renovating and preserving these properties, many of which go back to the earliest days of the town. Probably the greatest concerted effort along these lines was that of the Village Improvement Society, the moving force in preserving Jaffrey Center which at the start of the 20th century was a sorry sight, unkempt and very much a quiet backwater. Since the founding of the Society in 1906, the old houses of the village have been restored, the commons improved and the public buildings, particularly the Meetinghouse, preserved.

Tourism hasn't just led to the saving of some of the town's early residences, however. Many newer structures have resulted, dating from late in the last century to the present: lakeside cottages, mountain cabins and the occasional "grand statement."

There now seems to be little one can call an indigenous style in Jaffrey's new architecture. Perhaps this is an unexpected effect of the modern era's great advancements in technology and communication. Homebuilding may be more influenced by magazines and television than by local tradition, climate and materials. Where once there was wood, brick and stone to choose from, all produced or processed locally, there is now every imaginable product and material, most designed and made in another state or country. A generation or two will have to pass before we will know whether the new housing of the 1990s will say as much about life in Jaffrey as the housing of early Jaffrey tells us today. And we will also have to wait to see if it is cherished with the same feeling and commitment. ☺

4-3 **W. L. Goodnow House, 19 School Street.**

Walter Goodnow was the founder of what grew to be a chain of 23 stores scattered throughout much of New England. The so-called "stick style" of Victorian architecture is uncommon in Jaffrey, so we are fortunate to have this example, one that has changed little since its construction probably in the late 1870s. The carriage house has been added but its design skillfully echoes the proportions and massing of the main dwelling. The earlier view suggests paint colors that were likely in the style of Charles Eastlake and A. J. Downing, who advocated earth tones within the same hue. Some houses of this era sported as many as four colors, a dramatic change in fashion from the white starkness associated with Greek Revival architecture, Jaffrey's most prevalent style. This building also served as the residence and office of Doctors Wozmak (1933-41) and Sterling (1948-49). Ca. 1890s, no later than 1898.



4-4 **Sally Prescott House, 119 North Street.**
This house was probably built by William Hodge in the early 1800s. In 1823 he started a lead mill which continued operations into the present century. Hodge died in 1825 and his widow, Sally, married Benjamin Prescott, Jr. The house was later owned by G. S. Emery and John T. Crowe. In the earlier view the back ell suggests that the house might have started off as a one-story cape, the front two-story "main house" being added later. The entrance porch has disappeared as have the tall front-yard elms and the fencing. The earlier photograph was taken before School Street (now Goodnow Street) was extended across Main Street in 1874. Pre-1874.





4-5 Peter Upton House, 126 Main Street.

The front ground-floor room of this house was the first home of the Monadnock Bank, incorporated in 1850 as the Monadnock State Bank (see No. 1-18). It was built for Peter Upton who was treasurer of the new bank as well as a shopkeeper and a man of great influence in local business affairs. He helped obtain the post office for Factory Village and was instrumental in the building of Union Hall, the first Granite State Hotel and the Monadnock Railroad. The structure, which exhibits such Italianate details as bracketing at the eaves and heavy window trim, was extensively renovated a few years ago. Along with most of the other structures along this section of Main Street, the building has retained its original massing and character and despite its partially commercial nature, still has the appearance of a residence. Note the precise terracing of the front and side yards and the fact that the original front door has disappeared, skillfully replaced by a window. Ca. 1898.



4-6 **F. C. Sweeney House, 138 Main Street.** Now the law offices of Tower, Bean & Crocker, this was built as a residence and office for Dr. Frederick C. Sweeney in 1907 by A. B. Hunt, a master carpenter who was responsible for many Jaffrey houses. Sweeney came to Jaffrey in 1897 and was for many years a prominent citizen. Willa Cather, whom Doctor Sweeney attended when she became ill during one of her many summer sojourns at the Shattuck Inn, read Sweeney's wartime diary and was prompted to include details of the doctor's troopship experiences in her Pulitzer prize-winning novel, *One of Ours* (1919). The depiction was so accurate that sometimes when Sweeney recalled his experiences, there were those who were convinced that he had culled the story from Cather's novel! The removal of the sweeping porch and elaborate balustrades, both characteristic of the Queen Anne style of Victorian architecture, has certainly altered the appearance of the building and not for the better, but the overall massing of the structure and the roof and dormer shapes have remained unchanged. Notice how the manufactured siding has the effect of flattening the texture of the façade. Probably 1907.





4-7 **Benjamin Cutter House, 428 Main Street.** Built in 1830 by John Cutter as a wedding gift for his son Benjamin, this handsome residence is one of three brick structures in the village. In 1792 John Cutter dammed the brook that now flows under Main Street to create a pond that lies to the west for use of his tannery, the remains of which can still be seen today. The main tannery building was still standing in the early years of this century. Several generations of Cutters are seen here assembled. August 12, 1866.



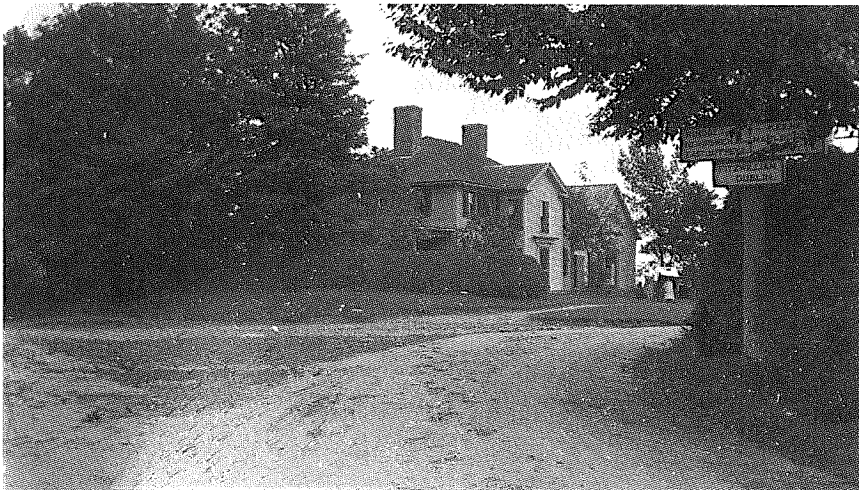
4-8 Following the fashion of the time the house was modernized and "Victorianized." The brick was painted gray, the original small-paned windows gave way to the latest "two-over-two" sash, a slate roof replaced the wood shingles and an elaborate Italianate entrance porch was added. The maples in the front yard were probably planted when the house was built in 1830: traditionally, one represents the husband, one the wife. (Sad to say, both of these maple veterans have succumbed since the modern photograph was taken.) The next stylistic transformation took place probably in the 1930s with the addition of a Colonial Revival porch and the change in paint color to white. Also, the barn was apparently thought to have outlived its usefulness and was moved to the Sawyer Farm on Turnpike Road where it was incorporated into the main barn complex still used today. Around 1980 a new though smaller barn was built but in a slightly different location. Ca. 1890s.



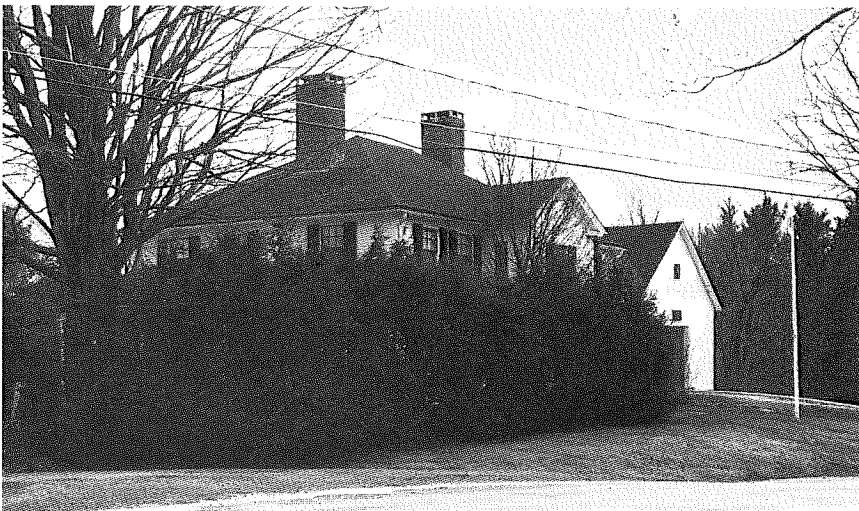


4-9 **John Cutter House, 432 Main Street.**

John Cutter built the house about 1800, possibly as accommodation for workers at the Cutter tannery on the south side of the pond. By the time the earlier photograph was taken it was probably being used mainly as a summer residence. The house to the right was also a Cutter property, originally built as a currier shop where hides were curried, dressed and prepared for market. Note the largely unobstructed view across the Swale to a barn that once stood on what is now Thorndike Pond Road. This and many other houses in Jaffrey had one-, two- and sometimes three-sided porches added to them, favorite places in summer evenings for relaxation. Some remain but most have been removed and with them the fine art of porchsitting has declined. Ca. 1890s.



4-10 **The Ainsworth Manse, Main Street at South Hill Road.** *The Manse was built in 1787 but destroyed by fire the following year. It was promptly rebuilt and was the home of the Rev. Laban Ainsworth, Jaffrey's first minister, until 1858. It is still owned by his descendants. Painted a deep umbre color in the late nineteenth century, the house now reflects a Colonial Revival character with its white and bottle-green paint scheme. Overall, the massing, proportions, and even the contents, have remained largely unchanged. Ca. 1890s.*



4-11 *The roads have been paved and utility lines installed but otherwise the scene is not much different today. Note the sign post to the right. The granite post alone survives, although several feet shorter due to an errant snowplow. Ca. 1911.*



4-12 "The Farmhouse," South Hill Road. For his labors as minister, Laban Ainsworth received in addition to a housesite land for farming purposes. He built this farmhouse across from The Manse in the early 1800s and rented it out to supplement his income. Originally the house was one and a half stories; it was later raised with a new story built underneath. The earlier view shows a classic connected New England farm complex: "big house, little house, back house, barn." The barn was relocated further down South Hill Road when the "Colonial" was built in 1910-11. The Farmhouse has within recent years been extensively renovated. Prior to 1910.





4-13 "The Farmhouse" and "The Colonial," South Hill Road. These neighboring structures across from The Manse—referred to locally as The Farmhouse and The Colonial—show a span of nearly one hundred years in architectural style: The Colonial was built in 1910-11 for the Rev. F. W. Greene (1859-1920) on the site of the barn that was earlier attached to the Farmhouse, the building on the left, which dates from the early 1800s. The Colonial displays many of the stylistic touches of the Colonial Revival style: hipped roof, side and front entry porches, a central Palladian window and multi-pane upper porches, a central Palladian window and multi-pane upper porches over single-pane lower sashes, often in mullioned windows, and other variations of the classical features. Ca. 1911.



4-14 **The Brick Church and the Thorndike Cottage, Upper Common.** Joseph Thorndike was an eminent figure in the early days of Jaffrey. He bought this property in 1792 from Isaac Adams, father of Samuel, the builder of the Meetinghouse, and set up his sons there as storekeepers. It remained a store and sometime post office until about 1850. Dr. Gurley Phelps converted the building back to a dwelling in 1858, although he retained the post office until 1888. His son, Charles, inherited the property in 1902 and lived there until 1945. The end chimney and roof dormers have been added but the intimate cottage character of the house continues to the present. The fence is one of the few in Jaffrey that remain from the days when such fences, usually supported by granite posts, were ubiquitous. 1908 or 1909.





4-15 **The Liberty Jewell House, Ingalls Road.** Built in 1823 by Stephen Knight, the place was bought by Liberty Jewell in 1872. Pictured are Nellie and El Jewell who are very likely transporting sap from sugar bush to sugar house, an activity that continues to be pursued by the present owners. Architecturally, the original barn has been replaced and the house windows have returned to the multi-pane variety that undoubtedly was a feature of the house when built. Although this site is just over the Rindge-Jaffrey town line, it is included here in part to point up the importance that roads play even today in determining communication, trade and travel. During much of the year, then and now, the only practical route to and from here is through Jaffrey. Even a Jaffrey phone number goes with the location. Ca. 1890s



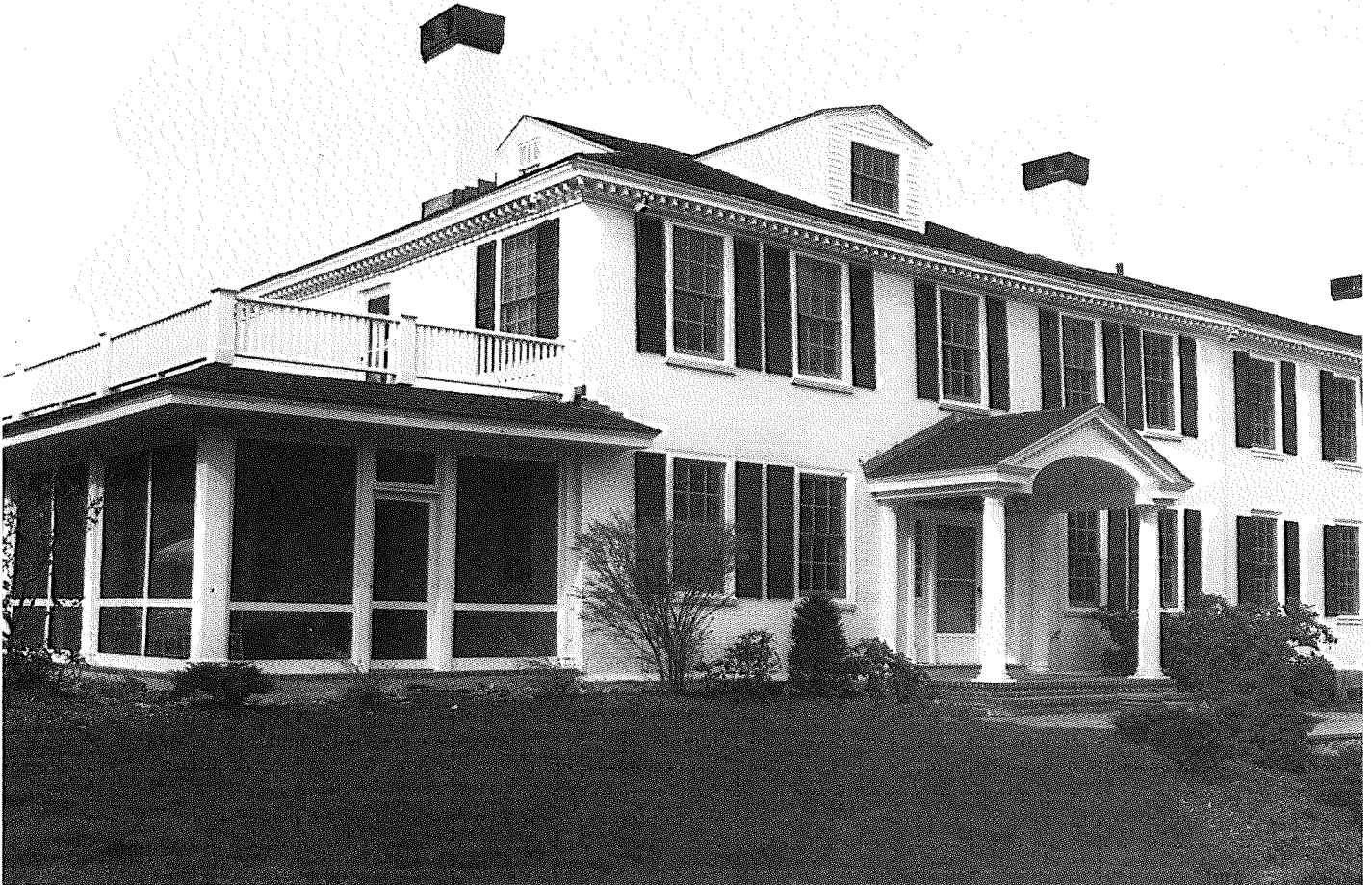
5 *Tourism and Turnpikes*

Jaffrey must have been a very insular place in the later years of the 18th century. Contact with the larger towns to the east and south and particularly with coastal cities such as Boston and Portsmouth necessarily involved difficult journeys on foot or horseback. This was to be altered forever with the opening of the Third New Hampshire Turnpike. Chartered by the legislature in 1799, privately financed and constructed, the toll road stretched for fifty miles from the Massachusetts border to Walpole and cost \$1,000 per mile to build. The turnpike allowed for the establishment of regular postal service (one rider a week between Keene and Boston) and the creation, probably in 1801, of Jaffrey's first post office. In 1803, a biweekly mail stage commenced, linking Boston and Walpole. The passenger fare was \$5 and the two-day journey was broken overnight in New Ipswich. Albert Annett observed that "the road was in many ways greatly beneficial; it diverted through traffic from Vermont from the neighboring towns, and made tavern-keeping a lucrative occupation. It also made accessible to the farmers the markets of Boston for the products of their farms."¹

Taverns, of course, preceded the Turnpike but it was the growing Turnpike traffic that led to more and larger hostleries. Jaffrey's first recorded tavern keeper was Alexander McNeal who settled near the center of town, and kept an inn "almost before a road was built."² A vote of the Town in 1779 that "Alexander McNeal should not keep a tavern"³ may suggest that it was too lively a place for the likes of Jaffrey! Among other early tavernkeepers were Capt. Jacob Danforth, whose premises were near the Meetinghouse on the Upper Common where the flagpole presently stands, and Benjamin Cutter, whose tavern, now a residence, stands a few feet to the northeast of the Meetinghouse. In Squantum, Nathan Hunt, a soldier in the Revolution, operated a tavern when the main road to Boston, such as it was, ran by his door. It survives today as the Gray Goose Farm.

