

The Downtown Jaffrey Historic District is located in the eastern part of the Town of Jaffrey, New Hampshire and comprises the village center which developed along the banks of the Contoocook River in the early 19th century, becoming the commercial/institutional focus of the community as well as containing its greatest residential concentration. The old turnpike, now Turnpike Road/Main Street, is the spine of the village and has roughly an east-west orientation. The Contoocook River extends in a north-south direction, and from the mid 19th to mid 20th century was paralleled to the east by the railroad. At the center of the downtown area, the river is spanned by a bridge where five lesser roadways meet in a web-like arrangement of various diagonals. The irregularity of the road alignments in part reflects their beginnings as country roads leading to the grist mill at the falls of the river. The streets which converge at the bridge crossing include North Street, Peterborough Street, Stratton Road, Blake Street and River Street. Additional streets which enter the section of Main Street/Turnpike Road included in the proposed district include Bradley Court and Goodnow Street from the north as well as Ellison Street, School Street and Charlonne Street, south of the main corridor. Christian Court is a short lane extending from the east side of Peterborough Street.

The district is bounded on the west by St. Patrick's Church (site #124), on the north by the intersection of Peterborough and Cross Streets, on the east by the Turnpike Road/Elison Street intersection and on the south by the old railyard and the River Street/School Street intersection. With the exception of these bounds, the district generally follows the rear property lines of the buildings along Main Street and Turnpike Road.

Reflecting the evolution of the downtown over nearly two hundred years, the district encompasses a wide variety of uses including single-family dwellings, multi-residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional structures. Wood-frame construction dominates although there are several brick mill buildings, institutional buildings and commercial blocks as well as two houses constructed of brick or stone. The commercial buildings include both blocks constructed in the early 20th century and former residential structures, which were retrofitted or added onto for commercial use, including one, which encompasses a moving picture theater. Public buildings include the town library (#7), police station (#9), several churches (#4, 111 & 124), a civic center (#6), former firehouse (#88), and a school (#108) as well as several public spaces (#10, 44 & 72) and monuments #7A, 10A & 10C).

The Downtown Jaffrey Historic District illustrates an extensive range of styles of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and includes examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Stick Style/Eastlake, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Moderne. Most of the buildings in the district are 1 1/2- to 2 1/2 stories in height. The downtown also includes one property, the Stone Brothers and Curtis (White Brothers) Mill (#12), which was previously listed on the National Register.

There are relatively few intrusions in the area. The most visible is certainly the construction of a large Rite Aid Pharmacy (#28) at the corner of Turnpike Road and Peterborough Street in 2000. In the early 1960s a gas station and car wash were

constructed in the front yard of the Alonzo Bascom House at 25 Peterborough Street (#15). Other construction occurring within the district during the past fifty years includes a c.1960 house at 21 Stratton Road (#51), the construction of the post office at 30 Turnpike Road (#45) in 1968, the former post office at 6 Blake Street (#68), constructed in 1957, St. Patrick's School addition at 70 Main Street (#3) dating to 1966 and the construction of the United Church Parish House at 54 Main Street (#4A) in 1970. The alterations which have occurred to individual properties do not detract from the overall integrity of the district, however the use of artificial sidings is fairly widespread. Within the district there are 125 buildings that are considered contributing (as well as four buildings that were previously listed on the Register); and twenty-nine (29) buildings which are considered non-contributing. The district also includes four contributing objects and three contributing structures. There are also nine noncontributing sites, most of which consist of vacant lots or paved parking lots.

A description of the individual properties which comprise the district follows, beginning at the northwest corner of the district and continuing eastward along the north side of Main Street including the structures on side streets including Bradley Court, Goodnow Street, North Street and Peterborough Street to the eastern terminus of the district, continuing southward along the south side of Turnpike Road/Main Street, including structures on Ellison, Stratton, Blake, River and School, concluding with St. Patrick's Church. Building/site numbers are keyed to the attached sketch map.

1. John Stearns House, 88 Main Street, c.1820. Contributing building.

Set on a low hill above the street, 88 Main Street is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 3-bay clapboarded dwelling that rests on a granite foundation. Two chimneys rise from the slate roof - one just off the ridge and the other on the front slope. Allowed to deteriorate for many years, the house was renovated in the 1980s with what appears to be all new fenestration. The center entrance consists of a modern Colonial surround with a broken pediment. The predominant window is a double-hung 12/12 sash. On the east gable end a pair of modern double doors are topped by a semi-elliptical transom and fronted by a small porch with turned balusters. A modern bay window is located on the west end. A single-story ell extends behind the main house, aligned with the east wall. A wooden deck fronts much of the rear elevation.

Deed research suggests that this property was the homestead of John Stearns, a merchant and farmer who came to Jaffrey in 1810. Stearns died in 1840 and ownership of the property apparently passed to his oldest child, Mary Morse (Stearns) Ainsworth. Mrs. Ainsworth's husband, lawyer William Ainsworth, died in 1842. She sold the property to Reuben Pierce in 1844, although the deed indicates that Pierce was already living in the house. Pierce continued to own it until 1884. In 1885 the house was acquired by Michael Fitzgerald as a pastoral residence for St. Patrick's Church and is shown as such on the 1892 map. By 1924 the building was being used as tenements. It was owned by Leonard Cutter in the early 20th century and after his death, was conveyed in 1937 to Amedee Deschenes. It remained in the Deschenes family until 1981.

1A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located to the east of the house is a side-gabled garage with two overhead garage doors facing the street. The building is sheathed in novelty siding and capped by an asphalt roof. Fenestration includes 12/12 windows.

2. Jonas Melville House, 74 Main Street, 1829. Contributing building.

The only stone building within the district, the Melville House is also notable for its Federal-style ornament. The 2 1/2-story, 5 x 3-bay house is constructed of coursed stone blocks laid in a raised mortar. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof and no chimneys are apparent. Centered on the facade, the main entrance is flanked by partial sidelights of geometric tracery. The hip-roofed porch is a single bay wide and is supported by two pairs of stone Doric columns with triglyph blocks decorating the porch frieze. Above the entrance is a Palladian window with an arched center window displaying intersecting tracery in the upper sash with a 3 x 2-light configuration below. Flanking the center window are three-light sidelights. Most of the remaining windows contain 6/6 sash and are without window heads but are flanked by blinds.

The pediments on both the east and west ends are sheathed in wide shingles and punctuated by a Palladian-like opening consisting of a 6/6 window topped by a semi-circular louvered fan with rectangular louvered panels on either side. Each of the windows is topped by a projecting cornice with triglyphs and is flanked by pilasters.

Extending behind the main house block is a two-story ell. A secondary entrance is located on the east wall of the ell, adjacent to the main block. It contains a glass-and-panel door and is sheltered by a gable door hood on wrought iron supports.

Offset to the northeast is a c.1990 garage addition sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Fenestration includes a single garage door on the east side and a 6/6 window on the front. To the northwest of the main house is a single-story, gable-roofed chapel addition with stained glass windows.

Along the front lot line there is a low mortared stone wall which is topped at intervals by large granite posts almost six feet tall with rounded tops. The large granite posts are spanned by metal balustrade sections. Set above stone steps, a Celtic cross is located in the front yard.

This house was constructed in 1829 for Jonas Melville (1791-1869), a prominent local merchant who was involved in the early mills and banks in town, served as Town Treasurer and provided funds for the construction of the local Melville Academy. Melville reportedly relocated to this part of town from his previous residence at 25 Turnpike Road (#33) because he was unhappy about the construction of the Baptist Church across the street. The stone house was built by Oliver Warren and when it was constructed it was said to be the best house on the turnpike from Keene to Boston. After moving to Main Street, Jonas Melville provided land for the East Congregational Church.

Facing financial ruin after the Panic of 1857 Jonas Melville was forced to sell the stone house at auction in 1860 to Leonard R. Cutter for \$3,350. Leonard Richardson Cutter was a real estate broker who served as the Mayor of the City of Boston in 1874. He apparently used this as a summer residence and is shown as the owner on the 1877 map. The house remained in the Cutter family until 1939.

In 1949 the property including 14.75 acres was acquired by St. Patrick's Church from internationally famous sculptor Viggo Brandt-Erichsen for use as a convent. The convent was the original Our Lady of Monadnock Academy. The first part of St. Patrick School was built to the east in 1952. In the early 1960s the convent was extensively damaged by fire after being hit by lightning. The Sisters of Mercy have lived in the convent since 1980, along with sisters from other religious communities.

3. St. Patrick's School, 70 Main Street, 1952/1966-7. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in 1952 with a later 1966 addition, St. Patrick's School is a contemporary, flat-roofed structure. Sections of the exterior are sheathed in stone, brick, vertical siding and stucco with walls of curtain wall construction visible to the rear. The entrance incorporates a projecting stone wall and abstract entrance canopy. Fenestration includes bands of casement windows.

In 1949 St. Patrick's Church acquired the land on which this building stands as well as the adjacent building at 74 Main Street which was converted for use as a convent. In 1950-1 the parish built a one-story building for use as a parochial high school for girls. In 1961 the school became a co-ed elementary school for St. Patrick's Church and an addition was built. A 60' x 95' multi-purpose room addition was constructed in 1967. The present enrollment of the school includes kindergarten through eighth grade.

4. Jaffrey East Congregational Church (United Church of Jaffrey), 54 Main Street, 1850. Contributing building.

Despite many physical changes over the years, the former Jaffrey East Congregational Church still retains historic significance within the district. Set on a low knoll, the wood-frame church is capped by a slate roof and fronted by a pedimented portico added in 1961. The flushboard pediment is punctuated by a circular window and supported by four monumental Doric columns, echoed by two pilasters. Under the porch the original pair of entrances has been replaced by a center entrance with multi-pane double doors topped by transom lights and flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a wide frieze with keystone motif. On either side there is a 6/6 window. Under the porch the wall is clapboarded; the remainder of the facade is sheathed in vinyl siding. The entrance is fronted by concrete and flagstone steps. A long and wide concrete sidewalk with a wrought iron railing leads to the street.

Rising from near the front of the ridge is a four-stage tower. The base level is clapboarded and topped by a cornice above which the next stage is sheathed in flushboard with quoins. The third level is also flushboarded with corner pilasters and arched openings fitted with louvers, replacing what were originally rectangular openings. At the top is a four-sided steeple sheathed in asphalt shingles and set at an angle.

Both side elevations are three bays wide. The previous window openings have been replaced by double-hung 12/12 windows with exterior storm windows set into surrounds with cornerblock moldings. The lower level is punctuated by 6/6 windows with cornerblock surrounds. At the rear is a concrete block addition constructed in 1961 and punctuated by 6/6 windows in sets of two and three.

The Jaffrey East Congregational Church was originally constructed in 1850 after a group of parishioners from the Brick Church in Jaffrey Center petitioned to establish a church

more conveniently located to those in the east village. The church was built on land which was donated for the purpose by Jonas Melville and was designed by Samuel Laws.

In 1960 church members voted to join the United Church of Christ. The sanctuary was totally renovated in 1960 under the direction of B. Leonard Krause. Exterior alterations completed in 1961 include addition of the large front portico, alterations to the side windows and the construction of a rear addition. In 1968 the Paul Revere bell from the Baptist church was installed in the steeple of the United Church.

4A. Parish Hall, 1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located to the west of the church, the parish hall is a 1 1/2-story clapboarded building set with its low gable facing the street, punctuated by a central pair of metal double doors flanked by plate glass panels. Above the entrance are additional glass windows set atop pivot windows. The side elevations are ordered by projecting posts which separate casement and vertical windows.

The Parish Hall was built in 1970 on the site of the former church parsonage which was razed in 1967.

5. Merrill and Marion Symonds House, 5 Bradley Court, 1923. Contributing building.

A good example of the Dutch Colonial style, the Symonds House is a 1 1/2-story house capped by a characteristic gambrel roof. The first floor of the house is sheathed in brick veneer while the upper story is clad in wide clapboards. A long shed dormer spans much of the front roof slope and contains a central set of three 6/6 windows flanked by a pair of 6/6 windows on either end. Marking the center entrance is a pedimented porch decorated by brackets and supported by two Roman Doric columns. On either side of the entrance are three individual 6/1 windows capped by flat arch brick lintels. The south end of the house is fronted by a single-story, flat-roofed sun-porch lit by 6/1 windows and topped by a simple stick balustrade with posts topped by urns. Above the sun-porch there are three windows on the upper story and a semicircular window in the attic.

A breezeway attached to the north end of the house links it to a single-story garage with two double doors displaying diamond-panes over two vertical panels. The garage is topped by a balustrade and brackets of the same design used on the sun-porch.

This house was constructed in 1923 for Merrill Gould Symonds and his wife, Marion. The land was part of a six-acre parcel of land sold by Mark Bradley to Dr. William Wilkins in 1921. According to a restriction in the deed, the house was required to cost at least \$4000.

Along with his partner Delcie D. Bean, Merrill Gould Symonds was one of the founders of the Bean and Symonds Company, box makers. The company initially operated in Rindge and moved to East Jaffrey in 1912. The company served as an important local employer and market for local timber for more than fifty years. Mr. Symonds served as a State Representative in 1919-1920, a State Senator in 1921 and was a director and president of the Monadnock National Bank. He died in 1957. After Mrs. Symonds' death, the house was inherited by Sarah Ward Gould. The present owners purchased the property in 1977.

6. Jaffrey Civic Center, 40 Main Street, 1965-6. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set back from Main Street by a spacious lawn, the Jaffrey Civic Center is a two-story brick building set on a concrete foundation and capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The brick veneer exterior is laid in a stretcher bond alternating five courses of stretchers to a single course of stretchers and headers. Centered on the five-bay facade, the main entrance contains a six-panel door flanked by partial sidelights. It is sheltered by a single-story porch a single bay wide supported by two Roman Doric columns which are echoed by pilasters. Immediately on either side of the entrance is a 6/6 window with blinds. Each of the outer bays on the first floor contains a three-sided bay window comprised of a 5 x 4-light window on the front face, flanked by 4/4 windows. On the second story of the facade, the three central bays contain 6/6 sash. The outer bays contain tripartite windows featuring 6/6 windows flanked by 4/4 sash. All of the

windows are fitted with shutters. The side elevations measure three bays deep and have a mix of 6/6, 6/9 and arched windows. Behind the main building is a two-story, gable-roofed ell with 8/8 and 8/12 windows and exterior chimney. A row of old maple trees lines the driveway.

The Jaffrey Civic Center was opened to the public in 1966 on the site of the former Dr. O.H. Bradley House. The nonprofit, multi-cultural facility was conceived, funded and built by Marion Mack Johnson (1905-1987), a Jaffrey native and teacher who wanted to provide a center for educational and artistic purposes. The building was designed by architect John Radford Abbot, whose other works include the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum in North Andover, Massachusetts.

7. Clay Library, 38 Main Street, 1895-6/1990 addition. Contributing building.

An excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style, the Clay Library is a 2 1/2-story brick building laid in a red mortar with sandstone trim. The building is capped by a slate, hip roof adorned by copper ridges and hip knobs. The building is set above a high, rusticated, rough-faced foundation of sandstone blocks. Centered on the facade is a projecting gabled pavilion dominated by a large round arched ground floor entry displaying raised numerals reading 1895 in the central keystone. Above the entrance is an arcade of five 1/1 windows capped by arched transoms. The windows are separated by four smooth columns with composite capitals of two alternating designs. In addition to the main arch and window lintels, the gable finials are also of sandstone and are decorated with a foliate design. At the top of the gable there are two small vertical windows set above a rectangular sandstone block with additional decorative details in sandstone above.

On either side of the central gable, the first floor facade openings consist of a pair of 1/1 windows separated by a wide wooden member and topped by a stained glass transom. The continuous flat arch brick lintel which extends over each pair of windows is topped by a projecting course of dentils with foliate pieces on the ends. A projecting sandstone belt course wraps around the building below the smaller second story windows which contain 1/1 sash.

The side elevations are two bays deep. There is a secondary entrance on the west side and an exterior chimney on the east side that breaks through the edge of the roof and the hip-roofed dormer above. Windows contain double-hung 1/1 sash with some stained glass transoms on the first floor. Behind the main library there is a single-story, hip-roofed ell on the west side.

The 1990 addition is two stories in height and, like the original library building, displays a red brick exterior laid with a red mortar. There are rough concrete block beltcourses below the second story windows and atop the windows on the lower level. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with a gable wall dormer on the front facade. Windows include transomed units on the lower level and windows divided into three parts vertically on the upper level. A concrete ramp fronts the lower level entrance facing Goodnow Street.