Of those taverns that opened as a consequence of the new Turnpike, the most famous and successful were those kept by Benjamin

Winter sports and fun at the Shattuck Inn. This view is from an upper floor of the main building with the Annex in the background. Ca. 1930s.



Prescott and Lt. Alexander Milliken, “both commodious brick houses, one in the east part of the town, and the other in the west.”⁴ Prescott’s Inn, a large Federal structure, was opened to travelers on the Turnpike in 1803. Located across from the present-day Millipore industrial plant, it remained a landmark until 1948, when it was torn down. (Happily, the inn’s Rufus Porter mural of a Boston harbor scene was saved and reinstalled in a waterfront hotel in Boston.) Milliken’s is now a private residence and farm on Route 124 at the intersection of Milliken Road.

Up until at least the middle of the 19th century, travel to and through Jaffrey was mostly for purposes relating to trade and official communication. Traveling was expensive and uncomfortable and for most people there was little reason or time to venture far. But with growing national prosperity came a certain amount of leisure, and Jaffrey began to see visitors who sought pleasure and spiritual and physical restoration. The draw, of course, was The Grand Monadnock. As early as 1824 “the town found it necessary to license places of refreshment for mountain visitors.”⁵ Thoreau, Emerson and Channing all knew Monadnock, camped on its slopes and wrote about it poetically. Four hundred persons were said to be on the summit on a day in August, 1860. In that same year the first Mountain or Half-Way House was opened for business by Moses Cudworth. Although a very basic affair, high up on the mountain slopes, it provided what was probably Jaffrey’s first truly tourist accommodation.

It wasn’t long before others began to cater to summer visitors. Existing inns and taverns made room for the new clientele. Ethan Cutter’s hotel “facing the Common with its historic Meeting-house and Monadnock Mountain beyond with its magnificent interval of scenic landscape”⁶ became the most successful, a natural gathering place for those seeking a cool and quiet time away from more populous places.

Many of Jaffrey’s more enterprising farmers saw a good thing and began opening their homes to summer boarders. The Shattuck Inn began this way in 1868; so, too, The Ark, a few years later, “The Fairview” on Main Street—now The Monadnock Inn—and John Cutter’s house, which his daughter and son-in-law ran as “Rice’s.”

What really transformed this fledgling tourist trade was the opening of the Monadnock Railroad in 1870. Now the rural delights of Jaffrey and the wonders of Monadnock were within easy reach. In its July 11, 1872 issue, the *Peterborough Transcript* reported: “Wednesday evening (July 3) witnessed a large influx of people in search of the comfortable and picturesque who showed a laudable taste in selecting such places as Cutter’s, Rice’s, Burton’s, and Wheeler’s for their summer sojourn.”⁷

By the onset of the 20th century, the summer population was of such size that it accounted for a significant portion of the local economy. There was the business of providing lodging, food and entertainment, but additionally, new shops and services came into being to meet the demands of the visitors.

In the early days of Jaffrey tourism, it was customary to spend a

5-1 **Milliken Tavern, Mountain Road.** Milliken Tavern, shown here, and Prescott’s Inn, which stood for many years in the eastern part of town, were the best-known facilities for travelers on the Third New Hampshire Turnpike, the most direct route between Boston and Walpole. Construction of the toll road began in 1800, and soon after, around 1802, Lt. Alexander Milliken built what is said to have been the first brick building in Jaffrey. It has been added to and taken away from many times over the years so that now it mixes a number of stylistic touches. Originally running closer to the Tavern, the Turnpike was realigned in 1907 to its present location. Probably 1880s.



5-2 **Rice's Hotel, Harkness Road at Main Street.** John Cutter, who was the first of many generations of Jaffrey Cutters, built this Georgian-style house in 1790. Its commodious size reflected his success as a tanner and leather merchant. He was a founder of the Universalist Church and donated the land for the Cutter Cemetery that adjoins the property along Harkness Road. His daughter, Esther, married Laban Rice who enlarged the house in order to accommodate summer visitors. For a time it was also operated as the Central House. Ca. 1880.

5-3 When sold to C. P. Lyman in 1894, the use of the house for summer boarders was discontinued, although apparently it was reestablished for a time as a temporary Shattuck Inn following the fire that destroyed the Inn in 1909. During this brief period it was appropriately called the Shattuck House. The grounds have been formalized a bit from the time of the earlier photograph, but the only change to the building itself appears to be the addition of a Palladian window near where the ell meets the main house. In time the structure was converted back again to a private residence and in the process much of the back ell was removed. A second floor window was added to the gable end and the porch was stripped from the front of the house and replaced in part by a Colonial Revival entranceway, a fashionable feature locally. Ca. 1910s.

month or more boarding at a hotel or farmhouse. Later, those lured to Jaffrey began to buy or build houses specifically for summer use. As in neighboring Dublin, certain wealthy intellectuals and artists, many from the Boston area, reclaimed abandoned farms and some of the town's larger historic buildings. Others built elegant, sprawling "cottages." Jaffrey Center became identified with a diverse group of academics and professionals, many comprising a group of classmates from Amherst College that became known as the "Amherst Colony." This circle of friends and their families began coming to the area in the early 1900s, this connection continuing to the present day.

Although tourism was at first a summer activity, in time the fall foliage season and the winter months became popular times with visitors. A brochure promoting Jaffrey's hotels and tourist offerings, published in the 1940s by the Jaffrey Service Club, had this to say about the town's accommodations: "Jaffrey is one of the oldest summer resorts in New England; and its largest hotels now remain open for the entire year to accommodate the increasing patronage of those who come for winter recreation." Trains brought tourists to Jaffrey's famed Winter Carnival, an activity heavily promoted by Jaffrey's numerous innkeepers.

Tourism continues to be a year-round activity. The days of the larger hotels are nearly over, replaced to some extent by the recent vogue of bed and breakfast inns. Guests are more likely to stay for a weekend than for a month as many did in the era of The Ark and The Shattuck Inn. Probably the greatest change, considering tourism in the broadest sense, is the marked increase in the number of non-natives retiring to Jaffrey. Many of these new residents have bought and restored old Jaffrey residences, becoming in the process stewards of the town's heritage. ☞

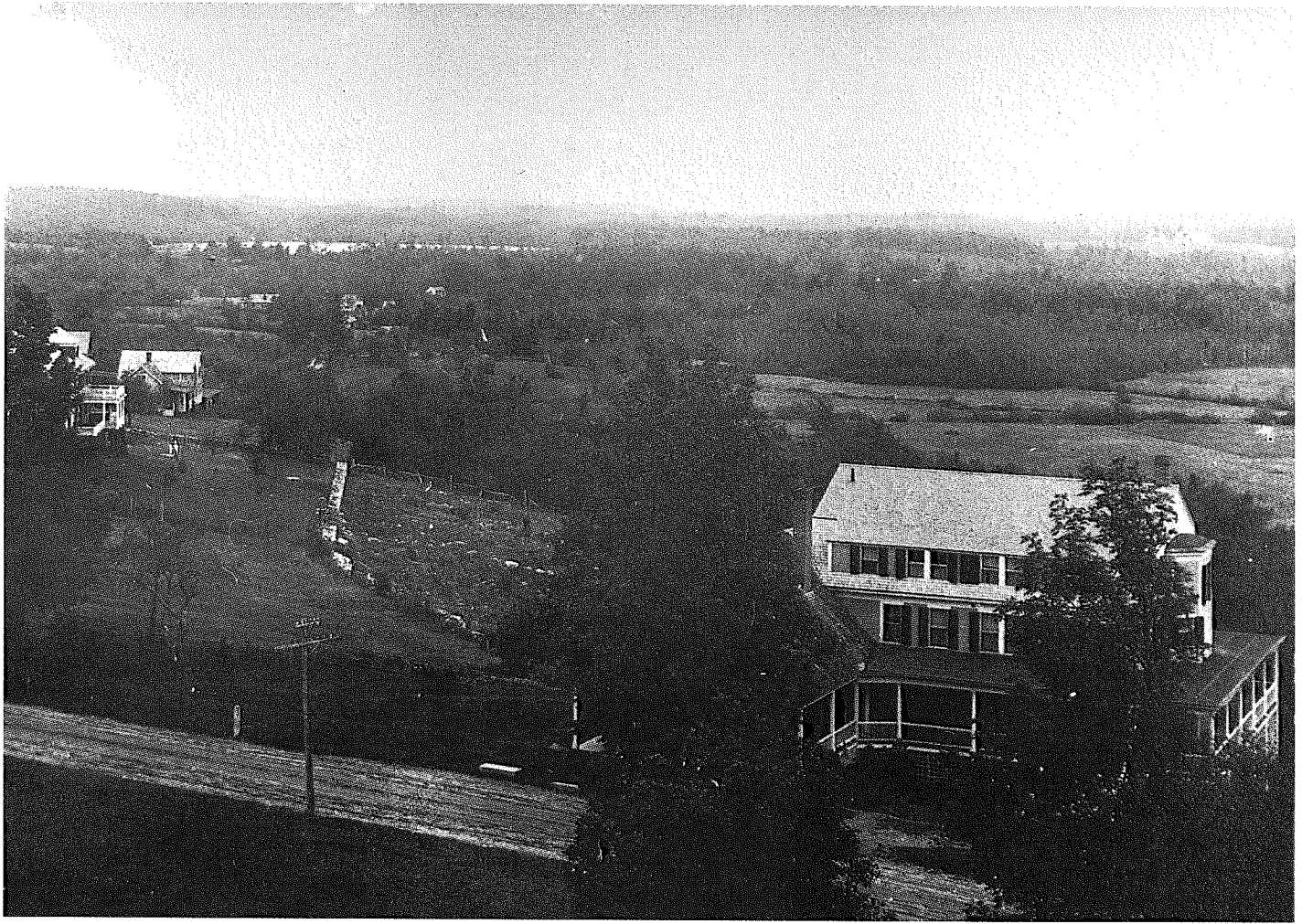


5-4 **Cutter's Hotel, on the Common.** Although not readily apparent, the two early views are of the same building, separated by about 25 years. It was built in brick to replace the original frame structure erected by Capt. Jacob Danforth sometime after 1792 and which had burned on December 16, 1816. That conflagration destroyed the tavern as well as barns, blacksmith shop and sheds to the east, an old house to the north and upwards of fifty cords of firewood. Ethan Cutter bought the business in 1821, and it was operated in turn by him, his son Jonas and his grandson Mortimer. Cutter's was a famous and popular establishment along the Third New Hampshire Turnpike and became one of the first and best-known summer resort hotels in the region. The replacement structure burned as well, on November 14, 1901. The site was purchased by the Village Improvement Society in 1909 for \$2,000 and redeveloped as an extension of the adjacent Town Common. In 1910, Mortimer Cutter built a new hotel, the Cutter House, diagonally across the street (see No. 5-6), which also later burned. In the early days of Jaffrey two other taverns were close by: A few steps from the northeast corner of the Meetinghouse stood Cutter's Tavern, now a private residence. It was built around 1784 by Benjamin Cutter. The business was later carried on by Cutter's older brother, Joseph. At one point the trade was so brisk that Cutter petitioned the Town for permission to move the Meetinghouse so that the tavern could expand! Permission was granted but the move never occurred. To the west of the Meetinghouse, approximately midway along Meetinghouse Road, was situated what is generally agreed to have been Jaffrey's first tavern, kept by Alexander McNeal who was granted the necessary permit by the Town around 1766. Ca. late 1860s.



5-5 This view shows Cutter's Hotel at a time when Jaffrey had already established itself as an especially popular resort town. The architectural changes are almost total: new mansard roof, Italianate bracketing at the eaves and trim around the windows, two-story porch, back ell and all the other improvements that suggest an up-to-date and prosperous enterprise. Possibly 1876.





5-6 **Cutter House from the tower of the Meetinghouse.** The Cutter House was built by Mortimer Cutter in 1910 after he sold the site of his family's hotel to the Village Improvement Society. By this time the growing influx of summer boarders to Jaffrey was having an important impact on the local economy. The landscape was still mostly open and several years would pass before Main Street was paved. On July 22, 1922, the hotel burned as had its predecessor twenty-one years before. The "Farmhouse" and "Colonial" can be seen in the left background. Between 1910 and 1916.



5-7 **Monadnock Inn, Main Street.** Built about 1830, the house was purchased in 1870 by Benjamin Lawrence whose wife, Sarah, took in summer visitors. She named the hostelry "The Fairview" and later "The Monadnock." The barns and back buildings, which were probably attached to the main building, were later lost to fire. The porch, gambrel roof and three-story projecting bay are not original to the building which probably started out as a simpler Greek Revival structure not unlike some of its neighbors in the village. Despite much being added and removed over the years, the general character of the structure remains. A social, cultural and architectural landmark, The Inn is the last of the many Jaffrey hotels that catered to the summer and winter visitor during the period from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. The young maples in the earlier scene are now a row of seasoned veterans. Ca. 1914.



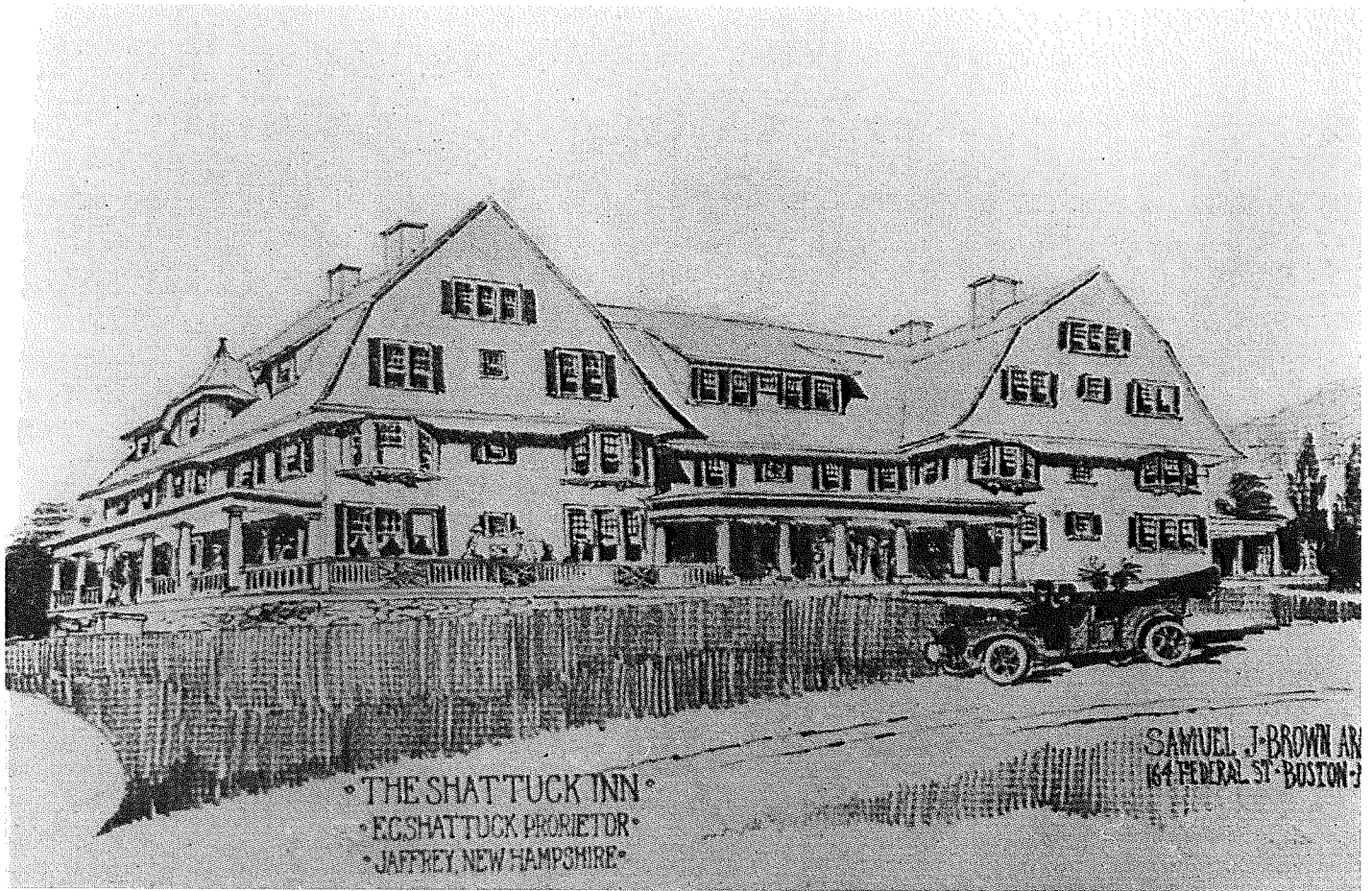


5-8 **Dorchester House, Main Street.** Like so many other Jaffrey hostelrys catering to the summer boarder, the Dorchester House started out as a family farmstead. Capt. Roger Gilmore built the house which over the years was enlarged and altered more than once. James L. Burton purchased the property in 1872 and soon after began to rent rooms to summer visitors, calling the establishment "Massasoit House." His manager, Philip Peak, later acquired the business and operated it as "Dorchester House." By 1907 or before it had reverted again to a private residence. The changes since the earlier view have been many. Most dramatic, probably, is the mansard roof—a fashionable Second Empire stylistic touch and certainly not original—which in time gave way to the present gable roof which is closer to how the building probably started out. On June 19, 1919 a fire seriously damaged the property. Probably about 1890.