Clay Library was constructed with funds donated by Susan Bethiah Clay (1826-1893) on land purchased from O.H. Bradley. The construction of the library was overseen by the executors of Clay's estate - Peter Upon and Alfred Sawyer. H.M. Francis of Fitchburg, Massachusetts was the architect of the building; it was dedicated on July 4, 1896.

For many years the town office occupied a room on the second floor of the library. A memorial reading room addition at the rear of the building was constructed in 1960 by Delcie D. Bean in memory of his wife, Ellen Holden Bean. The rear addition was dedicated on August 12, 1990. The project architect was John Jordan and Aho Construction of Nashua served as the contractor.

7A. Soldiers' Monument, 1899. Contributing object.

Located in the lawn in front of the Clay Library, the Soldiers' Monument consists of a bronze statue of a Civil War Union soldier standing with his left hand resting on top of his musket. The statue is set on a massive, graduated, multi-tiered granite pedestal. The base of the pedestal has a rough face with an angled top. The next two levels consist of dressed, rough granite above which the next stage is polished with raised polished letters projecting from a rough background. The inscription on the front face dedicates the monument to those serving in the Union Army and Navy, the Mexican War, the War of 1812 and the American Revolution. The words on the east side face "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable" and at the rear is the date, "1899". Above this level are a number of decorative moldings and the polished dado which supports the bronze statue.

The initial inspiration for this monument came from the George B. McClellan Post No. 56, Women's Relief Corps, who sought a tangible memorial to those who had served in the Civil War. A total of \$1,100 was raised in private donations prior to 1899 with an

additional \$2,900 coming from the town. Although depicting a Civil War soldier, the inscription on the monument also includes veterans of the Mexican War, the War of 1812, and the American Revolution. The monument was dedicated on May 16, 1900. N.C. Matthews was the designer of the monument which was executed by the M.H. Mosman & Co. foundry.

8. Monadnock Bank, 28 Main Street, 1878/1961/1978. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

The current bank is the fourth to occupy this site. Almost all of the bank is of 20th century construction although if one looks closely, portions of the previous 1878 building are still visible near the center of the side elevations. As seen today, the front portion of the single-story, brick building displays a five bay facade and is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The center entrance is marked by a semi-circular portico with wide frieze that is supported by two smooth columns with fluted capitals, echoed by pilasters adjacent to the door. The glass and metal doors are topped by a flat arch lintel and flanked by partial sidelights with geometric tracery. On either side of the entrance are two double-hung 12/12 windows with flat arch lintels and concrete sills.

The evolution of the building is somewhat discernible on the east and west elevations where there are several original (1878) openings with 9/9 sash and sandstone lintels and sills. Portions of the granite foundation are also still visible. The windows toward the front and rear of the side walls display the same 12/12 units visible on the facade. The rear elevation is five bays wide with the central bay located in a projecting pavilion. Fenestration on the rear wall includes 12/12 sash and tripartite units.

This bank building stands on site of the Monadnock National Bank's third building which was erected in 1878. (The bank initially operated out of the house of cashier Peter Upton at 41 Main Street (#113). The first two buildings constructed solely for bank operations burned in 1875 and 1877.) The building stood until 1961 when the present building was constructed around it. The Monadnock National Bank and Monadnock Savings Bank operated independently under the same roof through 1973. They formally merged in 1976 as the Monadnock Bank. In 1978-9 a major renovation/addition more than doubled the bank's floor space. The contractor was Hutter Construction Company of New Ipswich. In 1993 Monadnock Bank became a branch of Cheshire Financial Corporation (CFX). Bank of New Hampshire merged with CFX in 1998.

9. Former Town Offices, 26 Main Street, 1954-5. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The former Jaffrey Town Office building is a single-story brick building capped by a high, asphalt-shingled hip roof. The minimalistic Colonial Revival ornament includes brick quoins on the five-bay facade and an octagonal flushboard cupola capped by a flared pyramidal copper roof with an eagle weathervane. The central three bays are faced

with concrete while the outer two bays display a brick veneer. A concrete frieze wraps around the entire building and has been modified to read "Jeffrey Police", flanked by raised rondels. The paired wooden doors are topped by a semi-circular divided fanlight with scalloped edges. The entrance is flanked by two 8/8 windows with molded surrounds; the outer two windows have concrete sills. Windows on the other elevations also contain 8/8 sash.

The west end of the building is two bays wide and is fronted by a modern ramp. A single-story flat-roofed addition extends behind, above a concrete foundation. An exterior brick chimney rises from the east wall.

The Granite State Hotel formerly stood on this site. The original hotel was constructed in 1859; it was rebuilt after fires in 1875 and 1877. After the third hotel burned in 1923, the land was given to the town by Julius and Ada Prescott to be used for a future town hall site.

It was not until 1954 that the town voted to raise and appropriate funds for the construction of a town office building. The architects for the town office were Alfred T. Granger Associates of Hanover. The foundation was begun in September 1954 and the building was completed in the summer of 1955. Prior to the construction of the building, the town office was located in the upstairs room of the Clay Library Building. In 1996 the former town office building was retrofitted for use as the police station.

10. Town Square, c.1850+. Contributing site.

Today, the Common consists of a grassy piece of land in front of the Police Station on which two monuments, a bandstand, benches, a flagpole and drinking bubbler are installed.

The lot of land at the corner of Main and North Streets has functioned as the Town Square for many years. From about 1817 until the late 1850s a house known as the Billings House, operated as a store and tavern was located here. A replica of the Billings House was erected on the Common in 1923 as part of the town's sesqui-centennial celebration.

In the late 19th century a diagonal road extended across the Square; in 1897 this was replaced by the present road separating the bank and police station. A bandstand was erected in the 1880s. Years ago, the Town Square also housed the Town Elm and a watering trough. An important landmark for many years, the Town Elm was finally removed in 1934 after years of damage from lightning strikes and wind storms. In 1959 the lot in front of the bank building was sold to the bank.

10A. World War I (iBuddies) Monument, 1930. Contributing object.

Located on the lawn in front of the Police Station and chiseled out of a massive boulder, the "Buddies" monument depicts a World War I soldier carrying a fallen, wounded comrade against a rough hewn rock backdrop. From the ground to the top of the stone the monument measures twenty-five feet high. The standing figure is eight feet high. The boulder is set on a concrete pad on a low grassy mound encircled by smaller boulders. Mounted on the boulder in front of the sculpture is a bronze plaque listing the names of the Jaffrey men who served in the first world war. Chiseled on the southeast face of the sculpture is "Viggo Brandt/1928-30".

The so-called "Buddies" Memorial is the work of Danish sculptor Viggo Brandt-Erichsen, who crafted it out of a forty ton boulder which took six weeks to move from its original location a mile west of Jaffrey Center to a rough shelter in East Jaffrey. Begun in 1928, it took Brandt-Erichsen nearly two years to chip away the superfluous stone with hand and electric drill. The artist came to Jaffrey in 1926, mourning the loss of his wife, the former Dorothy Caldwell, who had spent several summers in the town. Viggo Brandt-Erichsen remained in Jaffrey until the 1940s.

The monument was dedicated on Armistice Day, November 11, 1930. It was unveiled by Mrs. Carrie Humiston, the mother of the only Jaffrey boy to be killed in action in World War I. The bronze tablet on the memorial boulder in the base of the War Memorial "Buddies" bears the names of 104 men who served in World War I.

10B. Bandstand, c.1880/1986. Contributing building.

Located to the east of the World War I monument is this octagonal bandstand which has seen the replacement of virtually all of its original wood. The structure is set above a wood-shingled base. Above a wooden deck the chamfered posts are spanned by a turned balustrade and a spindle frieze. A wood shingled pyramidal top caps the metal roof.

It is believed that the first version of the present bandstand was built c.1880. (It was preceded by an uncovered bandstand structure.) After standing idle for many years, it was moved by Frederick Bernier to his property on West Main Street in the early 1950s. In its new location it housed a variety of establishments including a small store, a fry shop, a furniture shop, and as storage. Later it was moved by David Kemp across the street to Richard Stratton's property where its sides were boarded up and it was used as a small barn. In 1986 the bandstand was moved back to the common where it was restored by Andrew Webber.

10C. World War II Memorial (Gold Star Mothers Monument), 1949. Contributing object.

Located to the east of the bandstand is a second sculpture by Viggo Brandt-Erichsen. The painted ceramic piece was intended to serve as a model for a proposed World War II memorial which was never formally executed. The sculpture consists of a painted ceramic panel resting on a pink granite-faced base. The bas relief on the front of the ceramic tablet consists of two women, kneeling in prayer and facing each other. Above the women's heads is a list of nine soldiers. The tablet is topped by a large, painted, bald eagle. Three evergreen bushes act as a backdrop for the sculpture which is surrounded by plantings ringed by a circle of stones.

The sculpture, known also as the Gold Star Mothers Monument, was dedicated July 4, 1949.

11. Wright-Lacy Store, 5 North Street, 1827. Contributing building.

An example of Greek Revival commercial architecture, the former Lacy store is a 2 1/2-story gable-front building set facing Main Street. Originally the building was fronted by a two-story recessed porch but the second floor of the porch has been enclosed (date unknown). The two-story channeled post on either side of the facade remains intact; that on the east side also serves as a support for the two-story, four bay-wide porch fronting the east elevation. The first floor recessed porch is now supported by two shorter posts. Underneath the front porch there are central paired glass-and-wood double doors with casement windows on either side. Above the first floor facade openings there are three 1/1 windows.

A single-story, flat-roofed addition, wedge-shaped in plan, spans much of the west elevation. The facade is divided into three bays by square posts. The central recessed entrance contains a glass-and-wood door with a single sidelight. There is a wide 1/1 window on either side. A stick balustrade crowns this section. Extending behind the main block is a two-story wing four bays deep, fronted by a single-story porch, the rear half of which has been enclosed.

This Greek Revival building was built as a store in 1827 by Captain John Wright. He was succeeded in 1836 by Myrick, Smith & Company. Later merchants included Joseph Wilson, Samuel Smith, Eleazer Foster and others. William Lacy bought the store in 1854 and was succeeded by his son, James, who continued the business until his death in 1905. The building was then bought by Frank Baldwin who ran the grocery and dry goods businesses until 1919. Louis Meyers carried on the dry goods store until 1924. The Abbott Clothing Company was established here in 1925. It continued to operate here into the 1970s. Other tenants in 1973 included the United Auto Supply Store. In 1978 the property was sold by Jacob Abbott's estate to Robert Van Dyke who continued to own it until 1986. The building was renovated in the 1980s including the alteration of the ground floor storefront.

12. Stone Brothers & Curtis (White Brothers) Mill, 10 Main Street, 1868+. [Previously listed on the National Register and not included in counts for present district.]

The Stone Brothers and Curtis (White Brothers) Mill (Jaffrey Mills) is a complex of brick industrial buildings, dating to the 19th century and situated on either bank of the Contoocook River. The complex was individually listed on the National Register in 1982 although a summary of the resources appears below.

12A. Mill Office, 1868. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Main and North Streets, the former Mill Office is a single-story, 3 x 3-bay brick building capped by an asphalt-shingled mansard roof; there is an additional lower level visible on the riverfront elevation. Decorative details fashioned in brick include projecting quoins, a simple frieze and dentil course. The sidehall entrance contains a modern six-panel door which is capped by a panel and set into an arched opening. The windows contain 6/6 sash with arched lintels. The gable dormers also contain 6/6 sash but have lost their original decorative bargeboards.

12B. West Mill Building, 1868 (with 1897 addition). Contributing building.

Connected to the northeast corner of the mill office, the original mill building is a three-story brick building measuring 106 by 50 feet and capped by a concave mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles below which a two-tier dentil brick cornice wraps around the

building. The original building measures 5 x 11 bays with each bay set in a shallow three-story recess. The predominant window is a double-hung 12/12 sash with granite sill and brick lintel. The gabled dormers are decorated by a scalloped bargeboard and contain 6/6 sash. Many of the openings on the lowest level have been filled with concrete blocks. Tie rods with diamond-shaped ends reinforce the construction between the second and third levels. At the northwest corner of the original building there is a three-story, square projecting stairtower which rises above the adjacent roof level. An open cupola set atop a mansard roof was an original feature of the design but was removed in the early 20th century. On each elevation and extending the height of the tower is a central arched recess flanked by two narrow arches. The tower openings are segmentally-arched except for circular openings near the top, below the elongated corbel table. At the base of the stairtower is a c.1960 concrete loading dock.

The four-story addition to the northeast of the original building was constructed in 1897, bringing the overall length to 235 feet. Less ornate in design than the original building, the addition is capped by a low pitch gable roof and lacks the dentil cornice. The North Street elevation is sixteen bays wide.

12C. East Mill Building, 1872 (with 1897 addition). Contributing building.

Located on the east bank of the river, this two-story mill building, originally 128 by 38 feet, was constructed in 1872 and more than doubled in size by a 1897 addition which brought its total length to 273 feet. It is capped by a low-pitched gable roof with dentil cornice. The south elevation facing Main Street is punctuated by four 4 x 5-light windows topped by lintels consisting of two courses of header brick. Aligned above each upper story window is a round window. The openings on the east elevation are set in segmental arches and include individual 12/12 and 8/8 windows, two-story windows and doors of various configurations. Some of the windows have been filled by either glass block or concrete block. Iron tie rods with diamond-shaped ends dot the building surface.

A two-level enclosed bridge sheathed in vertical boards spans the river, connecting the original and east building and resting on a concrete pier. An additional bridge is located downstream.

12D. Cloth Storehouse, late 19th century. Contributing building.

Located to the northwest of the western mill is a single-story, wood-frame building originally used to store cloth. Sheathed in vertical boards, the building is capped by a low-pitched gable roof and rests on a brick foundation. Fenestration includes 12/12 windows, a modern six-panel door and modern overhead doors.

A number of manufacturing operations were located on this riverfront site prior to the construction of the first brick mill building and office in 1868 by Alonzo Bascom. Due

to ill health, Bascom sold his new mill buildings in 1871 to Stone Brothers and Curtis of Philadelphia and New York. The following year Stone Brothers and Curtis erected an additional mill building on the east side of the river to house a boiler, machine shop and picker room. The mills began the production of blue and brown cotton denim cloth in October 1872 with 100 employees and 110 looms. Other activities which were also carried on at the site simultaneously included a grist mill, saw and planing mill and the manufacture of shingles, cloth, finished lumber and boxes.

The financial panic following the Civil War resulted in the cessation of operations and the sale of the mill to the White Brothers, Joseph and Zadoc, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. Both mill buildings were extended in 1897, increasing the number of looms to 384. Between 1872 and 1939 White Brothers manufactured more than 3,000 miles of denim cloth. The Depression combined with the great flood of 1939 led to White Brothers liquidating its Jaffrey mills in 1939. Greenville Mills later utilized the mills for the production of rayon textiles and in 1969 the property was bought by Trudi Toys and then sold to the present owners, D.D. Bean Development Corporation in 1972. The 125 foot chimney that served the powerhouse in the east building was taken down in 1966. When the mill complex was nominated to the National Register in 1982 a 38' x 26' single-story brick storage building was located northeast of the east mill building (Building F on original nomination map). It has since been removed.

13. Dillon Block, 2 Main Street, 1940. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Main and Peterborough Streets, the Dillon Block is a two-story block, its principal elevations displaying a yellow brick veneer while the lesser elevations reveal a red brick exterior above a concrete foundation. The sparse, modernistic detailing includes poured concrete trim including pilaster strips, a shallow concrete cornice band which has been partially covered with vertical vinyl siding and a decorative panel with fluted strips above the main entrance. The entrance retains its original paired glass and wood doors including the original push bar and transom. The surround has granite facing with a concrete cornice.

The west storefront comprises half of the building. To each side of the central, recessed paired entry doors are plate glass windows set in an aluminum frame with fluted trim. The adjacent storefront to the east has been totally replaced, save for its original canopy. In this storefront, the central, recessed entrance contains a modern, glass and metal door, flanked by picture windows divided into two vertical panes, set between vertical panels. The storefront at the east end retains its original wood-and-glass door which is recessed slightly between two plate glass windows in an aluminum surround and set on a black terrazzo bulkhead or kickplate. Between the two smaller storefronts there is brown granite facing and fluted aluminum trim with an integral canopy.

Centered on the second floor of the Main Street facade is a double-hung 1/1 window topped by a six-light vertical light transom and a ribbed concrete panel inscribed "1940". On either side there are three tripartite windows with concrete lintels and brick sills. Each of the windows consists of a fixed central sash divided into two uneven parts with that on the lower being the larger. A double-hung 1/1 window is located on either side.

The Peterborough Street elevation displays six paired windows on the second floor in addition to a central blocked opening. The smaller lower level openings have been covered with metal grates.

This business block was constructed by Oscar J. Dillon, a prominent local automobile dealer and garage man. The block is located on the site of White Brothers' corner lot, White Brothers' mill house No. 3 and White Brothers' boarding house. The first floor housed stores, while the second floor tenants included a legal office, beauty and barber shop and a local rationing board during World War II. The rear section of the second floor at one time contained bowling alleys. After Dillon's death in 1945, the block was purchased by the Godin Realty Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

The Godin Store was located in the building for many years. The west storefront was occupied by First National Stores from 1941 to 1963 when it was replaced by W.E. Aubuchon Hardware. The store finally closed in March 1994. The Dillon Block was purchased by AST Jaffrey Realty Trust in 1986.

14. Homer J. Belletete Welcome Center, 15 Peterborough Street, 1999. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located adjacent to the Contoocook River, this gazebo kiosk and parking lot were constructed in 1999 on the site of a building demolished in 1995. The octagonal wooden gazebo is supported by plain posts with a spindle frieze and spindle balustrade. A wood shingle roof caps the structure.

The building is set on a small grassy parcel of land. A brick commemorative walk leads from the paved parking lot to the kiosk. A granite bench is located adjacent to the walk. A concrete retaining wall is located to the north.

The structure previously occupying this site was a three-story, 14-unit apartment building with store known locally as the iPack Ratî Building. It was destroyed by fire on April 17, 1994 and was later demolished.

VL-1. Vacant Land, Peterborough Street. Noncontributing site.

This vacant parcel of land contains 0.71 acres and extends from Peterborough Street down to the bank of the Contoocook River. Historically this land was part of the adjacent White Brothers mill property although it was not included in the 1982 National Register nomination. Until 1995 the land was occupied by a 100í x 39í single-story, storage building known as Storehouse No. 2. The wood-frame structure rested on a granite foundation. The building was demolished in 1995 and the land was regraded.

15. Alonzo Bascom House, 25 Peterborough Street, c.1848. Contributing building.

An excellent but altered example of Greek Revival residential architecture, the Alonzo Bascom House is a 2 1/2-story building dominated by a two-story, three-bay pedimented portico supported by plain piers inscribed by narrow central channels and spanned by turned balusters. The facade is sheathed in flushboards while the lesser elevations are clapboarded. Outlining the pediment are paired brackets indicative of an Italianate-style influence. An additional front entrance supplements the original sidehall entrance; both of the entries contain modern doors. The windows now contain a 6/2 sash. Extending to the southwest of the main house is a 1 1/2-story wing fronted by a screened porch.

The house is set back from the road. In the 1960s a gas station was constructed directly in front of the house. The yard of the house is surrounded by a picket fence.

This house was constructed for Alonzo Bascom (1812-1872), a prominent early manufacturer who promoted the development of East Jaffrey as an industrial center.

Bascom owned the mills in downtown East Jaffrey as well as the Cheshire mills, also in Jaffrey. Due to ill health, Bascom sold his East Jaffrey mill buildings in 1871 to Stone Brothers and Curtis but retained ownership of the house. The house was later occupied by his son, Marcellus, who died in 1899. In 1900 Jennie Bascom sold the property to Auguste Dionne. Oscar Dillon brought the property in 1934 from Malvina Dionne's estate for \$5,500. It has had numerous owners since that time and now serves as a two-family dwelling.

15A. Gas Station, 31 Peterborough Street, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located in front of the Bascom House is a small flat-roofed gas station sheathed in metal panels. There are two pumps in front of the service station sheltered by a small canopy.

15B. Car Wash, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located to the north of the gas station kiosk is a separate car wash building, also sheathed in metal panels.

VL-2. Vacant Land, Peterborough Street. Noncontributing site.

This vacant piece of land containing 23,958 square feet is located adjacent to the car wash building and is owned by the same company. The two-story, two-unit apartment building and garage which previously occupied the lot were removed in 1990 and the land was regraded.

16. Tenement, 37 Peterborough Street, c.1915. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Peterborough and Cross Streets, 37 Peterborough Street is a two-story, flat-roofed, multi-family building which rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and is sheathed in asbestos siding. The long, front elevation is spanned by a two-story, five bay-wide porch supported by turned posts resting on a clapboarded half wall. Underneath the porch there are eight openings on each floor. The third and sixth bays contain wooden doors with oval windows. The windows contain 1/1 replacement sash. The side elevations are four bays wide and a second open porch spans the rear elevation. There is a garage on the lower level.

In the late 19th century this land was owned by the Wellman family. In 1902 the property (with buildings) was sold by Mary Wellman to Alfred Butler. Butler sold the property to John Robidoux in 1915 but it is not clear who was responsible for the construction of the present building. In 1930 Robidoux sold the property to Henry Bourgeois. Members of the family continued to own it until 1968.

16A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located behind the tenement is this single-car garage sheathed in novelty siding and oriented with its gable-front facing Cross Street.

17. Alphonse Ouellette Tenement, 40 Peterborough Street, c.1917. Contributing building.

The early 20th century multi-family building at 40 Peterborough Street (corner of Laundry Road) is sheathed in asbestos siding and rests on a foundation of rusticated concrete blocks. The 2 1/2-story, 8 x 4-bay structure is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a corbelled brick chimney rising near the ridge and a hip dormer centered on the front slope.

The eight bay-wide facade is fronted by a two-story, five bay-wide porch supported by turned posts with plain spindle balusters and basketweave latticework covering the airspace below. Fronted by concrete steps, both the third and sixth bays on both floors of the facade contain glass-and-panel doors. The remaining openings contain 2/2 sash fitted with storm windows.

It appears that this tenement was constructed about 1917 on land that Alphonse Ouellette purchased from Charles Duval - land which was adjacent to Duval's residence. The tenement that Ouellette erected was later inherited by his daughter Isabelle Forcier, who sold it to Rene and Rita Durand in 1966.

18. Elite Laundry, 38 Peterborough Street, 1926. Contributing building.

The commercial structure at 38 Peterborough Street is a single-story, clapboarded, gable-front building with a shed addition to the north and fronted by a clapboarded false front. Centered on the gable-front is a Colonial-style door surround with a 3 x 3-glass over two panels. On either side of the entrance is a plate glass display window. An additional door of the same configuration and another display window punctuate the front of the section to the north.

This small commercial building was constructed by Ephrem Bernard in 1926 for use as a meat market and grocery store. Bernard continued to operate the store until 1945. After a mortgage foreclosure on Edmund and Albina Charlonne, the property was sold by Charles Duval to Theophile and Isabelle Forcier in 1939. The property was transferred by Pauline Forcier to the Elite Laundry Company in 1964. The Elite Laundry was founded in 1937 by Andrew Bussiere. The building is currently vacant.

19. Maurice and Odana Daniels House, 36 Peterborough Street, c.1922. Contributing building.

A good example of the Four Square style, the Daniels House is a two-story, hip-roofed dwelling set on a rusticated concrete block foundation and sheathed in wood shingles. The house is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a brick chimney near the ridge and a wide, plain frieze wrapping around the building. Fronting the facade is a glazed sun-porch enclosed by continuous 2 x 4-light casement windows set on a shingled half wall with a multi-light exterior door at the center. Above the porch are two individual 1/1 windows with additional 1/1 windows, individually and in pairs, visible on the remaining elevations. The rear elevation is spanned by a single-story porch that is partially enclosed.

Originally owned by the Bascom family, the land on which this house stands was sold by Auguste Dionne to Maurice and Odana Daniels in 1922. The present dwelling was probably built soon thereafter. Later owners included Lea and Ephrem Bernard from 1939 to 1956 and Leo and Pauline Forcier from 1956 until 1968. The property was bought by Ronald Record in 1968.

19A. Garage, c.1922. Contributing building.

To the rear of the main house is a clapboarded garage capped by a jerkinhead roof with two modern overhead garage doors on the facade.

20. Frank and Jennie Hart House, 34 Peterborough Street, c.1922. Contributing building.

Set on a low knoll above the street, the Hart House is a good example of the Bungalow style, constructed at the same time as its neighbor at 36 Peterborough Street. The single-story hip-roofed cottage is sheathed in wood shingles and set on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The main body of the house is capped by a hip roof and a single-story gable-roofed vestibule/porch projects from the north side of the facade. Fenestration includes a mixture of 4/1 windows and 1/1 sash. Extending behind the main house is a single-story wing which terminates with an attached garage.

This house was constructed by Frank and Jennie Hart on a 53 foot wide piece of land that they purchased from Auguste Dionne in 1922. Frank Hart came to Jaffrey about 1902 and was employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad as assistant station agent at the local railroad station. Hart died in 1926 and in 1939 his widow Jennie sold the Peterborough Street house to Nelson Burgoyne. Blanche Burgoyne sold the property to Richard Hartwell in 1969 and he continued to own it until 2000.

21. Dillon's Garage (Commercial Building), 28 Peterborough Street, 1936. Contributing building.

Currently housing Athens Pizza, 28 Peterborough is a single-story brick commercial building with an asymmetrical stepped parapet front masking a flat roof. The facade is divided into four sections by brick piers. The section with the highest parapet is flanked by one section to the south and two to the north. The northernmost bay contains glass-and-metal doors. The other original large openings have been blocked down with new brickwork to accommodate smaller plate glass windows.

The south elevation of the building is divided into six bays by brick piers that do not extend beyond the flat roof. The former window openings with soldier brick lintels have been filled with brick and new sets of double doors have been inserted in the first and fourth bays. The north side of the building is just two bays wide. At the rear is a sloped-roof addition sheathed in T1-11 siding.

The land on which this building stands was acquired by Oscar J. Dillon in 1936. Dillon subsequently built a spacious automobile garage including a new car show room and a service lubritorium. After Dillon's death in 1945, the garage was acquired by William Wade who continued the automobile franchise and repair business for many years. The building was purchased by Rene and Leo Forcier in 1959 and used by them as a storehouse for their beverage business. Later, the former garage building was remodeled into a supermarket operated by Rene and Adelaide Forcier.

VL-3. Vacant Land, Peterborough Street. Noncontributing site.

This long and narrow lot measuring 30' x 200' is vacant and unbuildable according to local regulations. It appears to be adjacent to the right-of-way now known as Christian Court but originally called Baldwin Court.

22. Elie Belletete Tenement, 8 Christian Court, c.1916. Contributing building.

The first property on this small side street east of Peterborough Street, 8 Christian Court is a three-story, flat-roofed multi-family building that is sheathed in aluminum siding and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The narrow elevation facing Christian Court is punctuated by a single bay of individual 1/1 replacement windows with a three-sided, three-story bay window to the west. Three-story porches front both the east and west side elevations. The west porch is four bays wide and supported by turned posts resting on aluminum-sided half walls. On the east side there are three bays of open porch with the rear bay enclosed.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this multi-family building was constructed between 1911 and 1924. Deeds indicate that Elie Belletete purchased the land from

Edward Crowe in 1916. Belletete came to Jaffrey in 1890 and worked in the mills. He moved to Winchendon in 1893 but later returned to Jaffrey and besides working in the mills, was also a barber. This tenement was owned by members of the Belletete family until 1985.

22A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

To the southeast of the building is a hip-roofed clapboarded garage which retains its original sliding door.

23. House, 10 Christian Court, c.1920. Contributing building.

The residence at 10 Christian Court is a two-story dwelling displaying a cross-hip plan consisting of a main block to the north and an additional hip-roofed section extending at right angles to the south. The house is sheathed in wood clapboards, is set above a rubble foundation and has two brick chimneys rising from the asphalt-shingled roof. The projecting hip-roofed mass facing the street has a pair of 1/1 windows on each level in the northernmost bay with a sidehall entrance on the first floor containing a glass-and-panel door. Another bay of paired window openings punctuates the upper facade of the south section as well with a secondary door and another 1/1 window below. A single-story porch supported by plain posts with braces fronts the entire facade. Basketweave latticework acts as a balustrade.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this multi-family building was constructed between 1911 and 1924. Like 8 Christian Court (#22), it stands on land that was acquired by Elie Belletete in 1916. It was subdivided from the adjacent parcel in 1970. The present owner purchased the property in 1990.

24. House, 12 Christian Court, c.1920. Contributing building.

Located at the end of Christian Court, 12 Christian Court is a 1 1/2-story, gable-front dwelling clad in vinyl siding. A brick chimney rises near the south ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof and the facade displays close cornice returns. The gable-front is two bays wide and the sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door. There is a replacement 1/1 window adjacent to the entrance and an original 2/2 sash upstairs. The facade is fronted by a wooden deck with a basketweave railing. A narrow, single-story gable projects from the north elevation.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this multi-family building was constructed between 1911 and 1924. The land was sold by Eugene McCarthy to Edward Crowe in 1902. Crowe's heirs sold the property to Isaak Ruuspakka in 1920. It is not known if the house had been built by that time. Later owners included Waino and Lena Hautanen who owned the property from 1951 to 1992.

24A. Garage, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the north of the house is a modern garage with two overhead garage doors on its gable-front.

25. Tenement, 4 Christian Court, c.1872 (by 1911). Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Peterborough Street and Christian Court, 4 Christian Court is a 3 1/2-story tenement sheathed in vinyl siding, resting on a rubble foundation and capped by a low-pitched gable roof. Full height gabled pavilions which are two bays wide mark either end of the Peterborough Street facade. Between the gables is a three-tier porch with plain posts resting on vinyl-sided half walls. Windows contain 2/2 sash fitted with storm windows; no window heads remain. Each of the gable ends is four bays deep. The rear, east elevation is fronted by a porch that is six bays in width.

The exact date of construction of this multi-family dwelling is not known. The building was probably built to house workers at the nearby White Brothers Cotton Mills. It was reportedly built by the Stone & Curtis Manufacturing Company c.1872. In the mid to late 20th century it was owned by the Daniels family.

25A. Garage, c.1910. Contributing building.

To the east of the tenement building is a two-car garage, sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. There are two sliding doors facing Christian Court and 6/6 windows on the side elevation.

25B. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

An additional garage is located at the end of the driveway to the south of the tenement building. The garage rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Three doors face the street - each contains three panels with each panel displaying 3 x 3 lights over two vertical panels.

26. House, 20 Peterborough Street, c.1930. Contributing building.

Behind 18 Peterborough Street (#27) is a small but long, single-story cottage sheathed in wood shingles and capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a brick chimney rising from the west slope. The main entrance is centered on the gable-front with a three-part canopy above and a window to each side. Another porch projects from the east elevation. Windows contain 6/6 sash.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this house was constructed between 1924 and 1945. It appears to have been built by the Belletete family.

26A. Garage, 1991. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located to the east of the dwelling is this 20' x 22' garage building constructed in 1991 to replace an earlier garage. The low gable-front faces Peterborough Street and the building is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The gable is sheathed in wood shingles with a scalloped lower edge. Punctuating the facade are a double-wide, overhead garage door and a metal door with embossed panels. The remaining elevations are sheathed in narrow vertical boards.

27. Tenement, 18 Peterborough Street, c.1900. Contributing building.

The multi-family building at 18 Peterborough Street is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled structure sheathed in wood clapboards and resting on a mortared stone foundation. The building is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof with projecting eaves ending in returns. An off-center shed dormer containing a door and two 2/2 windows projects from the front slope while two corbel cap brick chimneys rise from the ridge. The tenement is fronted by a two-tier porch that is four bays wide and supported by turned posts with curvilinear jigsaw brackets.

The entrances are located near the north end of the facade and contain glass-and-panel doors adjacent to a 2/2 window. The remaining openings, including the two-bay wide gable ends, contain individual 2/2 sash. The back porch is currently largely disassembled.

It appears that this tenement was erected in order to meet the housing needs of mill workers employed by the White Brothers Mill. Deed research indicates that Jennie Balcomb sold the land to George Preston in 1899 and that the following year Preston sold the property to George Belletete. The Belletete family continues to own the property today.

28. Rite Aid Pharmacy, 14 Peterborough Street, 2000. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set back by a large parking lot from the corner of Peterborough Street and Turnpike Road, the Rite Aid is a single-story, flat-roofed building which attempts to use decorative features including corner pilasters, a clapboarded parapet and clapboarded pediments to minimize its large size. Fenestration includes bands of 4/1 windows. A drive-through pharmacy window is located on the north side of the building.

A total of six buildings were demolished in 1999 to clear the 4.64 acre lot which now houses the Rite Aid Pharmacy. The buildings removed were: 16 Peterborough Street - a

two-story, four-unit apartment building; 14 Peterborough Street -a two-story, two-family structure; 12 Peterborough Street ñ a two-story, single-family dwelling; 10 Peterborough Street ñ a two-story, four-unit apartment building; 5 Turnpike Road ñ a two-story, nine-unit building and 7 Turnpike Road ñ a former dwelling that later served as the V.F.W. Hall.

28A. Alderman Park, Peterborough Street, 1994. Noncontributing site (due to age).