5-9 **The first Shattuck Inn, Dublin Road.** *The original house was built by Dr. Adonijah Howe, Jaffrey's first resident physician, in 1806-1807, and came into the possession of the Cutter and—through marriage—the Shattuck families in 1835. Around 1868 Mrs. Shattuck began to take in summer boarders, calling the place the "Shattuck Farm." There were accommodations for 15 guests, but as the business grew, more space was needed and in 1899 the ell and the cupola (seen here) were built. Two years later a third story was added to the main house. The entire inn was destroyed by fire on June 19, 1909. Ca. 1890.*

5-10 *The new Shattuck Inn opened on July 1, 1910, replacing the original that had burned the year before. Shown here is the rendering by the Boston architect, Samuel J. Brown. The Annex to the north was added in 1912. The inn closed in 1952; after use for a time as a religious facility, it now sits empty, awaiting rehabilitation. The Shattuck Inn, together with The Ark, were the biggest factors in Jaffrey's growth as a major summer and winter destination for visitors and tourists. Willa Cather was the Inn's most famous guest, coming to Jaffrey for many summers to write and rest. The exterior of the main building, despite not being used as an inn for over forty years, is remarkably unchanged. Ca. 1910.*





5-11 **The Ark, Dublin Road.** Built as the farmhouse of Joseph Cutter, Jr., in 1808, its great size led to it being called "Joe Cutter's Ark." In 1873 Joel Poole bought the property, by then in disrepair, and soon afterward he and his wife began to take in summer visitors. From this modest beginning, an important summer and winter resort developed. With the decline of the railroad and the rise of the automobile, The Ark, like its neighbor the Shattuck Inn, suffered. The property was purchased in 1966 by the Monadnock Bible Conference. Other than the carriage and the stonewall along unpaved Dublin Road, little has changed in the hundred or so years between the two views. Probably 1880s.





5-12 **The Ark, Dublin Road.** A view from the south shows some alterations to the porch and a dormer added to the hip roof, but unlike many other long-lived structures the basic massing of The Ark has remained. Expansion occurred more in the form of a series of separate cabins and annexes scattered throughout the extensive grounds. Between 1879 and 1882.



5-13 **The original Granite State Hotel, Main Street.** *Jaffrey's major commercial hotel stood where parts of the present bank and Town Office building stand today, although closer to Main Street. It replaced in 1859 the Fairbanks Hotel of which little is known other than its name, which appears on the county map of the year before. It and its two successors were destroyed by fire, the third and last on May 28, 1923 (see Nos. 1-15 & 1-16). If fire hadn't claimed the hotel, changing times probably would have. Most towns had a hotel similar to the Granite State—The Tavern in Peterborough being a neighboring example—that served not only as a hostelry but as a shopping center, transportation depot, meeting place and landmark. Changes in travel and tastes, and no doubt numerous other factors, all combined to make such hotels difficult enterprises to carry on into the twentieth century. Pre-1875*





WILLARD.
St. Jaffrey, N. H.

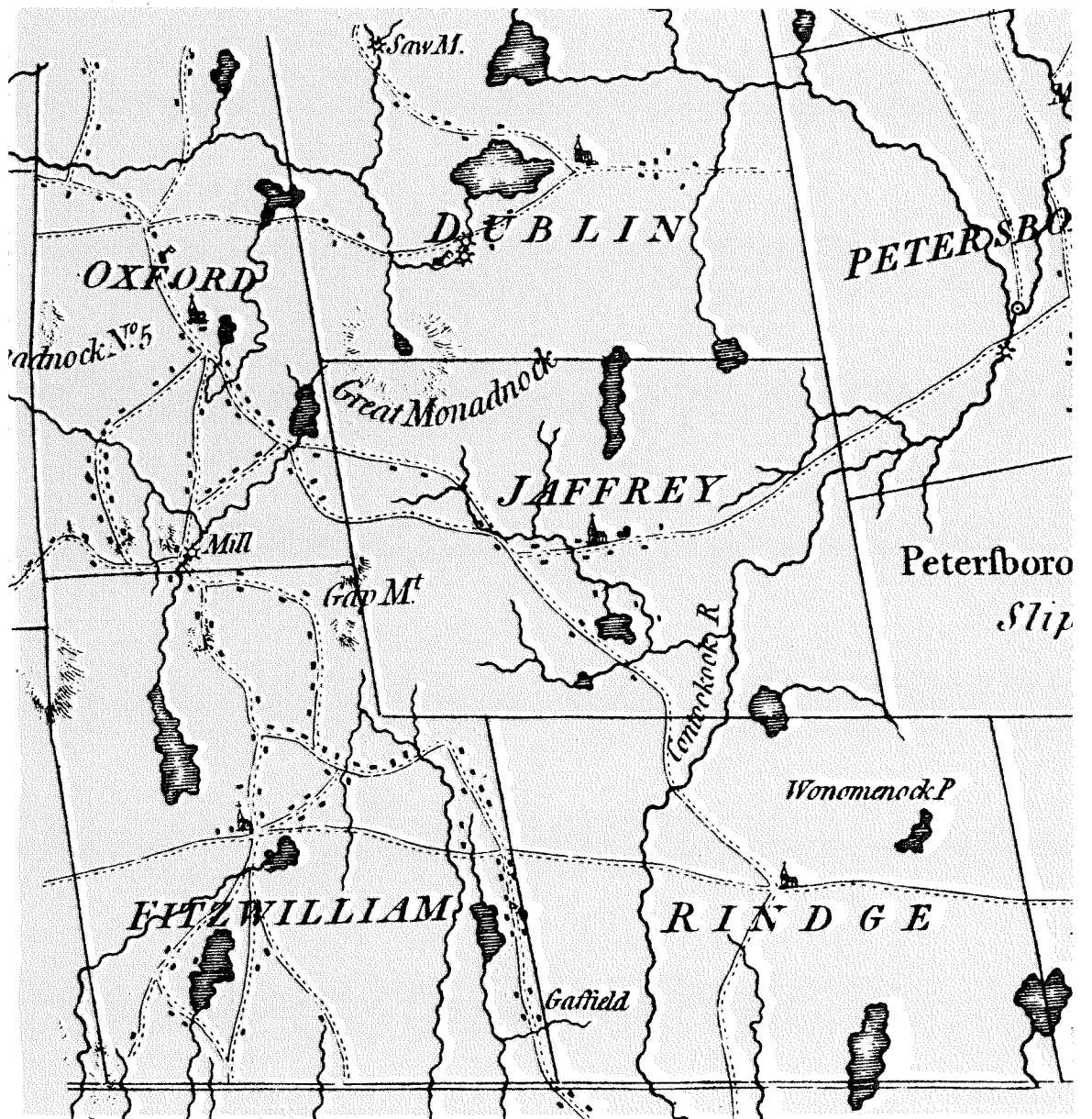


5-14 The Willard, later the Red Mill Inn, Stratton Road. Amos Stickney built this house soon after the Revolution. Later it was the residence of Perkins Bigelow and John Fox, and at one time it was owned by Susan Clay, the benefactress of the library. Bigelow (1791-1877) was one of the first in the town to take in summer boarders. The Willard was established as a hotel with 25 rooms in 1919 and continued in business into the 1940s. The elm tree to the left came down in the 1938 hurricane. The tower, porch and probably the back ell were all added over the years. Hotels and boarding houses catering to summer and later winter visitors were scattered throughout the town and to be successful didn't necessarily require extensive grounds or dramatic views of Monadnock. 1920s.



5-15 **The Sawyer Farm, Turnpike Road.** *This brick-ended Federal-style farmhouse was built in 1816 by Benjamin Haywood and has been the farmstead of the Sawyer family for five generations, surviving as Jaffrey's last major dairy farm. Under maple trees that still stand today are members of the Sawyer family sharing their lawn with a number of summer boarders that the family took in for many years, a common practice for New Hampshire farmers during that era. Because of its continuing agricultural use, the immediate landscape—open fields and pasture—is reminiscent of how most of Jaffrey appeared throughout the 1800s and into the early part of the present century. August 1901.*





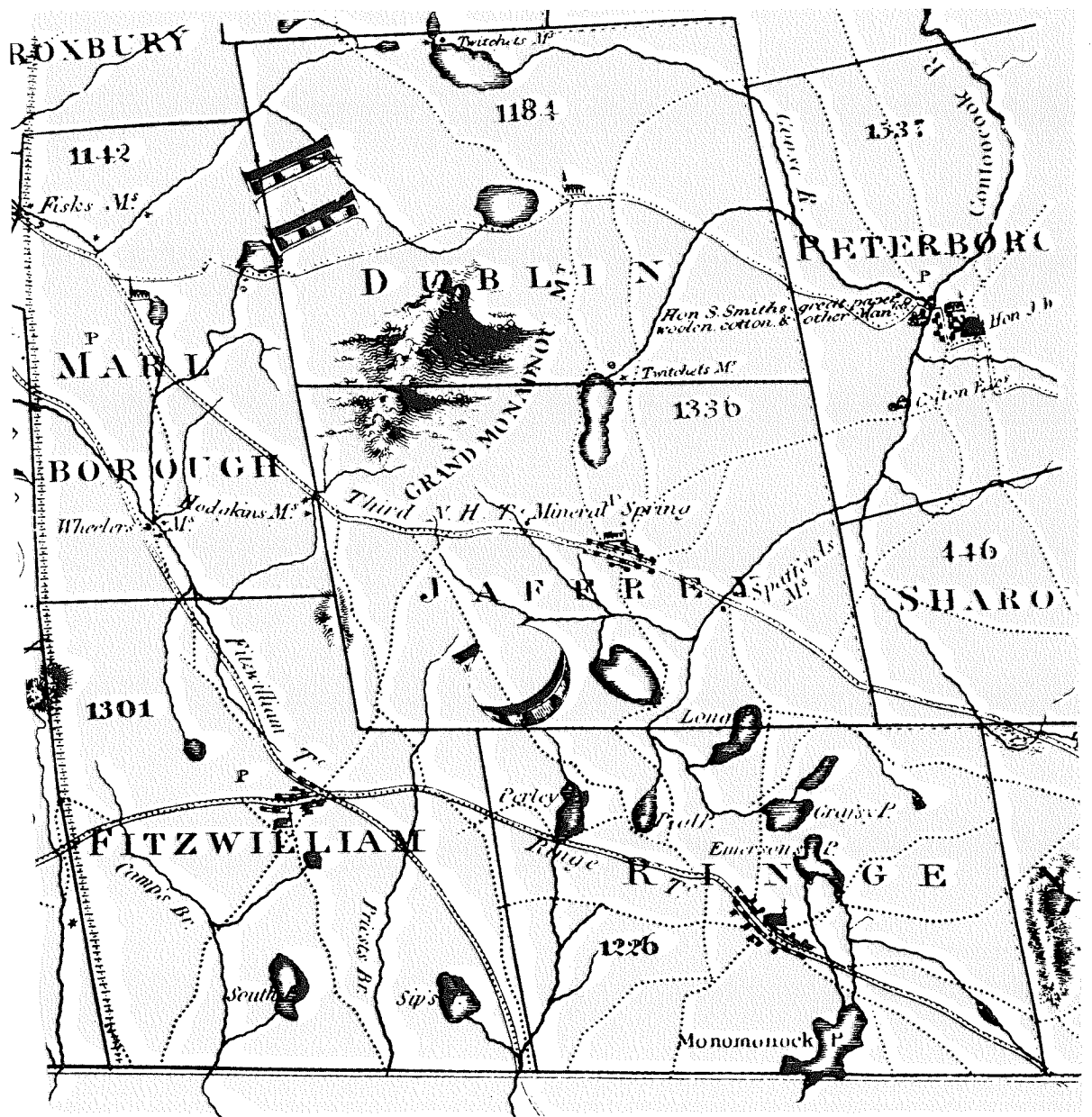
6 Maps and the Patterns of Change

Maps tell us more than just where we are or how best to get where we want to go. Maps—and particularly a series from different eras—can be important historical documents that show how a place like Jaffrey developed over time and the role played by topography, rivers and lakes, as well as such technological innovations as the railroad and the automobile.

The first printed map to depict Jaffrey exclusively was compiled and drawn by J. D. Gibbs. It is a large map and was printed in Boston in 1850 (portions have been used on this book's inner covers). Gibbs was not a cartographer or surveyor by trade; rather he was a local boot- and shoemaker who had antiquarian interests. The map was the result of his own research undertaken over many years and is noteworthy in the almost primitive manner in which Gibbs depicted the town's farmhouses and buildings, not to mention Mt. Monadnock (see Nos. 6-2a & b). Gibbs was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, in 1796 and came to Jaffrey in 1821. He built the brick house on Main Street that still stands, two doors west of the Monadnock Inn. He died in 1882.

Gibbs' effort was preceded by numerous statewide maps which showed Jaffrey along with its neighbors but usually with little detail. The best of the early ones, shown opposite, was compiled in 1774—but not published until 1784—by Samuel Holland, British Surveyor General of the northern colonies. It includes natural features such as Mt. Monadnock, Gilmore and Thorndike Ponds and the Contoocook River. The Meetinghouse appears, shown as having a tower, a pictorial license as it wasn't until 1822 that it was added. Two roads are delineated, little more than rough paths at this time: one from Peterborough and one from Rindge, intersecting each other west of the Meetinghouse and continuing on to Marlborough, then called Oxford. Farmsteads, represented by dots, stretch along these two roads and only occasionally appear elsewhere within the town. There is no sign at all of downtown Jaffrey which started out about

Samuel Holland's 1784 map of New Hampshire (Detail). Note the fanciful depiction of the Meetinghouse (the bell tower wasn't added until 1822), the pre-Turnpike road system and the non-existence of what is now downtown Jaffrey. Peterborough Slip is now called Sharon, Oxford became Marlborough and Troy was created from pieces of Fitzwilliam, Richmond, Swanzy and Marlborough.



this time as Borland's Mills; neither does Squantum appear which certainly had been settled by this date.