With 130i of frontage along Peterborough Street and 30i along Turnpike Road, Alderman Park is a small pocket park measuring 0.13 acre. The corner of the lot adjacent to the intersection is defined by two sets of three granite posts linked by heavy metal chains. To the northeast there are two granite benches and further northeast is an octagonal, granite watering trough on which is mounted a bronze plaque commemorating this as Alderman Park. Several young trees have been planted in a row along Peterborough Street.

Alderman Park was created in 1994 after the State of New Hampshire widened the road at the intersection, removing a building used for many years by Hackler Motors and leaving a vacant lot. The small park was designed by and named for local architect Bissell Alderman who also designed the Jaffrey War Memorial Park (#72) and Humiston Field. The park was dedicated on June 4, 1994.

29. Commercial Building, 11 Turnpike Road, betw. 1911 and 1924. Contributing building.

Located adjacent to the Rite Aid parking lot and recently renovated, this single-story shop building is oriented with its gable-front facing Turnpike Road. Set on a concrete foundation, the long, narrow building is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. Centered on the gable-front is a glass-and-panel door flanked by two plate glass display windows. The long, west elevation has a set of six casement windows near the front. At the rear is a new entrance of recent construction marked by a gable roof supported by plain posts and fronted by a concrete ramp and stairs with a metal rail. At the rear a taller gable addition is set at right angles with an additional entrance and concrete steps. Fanned clapboards decorate the gable.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this building was constructed between 1911 and 1924 and was originally located on the same parcel of land as 13-15 Turnpike Road. According to deeds, in 1911 the property was sold by Clara Linnell to Romolo Vanni. Peter Morin purchased the property in 1920 and operated a bakery here, selling the building to Philip Bean and Oscar Dillon in 1925. The store was later occupied by bakers Theodore Langevin and Frank Letourneau. In 1945, Dillonís estate sold the property to Josephine Chouinard who operated a restaurant here and continued to own it until 1975.

The restaurant later operated under the name of Anthony's Restaurant. In the 1980s the building housed Sawyer's Pharmacy. Daffodils Flowers and Gifts opened here in 1994.

30. Double House, 13-15 Turnpike Road, c. 1860. Contributing building.

The double house at 13-15 Turnpike Road is a 2 1/2-story, gable-front building with a two-bay wide facade which is dominated by a pair of two-story rectangular bay windows with metal aprons separating the stories on each. The main house displays projecting eaves which end in returns; the bay windows appear to be later additions. The building has been sheathed in vinyl siding and all of the windows contain 1/1 replacement sash, flanked by modern shutters. The entries are located on the side elevations. A two-story porch with plain posts fronts the west elevation while a single-story porch spans the east. A two-story cross gable projects from the west side behind the porch and a gable-front, vinyl-sided attached barn is offset to the northeast. Fenestration on the 2 1/2-story barn includes an original 6/6 window on the second floor and in the attic and a modern garage door on the ground level.

According to deeds, this property was sold by Charles Chadwick to Lydia Mower, wife of wheelwright Nahum Washington Mower, in 1868. For some time Nahum Mower had a shop in connection with his dwelling. In 1909 Nahum W. Mower sold the property with buildings to Clara Linnell who sold it two years later Romolo Vanni. Peter Morin acquired the property in 1920. Sometime between 1911 and 1924 the adjacent commercial building was constructed to the northwest. The residential property was sold to Philip Bean and Oscar Dillon in 1925. Louis Cournoyer owned the house from 1926 until 1941 when it was sold to Auguste Bernier. Roland and Stella Pillsbury purchased the property in 1954.

31. Humiston House, 17 Turnpike Road, c.1870. Contributing building.

The house at 17 Turnpike Road is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled, 3 x 1-bay dwelling resting on a brick foundation and sheathed in wood clapboards. In addition to the water table, decorative horizontal stickwork is applied over the clapboards above the first floor windows and below those on the second floor. Diagonal stickwork decorates the gable and the projecting eaves have a decorated raking with raised knobs. The gable ends and exposed rafters have rounded ends. The house is fronted by a single-story porch, three bays wide, supported by Roman Doric columns with stick balusters with balled newel posts and a latticed airspace underneath. The center entrance contains double, glass-and-panel doors. Windows consist of double-hung 2/2 sash fitted with storm windows. Projecting from the east wall is a single-story, three-sided bay window. A raised oriel is located on the second floor of the rear ell. The two-story ell is aligned with the west wall and displays the same trim seen on the main house.

Both the 1858 and 1877 maps indicate the presence of a house on this site, owned by L. Cutter and Mrs. L. Cutter, respectively. Physical evidence including the brick foundation and Stick Style detailing, suggests that the present house dates to c.1870 and may replace an earlier Cutter House. In 1892 Lydia Cutter sold the property, with buildings, to Dr. Franklin Humiston (1855-1912) and his wife, Carrie. For twenty-six years Humiston was the town's popular and successful physician. The property was conveyed by Alice Humiston to David Humiston Kelley in 1945. David Delrossi owned the property from 1983 to 2000.

32. Arthur Hatch House, 19 Turnpike Road, c.1925 (between 1924 and 1945).
Contributing building.

Housing the Monadnock Insurance Agency since 1985, 19 Turnpike Road is a 2 1/2-story building constructed in the American Four Square style. Sheathed in vinyl siding and resting on a rusticated concrete block foundation, the house is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a brick ridge chimney surrounded by a knobbed balustrade. The four bay-wide facade is fronted by a single-story porch supported by Doric columns. The porch has been converted to a sun-porch by the addition of vertical glass panels with borders and semi-elliptical transoms. The porch is topped by a turned balustrade with knobbed corner posts. Windows on the building now contain 1/1 sash fitted with storm windows. The hipped roof dormer on the front slope contains two double-hung windows with a hexagonal panes in the upper sash. A small, hip-roofed porch is located at the rear of the west elevation and there is a single-story, three-sided bay window on the east side.

This house appears to have been constructed by Arthur Hatch who acquired the land in two transactions from Wayland Goodnow in 1911 and from Carrie Humiston in 1924. According to the town history Hatch was a store manager for the Goodnow Store and built the house in 1911 although curiously there is no house on this site at the time of the 1924 Sanborn map. The property remained in the Hatch family until 1974 when it was conveyed by Sybil Hatch to Daniel and Anne Griffin. The Monadnock Insurance Agency moved to the building in 1985.

32A. Garage, c.1925. Contributing building.

Lined on the east side by a stone retaining wall, the paved driveway to the west of the house terminates at a hip-roofed garage which has been fitted with a modern overhead door.

33. Melville-Goodnow House, 25 Turnpike Road, 1824. Contributing building.

The Melville-Goodnow House is a two-story, painted brick building oriented with its three-bay gable-front to the street and a 1 1/2-story wood frame wing offset to the northeast. The main house displays close front eaves with shallow eaves. The main house is fronted by a single-story sun-porch enclosed by modern sliders resting on a paneled base. The second story of the facade is punctuated by three window openings which contain late 19th century 2/2 sash which have been fitted with metal storm windows and shutters.

The 1 1/2-story gable-front wing to the east has a two-bay wide recessed porch supported by turned posts. The wing's sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door; adjacent is a modern picture window. An additional entrance is located in the bump-out on the east side. Behind the wing is an attached barn which has seen the addition of a two-car garage on the lower level.

This house was erected in 1824 by Jonas Melville, a prominent local merchant and patron of the local Melville Academy. In 1829, Melville, who was not happy about the location of the new Baptist Church across the street, sold the house and moved across the river, building a new stone house at 74 Main Street (#2). He also offered land for the construction of the East Jaffrey Congregational Church (#4) adjacent to his home.

Later owners of 25 Turnpike Road included D.A. Wood, who is shown as the owner/occupant on the 1858 map. In 1867 the property was sold by O.P. Prescott to William E. Goodnow, owner of the Goodnow Department Stores. The stores, which were first established in Jaffrey, ultimately had outlets throughout New England, making it one of the earliest chain stores in the region.

34. Walter & Hattie Ware House, 27 Turnpike Road, c.1924. Contributing building.

The Ware House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay dwelling sheathed in asbestos shingles and resting on a rusticated concrete foundation. The building is capped by a jerkinhead roof with clipped gables on the east and west ends. A brick chimney rises from the ridge. The sidehall entrance contains a wooden door with 4 x 2 lights over two vertical panels. It is sheltered by a gable roof with a curved underside, supported by plain posts with latticed sides. Windows on the building contain double-hung 8/1 sash. There is a small bump-out projecting from the west wall. A c.1970 single-story, side-gabled addition is located on the east side and contains a single car garage.

This house was constructed on land which was sold by Wayland Goodnow to Walter and Hattie Ware in 1924. Walter Ware came to Jaffrey in 1920 and was an expert mechanic at Bean & Symonds. The property was sold by Walter Ware's estate to Rufus and Norma Fenerty in 1944. The Fenertys continued to own the house until 1967. It has changed hands at least seven times since that time.

35. Julius Prescott House, 31 Turnpike Road, c.1895. Contributing building.

Largely obscured by foliage, 31 Turnpike Road is a two-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling which rests on a granite foundation and is sheathed in asbestos shingles. Two corbel cap brick chimneys rise from the rear slope of the asphalt-shingled hip roof. The west side of the facade consists of a closed gable set atop a curved wall that is three bays wide. The window pane in the front gable has been replaced by a louvered vent although the decorative surround survives. A two-story polygonal tower with polygonal roof occupies the southeast corner of the facade. Spanning the curved wall and the corner tower, the front porch has been enclosed with continuous 3 x 4-light casement windows. The original open porch displayed turned posts and a geometric railing. The two windows above the porch, and most of the other windows on the house, contain double-hung 1/1 replacement sash. Historic photographs indicate that much of the house's original ornamentation has been removed or obscured including corner pilasters, lipped window heads, shutters, panels under the tower windows, brackets and ornamental shingles in the front pediment.

This house was constructed on land sold by William and Wayland Goodnow to Julius Prescott in 1895. Prescott was a prominent businessman who worked for the Goodnow Company for fifty years. He was also active in the Baptist Church which stood across the street from his home. In 1923 Julius Prescott donated the site of the Granite State Hotel, which burned that year, as a site for a future Town Office Building (#9).

The Turnpike Road property remained in the Prescott family until 1945 when it was sold by the estate of Ada Prescott to Beulah Tuttle. William Clarke owned the property from 1977 to 1999 when it was acquired by the present owner, Edith Davis.

36. Arad Adams House, 35 Turnpike Road, c.1855. Contributing building.

A good example of the Greek Revival style, the Adams House is a 2 1/2-story, vinyl-sided dwelling set above a granite foundation and capped by a slate roof with two brick ridge chimneys. The entryless pediment front displays two bays of windows flanked on either side by a two-tier recessed porch defined by two-story posts and pilasters. The facade windows, including a window centered in the pediment, contain double-hung 6/6 sash with entablature window heads. The entrances are located on the side elevations and contain six-panel doors. Extending behind the main house block is a single-story wing.

Offset to the northeast, the former attached barn has been renovated for residential use and is now also sheathed in vinyl siding. A single-story addition spans the front. The modern entrance is flanked by modern multi-light picture windows.

This house was probably constructed shortly after Arad Adams of Rindge purchased the lot of land from Rufus Haywood (of Illinois) for \$1,500 in 1855. A prosperous local businessman, Adams was for a while a storekeeper in Squantum Village before moving to East Jaffrey. He was also a director of the Monadnock Bank. Over the years additional acreage was added to Adams' property and ultimately the property encompassed forty acres. In 1909 the property was sold by Jemima Bancroft to Ralph Emerson Danforth of Groton, Connecticut. In 1917 Danforth sold the property to the Jaffrey Development Company, who in turn sold it to Edward and Lizzie Boynton. Lizzie Boynton died in 1925 and the property passed to Margery Fenerty and later to John Meehan who sold it in 1975. Later owners included Elvin Ross Ramey who owned the property from 1986 until 1998.

37. Baptist Parsonage, 39 Turnpike Road, c.1830. Contributing building.

The Baptist Parsonage is a two-story, 5 x 1-bay dwelling which is sheathed in wood clapboards and rests on a granite foundation. The house is outlined by simple cornerboards and displays a wide wooden watertable and a plain frieze which wraps around the building under a boxed cornice. The tympanums are sheathed in horizontal flushboard and each features a louvered fan. The original Federal-style entrance has been obscured by an early 20th century enclosed entrance porch with 1/1 windows set on clapboarded walls flanking the exterior door. The remaining windows consist of a mixture of 1/1 and 2/2 sash.

Extending to the east of the main house is a narrow, two-story wing which has a door and picture window on the first floor with a gable wall dormer above. The attached gable-front barn is clapboarded with flush eaves and was converted to residential use in the 19th century. A single 1/1 window punctuates the westernmost bay on both the first and second floors of the barn facade. A shed roof on simple braces overhangs the adjacent modern metal door and 3/3 window while a pair of 2/2 sash is located above these two openings on the second floor of the barn.

This building, formerly the homestead of Reverend Calvin Greenleaf, was presented to the Baptist Church by a group of donors in 1850 for use as a parsonage.

38. Sawtelle-Mower House, 43 Turnpike Road, 1894. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Oak Street, 43 Turnpike Road is a 2 1/2-story gable-front dwelling with a lateral ell connecting the main house to a small gable-front barn. The late 19th century house is primarily sheathed in clapboards with scalloped shingles decorating the main gable and porch. The house is outlined by recessed panel cornerboards which support a plain frieze and projecting eaves ending in returns. The gable-front is just two bays wide and the sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door sheltered by a gable porch resting on turned posts. Adjacent to the entrance is a

three-sided bay window. Above the bay window there is a pair of 2/1 windows with a single lipped lintel. There is an individual 2/1 window over the entrance and another in the gable. A hip-roofed dormer rises from the west roof slope.

The 1 1/2-story lateral ell is fronted by a single-story porch which has been enclosed by screens but retains its original turned posts. Above the porch is an unusual, steeply-pitched gambrel wall dormer which is shingled and contains a single 2/1 window. The attached gable-front barn is capped by a square ventilator with arched louvered openings and a pyramidal roof. Decorative shingles sheath the base of the ventilator and the barn gable. Converted to residential use, fenestration on the facade of the barn consists of a modern glass-and-panel door and a tripartite window.

The present house on this site was predated by an earlier structure which burned on May 5, 1893. In 1894 the lot was sold by R.F. Baldwin, widow of Benjamin Lewis Baldwin, to Lyman Sawtelle for \$600. It was sold to F.H. Baldwin in 1902 for \$4800. Samuel Mower (1849-1927) bought the house in 1903. Mower conducted a store in East Jaffrey for the sale of stoves, hardware and plumbing fittings. For many years Mower was also the town tax collector. The house was later inherited by Annie Brown from Elsie Mower. [A photo of the house, labeled as the Samuel Mower House, appears in the 1899 Granite Monthly article on Jaffrey.]

39. John Conant House, 46 Turnpike Road, c.1850. Contributing building.

Marking the eastern boundary of the historic district, the Conant House at 46 Turnpike Road is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 4-bay wood-frame dwelling resting on a granite foundation and capped by a slate roof. A good example of the Greek Revival style, the gable-front, pedimented house is outlined by pilasters and displays a flushboard facade with clapboards sheathing the remaining elevations. The recessed sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door flanked by full sidelights. Recessed panel pilasters frame the entrance and support an entablature with a two-part frieze. Windows contain replacement 6/6 sash set into molded surrounds and flanked by shutters. An original 6/6 sash is still visible in the attic.

Extending to the east of the main house is a single-story lateral ell which is fronted by a single-story porch with recessed panel posts and stick balusters. Sheltered by the porch is a glass-and-wood door and four windows. A tall brick chimney rises just off the ell roof ridge near the main house.

This house was constructed for John Conant who moved to East Jaffrey about 1850. A prominent local resident, Conant was also known for his generosity. Among his many public gifts, Conant donated \$7,000 for support of a public high school, \$70,000 to the State Agricultural College at Hanover (Dartmouth College) and \$1,000 to each of 23 towns in Cheshire County for scholarships.

Russell Kittredge moved to East Jaffrey after the death of his stepfather in 1858. (Kittredge's mother, Sally, was married to Conant). A photograph of the house appears in the 1899 Granite Monthly article on Jaffrey. In 1917 Herbert Kittredge sold the property to James Fitzgerald. It remained in the Fitzgerald family until 1982.

39A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

To the rear of the house is a wood-shingled, one-car garage which is capped by a gable roof.

40. Charles Kittredge House, 5 Ellison Street, c.1898. Contributing building.

A good example of the Queen Anne style, the Kittredge House displays a mixture of materials and textures, an asymmetrical plan and a variety of porches and projections and decorative details which are all typical of the style. The house is set on a granite block foundation laid in a beaded mortar. At the core of the 2 1/2-story house is a cross gable plan, sheathed primarily in wood clapboards with fancy scalloped and diamond wood shingles in the gables. The gable-front is three bays wide, fronted by a single-story porch supported by turned posts with a knobbed spindle frieze, thin turned balusters and a gable marking the entrance. Above the porch, a recessed porch occupies the east corner and also displays turned posts and a spindle frieze. The predominant window is a double-hung 1/1 sash with shutters. Other fenestration includes a round window near the front entrance.

The projecting east gable is a single-bay wide and displays a curved wall on the first floor with the overhang supported by brackets with incised ornament. The west gable is flush with the side elevation and is two bays wide.

This house was constructed c.1898 for Charles Kittredge, the son of Russell Kittredge, who lived next door at 46 Turnpike Road (#39). A photograph of the house appears in the August 1899 issue of Granite Monthly. Kittredge was a Jaffrey businessman and treasurer of the Monadnock Savings Bank. He died in 1904 at the age of 40 after an accidental gunshot.

40A. Carriage House, c.1898. Contributing building.

To the southwest of the main house is a two-story carriage house which generally echoes the decorative detailing of the primary residence. The gable facing the street is sheathed in diamond shingles. A square cupola with arched louvered openings, a shingled base and a flared pyramidal roof is centered on the ridge. A second floor loft opening is centered on the facade.

41. House, 9 Ellison Street, c.1840. Contributing building.

The house at 9 Ellison Street is a somewhat unusual example of a Greek Revival style dwelling in that it is 1 3/4 stories in height. The gable-front is outlined by wide pilaster cornerboards above which projecting eaves end in returns. In the 19th century there was decorative bracketing on the gable eaves. The first floor is three bays wide and the door jamb of the sidehall entrance is continuous with the adjacent cornerboard. The six-panel door is flanked by partial sidelights and capped by a simple shelf. Adjacent to the entrance there are two 12/12 windows which are not aligned with the windows above. Two 12/12 windows and a single 2/2 sash light the upper story with a single 8/8 in the attic. The west elevation is two bays deep with a plain frieze.

To the east of the main house, a lateral ell connects to a gable-front attached barn which was converted many years ago to commercial use. The ell is fronted by a single-story screened porch and upstairs there are two pairs of 2/2 windows with blinds. The front of the barn has a large multi-light picture window (occupying the site of an original large door), a 6/6 sash and a sliding door. There is a 6/6 window high in gable which displays projecting eaves and a simple frieze. Centered on the ridge is a flat-roofed square cupola with pairs of arched louvered openings on each face.

According to local historical sources, this house incorporates an earlier house built on this site in 1799 by John Byam of Chelmsford, Massachusetts although the present house would appear to for the most part date to a later, c.1840 period. John Byam came to town in 1796 and owned thirty acres of land extending from the present Baptist Common to the Contoocook River. Originally the property included what is now the Baptist Common or Charity Square. The Baptist Church was built on land donated by Harvey Gilmore who married Byam's daughter, Mary, in 1824. Later owners included Eldad Prescott, a furniture and coffin maker. The house was owned by Caleb Winch from 1858 to 1870. W.F. Allen, Jaffrey's first photographer, is shown as the owner/ occupant on the 1877 map. He moved to Minneapolis in 1883. Reuben Pierce owned the property from 1884. George Towne acquired the property in 1915 and owned it until 1960. The present owners purchased the property in 1961.

42. Baldwin-Leighton House, 15 Ellison Street, between 1911 & 1924. Contributing building.

A good example of an early 20th century Colonial Revival dwelling, 15 Ellison Street is a 1 3/4-story cross-gambrel which was a popular pattern book design during the period. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by a slate roof. The single-story front porch is supported by Roman Doric columns. Sheltered by the porch there is an off-center entrance with a wide 1/1 picture window to one side and a diamond-paned window on the other. The upper level of the facade features a tripartite window topped by a semicircular panel and keystone, giving it a Palladian window-like effect. The central

window has a gridded upper sash with a single pane lower. The two flanking windows have diamond patterns in their upper sash and shutters. Projecting from the east wall is an oriel window with a diamond-paned upper sash; a less ornate three-sided bay window is located on the west elevation. A small open porch projects from the back of the house.

The land on which this house stands was conveyed by C.H. Plumer to James A. Baldwin in 1891. Baldwin was a master mechanic for White Brothers for 34 years. According to Sanborn maps, this house was constructed between 1911 and 1924. In 1928 Baldwin conveyed the land with buildings to his daughter Marion Leighton and her husband, William. William Leighton came to Jaffrey in 1893 and had married Marion Baldwin in 1899. In 1906 Leighton succeeded John Lamb, an undertaker and dealer in furniture. Leighton sold the furniture business in 1924. For many years Leighton also served as a trustee of the Monadnock Savings Bank. The house was sold by Marion Leighton's estate to Dr. Franklin Sterling in 1961. Later owners included Daniel and Doris Shea (1965-1986).

42A. Garage, 15 Ellison Street, c.1915. Contributing building.

A driveway to the west of the house terminates at a two-car garage capped by a hip roof. Two modern overhead doors have been installed on the front of the building.

42B. Shed, 15 Ellison Street, between 1924 and 1945. Contributing building.

To the southeast of the dwelling is a small garage/shed capped by a hip roof.

43. William T. Webster House, 21 Ellison Street, c.1885. Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Ellison Street and Stratton Road, this house actually faces Stratton Road. The 1 1/2-story dwelling displays a cross gable plan and is sheathed in vinyl siding and rests on a granite foundation. A brick chimney with corbelled cap rises from the main house's asphalt-shingled roof. The sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door with two upper rectangular panes of glass. Adjacent to the entrance is a rectangular bay window with three narrow 1/1 windows on the front face. Lighting the front gable is a similar set of three narrow 1/1 windows.

Extending to the southeast is a 1 1/2-story lateral ell fronted by a single-story porch enclosed by continuous 2/2 windows. Inside the porch, another four-panel door with upper lights provides access to the interior. An additional corbelled chimney rises from the roof of the ell. Offset to the east is a gable-front attached barn. The only opening facing Stratton Road is a 2/2 window in the attic.

According to the town history, this house was constructed by William T. Webster in 1885 although it appears that Webster did not actually purchase the land until 1892. The 1892

map indicates a house on the site at that time. Webster (1833-1895) was an expert mechanic who came to Jaffrey in 1873 with his brother Wilbur and died in 1895 from injuries received at work in the factory of Granite State Tack. In his spare time, he made violins of superior quality and workmanship. The property was sold by Fred Webster to Oscar Dillon in 1919. Dillon was the manager of the local Standard Oil Company service station. The property was still owned by his descendants until 1977.

44. Baptist Common/Charity Square, Turnpike Road at Ellison Street, 1827. Contributing site.

Bounded by Turnpike Road and Ellison Street is this grassy common which is triangular in shape. A series of five trees are planted along the Ellison Street frontage with another four lining Turnpike Road.

Known as the Baptist Common or Charity Square, the triangular lot east of the former site of the Baptist Church was acquired by the Church in 1827 as a gift from Harvey Gilmore (who lived at site #41 where George Towne later lived). The horsesheds were removed sometime after 1945. In 1969 the Town of Jaffrey accepted the donation of the Charity Square parcel from the United Church of Jaffrey.

44A. Baptist Church foundation stone, 1829. Contributing object.

At the center of the common is a long, rectangular granite block. An inscription (tooled by B. Prescott) notes that the foundation was laid by the Baptist Church on July 4, 1829. In front of the foundation stone there are eight rows of cobblestone pavers. Low plantings provide a backdrop.

The Baptist Church was dedicated on June 30, 1830. Church services ceased in 1949 and the building was used for nearly twenty years as a parish house. The church was finally demolished in 1968 to make way for a new post office. The granite front steps were later used as entrance markers for the Jaffrey War Memorial Park (#72). The church bell was reinstalled in the steeple of the United Church of Jaffrey and the belfry was moved to Concord, Massachusetts and later Acton. The church weathervane is now visible on the roof of the post office (#45).

45. Post Office, 30 Turnpike Road, 1968. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The Jaffrey Post Office is a single-story brick building capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Facing east, the principal facade is five bays wide with the southern three bays fronted by a recessed porch with fluted posts. The main entrance, in the center of the three bays sheltered by the overhang, contains a glass and metal door with transom and sidelights. The remaining openings contain 6/6 sash flanked by shutters.

The south gable is sheathed in T1-11 siding with a lunette opening. The seal of the Post Office Department adorns the brick north gable. Centered on the ridge is a square cupola set on a two-tier base. There is a rectangular louvered opening on each side, capped by a semicircular fan. Mounted on top of the flared pyramidal, copper-clad roof is the directional weathervane from the old Baptist Church which formerly stood near this site.

Extending behind the main building is a single-story section set on a concrete foundation with a brick chimney rising from the north roof slope. A loading dock is located to the rear.

The land on which the Post Office now stands is part of the land west of the former Baptist Church bought by the Church in 1851; the horsesheds were later moved to the site. The horsesheds were demolished in order to improve the Common giving it a layout similar to the green in Woodstock, Vermont, in compliance with the deed conveying the land to the church.

Post office operations moved to this building in January 1969 from the building at 6 Blake Street (#68) where they had been housed since 1957. Previous post office locations include the Bean Building (#69) from 1929-1957 and the Duncan Block (#90) from 1915-1929. The new post office building was built by the Parlment Realty Trust Company of Chelmsford, Massachusetts and is owned by them.

46. House, 22 Turnpike Road, c.1840. Contributing building.

The house at 22 Turnpike Road is a 1 1/2-story, Greek Revival-style dwelling sheathed in clapboards and resting on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The gable-front is outlined by simple cornerboards with shallow cornice returns. The sidehall entrance contains a turn-of-the-20th century eight-panel door and is flanked by partial sidelights with fluted pilasters supporting a full entablature with two-part frieze. Windows on the building contain a double-hung 2/2 sash with blinds with two 2/2 windows in the attic. Projecting from each of the side elevations is a rectangular bay window.

Extending behind the main house is a single-story wing which connects to an attached gable-front bank barn offset to the southeast. The vertical board door is fronted by a stone ramp.

The earliest information found for this house comes from deeds which indicate that Charles Hanscomb purchased the land from Luther Cutter in 1843 for \$70. Three years later, Hanscomb sold the property to Olive Howe, widow of David who died in 1841, for \$700. The 1858 map indicates that the house was then owned by Mrs. Howe. In 1865 Mrs. Howe sold the property to Almira Davison, widow of Benjamin Brigham Davison (1818-1861). In 1887 Mrs. Davison sold the property to Cornelius Warren, a farmer who was also a trustee of the Monadnock Savings Bank. In 1923 the property was sold by Cornelius Warren's estate to Percy and Helena Cutter. The Cutters' daughter, Mildred, continues to own the property today.

47. House/Tenement, 18 Turnpike Road, c.1840. Contributing building.

The multi-family building at 18 Turnpike Road is a side-gabled 2 1/2-story dwelling dating to the mid 19th century. The 5 x 3-bay, vinyl-sided dwelling is set on a granite foundation and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with two interior brick chimneys and projecting eaves which end in returns.

The building is fronted by a c.1925 two-tier porch which is three bays wide, with the central bay being more narrow. The porch is supported by plain posts with simple balusters and exposed rafters. Underneath the porch the four-panel door is flanked by partial sidelights. Centered upstairs is a turn-of-the-20th century, glass-and-panel door. Windows contain 2/2 sash.

According to the 1858 map this property was then owned/occupied by someone named Turner. In 1863 it was sold by Martha Prescott, Spence Bailey and Martha Bailey to Ezekial Coffin. It was sold to Adin Cummings in 1867. Cummings sold the property to Jessie White in 1886. It was owned by Archie Charlonne from 1888 to 1892, by William St. Germaine from 1892 until 1906 and by Ada Prescott from 1906 to 1919. Charles Rice and Philip Bean purchased the property in 1919 and sold it the following year. George Courchene purchased the building in 1924 and it is still owned by family members today.

48. House, 16 Turnpike Road, c.1920. Contributing building.

Set behind 18 Turnpike Road, this former barn was originally associated with 18 Turnpike Road and was converted to residential use between 1911 and 1924. The 1 1/2-story, side-gabled building is sheathed in vinyl siding. The building is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with flush eaves. There is a brick chimney on the ridge and an exterior concrete block chimney on the west end of the building. The facade is fronted by a single-story porch supported by plain posts resting on concrete pedestals. The irregular fenestration includes a glass and panel door, wide 1/1 windows and two gable wall dormers with 2/2 sash. The rear elevation has a row of windows tucked under the eaves, 1/1 and sliding windows and a 1/1 gable wall dormer.

49. Carl Butler Apartment Building, 12 Turnpike Road, c.1924 (betw. 1924 & 1934). Contributing building.

The structure at 12 Turnpike Road is a distinctive early 20th century apartment building reflecting the influence of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The two-story, hip-roofed building rests on a concrete foundation and has a stuccoed exterior with yellow brick trim including quoining, a frieze, a watertable and window surrounds. Centered on the three bay facade the main entrance is a two-story arch of yellow brick. At the base of the arch, the main entrance contains a modern replacement glass-and-wood door with sidelights. Above the entrance is a board-and-batten panel on which a semicircular canopy is mounted. Two casement windows topped by a semicircular plate glass window light the central bay on the upper level. The remaining rectangular window openings have been blocked down slightly to accommodate replacement pairs of 1/1 sash. Pairs of windows also punctuate the remaining elevations. A shed-roofed dormer rises from the west slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. A two-tier porch is located on the rear elevation.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this early 20th century apartment building was constructed between 1924 and 1945. The 1934 town history notes that Carl Butler has built a modern apartment house near the railroad station (#63). Carl Butler (1890-1969), along with his father Alfred and brother Fred, served as agents of the American Railway Express. He was also a rural mail carrier for many years.

50. Saunders House, 10 Turnpike Road, c.1840/alt. 1924. Contributing building.

Prominently sited at the intersection of Turnpike and Stratton Roads, 10 Turnpike Road is a 1 3/4-story, Greek Revival house, enlarged in the early 20th century by bungalow porches, dormers and bay windows and a rear attached Bungalow-style dwelling built on the site of a former attached barn. The clapboarded house is set on a granite foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof. The house is fronted by a single-story enclosed porch resting on a rubble foundation; a simple balustrade defines the edges of the porch roof. The distinctive porch posts are sheathed in rows of wood shingles which alternate small and large exposures. The columns are spanned by arches and the area between the posts is filled with multi-light casement windows. Above the porch there are three replacement 6/6 sash on the second floor of the facade and a single window in the attic. The projecting eaves end in returns.

Near the front corner of each side elevation there is a three-sided bay window sheathed in wood shingles and set on fieldstone. A shed wall dormer breaks through the frieze on each side elevation.

Extending behind the main house is a single-story wing punctuated by continuous 6/6 windows. Offset and attached to the southeast corner is a secondary 1 1/2-story, gable-

roofed, clapboarded dwelling which faces Stratton Road. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed in 1924. The first floor wood-shingled porch is supported by stone posts resting on a stone foundation. Rising from the front roof slope is a shed wall dormer containing three 6/6 windows.

According to the town history, this building was one of many houses in town originally constructed by local carpenter and shopkeeper, Joel Oakes Patrick (see also 23 Main Street, site #93). The exact date of construction is not specified. The earliest deed reference found for this property indicates that it was sold by Luther Cutter to John Saunders in 1848 for \$1,000. Saunders (1791-1877) was a blacksmith with a shop at what is now 13 Stratton Road. In 1871 Saunders sold the house to Thomas Upton who sold it to Emily Bass in 1873. Emily Bass sold the property to Joshua Fletcher in 1882, who sold it to Thomas Upton in 1890. Thomas Upton died in 1895 but his heirs continued to own the property until 1917 when it was sold to Frank Baldwin. The property was owned by Carl and Frances Butler from 1922 until 1984. The Butlers were responsible for the Bungalow-style alterations. The building was operated as a boarding house known as Butler House into the late 1970s. The property is presently used as a restaurant.

51. House, 21 Stratton Road, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located at the corner of Stratton Road and Ellison Street, 21 Stratton Road is one of the few buildings in the area constructed within the last fifty years. The two-story hip-roofed building has a first floor sheathed in brick with an overhanging second floor covered in wood shingles. On each end of the facade there is an entrance containing a wooden door with five vertical panes arranged in a vertical row and a single sidelight panel to the side. Between the two entrances there is a curved, multi-light picture window. Remaining windows include hinged units and fixed panes. A metal balcony projects from the east end of the house at the second floor level. Extending behind the front portion is a two-story ell with a two-car garage underneath. The west wall of the house which is sheathed in T1-11 siding with large picture comes to a corner above a brick foundation.