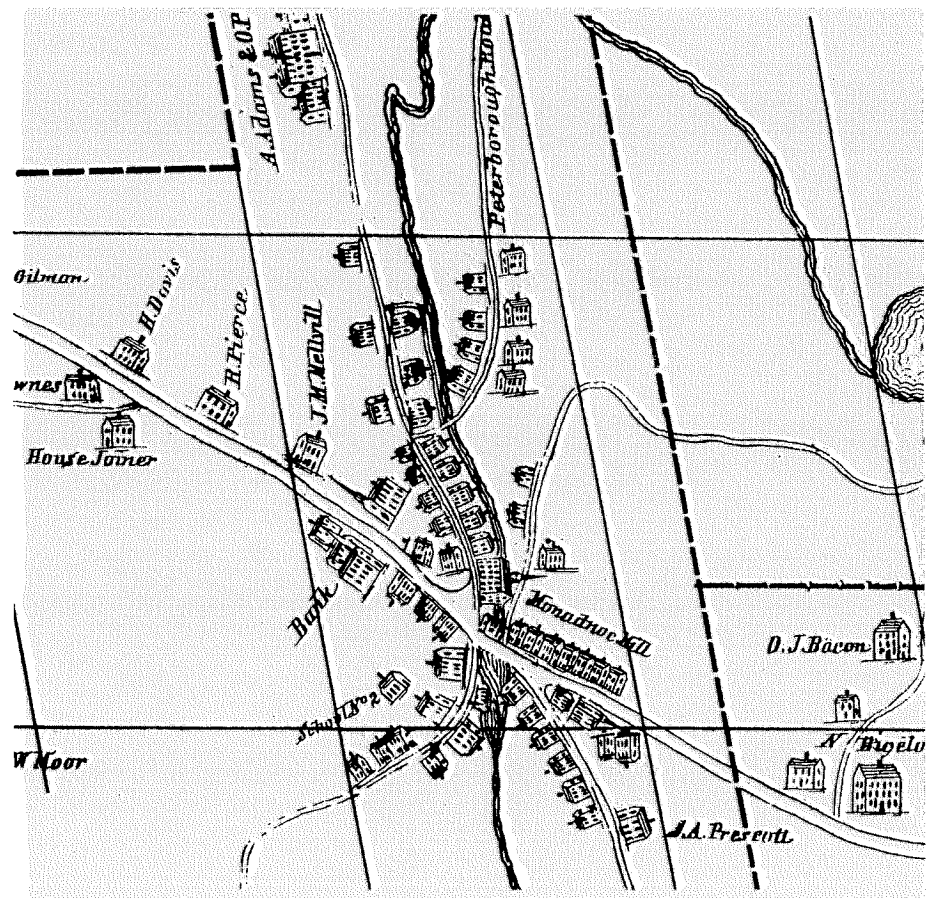
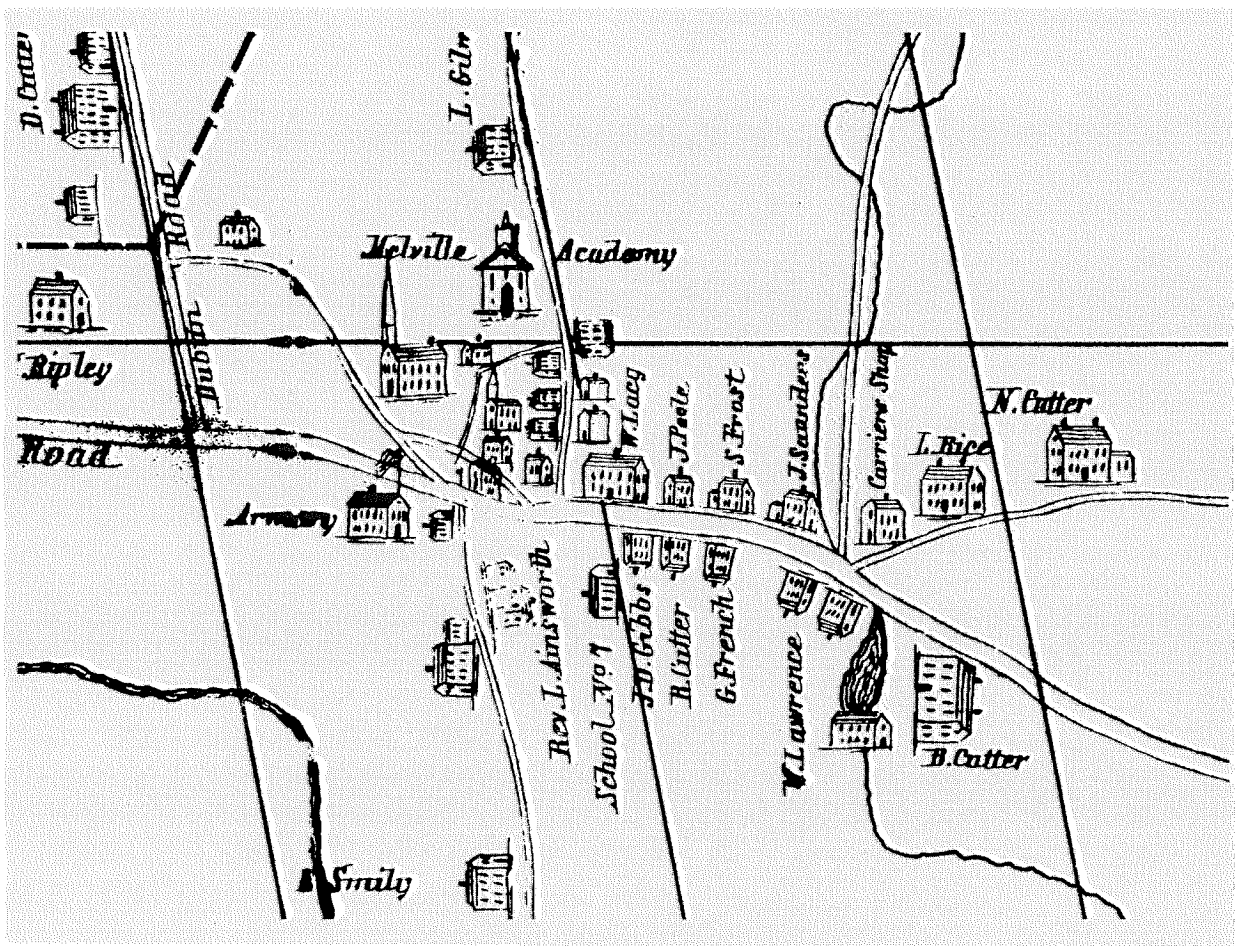
The next map of importance to include Jaffrey was issued by Philip Carrigain in 1816 (see No. 6-1). David Allen, in his published collection of early Cheshire County maps, described it as

the first accurate map made after New Hampshire became a state. Carrigain was New Hampshire's Secretary of State, and his map was based on mandated town surveys conducted in the early 1800s. The map shows three grades of roads, each with different symbols. The key describes them as: turnpikes, principal roads, and roads. The turnpikes are the most interesting. They were privately-built toll roads whose relatively straight courses and superior roadbeds greatly improved travel and commerce. Eight are labeled on this map, six in Cheshire County. Most of the turnpikes were branches of two important routes, the Second and Third New Hampshire Turnpikes. The Second New Hampshire Turnpike connected Claremont and the Connecticut River to Nashua on the Merrimack. . . . The Third New Hampshire Turnpike originated in Walpole.¹

Less than ten years after Gibbs' Jaffrey map appeared, a map of Cheshire County was published that was to serve for many years as the standard reference for both the county and the individual towns. It was the work of Lawrence Fagan, an employee of the Philadelphia publishers Smith & Morley. According to David Allen, who has reissued a number of historic New Hampshire maps, "nineteenth century mapmaking was a private commercial enterprise dominated by firms in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Most of the populous counties in the United States were documented on maps and atlases in the latter half of the century. During the 1850s, these companies produced hundreds of large wall maps which plotted—in many cases for the first time—all the roads and homesteads in the various counties."² Fagan came to Keene in February of 1857 and set up at the Eagle Hotel. He undertook the necessary field work and surveying and completed the map in time for publication in March of 1859. "The map [see Nos. 6-3a & b] depicts Cheshire County at a turning point, though the residents of the time surely lacked our perspective. The railroad, which had come to Keene ten years earlier, was accelerating the trend away from self-sufficiency and toward specialized agriculture and industry. The outbreak of war between North and South in 1861 would further wrench the local economy by rewarding the production of beef and wool, and by creating boom conditions at the large woolen mills of Troy, Swanzey, Harrisville, and Keene."³ Among the border illustrations on the map are Jaffrey's Schoolhouse No. 2 (Union Hall) (see No. 2-10) and what is believed to be the first published depiction of Mt. Monadnock.

In 1877, an atlas of Cheshire County was issued (see Nos. 6-4a, b & c) which was in many ways an updated version of the Fagan map of nearly twenty years before. By this time, map publishers were favoring the atlas format over the large wall map. David Allen has noted that "the atlases were more compact, and allowed inclusion of more data. They were usually

6-1 Phillip Carrigain's 1816 map of New Hampshire (Detail). The Third New Hampshire Turnpike is shown as the town's major road, and although Jaffrey Center is depicted as the chief settlement, Spofford's Mills (earlier Borland's Mills and later Factory Village and then East Jaffrey) is named. The Mineral Spring is named, too. Once a popular tavern was at the spring, which can still be seen bubbling forth just north of Route 124.



sold in advance by agents who would ride house-to-house by horse and buggy recording the names of current homeowners, as well as soliciting subscriptions. The publishers often augmented their subscription revenue by selling space in atlases for business advertisements, personal portraits and biographies. . . . Published at the time of the nation's centennial, [the 1877 atlas] captures our region in transition. The traditional farm economy . . . was declining before the powerful new forces of railroads and industry." ⁴

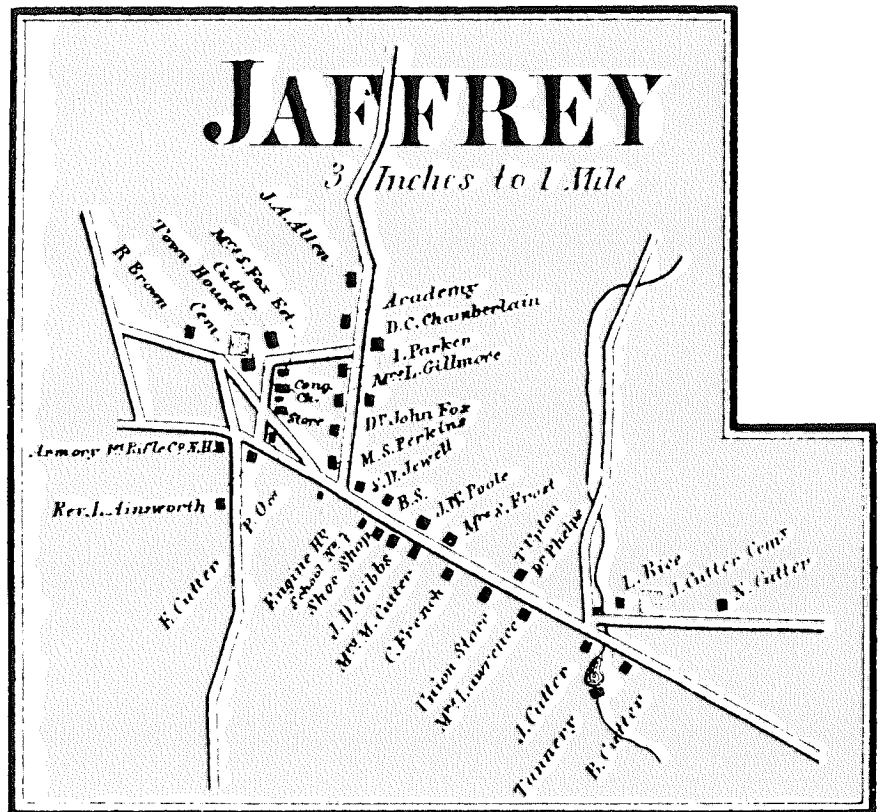
In 1881, Daniel Cutter's *History of the Town of Jaffrey* appeared. The accompanying map (see No. 6-5), whose maker is not known, displays far less detail than the 1877 atlas map and is less accurate in many ways. Nonetheless it conveys two related facts about the life in Jaffrey a hundred years ago. The settlement pattern was very dispersed, reflecting the agricultural economy which, although past its peak, was still strong in Jaffrey in 1881. And, very much associated with this, there are shown on the map thirteen schools, again dispersed throughout the town, in contrast to the two centralized school facilities of today.

The last of the major atlases to include Jaffrey was published by G. H. Hurd in Boston in 1892 (see Nos. 6-6a & b). This was the last map of the town to label buildings with the names of their owners, a great convenience then and, for historians and genealogists, even more so today.

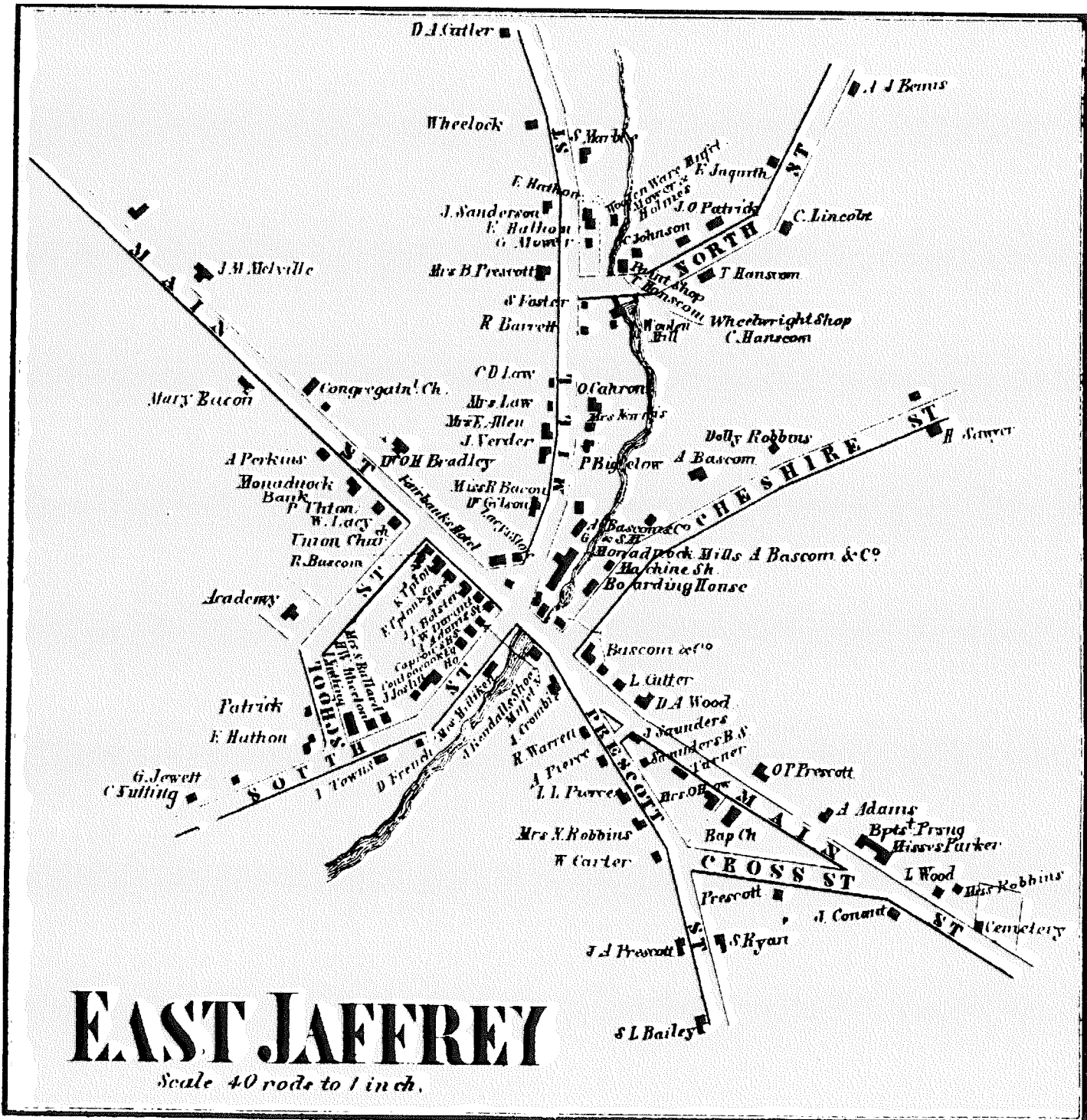
The maps of the present, such as those issued by the U. S. Geological Survey (see No. 6-7), have the great advantage of including contour lines to indicate accurately the topography of the land, which explains so much about the historical patterns of Jaffrey's growth. On the other hand, they give no information about ownership, say almost nothing about what activities occur where, and lack the artistic charm and quirkiness of the Gibbs map or the decorative beauty of the 1858 wall map. What modern maps dramatically show is the concentration of development, not only in existing population centers (Downtown and the Center) and in the town's relatively few subdivisions, but especially along existing roads. The geographically dispersed settlement pattern of Jaffrey's agricultural age has given way to the strip development of the automobile age. ∞