52. Leonard St. George Apartment Building, 19 Stratton Road, c.1933. Contributing building.

Constructed in the first half of the 20th century, the original appearance of the multi-unit residential building at 19 Stratton Road has been altered somewhat by the overlay of aluminum siding, possibly obscuring an original wood-shingled exterior. The three-story structure rests on a concrete block foundation and is capped by a gable roof on the east end and a hip roof set at right angles on the west. The fenestration is regularly spaced but includes a variety of window types including individual windows and pairs on the upper two stories and sets of three on the first floor. All of the windows display four vertical panes in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower. The off-center entrance facing

Stratton Road is sheltered by a porch with a shingled pediment and supported by simple posts. Underneath the porch is an original glass door with gridded mullions and gridded sidelights.

Offset to the northwest is a three-story hip-roofed annex set above a rusticated concrete block garage on the first floor. Facing the street are two sets of double doors consisting of 4 x 2-lights over four vertical panels. The windows on the upper story consist of individual 4/1 windows.

According to the town history, this was Jaffrey's first large, heated apartment building. It was constructed for Leonard St. George on the former Percy Cutter pasture (see 22 Turnpike Road), which he purchased in 1933. The construction work was completed by St. George's father-in-law, Henry Bonnette & Sons of Webster. The property was sold by St. George in 1978.

VL-4. Vacant Land, Stratton Road. Noncontributing site.

This vacant lot now serves as a parking lot for 19 Stratton Road. The 1 1/2-story house which previously occupied the site was demolished in 1995.

53. Former Blacksmith Shop/Bass House, 13 Stratton Road, mid 19th century. Contributing building.

Resting on a brick foundation, 13 Stratton Road is a 1 1/2-story, side gabled building which is believed to have originally served as a blacksmith shop. The building is currently vacant and most of the openings are covered with boards. The vinyl-sided building displays projecting eaves which end in returns. A brick chimney rises from the rear slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. The four facade openings include a glass-and-horizontal paneled door with three additional windows. The house is fronted by a Colonial Revival-style single-story porch supported by Roman Doric columns which also wraps around the west side. The only windows which have been left unexposed is a 1/1 sash in the attic. Extending to the west is a 1 1/2-story wing partially fronted by a small enclosed vestibule with a shed dormer on the front slope lit by 6/1 windows.

According to the town history, this building originally served as the blacksmith shop of John Saunders (1781-1877) and is labeled as such on the 1858 map. It was later converted into a dwelling and occupied by Emily Bass who bought the building in 1885 and sold it in 1908. John Robidoux purchased the property in 1909 and it was later inherited by Victoria (Mrs. Robert) Whitehead who sold it in 1947 to Archie Dow. It has had many owners in the last fifty years and is currently vacant and boarded-up.

54. Bernard Hardware Store (Savron Graphics), 4 Stratton Road, 1946. Contributing building.

Located at the junction of Stratton Road and Blake Road, this single-story commercial building was constructed in 1946. Faced in brick, the facade displays a stepped parapet that obscures the low-pitched gable roof behind. The original, larger central entrance has been blocked down with T1-11 siding to accommodate a smaller modern door. On either side of the entrance is a plate glass window consisting of three adjacent vertical panels set in metal frames.

The side elevations are constructed of concrete blocks and are punctuated by small 1/1 windows and several doors. At the rear is a single-story addition sheathed in T1-11 siding above a poured concrete foundation.

This building was constructed by Ephrem Bernard in 1946 on the site of the former Lambert's lunch, to house his hardware business. Bernard continued to operate the hardware store until 1965 when he sold it to Leonard Porter. Porter operated a sporting good store here which he discontinued after a fire in 1967. The building was later occupied by The Village Card Shop, the Monadnock Ledger and Tieger Realty. Savron Graphics has been located here since 1975.

55. Alfred & Lizzie Butler House, 10 Stratton Road, c.1896 (by 1911). Contributing building.

Built by the same builder as its neighbor at 12 Stratton Road (#56), 10 Stratton Road is the more intact of the two dwellings. The 2 1/2-story gable-front dwelling is for the most part sheathed in aluminum siding although many decorative features remain intact and are left exposed. The house is set on a foundation of rusticated granite blocks with tooled margins. The building is outlined by decorative cornerboards with recessed panels and diamonds at the top. Displaying projecting eaves ending in returns, the front gable is filled with decorative wood shingles - alternating rows of scalloped and diamond patterns with a basketweave grid above the attic windows. A distinctive Palladian-like window lights the attic. It consists of a central arched double-hung 1/1 window with keystone motif flanked on either side by a smaller 6/6 sash.

The sidehall entrance retains its original, fancy wood-and-panel door with small square panels. The facade is fronted by a single-story porch which is now supported by plain posts with a turned balustrade. Still visible, applied to the wall, are examples of the original turned posts; the central portion of each post shaft is fluted. For the most part the windows on the building contain 1/1 sash. A three-sided bay window adorned by the same wood-shingled patterns projects from the west wall; the same pattern of wood shingles are visible on the ends of the porch roof as well as the rear gable of the house. Extending behind the main block is a single-story gabled ell displaying the same foundation and decorative cornerboards.

It appears that this house was constructed, along with its neighbor, in the late 19th century or early 20th century. A house is shown on this location on the 1892 map although it is probably not the present structure. The property was owned by Nathan Shedd from 1889 to 1896 when it was purchased by Lizzie Butler. Mrs. Butler's husband, Alfred, was the local agent of the American Railway Express and it is likely that he built the present house which was sited in close proximity to the local railroad station. The 1911 Sanborn map indicates that the express office was then located in a rear attached barn. The property remained in the Butler family until 1976 when it was sold by Hazel Butler to Clayton and Anita Crane who retained ownership until 1987. The present owner purchased the house in 1990.

56. Butler Property, 12 Stratton Road, c.1896 (by 1911). Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Its decorative attributes removed or obscured by vinyl siding, this turn-of-the-20th century dwelling has lost much of its original character. The 2 1/2-story gable-front building is set on a cobblestone foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof pierced by a brick chimney with decorative bands. The house is fronted by a single-story wrap-around porch which has been enclosed and the original posts removed. A low peak marks the location of the entrance which contains a glass-and-panel door; another

entrance has been added in the central bay with a pair of 1/1 windows in the adjacent bay. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by two 1/1 windows; an additional window over the entrance appears to have been covered. The 1/1 window in the attic is fronted by a wooden fire escape.

Offset slightly to the southeast is a two-story, gable-front ell, most of which is set behind the main mass, leaving only a single bay on the ell facade visible from the street. The gable is sheathed in diamond-shaped wood shingles and it is likely that the same shingle pattern originally decorated the gable of the main house as well.

It appears that this house and the adjacent house at 10 Stratton Road were built by the same builder. The house is not visible on the 1892 map but had been constructed by the time of the 1911 Sanborn map. The property was sold by Xenophon Shedd to Lizzie Butler in 1896 and was probably built shortly thereafter. Lizzie's husband, Alfred Butler was the local agent for the American Railway Express. The Butler family continued to own the property until 1955 when it was sold to Clayton and Anita Crane. Mark Cota purchased the property in 1987.

57. Lewis & Christine Pierce House, 14 Stratton Road, c.1840. Contributing building.

This 19th century single-family dwelling with ell and attached barn has been converted in the 20th century to multi-family use. The simple 1 1/2-story gable-front dwelling displays projecting eaves, a plain frieze and returns characteristic of the Greek Revival style, although the cornerboards have been removed or obscured by vinyl siding. A brick corbel cap chimney with concrete cap rises from the east slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. Fronting the sidehall entrance is a Colonial Revival, 20th century porch consisting of a gable hood with curved underside supported by Doric columns resting on half walls. Underneath the porch the glass-and-panel door is flanked by sidelights. All of the windows contain replacement 1/1 sash.

Extending to the west, the lateral 1 1/2-story ell is fronted by an enclosed porch replacing what was originally an open porch. There is a modern wood-and-glass door and 1/1 windows. A shed dormer spans the front roof slope. The adjacent former attached barn is now covered with vinyl siding and punctuated by multi-light windows.

This house appears to have been constructed in the 1840s by Lewis L. Pierce (b.1820) for his own use. In addition to being a carpenter, Pierce was a Major in the 12th Militia Regiment, a Postmaster in 1849 and a correspondent of local newspapers. The property remained in the Pierce family until 1897 when it was sold by Xenophon J. Pierce to Edward Dillon. The house was sold by Dillon's heirs in 1946 to Leonard and Cecilia St. George, who sold it in 1957.

58. Building, 16 Stratton Road, by 1911. Contributing building.

According to Sanborn maps, this building was originally a shed and later a livery but had been converted to a garage by 1945. Set back from Stratton Road, the 1 1/2-story, gable-front building is clapboarded. It is fronted by a low gable-roofed addition with a large plate glass window and a glass-and-panel door. A sliding window is visible in the gable above.

This house was historically associated with 14 Stratton Road but is now in separate ownership. Prior to 1946 the property was owned by Edward Dillon. Later owners included Leonard St. George and Julio and Bernadette Mei. More recently, the building was used as a plumbing shop. It is presently vacant and was acquired by its present owner in 1994.

59. House, 12 Union Street, c.1850. Contributing building.

Located at the rear of 14 Stratton Road, 12 Union Street is a 1 1/2-story dwelling which is oriented with its gable-front facing south. It appears that the house was originally sheathed in wood shingles but is now clad in asbestos shingles. The sidehall paneled door is flanked by partial sidelights. The windows contain 2/2 sash. The house is fronted by a single-story porch supported by turned posts. Two shed dormers rise from the west roof slope. Extending to the east is a single-story ell.

The early history of this house is not clear at this time. The building is depicted on the 1911 Sanborn map and its form has not changed since that time. Like 14 and 16 Stratton Road, it was owned by Edward Dillon prior to 1946. In 1946 Leonard St. George sold the property to Fortunato and Nettie Mei. Julio Mei acquired the property in 1974 and sold the two-family dwelling to Martin Schramm in 2000.

60. Robbins House/Bernier Tenement, 18 Stratton Road, c.1830/c.1906 alt. Contributing building.

The multi-family residence at 18 Stratton Road is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 3-bay, gable-front building with a 2 1/2-story lateral ell extending to the west and a partial gable-front section, probably originally an attached barn, offset to the southwest. With the exception of some original clapboards visible in the gable of the former barn, the building is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt roof. A two-story porch extends along the entire facade, supported by a combination of original turned posts and modern replacement posts. The main house displays a sidehall entrance containing a modern wood and glass door with an additional entrance in the central bay containing an early 20th c. glass-and-panel door. The window openings all contain 1/1 replacement sash although the second story openings are not aligned with those on the first floor, apparent

evidence of the expansion of what was originally a single-story house. Two additional glass-and-panel doors access the ell. Cobblestone walls adjacent to the concrete front stairs also date to the early 20th century.

Originally a single-story cottage, this building was owned in the mid 19th century by Hervey Robbins (1807-1849), a cabinetmaker and storekeeper. According to varying accounts in the town history the property was either sold by Robbins' heirs to Betsy Giles in 1881 or to Mrs. Orlando Raymond in 1890 (Mrs. Raymond appears as the owner/occupant on the 1892 map.) In 1906 Auguste Bernier purchased the property and expanded it into a three apartment house. The property remained in the family until 1954 when it was sold by Bernier's daughter, Isabelle Forcier to Adrien and Alice Ouellette, who sold it in 1980 to Barclay Woodward IV.

61. Hamel Tenement, 22 Stratton Road, c.1914 (between 1911 and 1924). Contributing building.

Located at the corner of Union Street, 22 Stratton Road is a three-story, flat-roofed multi-family block which is set on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The exterior has been sheathed in asbestos siding. A simple modillion cornice wraps around the building. Projecting from the facade is a three-level, three-bay porch supported by plain posts which are spanned by simple stick balusters. The porch ceilings are sheathed in beadboard. The first floor of the facade is five bays wide with a pair of 1/1 windows on either end of the facade and a central window flanked by two wooden doors with oval glass. Both the upper stories of the facade are four bays in width with a pair of 1/1 windows on each end and a window and plain wood-and-glass door near the center. The side elevations are two bays wide with each bay consisting of a pair of 1/1 windows. The three-tier back porch is three bays wide and shelters an exterior staircase.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this multi-family building was constructed between 1911 and 1924. Deeds indicate that in 1914 August Bernier sold the property to Joseph Hamel for \$350. The present building was probably built shortly thereafter. The property was sold by Marie Hamel's estate to Robert Archambault in 1960. It was purchased by Gary Rook in 2000.

62. Josiah Darling House, 28 Stratton Road, c.1860. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Located at the corner of Stratton Road and Union Street, 28 Stratton Road is a building which reflects several building periods and has been heavily modified and added onto in recent years, resulting in a considerable loss of historic integrity. The 1 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a brick chimney on the front roof slope. The house is fronted by a single-story

porch supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. The off-center entrance now contains a modern door and is flanked by two unevenly spaced 6/6 windows. There is a single-story, three-sided bay window on the northwest gable end. The opposite gable end has seen the addition of a c.1990 two-story, rectangular bay. A single-story ell extends behind the main house and several extensions have been added to the rear of the ell in recent years. Attached to the northwest end of the ell is a 1 1/2-story side-gabled dwelling (5 Union Street) which may have originally been an attached barn. The building displays flush eaves and is fronted by an enclosed porch. Fenestration includes 6/6 replacement sash.

It appears that this house was built by Josiah Darling (1838-1915). Darling was first taxed in 1860 but moved to Marlborough in 1867. In 1879, he sold the property to Ella Prescott who gave shares to Ed and Mary Boynton. By the time of the 1892 map the house had been acquired by W.E. Boynton, a farmer and lumberman who died in 1896. In the mid 20th century the house was owned by Lillie and Franklin Baldwin. Wilfred Cournoyer acquired the property from Frank Baldwin's estate in 1965.

63. Former Railroad Station, 9 Blake Street, c.1870/1967 alt. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Despite its historical importance in the development of East Jaffrey, this former depot has lost much of its original integrity. As originally constructed, the depot was typical of its era and consisted of a single-story, clapboarded building with the overhang of the gable roof supported by simple wooden trusses. Today, the bracketed overhang is still visible but the former station is dominated by a 1967 concrete block addition which doubled the size of the original building. The north end of the building is fronted by a shallow gabled wing which is not as tall as the main station and rests on a concrete foundation.

On the west elevation, facing Blake Street, the fenestration on the original station building has been altered to include a glass-and-metal door flanked by a horizontal plate glass window on one side and a casement window on the other. Wooden landings front both the main entrance and the entrance on the south wall of the north wing. There are three small 6/6 windows in the north gable and two on the first floor. On the track side, the original station retains its original three-sided bay window designed to give a view of the tracks, although the original windows have been covered. Windows on the 1967 addition consist of elevated horizontal casement windows tucked under the eaves. The original trackside signal is still in place.

The railroad reached Jaffrey in 1870 and this passenger depot was probably built at that time. In 1960 the Monadnock Ledger purchased the former railroad station. The building was doubled in size by an addition in 1967 to accommodate a second, larger printing press.

64. Hay and Grain Warehouse, c.1930. Contributing building.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this single-story warehouse was constructed adjacent to the railroad siding between 1924 and 1945 to store hay and grain. The windowless building is covered in sheet metal siding, capped by a gable roof and rests on pilings. Vertical board doors are located on the west wall and south gable end with additional metal doors on the east and west sides.

The warehouse was built in close proximity to the freight depot which was located on the east side of the main tracks but is no longer extant. In recent years the building has been owned by Bean Fiberglass although the land is owned by the State of New Hampshire. It is currently unused.

65. Hay and Cement Warehouse, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located to the north of the other warehouse, this single-story storage building was also constructed between 1924 and 1945, in this case to store hay and cement. With the exception of the west elevation which is covered in board-and-batten siding, the building has been sheathed in T1-11 siding. There is a single wooden door on the west side. It is capped by a gable roof and rest on pilings. The warehouse, most recently used by Bean Fiber, stands on land owned by the State of New Hampshire.

66. Tenement, 21 Blake Street, c.1900 (after 1892). Contributing building.

Commonly known as "The Beehive", the tenement at the end of Blake Street consists of a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled building with a smaller gable three bays-wide projecting from the facade. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick chimney rising from the west ridge. The windows on the front gable consist of double-hung 12/1 sash and the central entrance displays a late 20th century Colonial-style surround. The remaining windows consist of a mix of 1/1 and 2/2 sash with pairs of 1/1 windows punctuating the rear elevation which is sheathed in wood shingles. A shed wall dormer tops the rear elevation.