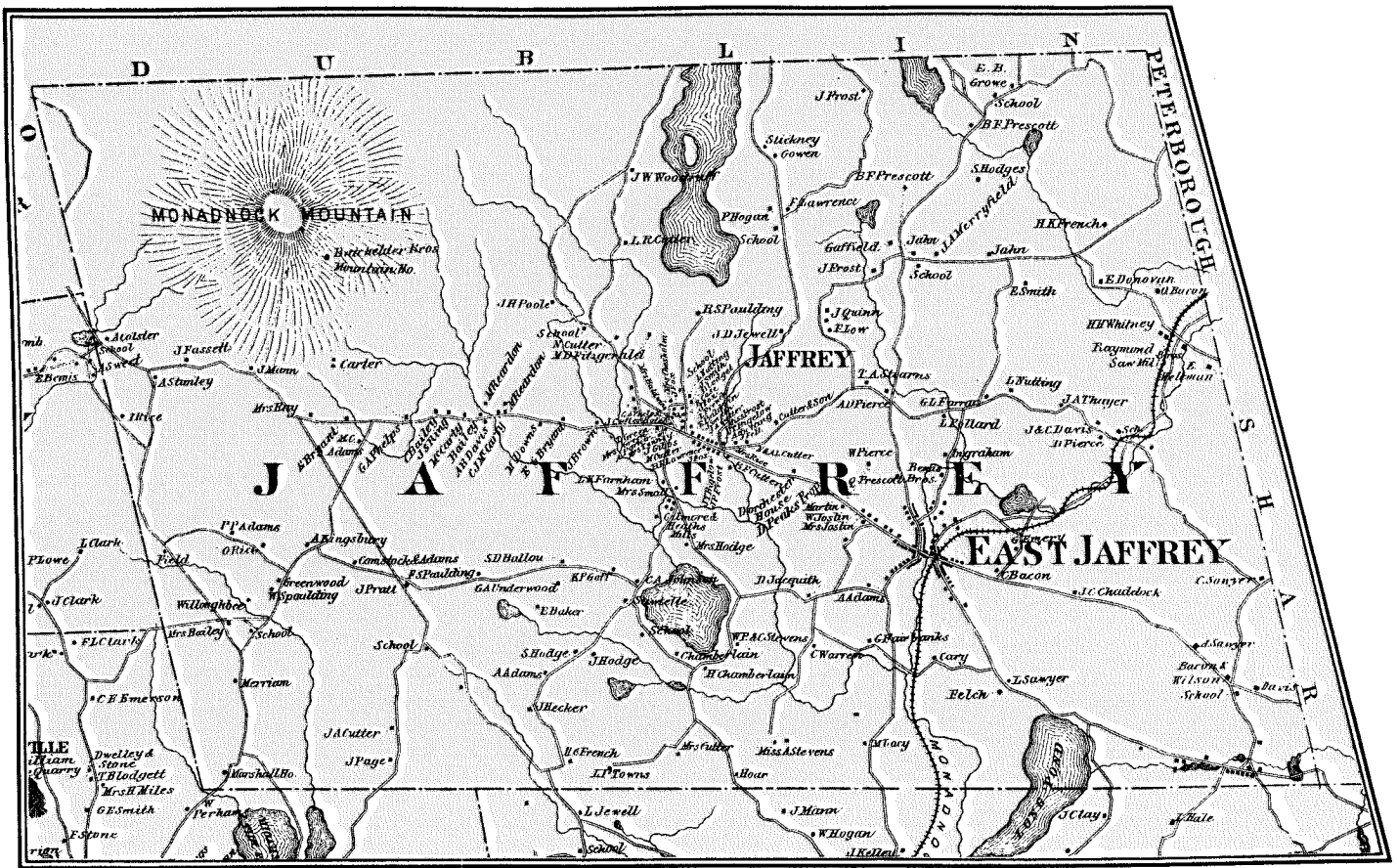
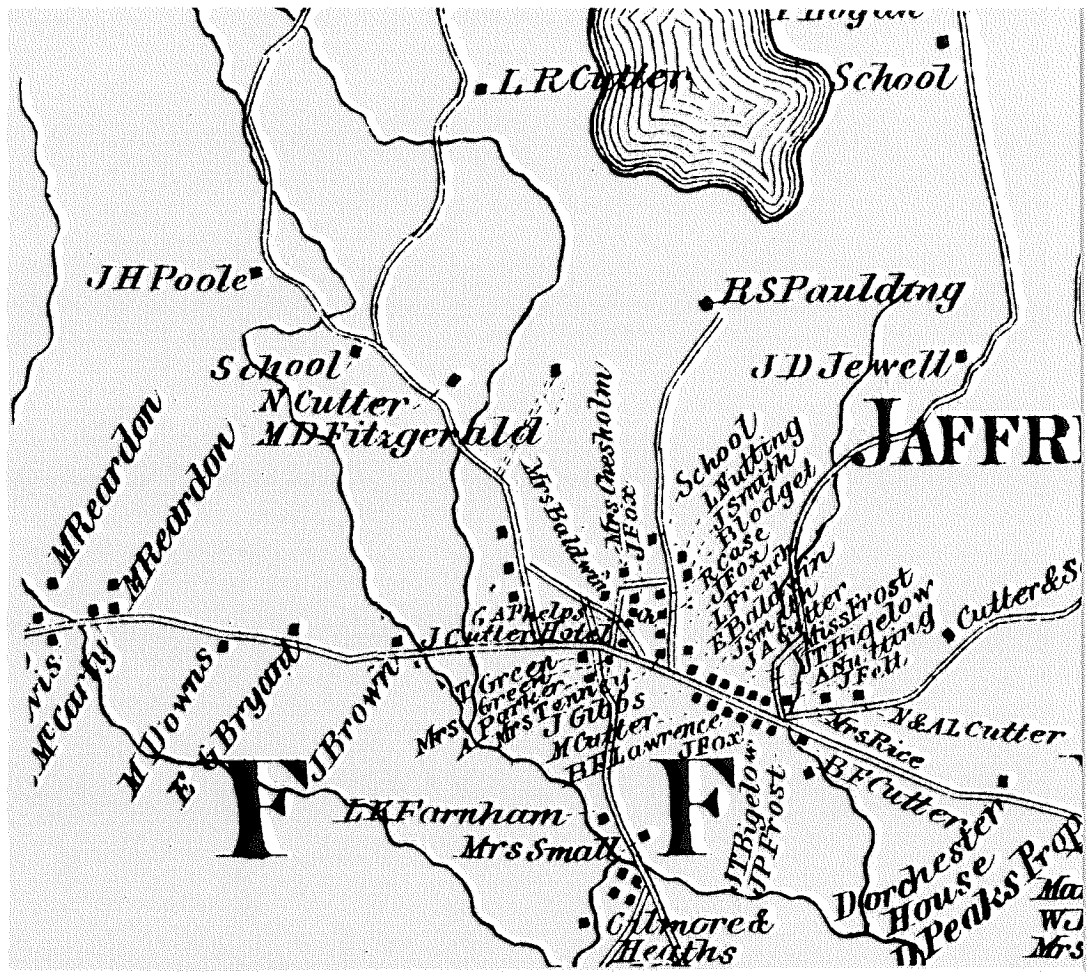
6-2a & b **J. D. Gibbs' 1850 map of Jaffrey (Details).**

The first map of Jaffrey shows clearly just how much the town had grown since Carrigain's map of 34 years earlier. East Jaffrey is depicted here as a larger settlement than the Center, when not long before it was not much more than a river crossing and mill site. Note the churches (Congregational, Baptist and Universalist), School House No. 2 (now a residence at 59 School Street), the Bank (32 Main Street) and Jonas Melville's grand stone house (now St. Patrick convent). The layout and size of the Center is not too different from today. The Meetinghouse, Melville Academy, the Brick Church and most of the other structures are recognizable. Among those that no longer exist are Cutter's Hotel (shown on the Upper Common), the Armory across from The Manse (which was moved to 33 North Street), the blacksmith shop (labelled W. Lacy) and Schoolhouse No. 7. At the south end of the pond at the eastern edge of the village is shown the Cutter tannery, the stone and brick foundations of which can still be seen. The house of the map's creator is next to the schoolhouse.

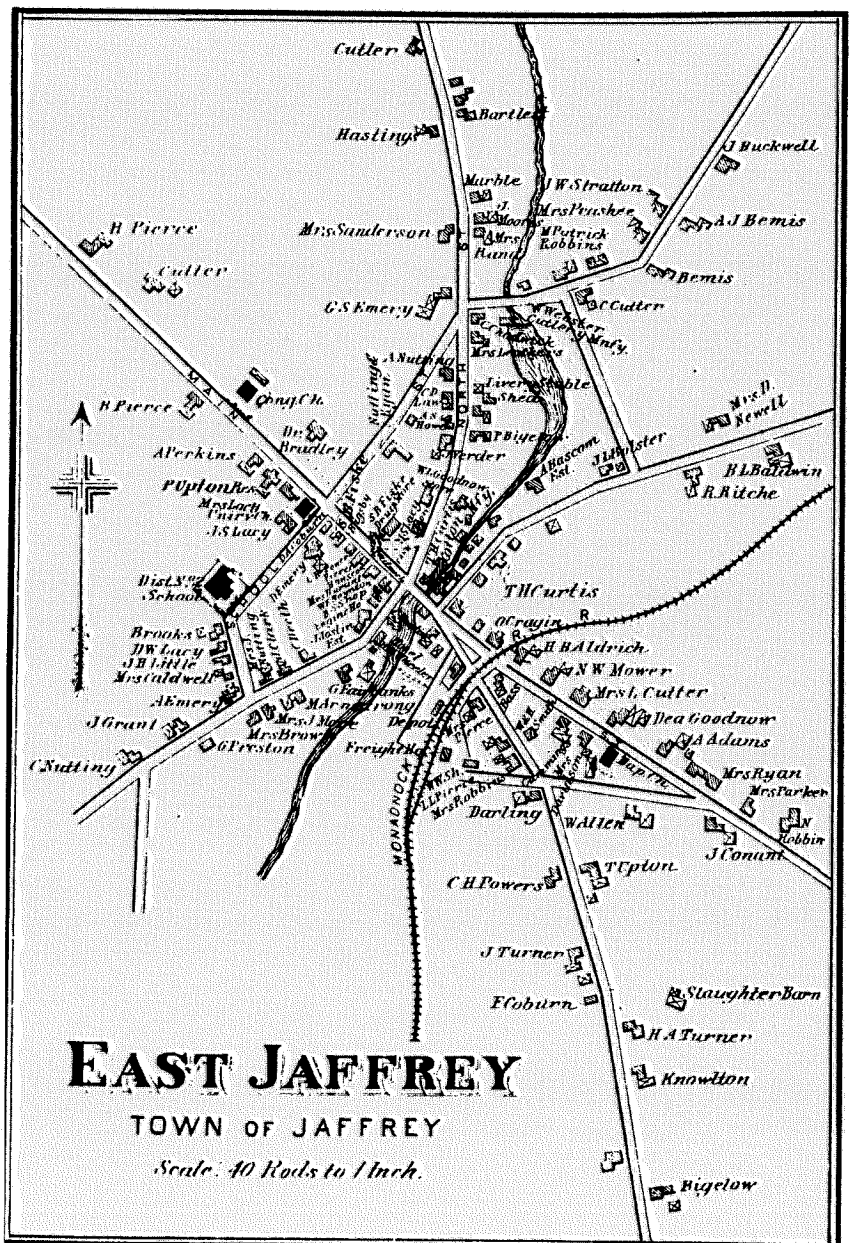


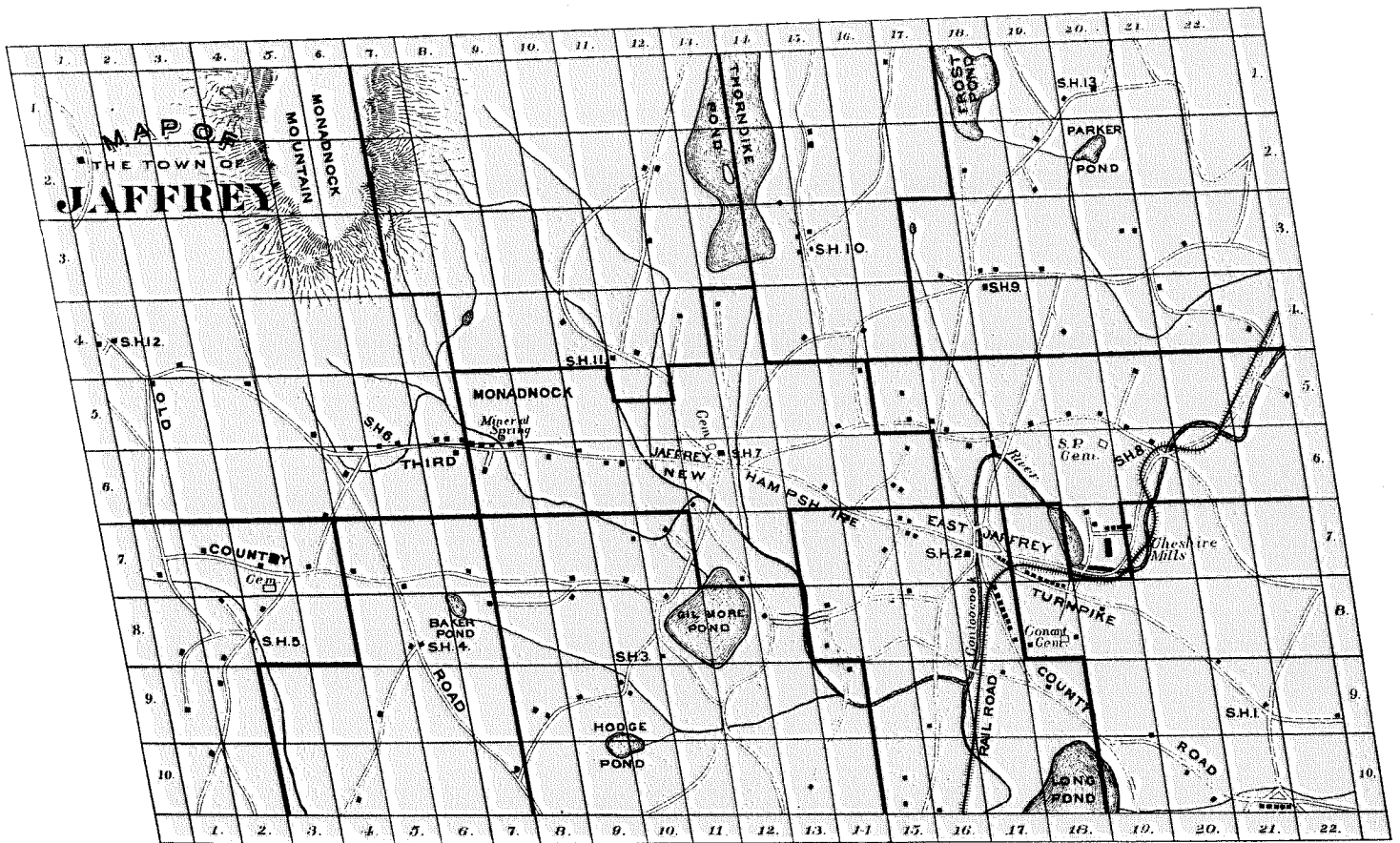
6-3a & b L. Fagan's 1858 map of Cheshire County (Details). This large county wall map appeared only eight years after Gibbs' map of Jaffrey and, although perhaps less interesting in a graphic sense, it displayed more information and did so far more accurately and in less space. Note that East Jaffrey is so named, having until 1846 been called Factory Village. On School Street a new Schoolhouse No. 2 (Union Hall) has appeared, a view of which was included in the border of the map (see No. 2-10). The mill structures shown beside the river are the wooden ones that preceded the present-day brick buildings, the first of which went up ten years after the map was published. The building in the middle of the Main Street-North Street intersection is the Billings House (see No. 1-12). Nearby is the Fairbanks Hotel of which little is known. It was the predecessor of a series of Granite State Hotels on the same approximate site. Except for Main and School Streets, all the street names have changed: Mill to North, North to Old Peterborough, Cheshire to Peterborough, South to River, Prescott to Stratton and Cross to Ellison. Compared to East Jaffrey, the Center exhibits very little change since the Gibbs map. The Engine House (fire station) is shown on the south side of Main Street next to the Schoolhouse; just before the map was published it was moved to (or a new one was built on) the site of the present old station on the north side of Main Street. The Union Store is what until recently was the Jaffrey Center Post Office.



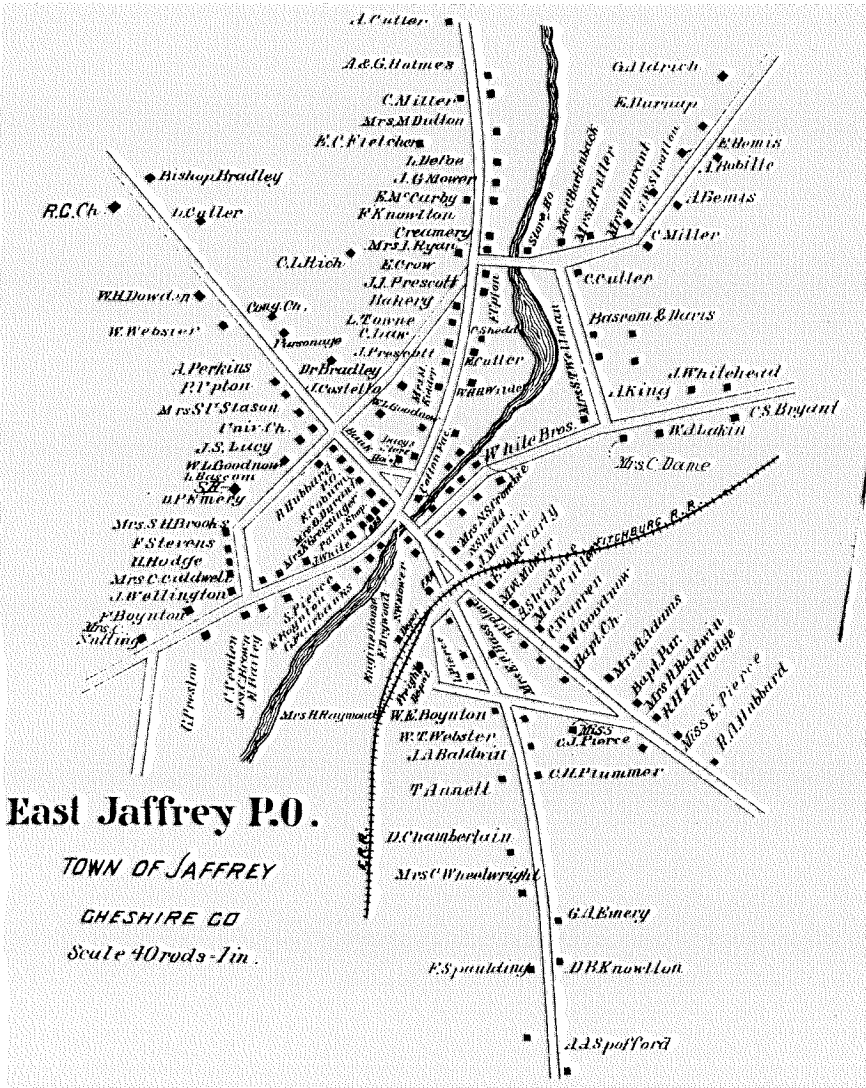
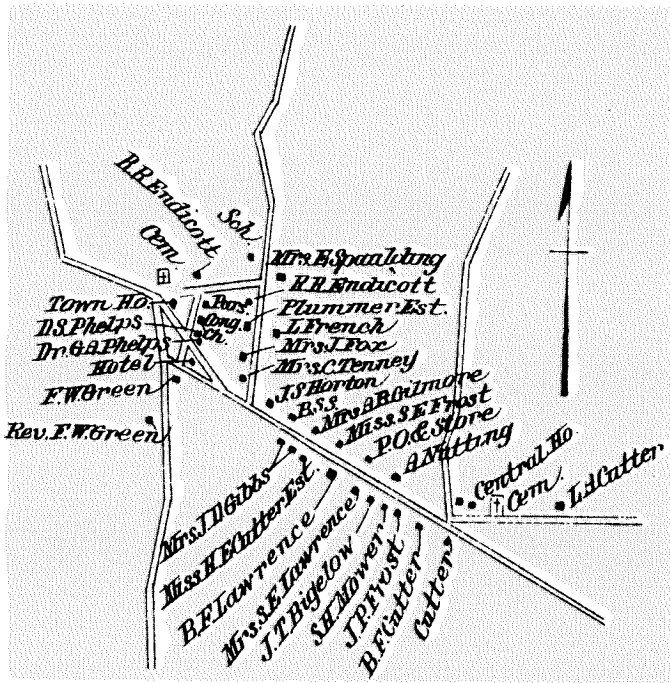


6-4a, b & c Atlas of Cheshire County 1877
 (Details). By the date of this map East Jaffrey had become so much larger and more active than the Center that, unlike the 1858 map, there was no large scale inset map for the Center, only for downtown. The form and layout of the Center was really no different than in 1858 or 1850, but East Jaffrey had grown considerably. The biggest change was the arrival of the railroad in 1870. As can be seen, this gave rise to considerable development around the new depot. Another big change since the 1858 map was the construction of the brick mill buildings on both sides of the river. Village Square shows some changes, too: a new Granite State Hotel and a new Monadnock Bank. Around the corner on North Street is Goodnow's, later Belletete's. New roads put in since 1858 include Cross Street and the extension of School Street (now Goodnow Street). Notice that what is now Peterborough Street still had its earlier alignment, entering Main Street just west of where the Dillon Block now stands.

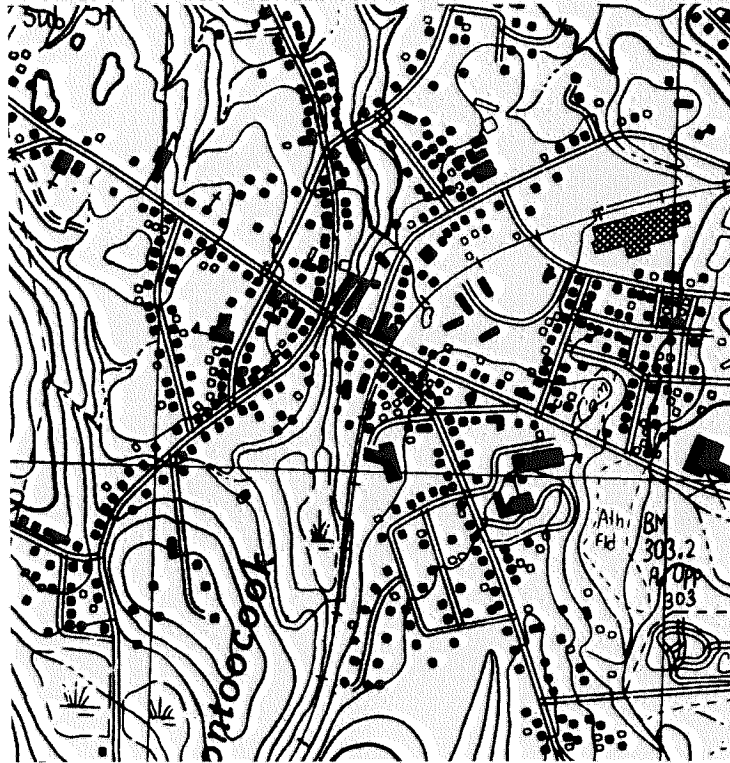




6-5 Map of Jaffrey from Cutter's History. Possibly the two most useful details of the map that accompanied Daniel Cutter's History of the Town of Jaffrey (1881) are its depiction of the system of lots and ranges by which the town was divided up at the outset of settlement and the location and boundaries of the school districts.



6-6a & b D. H. Hurd's 1892 Atlas of New Hampshire (Detail). In format and content this map borrowed heavily from the 1877 and 1858 efforts. The townwide map shows a development pattern that is considerably more dispersed than today and a more extensive road system to serve it. Roads are shown that today are either no longer passable or go nowhere. The East Jaffrey inset map is almost identical with its 1877 counterpart with the exception of some additional in-fill development, probably representing most of the town's total residential growth in the 1880s. The Center shows almost no change at all



6-7 United States Geological Survey
Topographic map 1984 (Detail). This modern map has the great advantage of contours to indicate topography which, as in the case of rivers and lakes, is such a strong determinant of development patterns. The layout of streets and buildings as depicted in the Gibbs map and its successors is clearly identifiable today.

Epilogue

The ever-whirling wheele of change, the which all mortall things doth sway.

—Edmund Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*

Nearly all of the modern-day views that appear in this book were photographed in 1990 or 1991. The extent to which the face of Jaffrey has changed between then and now—a period of no more than four years—is both surprising and instructive. In some instances the change is as dramatic as the changes that this book was conceived to highlight, ones that may have taken a century or more to occur. It only goes to point up that change, while not always constant in momentum or direction, is ever happening. Ponder some of the changes since 1990: The Meetinghouse has had its tower removed, rebuilt and replaced, over \$150,000 having been raised from the people to see this happen. Rededicated in 1993, Jaffrey’s “dearest possession” is destined to please and inspire generations yet unborn. The spire of the old Universalist Church—now the Cutler Memorial—has similarly been preserved for the future, the work underway as this is written. Also since 1990, the World War II memorial by the bandstand has been skillfully refurbished. Transportation, always an engine of change, has seen its force felt in the downtown: Traffic lights have come to Jaffrey, parallel parking, too (and neither for the first time as it turns out). Utility poles no longer jar the eye along some stretches of Main Street, while new street lighting shines at night, both welcomed changes. But the old Village Square and the grassy triangle at the intersection of Main Street and Stratton Road are measurably smaller than they were, continuing a century-old trend, hastened by the seemingly insatiable demands of the automobile and the truck. A municipal parking lot on Blake Street is perhaps the logical culmination of a series of transportation uses: livery stable to railroad depot backdrop to automobile garage.

A new park has sprouted forth on the Peterborough Street corner (the old watering trough at still another spot, waiting expectedly for a thirsty horse), and trees have returned to Main Street. May they all prosper. And may “downtown” do the same. Main Street businesses have come but mostly gone during this brief time. (And the names of some of those that remain have changed.) Will downtown continue as the meeting place, the seat of government, the commercial and institutional heart of the town as it has been since the days of the mills and the railroad and the horse and carriage? We can only hope it does.

The observant eye can see other, smaller changes: the railing on the bandstand, the direction of traffic in front of the Town Offices, a sign added or removed. Throughout the town new additions have been joined to buildings that stood before any of us were born; windows have been changed, new paint or siding has been applied, and derelict houses have been brought back to life or, sadly, been left to die.

There will always be changes between “Then and Now;” may the good changes outnumber the bad ones.

Notes

Chapter 1

¹ Annett, Albert and Alice E. E. Lehtinen, *The Generations of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, Arranged after their Families*. (Jaffrey: Published by the Town, 1934), p. 415. [Being Volume II of the Town History.]

² Annett, Albert and Alice E. E. Lehtinen, *History of Jaffrey (Middle Monadnock) New Hampshire; An Average Country Town in the Heart of New England. Narrative*. (Jaffrey: Published by the Town), 1937, p. 698. [Being Volume I of the Town History.] Hereafter referred to as Town History I.

³ Town History I, p. 450.

Chapter 2

¹ Town History I, p. 269.

² Town History I, p. 181.

³ Town History I, p. 181.

⁴ Town History I, p. 198.

⁵ Town History I, p. 196.

⁶ Town History I, p. 269.

⁷ Town History I, p. 269.

⁸ Town History I, p. 309.

⁹ Town History I, p. 312.

¹⁰ Town History I, p. 286.

¹¹ Town History I, p. 286.

¹² Town History I, p. 312.

¹³ Town History I, p. 312.

¹⁴ Town History I, p. 312.

¹⁵ Town History I, p. 694.

¹⁶ Langevin, The Rev. Louis A., *History [of] St. Patrick Church*. (Jaffrey: St. Patrick Church, 1985), p. 20.

Chapter 3

¹ So named because the land was granted to soldiers—or their descendants—who had served in the disastrous Canada expedition of 1690 under Sir William Phipps. Rowley Canada was granted in 1736. Most of the 62 grantees were from Rowley, Topsfield and Boxford in Massachusetts, hence the name. The boundaries of the township differed from those of today's Jaffrey and included much of what is now Jaffrey, Rindge and Sharon as well as small portions of Dublin and New Ipswich. Refer to the Town History (Vol. I, p. 41) for additional detail.

² Annett, Albert, "The Making of a Town. Being Some Account of the Settlement and Growth of the Town of Jaffrey." *The Granite State Monthly, a New Hampshire Magazine devoted to literature, biography, history, and State progress*. Vol. XXVII, No. 2 (August 1899) 101. Hereafter referred to as *Granite State Monthly*.

³ Town History I, p. 420.

Chapter 4

¹ Town History I, p. 61.

² Town History I, p. 62.

³ Town History I, p. 87.

⁴ *Granite State Monthly*, p. 76.

⁵ *Granite State Monthly*, p. 76.

⁶ *Granite State Monthly*, pp. 79-80.

⁷ The Masonian Proprietors were twelve prominent New Hampshire men, the majority from Portsmouth, who purchased the original land grant made in 1620 by King James I to Captain John Mason. They essentially operated as a speculative land company. Refer to the Town History (Vol. I, p. 48) for more detail on this very complex subject.

⁸ Town History I, p. 250.

⁹ Town History I, p. 250.

¹⁰ Town History I, p. 250.

¹¹ *Granite State Monthly*, p. 102.

¹² Town History I, p. 653.

Chapter 5

¹ *Granite State Monthly*, p. 96.

² *Granite State Monthly*, p. 78.

³ *Granite State Monthly*, p. 78.

⁴ *Granite State Monthly*, p. 97.

⁵ Town History I, p. 516.

⁶ Town History I, p. 518.

⁷ Town History I, p. 519.

Chapter 6

¹ *Cheshire County New Hampshire: The Early Maps, 1753-1816, with a Narrative History of the Township Grants* (West Chesterfield, NH: Old Maps, 1983), p. 11.

² *Atlas of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, from Recent and Actual Surveys & Records under the superintendence of C. H. Rockwood*. (New York: Comstock & Cline, 1877; reissued in 1982 by Old Maps, West Chesterfield, NH), p. [4]. Hereafter referred to as *Atlas of Cheshire County*.

³ *Map of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, from actual survey by L. Fagan*. (Philadelphia: Smith & Morley, 1858; reissued in 1981 by Old Maps, West Chesterfield, NH). From the explanatory notes.

⁴ *Atlas of Cheshire County*, p. [4].

Glossary of Some Architectural Styles Found in Jaffrey

The buildings of Jaffrey display a rich variety of architectural styles reflecting the history and development of the town from its earliest settlement to the present day. Seldom, however, does a building adhere in pure form to a single architectural style. Most often, the passage of time has led to a mixture of styles, different details being added at different times and perhaps earlier ones removed, altered or covered up. Greek Revival houses, for instance, frequently were "Victorianized" in the late 1800s with new decorative trim or paint colors. A generation or two later the trim may have been removed and the color changed, replaced with the fashionable choices of the moment. Although often a challenge in detection, one requiring a good eye, "reading" a building can be an interesting exercise that can tell us a lot about the subject's age and history and something about its occupants, too.

The styles most prevalent in Jaffrey are briefly described below in chronological order, with the period of their popularity given. Despite the dates, there were no fixed beginning or end points; the periods usually overlapped and blended with one another. Fashions and trends in building generally originated in Britain and Europe—at least up until this century—coming first to the cities of the east coast, then moving their way westward and from city to country. The introduction of new building styles to Jaffrey and its New Hampshire upcountry neighbors invariably lagged behind such places as Portsmouth and Boston.

Architectural styles never emerge in a vacuum; they are influenced by and reflect parallel societal, cultural and economic changes. The styles aren't limited to buildings alone, but can also be seen in such decorative arts as furniture, fabrics, paint colors and household objects.

Georgian (1700-1800)

The Georgian style was brought to the New World during the reign of King George I of England, where prototypes had earlier been introduced in the churches and public buildings of Sir Christopher Wren following the Great London Fire of 1666. This style, ultimately derived from Roman models, was based on the ordered classical principles of Renaissance design, especially the work and writings of Andrea Palladio. In Britain, the style was used for palaces, public buildings, churches and large estates. In America, many academic and civic buildings were built in this style (most notably in Philadelphia and mid-Atlantic states), first appearing at the College of William and Mary in 1695. But the style is found in a basic form in the rural American houses of the period between 1700-1800. In Jaffrey, the Georgian influence continued into the early part of the nineteenth century and in revised and modernized forms to the present day. Over the years the Georgian house and its "Cape Cod" variation have become America's most enduring and popular house types. (In modern popular usage, Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival are often lumped together under the term "Colonial.")

The Georgian style typically combines some of the following features: symmetrical façade; massive, box-like building proportions (two-rooms deep); solid-appearing corners (occasionally with quoins); wood clapboards (generally painted white or cream today); substantial central brick chimney (in New England at least); decorative door surround and/or

small portico; 6 over 6, 9 over 6, 9 over 9 or 12 over 12 window sash with thick glazing bars. Older "Cape Cod" houses in Jaffrey are one and a half story versions of the Georgian style.

Some Jaffrey examples: The Meetinghouse (see No. 2-1); the Cutter-Wetherell-Lowe house at 4 Harkness Road (see Nos. 5-2, 5-3).

Federal (1800-1830)

While the Federal style owes much to its Georgian predecessor, its slender and delicate proportions and distinctive use of ornament, particularly around the central doorway, distinguish the two styles. The style had its origins in the interiors designed by Scottish brothers, Robert and James Adam, who in the mid-1700s studied the decorative motifs and bright colors of the ancient Roman ruins at Pompeii and Herculaneum. Known in England as the Adam style, it made frequent use of urns, garlands and wheat sheaves, particularly over fireplaces, and such exterior details as entrance fanlights and twin side chimneys. Beginning in the 1790s, American builders were influenced by British architectural design books that illustrated the new style. The American design books of Asher Benjamin were particularly popular, too.