The early history of this building is not known at this time. It appears that this property occupies part of the land which Charles Blake purchased from John Hecker in 1889. Blake conveyed the property to Joel and Arthur Poole in 1909 and it was owned by the Poole family until 1934. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that a small lock-up or jail once existed near the building, approximately on the location of the present shed.

66A. Shed, c.1920. Contributing building.

To the northwest of the tenement is a single-story, clapboarded shed. The gable-front faces east and displays a modern overhead door. A sheet metal addition on the south side has paired doors and two boarded openings.

VL-5. Vacant Land, Blake Street. Noncontributing site.

This small lot, measuring 2,178 square feet (.05 acre) consists of undeveloped land. The nonbuildable lot was owned for many years by the Derry Electric Company.

VL-6. Vacant Land, Blake Street. Noncontributing site.

This vacant parcel of land measuring 31,799 square feet (1.73 acres) is now owned by the State of New Hampshire and is used as a parking lot. The auto parts supply building which formerly occupied the site was burned and removed in December 1986.

VL-7. Vacant Land, Blake Street. Noncontributing site.

This 5,663 square foot parcel of land consists of a paved parking lot serving the adjacent pizza restaurant at 6 Blake Street (see #68).

67. Tenement, 8 Blake Street, c.1830/moved c.1895. Contributing building.

Set back from the west side of Blake Street, this tenement appears to date to the turn-of-the-century and consists of a 2 1/2-story gable-front section at the eastern end with a cross-gable section of equal height extending to the west. There are three unevenly spaced bays of 2/2 and 2/1 windows on the gable-front, as well as a glass-and-panel door. A two-story, two-bay porch supported by plain posts projects from the center of the north elevation. The rear (south) elevation is fronted by a second story balcony which is partially cantilevered.

According to the town history, this building was occupied for many years by Richard Warren (1797-1882) who came to Jaffrey in 1834 and stayed until his death in 1885. He was a school teacher, farmer and peddler of tinware. The house originally stood on Stratton Road (formerly Squantum Road) near the railroad crossing. Based on deeds and maps, it appears that the house was moved to its present site after 1892 and apparently before 1902. Deeds indicate that the property was sold by Mary and Annie Crombie to J.C. Cady in 1893 for \$260. When Cady sold the property to William Hogan in 1902 the purchase price was \$1450 and specifically included buildings, suggesting the construction of the present building in the interval. The property was sold by Mary and Margaret Hogan to Clark Sweatt in 1910 and was owned by him until 1943 when it was sold to Maurice and Odana Daniels. The Daniels owned the property until 1966.

68. Former Post Office (Pizza Barn), 6 Blake Street, 1957. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located to the rear of the Bean Block, the former Jaffrey Post Office is a single-story building displaying a facade of thin beige brick and stuccoed side walls. The three-bay facade features a door in the northernmost bay, next to which are two sets of three casement windows. The facade openings are sheltered by a c.1970 wooden shake mansard roof. A single-story section projects from the south wall and is set on a concrete foundation.

This building was the first separate Post Office building in Jaffrey. It was erected by Leonard and Cecilia St. George in 1957 when the quarters in the Bean Block became inadequate. It is located on the site of the relocated Crombie House which had been moved from Main Street when the Bean Block was built. The building served as the Post Office until 1968 when it relocated to its present site on Turnpike Road (site #45). The Pizza Barn has been located here since 1973.

69. Bean Block, 1 Main Street, 1928. Contributing building.

Marking the corner of Blake Street and Main Street, the Bean Block is one of two Neo-Classical commercial buildings constructed in downtown Jaffrey in the 1920s. The yellow brick block consists of a two story section to the southeast with a single-story section extending to the northwest. The two-story block displays an irregular plan reflecting the Blake Street alignment. Concrete trim includes rusticated quoin-like pilasters which divide the building into bays of varying widths and horizontal bands which wrap around the building below the second floor windows and as a projecting cornice below the coped parapet. The first floor of the two-story building is divided into three storefronts of varying widths and displaying various degrees of integrity. All of the storefronts originally had recessed entrances with multi-light transoms and brick bulkheads. The small corner storefront consists of a recessed entrance and adjacent display window set into a metal frame above a modern brick kickplate. Aluminum siding covers the former transom area. The middle storefront has been altered by the addition of vertical varnished boards while the storefront to the west is also altered and displays an angled front wall, painted metal bulkhead and wooden transom. The windows on the upper floor contain 6/1 sash with flat arch brick lintels.

The storefronts on the single-story section to the west have been restored in recent years to approximate their original appearance including three rows of small-paned transom lights. As on the taller section, rusticated pilasters separate the storefronts. The low stepped parapet has lost its original apex but retains the concrete bas relief panel decorated by ribbons and reading "Bean Block" in raised letters. Below this panel is a broad archway marking a recessed entrance atop three concrete steps with terrazzo tile at the top. The large storefront windows lack transom lights but are set above a wooden

kickplate. The central section has been filled with vertical boards. The storefront at #10 has seen the addition of an angled storefront.

This block was constructed by Vernon J. Bean in 1928 on the site of the Mower Block which burned in 1927 (and formerly the Crombie House which was moved a few feet back on Blake Street). Bean operated a lucrative match book business and saw the need for a business block in the heart of the village. Over the years, the Bean Block has provided quarters for many local businesses including the U.S. Post Office (1929-1957), the Derry Electric Company, Deschenes Market, First National, the local exchange of the New England Telephone Company, the Jaffrey Recorder and the Rexall store of Felix O'Neil (later Sawyer Pharmacy). Leonard St. George purchased the building c.1946 and sold it to Timothy Robertson in 1980. The Harvest Christian Fellowship has occupied the large storefront previously occupied by the post office since about 1996.

70. Former Gas Station, 7 Main Street, c.1928. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Currently vacant, this single-story building adjacent to the river was initially a gas station. Neither pumps nor service bays are evident any longer. The flat-roofed building rests on a concrete block foundation and is sheathed in a combination of vertical boards and T1-11 siding. The building is capped by a shed roof with a false mansard front sheathed in wood shakes. Fenestration includes modern doors and plexiglass fixed panes.

The land on which this building stands formerly contained the Mower Block which burned in 1927.

The site was later occupied by a Socony Gas Station (later Mobil). Most recently the building housed a small convenience store known as the B & B Grocery, owned by Paul and Nancy Berliner and later by John and Weltha Smith.

71A. Dam, 1938. Contributing structure.

This concrete dam was constructed after the hurricane of September 21, 1938 destroyed the former Main Street coffer dam and bridge. The present dam displays rounded corners on the front walls and large iron wheels that control each end of the lock.

The gates controlling the supply of water to the mill were fixed at seventy feet upstream from the former location. The dam was built away from the bridge to allow room for a spillway.

71B. Main Street Bridge, 1939. Contributing structure.

The span carrying Main Street over the Contoocook River (NH DOT Bridge No. 155/084) is a reinforced concrete rigid frame bridge. The span was designed and built by the New Hampshire Highway Department after the previous bridge was destroyed by the 1938 hurricane. The total length of the bridge is 381 0 1/4' with a clear span of 331 0 1/4'. As originally constructed the width of the bridge was 40' between curbs and 49'7" between rails. In 1958 a concrete deck extension on steel stringers was added on the downstream (north) side, giving the bridge a 53' width between curbs and 73' width between rails. As a result of the extension, the low arch effect below the deck is now only visible on the south side. The bridge originally had a solid concrete railing displaying recessed segmental arches. This was later replaced by the present aluminum railing set between concrete end posts.

The previous bridge on this site was destroyed on September 21, 1938 as a result of the floods associated with the 1938 hurricane. Work on the new Main Street bridge was completed early in 1939. The bridge was most recently rehabbed in 1992. At that time the pavement was removed and partial concrete repairs were made.

72. Jaffrey War Memorial Park, River Street, 1984. Noncontributing site (due to age).

Located along the Contoocook River, the Jaffrey War Memorial Park consists of a triangular piece of land measuring 12,197 square feet. The entrance to the park is marked by two huge granite slabs approximately twelve feet high which once served as the steps of the Jaffrey Baptist Church. One of the slabs is inscribed with "Korea" while the other reads "Vietnam". Along River Street there are granite posts linked by heavy chains. A concrete walkway and metal railing extend along the riverfront with a semicircular projection housing a flagpole with a bronze plaque dedicated to those who served in Korea and Vietnam. Six granite benches are located within the park including three near the flagpole and three along the wall.

The Jaffrey War Memorial Park was dedicated in 1984 to those who served in the Korean and Vietnam wars. The site which was formerly occupied by a furniture store, later converted to tenements and owned by the Cournoyer family for many years, was purchased with private funds. The granite slabs were donated by Jaffrey resident William P. Smith. The architects for the project were Bissell Alderman and George Widenkeller. Hunter Construction Company and Sunrise Landscapers, Inc. served as contractors.

73. House/Tenements, 15 River Street, c.1830. Contributing building.

The house at 15 River Street is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding and set on a fieldstone foundation. Centered on the five bay facade is a modern door flanked by sidelights. The single-bay entrance is sheltered by a gable porch with plain posts. Formerly the entire facade was spanned by a single-story porch supported by Roman Doric columns. All of the historic 6/6 windows have been replaced by 1/1 sash and an octagonal window has been inserted on the second floor above the entrance.

A two-story ell extends behind the main house block, terminating at a former attached barn which has been converted to residential use.

The earliest deed found for this property indicates that in 1834 Charles Gilmore sold Solomon Richardson and Peter Pevey an acre of land for \$150. It appears that Richardson and Pevey built the present structure soon thereafter as in 1836 the pair sold the present property including 1/4 acre of land and a dwelling house (opposite the buildings of Joseph Joslin Jr.) to Eliza Milliken for \$550. In 1867 the Milliken Estate sold the homestead for \$530 to Orin Leighton, a magnetic healer. The building was owned by Asahel Howe from 1872 to 1877. Alexander Caldwell, the proprietor of the Granite State Hotel and Livery, owned the building from 1877 to 1885. Clara Dame owned the property from 1885 to 1891 when it was sold to Frank Cournoyer. By 1911 the building was serving as tenements. It was later owned by Louis Cournoyer and still

later by members of the Langevin family. The property is now owned by Raymond Record.

74. Olive Lynch House, 19 River Street, c.1950. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located behind 21 River Street, this two-story post-war dwelling consists of a two-story, asymmetrical gable with a shed-roofed two-story section extending to the east. A wood deck is located to the rear. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and a gable-roofed door hood marks the location of the main entrance on the east elevation. Fenestration includes a variety of 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung sash.

This house was constructed sometime after the 1945 Sanborn map. The property was acquired by Olive Lynch from Georgia Eaves in 1948. Olive Lynch (b.1907) was the daughter of Fred Lynch and Sarah Fairbanks Lynch (see 21 River Street, site #75). It was sold by Lynch's estate to Robert Ojala in 1999.

75. House, 21 River Street, c.1850. Contributing building.

The house at 21 River Street is a 1 3/4-story, broad-gabled Greek Revival-style dwelling resting on a granite foundation and sheathed in vinyl siding. The first floor of the facade is five bays in width; there are three windows on the second floor and a single window lighting the attic above. All of the windows retain 6/6 sash and are flanked by shutters. The center entrance contains a wooden door with six recessed panels and is flanked by sidelights and a pair of fluted pilasters. The house's most notable feature is its intact front porch featuring fluted Doric column and a wide frieze.

At the rear of the main house is a two-story wing with a single-story, late 19th century porch on the east side supported by turned posts.

The earliest deed reference found for this property indicates that in 1850 it was sold by Oliver P. Prescott to Daniel French, Jr., who is shown as the owner on the 1858 map. Daniel French was an active businessman who owned much real estate and was also a stone mason. After his death, French's widow, Mariette, married George Fairbanks, a shoemaker who came to Jaffrey in 1859. The property was later owned by various family members including Jennie Fairbanks Lynch and Fred Lynch. In 1941 Jennie Lynch sold the property to Georgia Eaves. The property was later owned by Don Eaves who bequeathed the property to Robert Ojala. Joanne Sullivan became the owner in 2000. A large barn on the property collapsed and was removed in the winter of 2000-2001.

76. Edward Bailey House, 23 River Street, c.1880. Contributing building.

The Bailey House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay dwelling which rests on a mortared stone foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the asphalt-shingled roof of the side-gabled building. Centered on the facade is a single-story enclosed porch which is flanked by bay windows. A double-hung, original 6/6 window lights the attic on each end. The remaining windows consist of a mix of 2/2, 1/1 and replacement 6/6 sash.

Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell with a later (c.1930) single-story addition fronting the west side.

This house stands on the site of an earlier building owned by Josiah Mower which burned on May 20, 1875. In 1880 the property was sold to Edward Bailey, a carpenter and builder who apparently built the present house and also built the wooden school in East Jaffrey. Bailey owned the property until 1897. Later owners included Fred and Mary Hunt. Ola and Hubert O'Neil purchased the property in 1932. Hubert was the town's chief of police, tax collector and overseer of the poor. In 1971 Hubert O'Neil's daughter, Katherine Christian sold the property to Louise Paradise. The property was purchased by Bruce Edwards in 1986.

77. House, 25 River Street, c.1945. Contributing building.

Set behind 29 River Street, 25 River Street is a small 1 1/2-story, clapboarded single-family dwelling constructed in the mid 20th century. The house displays steeply-pitched side gables which are without eaves. A brick chimney rises off the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof with a gable dormer centered on the front slope. The porch spanning the facade has been enclosed with wood shingles. A modern, metal door accesses the front porch. A shed-roofed sun-porch fronts the east gable end. Attached to the west side of the house is a single-story addition, capped by a low gable roof.

According to tax records this house was constructed about 1940 although it may be somewhat later as it is not depicted on the 1945 Sanborn insurance map. Deeds indicate that in 1938 Archie LaFleur transferred part of his property to Catherine LaFleur. Later owners include Archie's daughter, Frieda Burns Lambert (1960-1974) and Raymond and Arlene Sebastian and Colleen Maack.

It is not clear whether 25 River Street or 27 River Street (see below) is the house built by Raymond Sebastian, Jr. in the 1940s and where for years he continued Riverside Gardens, a gladioli cut flower business established by his maternal grandparents (LaFleur).

78. House, 27 River Street, c.1950. Contributing building.

Located behind 29 River Street, 27 River Street is a single-story dwelling measuring 20 feet by 76 feet, sheathed in T1-11 wood siding and capped by a gable roof. The entrance is fronted by a shed-roofed porch on plain posts. The fenestration consists primarily of 1/1 sash. A wooden deck is located at the far end of the house.

This house was built and owned for many years by members of the LeFleur-Lambert-Sebastian family. It was owned by Raymond Sebastian from 1974 until 1985 when it was acquired by Colleen Maack.

It is not clear whether this house or 25 River Street (see above) is the house built by Raymond Sebastian, Jr. in the 1940s and where for years he continued Riverside Gardens, a gladioli cut flower business established by his maternal grandparents (LaFleur).

79. House, 29 River Street, c.1820. Contributing building.

Converted to a multi-family use in the early 20th century, 29 River Street is a 2 1/2-story gable-front dwelling with a lateral section of equal height extending to the west. The house is set on a granite foundation and sheathed in vinyl siding. A corbel cap brick chimney rises from the east roof slope. The section to the east displays three openings on the first floor with four windows on the upper level. With the exception of the 1/1 window in the attic, the remaining windows primarily contain 2/2 sash. The altered sidehall entrance now contains a multi-light door with a Colonial-style fluted surround. A similar entrance is located in the fourth of the five bays punctuating the facade of the ell. The west gable end displays flush eaves and a two-story ell extends to the rear.

The earliest known owner of this property is Nehemiah Adams (1798-1853) who bought the place about 1834. The house was later owned by Israel Town who is shown as the owner on the 1858 map. Oscar Bradley sold the iTown Place to Milton Armstrong in 1871. Milton Armstrong, a teamster, is shown as the owner on the 1877 map and is known to have occupied the house prior to 1883 when he returned to Rindge. Later owners include Lizzie Boynton who sold the property to Philomene Sirois in 1908. Between 1911 and 1924 the house was converted to a multi-family use. Annie Sirois sold the property to Archie LaFleur in 1922. Archie LaFleur served as the janitor for Union Hall and the primary schools for many years. The LaFleur family also had a cut flower business known as Riverside Gardens. Cathy Doucette acquired the property from Freda Lambert (Archie's daughter) in 1981.