Grand examples of Federal houses and public buildings can be found in northeastern coastal towns, namely Portsmouth, Salem and Boston. It is worth noting that the urban Federal style, like urban style in general, was grander and more ornate than rural counterparts. Houses, often three-storied and built of brick, incorporated distinctive ornament around windows and along roof lines. In the country, with Jaffrey being no exception, the Federal style was significantly modified.

The Federal style typically combines some of the following features: slender building proportions (often one-room deep); symmetrical window bays and thin window glazing bars; a central doorway, flanked by sidelights and frequently surmounted by a delicately crafted fanlight, sometimes, in grander examples, with a Palladian window above; hipped or low-pitched roof often incorporating a balustrade; narrow wood clapboards occasionally with brick end-walls; slender side chimneys (generally two, but sometimes four).

Some Jaffrey examples: The Sawyer farmhouse on Turnpike Road (see No. 5-15) is a simple farmhouse version of the Federal style. The Annett homestead (not pictured in this book), in Squantum, is distinguished by its second-story Palladian window over a central doorway with portico, flanked by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight.

Greek Revival (1830-1860)

The Greek Revival style is also rooted in a classical tradition. Following the publication of plates showing the ancient ruins of Athens in the 1760s, Greek architectural details became popular in England and, subsequently, the United States. This elegant, simple style was used in many public and commercial buildings in this country. Its most common trait is the use of a gabled and columned portico or temple front on the building façade. Unlike Georgian or Federal structures, buildings constructed in the Greek Revival style often have their gable end facing the street, a siting

characteristic commonly seen in Jaffrey. Ornament is found in the capitals of columns and pilasters, and the cornice line of these structures is heavy, unlike the more graceful treatment of the Federal roofline. Georgian houses were often updated with Greek Revival window and door surrounds. In Jaffrey, the Greek Revival style was modified and more severe than ornate urban examples.

The Greek Revival style typically combines some of the following features: gable end facing the street; prominent use of columns or pilasters incorporated with pediments and porticos; symmetrical window bays flanking either a center or off-center doorway; rectangular window transom over the entrance door; wood clapboards generally painted white; side or central chimneys; pitched window and door surrounds and other decorative elements used sparingly; low roof pitch; 6 over 6 window sash.

Some Jaffrey examples: The Abbott building, beside the Town Offices (see Nos. 1-12, 1-13); the Baptist Church, on the site of the present Post Office (see No. 2-5).

Gothic Revival (1840-1870)

The Gothic Revival style, based on the picturesque medieval church architecture of Europe with its arched windows and pitched roofs, was widespread and popular throughout the Victorian period in the United States. The style had its origins in England with Sir Horace Walpole and was heavily influenced by such romantic authors as Sir Walter Scott. The major publicist of the Gothic Revival in this country was Andrew Jackson Downing who wrote two influential pattern books in the 1840s. Gothic cottages were especially fashionable in ocean- and lakeside resort towns.

Although the style was never common in Jaffrey, Gothic Revival decorative elements were employed and some still exist in town. Frequently, Gothic towers with pointed turrets and arched openings were added to Greek Revival churches throughout New England. Similarly, bargeboards were often applied to the eaves and decorative arches above the windows of earlier houses.

The Gothic Revival style typically combines some of the following features: buildings sheathed with vertical board-and-batten wood siding; pointed gable front; steeply pitched roofs; bright, fanciful paint colors or earthtones; pointed or arched windows, doors and entryways; multiple porches; decorative bargeboards ("gingerbread"); finials and turrets and other unusual decorative motifs.

Some Jaffrey examples: The Bradley house, on the site of the Civic Center (see No. 1-26). Also, the towers or steeples on the both the First Church (see Nos. 2-3, 4-14) and Melville Academy (see No. 2-8) in Jaffrey Center.

Italianate (1840-1880)

The Italianate or Italian Villa style was inspired by the farmhouses of northern Italy and the urban palaces of Italian noblemen. This romantically inspired style was a reaction against the strict use of ordered classicism and soon became as popular as the Gothic Revival style—with which it had shared origins and practitioners—for American residences. By

the 1860s the Gothic Revival style had been overshadowed by its Italianate cousin. Andrew Jackson Downing was again a major force in publicizing the style. Italianate houses were generally painted in earth tones: hues of green, brown, and taupe. Tall round-arched windows with large panes and heavy hood moldings are the first clue that a building is Italianate in style. Another clue is a widely overhanging cornice line and decorative brackets. At times, Italianate houses featured towers or cupolas inspired by the campaniles of Tuscan villas. The style is often seen in schoolhouses and academies built after 1850. It was also frequently employed in commercial buildings.

The Italianate style typically combines some of the following features: gable end facing the street; heavy, overhanging eaves supported by prominent decorative brackets; chunky building proportions; tall, full and segmentally arched windows with hood mouldings; paired and triple windows; 1 over 1 or 2 over 2 window sash; quoining at building corners; decorative door surround and/or small portico; low roof pitch; frequently a tower (Italian Villa style) or cupola.

Some Jaffrey examples: The Peter Upton house at 126 Main Street (see No. 4-5); the first Granite State Hotel (see Nos. 1-14, 5-13); Bascom's Store at 76 Main Street (see No. 1-22); the Union Hall on School Street (see Nos. 2-9, 2-10, 2-11); and the Jaffrey Mills Italianate tower (see Nos. 3-4, 3-5, 3-6).

Second Empire (1855-1885)

In the 1850s, the reign of Emperor Napoleon III—France's "second empire"—ushered in a new architectural style which transformed large areas of Paris. The Second Empire style was in many ways an outgrowth of the Italianate and is often classified as the earliest of the many variations of what is popularly referred to as "Victorian" architecture. The style quickly became all the rage in the United States, the first examples appearing in Washington, New York and Boston. Its most recognizable characteristic is the mansard roof.

The style, essentially a more ornamental version of the Italianate, was popular in this country for urban civic and institutional buildings, hotels and apartment blocks. It is an uncommon style for rural New Hampshire, although small single story houses were occasionally enlarged by adding mansard roofs.

The Second Empire style typically combines some of the following features: straight or curved mansard roof; prominent cornice line; decorative brackets at the eaves; heavily molded arched windows and doorways; projecting central pavilion extending above the roofline; extensive use of decorative, fanciful surface ornament; iron roof cresting; slate roof tiles often in colored patterns.

Some Jaffrey examples: Jaffrey Mills (see Nos. 1-11, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6); the third Granite State Hotel on the site of the present Town Offices (see Nos. 1-15, 1-16, 1-17); Cutter's Hotel on the Common, Jaffrey Center (see No. 5-5).

Queen Anne (1870-1900)

Another romantic style, Queen Anne, drew its inspiration from turreted European castles; oddly enough, it had nothing to do with Queen Anne or the architecture in fashion during her reign in the early 1700s. Richard Norman Shaw and other English architects of the 19th century named and popularized the style. It was closely associated with the "gilded age" and was eagerly taken up by the newly wealthy merchants and industrialists. When the term "Victorian" is used to describe a house, the subject is more than likely Queen Anne. It is readily identified by "the opulent profusion of its elements." Queen Anne could never be described as simple or restrained.

The Queen Anne style typically combines some of the following features: balloon frame wood construction; bright paint colors or earthtones and often three or more colors; mixture of materials and textures; asymmetrical plan; steeply pitched roofs; dormers and gables, often heavily detailed; turrets and conical towers; patterned shingled siding; spindlework and turned columns; encircling verandahs; projecting bays; variety of window designs; exterior chimneys.

Some Jaffrey examples: The J. A. Prescott house at 67 East Main Street (see No. 4-2); the F. C. Sweeney house at 138 Main Street, which also includes some Colonial Revival details (see No. 4-6), the W. L. Goodnow house at 19 School Street, which also combines some Stick style details (see No. 4-3).

Romanesque Revival (or Richardsonian Romanesque) (1870-1890)

This style, foreign in inspiration but entirely American in synthesis, takes its name from the work of the eminent 19th century architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). His most famous work is Trinity Church in Boston's Copley Square. Richardson's trademark style was kindled by the heavy, ornamented eleventh-century churches that so enthralled him during his travels in France. The massive solidity of Richardson's buildings made them tremendously popular and widely copied. Numerous public and commercial buildings and railroad stations designed by Richardson, or by his followers, still survive.

The Romanesque Revival style typically combines some of the following features: massive, heavy construction of rough-face stone or terra cotta colored masonry; patterning and ornament in stone work or masonry; asymmetrical façade; large, low, exaggerated arched entrances; repetitious arched windows; narrow "eye brow" roof windows; short, circular towers, often with conical roofs.

Some Jaffrey examples: The Jaffrey Public Library (see No. 1-25).

Colonial Revival (1876-present)

The Colonial Revival style is arguably the most popular and long-lasting American style. With roots in the Georgian and Federal styles, the Colonial Revival was born during the celebration of the nation's Centennial, when, for the first time, Americans began to look to their heritage with a certain degree of pride and ownership. Primitive art,

colonial costumes, furniture and furnishings including spinning wheels, muskets and copper warming pans were highlighted at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876; and, soon after, American architects began to design buildings using motifs and details common a century before. In large part, the Colonial Revival was a reaction to the overwhelming use of ornament and pattern found in those styles loosely termed "Victorian." The Colonial Revival also ushered in an era—still with us—of collectors and antique dealers; suddenly, Americana had become a valuable commodity.

Although the Colonial Revival style was initially associated with large single family houses of the late nineteenth century, it became especially popular in suburban housebuilding from the early decades of the 20th century to the present. Gambrels, garrisons and Dutch colonials are derivatives of the same suburban Colonial house type. The style has become so ubiquitous that the word "Colonial" in referring to the architectural style of the eighteenth century has largely—and incorrectly—replaced "Georgian." The original wave of the Colonial Revival came to Jaffrey following the turn of the century. Its legacy is found in the predominance of white clapboarded, green shuttered houses found today in the historic district, and throughout most every New England village.

The Colonial Revival style typically combines some of the following features: large proportions; symmetrical façade and window treatment; large, exaggerated windows often with 6 over 1 sash; classical ornament; usually painted white with green shutters or yellow with green shutters and white trim.

Some Jaffrey examples: "The Colonial" on South Hill Road (see No. 4-13). The Jaffrey Town Offices, the Monadnock Bank (see No. 1-18) and the Jaffrey Civic Center (see No. 1-26), are all Federal Revival in style, a variation of the Colonial Revival. Many of the entrance porches on older Jaffrey homes are Colonial Revival add-ons (see Nos. 1-29, 4-8, 5-1).

Other Styles

Nationwide, numerous other architectural styles have developed and proliferated, only in time to fall out of favor. Some are represented in Jaffrey; others never caught on. Elements and details associated with the Bungalow, Art Deco and Shingle styles are found here and there.

However, the most common architectural type in Jaffrey may very well be the vernacular. This term is sometimes applied to architecture that displays particular stylistic traits associated with a town or region. Vernacular architecture may also be common architecture, common in the sense that it lacks the ornament or other details that might otherwise characterize it as of a certain style. When a building will not fit readily into a stylistic niche or era, it is often referred to as being a vernacular structure.

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Notes on the Photographers, Cartographers and Publishers

W. E. Allen (Warren Fay). Born in Rindge in 1837, Allen was Jaffrey's first photographer. Around 1870, he operated a moveable photographic studio near the railroad depot, between Main Street and Stratton Road. He lived in the house on the Baptist Common built by John Byam (see No. 4-1). In 1883 he moved to Minneapolis where he died in 1923. His photographic career in Jaffrey could have stretched from about 1855 to 1883, but more likely his work can be dated from the 1870s to 1883.

C. E. Bullard (Charles Edwin). Bullard was a successful photographer during the 1890s and 1900s in Peterborough. He specialized in animal subjects. He was born in Peterborough in February 1856 but lived in Lowell, Massachusetts, from 1879 until 1885 when he returned to Peterborough. He died in November of 1924.

George H. Duncan. Born in Leominster, Massachusetts, on December 23rd, 1876, Duncan attended Amherst College, but before he could graduate he was called upon to assume direction of the Jaffrey family business started by his father in 1879. He bought the properties at the corner of Main and River Streets in 1914 (see No. 1-10) and replaced them with a new and modern commercial building called the Duncan Block which still stands. Mr. Duncan, who died in 1971, was very active in town and state political affairs. He issued many postcards of Jaffrey over the years, publishing them under the imprint "Duncan the Druggist."

L. Fagan (Lawrence). Fagan was retained by the Philadelphia publishers Smith & Morley to undertake the preparation of a map of Cheshire County. He came to Keene in February of 1857 and set up at the Eagle Hotel. He undertook the field work and surveying and completed the map in time for publication in March 1859. See Bibliography.

J. A. French (Jotham Abijah). French was a Westmoreland native, born in 1834. He learned photography in Salem, Massachusetts, and in West Virginia. Returning to New Hampshire in 1861, he opened a photography studio in Keene and practiced his art there for 37 years. He entered a partnership with David H. Sawyer which lasted until 1871 when he bought out Sawyer. French served as the local photographer for the *Granite State Monthly* and may be the source of many of the otherwise unattributed views in the 1899 issue devoted to Jaffrey. French continued his photographic work up to the time of his death in 1898.

J. D. Gibbs (Jonathan Danforth). Born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, in 1796, Gibbs came to Jaffrey in 1821. He built the brick house at 446 Main Street in Jaffrey Center. He was a boot- and shoemaker, and for 41 years kept a record of the deaths occurring in the town. His interest in antiquarian matters led him in 1850 to compile and publish the first proper map of Jaffrey based on his own surveys and research. He died in 1882.

The Rev. Frederick W. Greene. Born in Brattleboro in 1859, the Rev. Frederick W. Greene was the great-grandson of Laban Ainsworth, Jaffrey's first minister. A graduate of Amherst, class of '82, he was a Congregational minister with parishes in Andover, Massachusetts, and Middletown,

Connecticut. Summers were normally spent in Jaffrey where, between 1890 and 1914, he ardently pursued his hobby of photography. He died on January 4, 1920, and is buried in the Old Burying Ground.

C. T. Johnson (Charles). Johnson established his business in Jaffrey in 1903. Little can be learned about him from published sources, but he was very prolific and issued many views and postcards of Jaffrey, particularly of residences. He lived and had his studio in the Walter Heath house off of Gilmore Pond Road. He married Heath's widow in 1931 and died sometime later in the 1930s.

D. S. Rice (Denzil). Rice was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, in 1838. After serving in the Civil War he prospected in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado in the early 1870s. In 1874 he returned to New Hampshire, living, in turn, in Richmond, Winchester, Troy, Marlborough and Harrisville. He came to Jaffrey in 1879 and engaged in photography until his death in 1882.

G. H. Scripture (George). Scripture came to Peterborough in 1865 and opened a photographic studio in French's Block. Although he was a prominent Peterborough citizen involved in many business activities, little about his photographic work appears in published sources. He died in June 1929.

George W. Stetson. Beginning in 1921 Stetson spent summers at a cottage, still owned by his descendants, on the shores of Thorndike Pond. He was an avid amateur photographer both in Jaffrey and his native town of Hingham, Massachusetts. Many of his photographs appeared in Volume I of the Town History and as postcards that were sold at the Jaffrey Center Post Office. Most of his Jaffrey photos date from the 1930s. He died in 1942.

E. I. Stevens (Fred). Stevens was born in Boston on July 24, 1852. He worked at first as a machinist, but when in Jaffrey he was a painter, paperhanger and job printer. He lived at 49 School Street and died in 1924, age 71. He reprinted many early views of Jaffrey in the form of postcards and prepared the illustrations for the Jaffrey Sesqui-Centennial booklet. He was also the printer of the *Monadnock Breeze*, later the *Monadnock Ledger*.

M. T. Tottingham (Marvin). Tottingham, who lived between 1825 and 1887, was a sign and ornamental painter in Keene. His rendering of the Union Hall and School House No. 2 appears as a border illustration on the Cheshire County Map of 1858 (see No. 2-10).

Notes on the Illustrations, Photographs and Maps

For each early view, the date—or an approximation—is given; in some instances, the source of the date or an appropriate explanation appears. The following information is included within brackets, separated by semicolons: The source of the earlier view; the type of the earlier view (postcard, stereoscopic view, etc.); the photographer, artist or publisher, if known; the number of the view as inventoried by the Historic District Commission; the photographic negative and frame number of the earlier view; and the photographic negative and frame number of the modern view. Those views that did not appear in the 1991 exhibit—Jaffrey Then and Now—are indicated.

Frontispiece (opposite Titlepage): See No. 1-13 below.

Illustration (opposite Introduction): September 21, 1938. [Homer Belletete; Postcard; John J. Evans; K010; 20-17/18; Not in exhibit].

Chapter 1

Frontispiece: 1850. Detail of Gibbs' map. Refer to 6-2b.

1-1 Probably early 1870s (see No. 1-5). [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; H033; 6-8 & 8-11; 60654-0/1 & 60073-19/20].

1-2 Probably early 1870s (see No. 1-5). [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; H020; 4-13; 59852-2/3].

1-3 Early 1900s but not before 1903 when the photographer established himself in Jaffrey. [H. Charles Royce; Photographic print; C. T. Johnson; Q012; 7-14; 59852-4/5].

1-4 Between 1936 and 1941 but probably 1937 based on publisher's code number (201-37). [Daniel Johnson; Postcard; Published by Nielen, Cincinnati, Ohio; H005; 5-12; 59852-8/9 & 61555-19/20].

1-5 Before 1877 (when the hotel burned) but after 1868 (when the mill was built). [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; H021; 4-9; 59694-34/35].

1-6 Early 1940s. [David Hurlin; Postcard; American Art Post Card Co.; A018; 2-8; 60071-25 & 60073-0].

1-7 Between 1899 and 1908. [David Hurlin; Postcard; Unknown; A033; 2-5; 59694-24/25].

1-8 Probably 1930. [Clara & Herbert Grant; Photographic print; George W. Stetson; Uncatalogued; Not in exhibit, although a similar view was].

1-9 Early 1900s. [Daniel Johnson; Postcard; Unknown; H016; 5-4; 59694-28/29].

1-10 Early 1900s. [David Hurlin; Postcard; Unknown; A034; 2-6; 60073-5/6].

1-11 Winter 1923 (printed on card). [H. Charles Royce; Postcard; Unknown; Q007; 7-3; 60654-21/22].

1-12 This view appears in Jaffrey's Bicentennial booklet and is dated 1862. [David Hurlin; Postcard; Later published by F. I. Stevens; A004; 1-6; 59852-14/15].

1-13 This view appears in the *Granite State Monthly* issue on Jaffrey (1899) so no later than that despite photograph having a handwritten notation '1912' on verso. Not before 1877, as the brick Granite State Hotel was built then. [Homer Belletete; Photographic print; Unknown; K002; 6-17 & 8-5; 60074-27-29].

1-14 Pre-1875, the date of the first Granite State Hotel fire. [Cutter's *History of Jaffrey*; Albertype illustration opposite p. 508; Probably J. A. French; L001; 7-19; 60071-10/11]. Grouped with 1-15 and 1-16.

1-15 After 1885 based on era of photographer's work. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; C. E. Bullard; C004; 11-8; 60071-10/11]. Grouped with 1-14 and 1-16.

1-16 Between 1879 and 1882 based on era of photographer's work. [The Sawyer Family; Stereoscopic view; D. S. Rice; W011; 14-8; 60071-10/11]. Grouped with 1-14 and 1-15.

1-17 Not before 1877 or later than 1881 when Cutter's *History* was published. [Cutter's *History of Jaffrey*; Albertype illustration opposite p. 150; Probably J. A. French; L005; 7-15; 60074-21/22 & 61983-16/17].

1-18 Between 1878 and 1881 when Cutter's *History* was published. [Cutter's *History of Jaffrey*; Albertype illustration opposite p. 153; J. A. French; L004; 7-17/18; 60074-23/24].

1-19 Between 1879 and 1882 based on era of photographer's work. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Stereoscopic view; D. S. Rice; C027; 9-5; 59694-32/33 & 60654-9/10].

1-20 Pre-1899. Jaffrey's Bicentennial booklet dates it 1892. It appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; C. E. Bullard; C016; 11-6; 60071-14/15/16].

1-21 Pre-1899. Jaffrey's Bicentennial booklet dates it 1898. It appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; C009; 11-10; 60071-0/1].

1-22 Between 1879 and 1882 based on era of photographer's work. [David Hurlin; Stereoscopic view; D. S. Rice; A037; 3-9; 60071-2/3].

1-23 Not before 1903 when the photographer established himself in Jaffrey. [David Hurlin; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; A019; 2-7; 60071-4/5].

1-24 Between 1879 and 1882 based on era of photographer's work. [Jaffrey

Historical Society; Photographic print; D. S. Rice; C005; 14-15; 60071-21/22].

1-25 Post-1900, the year the Soldiers' Monument was dedicated. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; C008; 11-07; 60072-33/34].

1-26 1866 (so noted on verso). [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; C020; 10-17; 60074-19/20].

1-27 Ca. 1920s. [David Hurlin; Postcard; Unknown; A043; 1-5; 60654-31/32].

1-28 Pre-1897, the year the Gilchrist (Trimble) house was built. [Greene Family; From a glass plate negative; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B100; Glass plate negative only; 59693-5/6].

1-29 As this view appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899, one can assume that it was taken no later than this date and no earlier than 1885 when the photographer set up in Peterborough. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; C. E. Bullard; C002; 11-4; 60072-15/16].

1-30 Copyrighted 1912. [David Hurlin, Postcard; C. T. Johnson; A009; 2-18; 59693-13/14].

1-31 Pre-1900 but after 1877. [Village Improvement Society; Photographic print; Unknown; I005; 373-16-19; 60073-11/12 & 60654-23/24].

1-32 Assumed to be pre-1900 as it appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899. [Greene Family; From a glass plate negative; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B008; Glass plate negative only; 59852-37 & 60072-0].

Chapter 2

Frontispiece: Published May 1894. [Mrs. Robert MacCready; Photographic print; J. A. French; Y011; 16-12].

2-1 Certainly pre-1894 (because of door placement) but possibly before the remodelling of 1870 because of the height of the windows which were changed at that time. [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; G. H. Scripture; H025; 4-5; 59692-10/11].

2-2 Assumed to be pre-1900 as it appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899. [Homer Belletete; Photographic print; Unknown; K004; 6-13; 59316-26/27].

2-3 Ca. 1910. [H. Charles Royce; Postcard; Unknown; Q013; 7-1/2; 59316-24/25].

2-4 Ca. early 1900s but no later than 1908 based on publisher's code. [David Hurlin; Postcard; Published by W. B. Hale; A016; 2-12; 59852-0/1].

2-5 Not before 1903 when the photographer established himself in Jaffrey. [David Hurlin; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; A021; 1-3; 59852-18/19].

2-6 No later than 1908 (date of postmark). [Robert Stephenson; Postcard; Published by W. B. Hale; G005; 17-4; 60654-29/30].

2-7 1876 (so noted on verso). [Sawyer Family; Stereoscopic view; Unknown; W007; 14-11; 60072-35/36].

2-8 1914 or before as a print of this view appears in a family album at The Manse dated 1914. [Greene Family; From a glass plate negative; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B053; Glass plate negative only; 59693-23/24].

2-9 1858. [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; H032; 6-9 & 8-10; 59852-10/11 & 59654-11-13]. Grouped with 2-10 through 2-13.

2-10 1858, map publication date. [Robert Stephenson; Map of Cheshire County; Engraved view after a sketch by M. T. Tottingham; Z001; Photostat; 59852-10/11 & 59654-11-13]. Grouped with 2-9 and 2-11 through 2-13

2-11 Early 1900s. [Daniel Johnson; Postcard; Published by W. B. Hale; H014; 5-6; 59852-10/11 & 59654-11-13]. Grouped with 2-9, 2-10 and 2-11 through 2-13

2-12 Not before 1903 when the photographer established himself in Jaffrey. [Mr. & Mrs. J. August Duval; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; U003; 12-11; 59852-10/11 & 59654-11-13]. Grouped with 2-9 through 2-11 and 2-13.

2-13 Not before 1903 when the photographer established himself in Jaffrey. [Daniel Johnson; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; H015; 5-5; 59852-10/11 & 59654-11-13]. Grouped with 2-9 through 2-12

2-14 Between 1920 and 1938 (date of postmark). [David Hurlin; Postcard; Published by Duncan the Druggist, Frank W. Swallow Postcard Co., Inc.; A023; 1-9; 59852-20/21].

Chapter 3

Frontispiece: Pre-1881 but after 1870. [Cutter's *History of Jaffrey*; Engraving; Unknown; Photostat only].

3-1 Ca. 1900. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; McKenney; Uncatalogued; Not in exhibit although a more modern view of the mill was included].

3-2 Probably mid-1880s or early 1890s. [Jaffrey Historical Society; From a glass plate negative; Unknown; C053; 15-1/2; 60074-3/4].

3-3 Ca. 1870s. The Jaffrey Bicentennial booklet dates it ca.1880. It's

somewhat later than No. 1-2 based on the fencing. [Homer Belletete; Photographic print; Unknown; K005; 6-18/19 & 8-4; 60074-36/37].

3-4 Ca. 1905 (so noted on verso). [Homer Belletete; Photographic print; Unknown; K003; 6-16 & 8-2/3; 60074-36/37].

3-5 Between 1897 and 1914. [Pat and John Van Ness; From a glass plate negative; Probably Edward Adams Coburn; V004; Glass plate negative only; 60073-3/4].

3-6 No later than 1908 (date of postmark). [David Hurlin; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; A017; 2-9; 60074-17/18 & 61983-9/10].

Chapter 4

Frontispiece: Ca. 1870 (so noted on verso). [Greene Family; Stereoscopic view; G. H. Scripture; B020; 15-8].

4-1 Probably 1870s. [Mr. & Mrs. J. August Duval; Mounted photographic print; Unknown, possibly W. F. Allen; U001; 10-15; 60074-1/2].

4-2 September 1915 (handwritten notation; nearly the same photograph appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899). [David Hurlin; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; A003; 3-4; 59852-16/17].

4-3 Ca. 1890s but before 1899 as an illustration in the 1899 issue of the *Granite State Monthly* shows the house with the carriage house. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; C013; 10-16; 60072-27/28].

4-4 Before 1874 when Goodnow Street was built. [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; H022; 4-6; 59694-30/31].

4-5 Pre-1899 (it appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899). [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; C019; 11-9; 60072-37 & 60074-1].

4-6 Ca. 1907 (Hunt was accustomed to have his houses photographed upon completion). [Tower, Bean & Crocker; Photographic print; C. T. Johnson; F001; 6-15 & 8-6; 59694-15-17].

4-7 August 12, 1866 (so noted on verso). [Christopher and Claire Bean; Photographic print; Unknown; F003; 6-2; 59852-31-34]. Grouped with 4-8.

4-8 Ca. 1890s. [Christopher and Claire Bean; Photographic print; Unknown; F002; 6-3; 59852-31-34]. Grouped with 4-7.

4-9 Ca. 1890s. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; Uncatalogued; Not in exhibit although a similar view was included].

4-10 Pre-1900 (it appeared in the *Granite State Monthly* issue of 1899). [Greene Family; Photographic print; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B104; 15-11; 59694-3/4]. Grouped with 4-11.

4-11 Probably 1911 as a print of this view appears in an album at The Manse dated 1911. [Greene Family; From a glass plate negative; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B018; Glass plate negative only; 59694-3/4]. Grouped with 4-10.

4-12 Prior to 1910 when barn was relocated. [Greene Family; Photographic print; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B102; 15-12; Modern view uncatalogued; Not in exhibit].

4-13 Ca. 1911, the year "The Colonial" was built. [Greene Family; From a glass plate negative; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B045; Glass plate negative only; 59694-7/8].

4-14 Ca. 1908 or 1909 according to Herbert Bixler. [Greene Family; From a glass plate negative; Rev. Frederick W. Greene; B054; Glass plate negative only; 59692-12/13].

4-15 Ca. 1890s. [Daniel Johnson; Photographic print; Unknown; H030; 6-14; 59692-26/27].

Chapter 5

Frontispiece: Ca. 1930s. [Ed Pittman; Photographic print; Unknown; D003; 11-0/1].

5-1 1880s, the decade when the property was owned by John Proctor. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Uncatalogued; 60073-15/16; Not in exhibit although a very similar view was included].

5-2 Ca. 1880, no later than 1883 when Allen moved from Jaffrey. [Daniel Johnson; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; H019; 4-8; 59693-2-4]. Grouped with 5-3.

5-3 Ca. 1910s. [David Hurlin; Postcard; W. B. Hale; A024; 1-19; 59693-2-4]. Grouped with 5-2.

5-4 Probably late 1860s. [Daniel Johnson; Postcard (reproduction); Published by F. I. Stevens; H002; 5-11; 60072-3/4]. Grouped with 5-5.

5-5 Possibly 1876 as pencil notation refers to Centennial celebration. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Possibly J. A. French; C037; 10-6; 60072-3/4]. Grouped with 5-4.

5-6 Between 1910 and 1916 (date of postmark). [David Hurlin; Postcard; Unknown; A026; 1-15; 59316-18-21].

5-7 No later than 1914 (date of postmark). [Daniel Johnson; Postcard; Unknown; H012; 4-3; 59693-11/12 & 19/20].

5-8 Ca. 1890. [Mrs. Robert MacCready; Photographic print; Unknown; Y010; Uncatalogued; Not in exhibit].

5-9 Ca. 1890. [Mrs. Robert MacCready; Photographic print; Unknown; Y014; 16-13/14; 59692-20/21]. Grouped with 5-10.

5-10 Ca. 1910. [David Hurlin; Postcard featuring drawn rendering; Samuel J. Brown, Architect; A031; 1-14; 59692-20/21]. Grouped with 5-9.

5-11 Probably 1880s. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; Unknown; C040; 9-7; 60072-9/10].

5-12 Between 1879 and 1882 based on era of photographer's work. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Photographic print; D. S. Rice; C044; 10-2; 60072-13/14].

5-13 Pre-1875, the date of the Granite State Hotel fire. [Jaffrey Historical Society; Stereoscopic view; W. F. Allen; C051; 14-17; Uncatalogued]

5-14 1920s. [David Hurlin; Postcard; C. T. Johnson; A015; 2-11; 59852-22/23].

5-15 August 1901 (pencil notation). [The Sawyer Family; Photographic print; Union [?] Photo Company, Chester, VT; W024; 13-2; 60074-9/10].

Chapter 6

For maps appearing in Chapter 6 refer to the Bibliography.



BY J. D. GIBBS, MARCH 1850.

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Inner Covers: The 1850 map of Jaffrey compiled and issued by J. D. Gibbs.

Jaffrey Then and Now

Changes in Community Character

In 1990 the Jaffrey Historic District Commission set out to organize an exhibit that would feature old photographs of Jaffrey accompanied by modern ones depicting the same scenes today. The exhibit, held a year later, gave rise to this book. The hope was that this “then and now” approach might heighten local awareness of the town’s historical resources and better define its community character. This juxtapositioning of old and new is an appealing and effective way to show how things, especially buildings and street scenes, change over time. It’s also tantalizing because it urges the viewer to ask whether change always means improvement; whether new is necessarily better than old.

In trying to identify Jaffrey’s community character—what distinguishes this place from other places—one has to consider the built environment: the houses, stores, factories, churches, roads and such that make up the town. This book attempts to do that and to show how this environment has changed over time, as a response to technology, fashion or circumstance.

- ☞ **Chapter 1** of *Jaffrey Then and Now* highlights the importance of Main Street, the way it physically ties the town together and how, through the architecture that is stretched along it, our culture and history are revealed.
- ☞ **Chapter 2** discusses religion and education as central forces in the shaping of the town and how they are physically expressed in our churches and schoolhouses.
- ☞ **Chapter 3** focuses on the early role played by our mills in determining where settlement and growth occurred.
- ☞ **Chapter 4** looks at our residential heritage, suggesting how agriculture and industry, the horse and the automobile have influenced the location and design of our houses and the function and operation of our homes.
- ☞ **Chapter 5** considers the continuing lure of Monadnock and the natural attributes of the land, their ability to draw visitors and new residents and to create and sustain business.
- ☞ **Chapter 6** reflects on how, over many years, the changing patterns of growth and decline, development and change are expressed in maps.

About the Authors

Robert B. Stephenson is chairman of the Jaffrey Historic District Commission and vice president of the Jaffrey Historical Society. A graduate of Dartmouth College and Harvard University, he has worked as an urban planner and institutional administrator. He is also author of *The Towns of the Monadnock Region*, published in 1994 by Berwick Publishing of Dover, New Hampshire. At the moment, he counts among his interests collecting Antarcticana and beekeeping.

Catherine L. Seiberling is secretary of the Jaffrey Historic District Commission. She is the site manager of Barrett House in New Ipswich, a Federal house museum owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. She graduated from Wheaton College and holds a M.A. degree in preservation studies from Boston University. She has contributed articles to *Victoria* magazine and participated in a wide range of preservation-related projects.