80. House, 31 River Street, c.1890. Contributing building.

Constructed in the late 19th century, the house at 31 River Street is a 2 1/2-story wide gable-front dwelling resting on a rubble foundation and capped by an asphalt-shingled

roof. The building is clad primarily in wood clapboards with decorative shingles filling the front gable. The sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door and is sheltered by a wide, single bay entrance porch supported by turned posts. Windows primarily contain 1/1 double-hung sash although there is a diamond-shaped window on the east wall, lighting the stairhall. At the rear of the east elevation there is an enclosed back porch.

The early history of this house is not known. The 1892 map indicates that this house was then owned by C. Verder or Mrs. C. Brown. Verder (1838-1906) was a carpenter in East Jaffrey. The house has been owned by the Cournoyer family for many years. It is presently owned by Randyl Cournoyer.

80A. Storage Building, c.1920. Contributing building.

Extending behind the main house is a large, two-story barn that, according to Sanborn insurance maps, was constructed between 1911 and 1924. The building is set on a concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The board-and-batten siding appears to be a c.1980 alteration. An exterior brick chimney rises along the long, north elevation. There are two overhead garage doors on the east gable end with a single garage door on the west end. The building is punctuated by modern 6/6 windows.

81. House, 33 River Street, 19th century. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Housing the Cournoyer Funeral Home since 1915, 33 River Street is a late 19th century dwelling which has seen several additions over the years. It currently consists of a central section fronted by an enclosed porch and flanked on either side by a 1 1/2-story gable-front. One of the two gable-fronted masses may have originally been an attached barn. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding. The front porch was enclosed in 1992 and now contains a double-leaf entrance. Windows primarily consist of a double-hung 1/1 sash. The roof on the south end of the building has been raised by a shed wall dormer and a lower level garage is visible on the rear elevation.

Lizzie Boynton sold the property to Joseph Cournoyer (1843-1901) in 1897. The Cournoyer Funeral Home was founded by Fred Cournoyer in 1915. The funeral home has been located in the same building on River Street since its beginning.

82. Nutting-Deschenes House, 32 River Street, c.1846. Contributing building.

Located at the northeast corner of School and River Streets, the Nutting House is a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling resting on a granite block foundation and sited with its gable-front facing east. The three bay-wide facade displays a recessed porch which is now supported by plain posts although a single fluted Doric column remains at the northeast corner, indicative of the original supports. Underneath the recessed porch the sidehall entrance contains a modern door but retains its original sidelights. The windows contain 6/6 sash.

The side elevation facing River Street is fronted by a three bay Colonial Revival style porch supported by Roman Doric columns. Above the porch there is a long shed dormer with two pairs of 6/6 windows. Projecting from the School Street elevation is a three-sided bay window.

Extending to the north of the main house block is a single-story ell, sheathed in clapboards and resting on a stone foundation. The building displays flush eaves on the north gable end. Fenestration includes 2/1 windows.

It appears that this Greek Revival house was constructed shortly after Chloe Robbins, widow of cabinetmaker Sampson Robbins, sold the property to Isaac Nutting (1820-1875) in 1846 for \$200. School Street was laid out in 1853 and according to town records, it passed through Nutting's land. The property remained in the Nutting family until 1903 when it was sold by Nutting's daughter, Sarah C. Emory to Frank Deschenes of Hinsdale. Cajetan Deschenes conveyed the property to Amedee Deschenes in 1916 with a life tenancy provision. The house remained in the Deschenes family into the 1970s.

83. Henry Atherton House, 28 River Street, c.1854. Contributing building.

The house at 28 River Street is a 1 1/2-story, vernacular gable-front dwelling, sheathed in clapboards and set on a granite foundation. The asphalt-shingled roof displays projecting eaves and is without returns. The three bay-facade has a sidehall entrance containing an early 20th century wooden door with 4 x 2-lights over vertical panels. The entrance is sheltered by a single bay Colonial Revival gabled porch with a curved underside and supported by a pair of Roman Doric columns. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that it was installed after 1945. The two bays of 2/2 windows on the gable-front are centered horizontally and aligned vertically.

Extending to the east of the main house is a two-story lateral ell which is fronted by a c.1925 single-story screened porch supported by Roman Doric columns resting on paneled walls. At the east end is a clapboarded, gable-front, attached barn. There is a sliding door adjacent to the east cornerboard.

In 1854 Sophronia Bullard sold this parcel of land (measuring 2 1/2 rods) to Henry Atherton for \$15. Bullard had recently purchased the adjacent land (see 22 River Street, site #84) from Albert Haywood. Atherton apparently built the present house soon thereafter as he is shown as owning a house on this site on the 1858 map. In 1860 Atherton's estate sold the property, at auction, to Isaac Nutting (the owner of 32 River Street, site #82) for \$393. In 1861 Nutting sold the property to Mary Ann Pierce, who conveyed it to Jonathan Clark in 1866. It was sold by Clark in 1884. Salvatore Troccoli owned the house from 1888 to 1909. William and Nellie Evans purchased the house in 1911 and owned it for over fifty years, finally selling it in 1964 to L. Evelyn Bean. Mr. Evans utilized the attached barn for his plumbing business. James and Lucille Baird owned the property from 1971 until 1997 when it was purchased by the present owners.

83A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

To the east of the attached barn is a single-story garage capped by a low pitched gable roof. The garage is sheathed in shiplap siding and there are two overhead doors on the gable-front.

84. House, 22 River Street. c.1850. Contributing building.

The house at 22 River Street is a 1 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling set on a granite foundation and sheathed in vinyl siding. A brick chimney rises off the front ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof which has projecting eaves but no cornice returns. Centered on the five bay facade is a modern replacement door. Windows consist of a mix of 1/1 and 2/2 sash. At the rear is a shed-roofed bump-out and screened porch. A shed dormer spans the rear roof slope.

The early history of this building is not known although it has been suggested it may have initially served as a shop. The earliest known owner of the property was Alonzo Bascom who sold the property, then encompassing 67 square rods, to Albert Haywood in 1853 for \$550. Haywood, the son-in-law of Joseph Joslin, moved to New York and sold the property to Sophronia Bullard in 1854 for \$400. The 1858 map indicates it was then owned/occupied by Mrs. S. Bullard. Mrs. Bullard continued to own the property until 1869 when it was sold to Isaac Ryan for \$850. The following year it was purchased by Henry Reitherbeecker or Brittelsbaker (records conflict on the spelling) who sold to Oscar Bradley two years later. C.Deeth is shown as the occupant on the 1877 map. The town history erroneously indicates that in 1873 Lyman Deeth bought the so-called Bullard House. It appears instead that he rented the property. In 1877 Oscar Bradley sold the property to Mary Jane Bartlett. Her husband, Byron Bartlett, was a skilled carpenter who died in 1888. Mrs. Bartlett died in 1911. In 1931 the house was owned by Lizzie Center; later owners included Willis and Gertie Towne. Mary Hamilton owned the house from 1948 until 1964 and it was owned by Francis Sirois from 1977 until 1992.

84A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

To the east of the main house is a clapboarded gable-front garage capped by a low gable, sheet metal roof and displaying exposed rafters. There are two vertical board double doors on the gable-front and a 6/6 in the attic. Additional 6/6 windows and a vertical board door are located on the side elevations.

85. White House, 20 River Street, c.1900. Contributing building.

The White House is a well-preserved 2 1/2-story gable-front dwelling sheathed in clapboards and outlined by cornerboards with a simple frieze under the projecting eaves. The house is set on a brick foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick corbel cap. The house is fronted by a single-story porch supported by Roman Doric columns resting on a clapboarded half wall. A pediment atop the porch roof marks the location of the entrance. Underneath the porch the off-center entrance bay projects slightly and contains a varnished, glazed panel door. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by three irregularly spaced 2/1 windows; a single 2/1 window lights the attic above. Overlaid on the clapboards at the top of the gable is stickwork in a truss design. On the east elevation, each floor has a central diamond-shaped window with a wide 2/1 toward the front and two more narrow 2/1 windows to the rear. The west elevation is three bays deep. A single-story wing with rear porch is located behind the main block.

This house was constructed c.1900 on the site of an earlier house known as the Joseph Joslin Place. Deeds indicate that Joseph White purchased the Joslin Place in 1883 from Charles Chadwick. In 1903 Joseph White conveyed the property with buildings to his son Homer White, although it is not clear if the present house had already been constructed. Joseph White (1830-1913) came to Jaffrey in 1878 from the Winchendon White Mills, where he was overseer of weaving. Joseph White served as superintendent of the Jaffrey mills from 1878 to 1913 and after his death Homer White assumed the position. The house was later owned by Julia Leighton who inherited it from Homer's wife, Charlotte. The present owner, Mary Hamilton, acquired the property in 1963.

85A. Garage, c.1900. Contributing building.

Set back to the northeast of the house and at an angle is a side-gabled, clapboarded garage with two sliding doors on the front flanking a central four-panel door.

86. Telephone Building, 16 River Street, 1953. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The telephone dialing station at 16 River Street is a single-story, brick-veneered building set on a concrete foundation. The side-gabled structure presents three bays to the street. The metal door is capped by a gable door hood resting on metal brackets. The two 12/12

windows to the west have wired glass, brick sills and flat arch lintels and are flanked by shutters. A flat-roofed section is located to the rear.

This building was constructed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company on land which they purchased from Homer and Charlotte White in 1953. On January 28, 1954 dial telephone service became a reality in Jaffrey, replacing the old magnet or crank type equipment.

87. Redís Service Station, 12 River Street, c.1950. Noncontributing building.

Located behind a canopy-covered island of fuel pumps, Redís is housed in a large gambrel-roofed building constructed of concrete blocks with a brick front capped by vinyl siding. The front of the building has two glass doored bays and a plate glass window with two additional bays on the west elevation.

This service station occupies the former site of the Joseph Joslin House, which was still on the site in 1945.

87A. Truck Garage, 1986. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Behind the service station is a two-story truck garage constructed of brick with T1-11 sheathing the gable front.

88. Derostus P. Emory Memorial Fire Station, 8 River Street, 1932 (with 1953 addition). Contributing building.

The former Emory Fire Station is a two-story, flat-roofed brick building measuring 3 x 4 bays. Ornament is limited to an abbreviated corbel band which runs above the second floor facade windows. The first floor is punctuated by two overhead doors each of which is capped by transom lights and a soldier brick lintel. To the north of the garage doors is a wooden door with 3 x 2 lights over two panels. On the second floor there is a tripartite set of windows over each garage door, consisting of a central 6/6 flanked by 4/4 windows. The windows have soldier brick lintels and concrete sills. An individual 6/6 window is located above the first floor door. Windows on the side elevations consist of 6/6 sash with the same sills and lintels.

At the rear of the fire station is a brick tower, square in plan. The former openings on the single-story concrete block 1953 addition have been filled with brick.

Jaffrey's primary fire station was located on this site for over 125 years. The first permanent station named Contoocook Hall was constructed in 1857 and torn down and

replaced by the Emory Station which was dedicated on Labor Day, September 5, 1932. The station was designed to hold two motorized trucks. The building was enlarged in 1953 and modified in 1980. It was replaced by the present station on Turnpike Road in 1981. From 1984 to 1996 the River Street building served as the police station. One garage bay was left intact, the other was converted into offices and holding cells. In 1996 the building was sold to Daniel Nelson.

89. Commercial Block, 6 River Street, late 19th century. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Except for its overall massing, this two-story building with a low-pitched gable-front offers little evidence of its 19th century roots. Originally clapboarded with a single-story front porch, the building now displays a brick front on the first floor with the remainder of the building sheathed in vinyl siding. Fronted by two concrete steps, the recessed center entrance contains two glass-and-wood doors. On either side of the entrance is a square single pane picture window. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by four 2/2 windows. To the south of the main block is a narrow two-story flat-roofed addition with a cantilevered second story.

In the early 1900s this building housed a market/general store. According to the 1924 Sanborn map this building had been partly destroyed by fire. Sometime after April 1924 a Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company store was opened on the first floor of the building. (It moved a few years later to the Swig Block, site #92.) The first floor was later divided into two stores. In 1940 the building was sold by Marion Coburn to Romolo Vanni. The building was owned by Andrew and Rose Bussiere from 1957 to 1966. Stanley Wilson has owned the building since 1966 and is the proprietor of the first floor barber shop.

The village blacksmith shop and wheelwright was historically located in a small building which stood to the south, built in 1857 and torn down in 1935.

90. Duncan Block, 17 Main Street, c.1914. Contributing building.

Located at the southwest corner of Main and River Streets, the Duncan Block is a two-story, flat-roofed 3 x 3-bay commercial block which is covered in stucco. The main, recessed entrance is centered on the Main Street elevation, set above concrete stairs. The central glass-and-horizontal paneled door is flanked by two angled doors of the same configuration. The transoms above the doors have been covered with boards. On either side of the entrance there is a large storefront window consisting of two large plate glass windows capped by what was once an eight-light transom but which is now filled with boards instead of glass. Aligned with the first floor windows there are three pairs of 2/2 windows on the upper level, displaying concrete sills but no window heads. Punctuating

the River Street elevation there is a mixture of individual and paired 2/2 windows and smaller basement windows and a lower level entrance on each end of the elevation.

The Duncan family drug store was established in 1879 by Dr. George C. Duncan and was in business for over fifty years. Under the guidance of his son, George H. Duncan, the business was incorporated in 1920 under the name of "Duncan, the Druggist, Inc.". Duncan the Druggist was well-known for publishing maps, post cards and other promotional material. About 1914 the firm replaced a previous building on the site with this existing stuccoed structure. In addition to the drug store, the building contained the post office from 1915 to 1929. Eaves Hardware and Machinery Shop was also located here from 1927 until 1932. In 1956 the drug store was sold to Wilfred Cournoyer who converted the business into a cut-rate store which survived until 1966. The space was later taken over by the Village Card Shop. The building was finally sold by Alice Duncan (widow of George H.) to Harry Buxton and Robert Cormack in 1972.

91. Durant House/Vanni Block, 19 Main Street, early 19th century/1914 alt. Contributing building.

A dramatic example of the trend of converting residential structures to commercial uses in the early 20th century, 19 Main Street consists of what was originally a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling, raised in 1914 to make way for a new two-story commercial structure in front and a movie theater addition at the rear. The front section is a two-story, wood-shingled block topped by a wood-shingled parapet with stickwork balustrade. On the first floor there are two modern multi-light picture windows adjacent to what was formerly the recessed theater entrance. The angled recessed vestibule retains its ticket window, green Carrara glass details, display cases and sloped approach leading to double doors with circular glass insets. On the second floor of the facade there are three unevenly spaced pairs of 6/6 windows fitted with modern shutters. The west wall of the movie theater addition is sheathed in clapboards and there are two wooden door units with five horizontal panels that originally led into the ticket office and projection room respectively.

Visible behind the two-story front section is the remains of the original 19th century house capped by a rolled asphalt gable roof with flush ends. The original five-bay facade has been reduced to four small windows topped by metal canopies. Extending behind the former dwelling is a low gable-roofed, two-story clapboarded addition with a partial gable-front visible at the northwest corner. The side elevations are windowless and there is a single-story section at the south end, corresponding to the original location of the stage.

The exact age of this house is not known although it is believed to date to the late 18th or early 19th century. The first owner may well have been Charles Davidson who lived in East Jaffrey from 1818 to 1823 and is known to have paid a substantial tax. Davidson

sold the property to John Maynard who sold it to Artemas Law soon thereafter. By 1857 the property was owned by Luther Durant who came to town in 1844 and in 1846 built a tailor shop on the site of the Duncan Block (see 17 Main Street, #90).

Romolo Vanni purchased the house and barn from Jule Durant in 1914, elevating the house and building a store underneath where he carried on a fruit and staple grocery business until his death in 1954. The attached barn was replaced by a two-story moving picture theater known as the Park Theater. Between 1924 and 1945 the theater was more than doubled in size with a stage constructed at its southern end.

In 1954 the property was sold to Marty Dedo of Peterborough who conveyed it to David and Betty Sawyer in 1967. Roy and Nancy Stone purchased the property in 1976. The old theater is now used as a warehouse with the front part housing Roy's Bike Shop.

92. Swig Block, 21 Main Street, c.1928. Contributing building.

The Swig Block is a single-story brick commercial block decorated by spartan Neo-Classical detailing. The building is crowned by a brick parapet that is raised above each of the two storefront entrances and capped by concrete. Decorating each of the steps is a concrete rectangular vertical medallion with a shield above a foliage molding. There is a continuous concrete cornice of modillions and dentils below. At each end of the facade there is a pilaster strip of brick with a concrete border decorated by a chain molding with a foliate block at the top and pink concrete at the bottom.

The building is divided into two storefronts of different sizes. The smaller storefront to the east has a metal-framed storefront set above a brick lower wall with marble panels. The adjacent opening retains an original wooden door with a large glass window, fronted by a threshold of small tiles. The larger western storefront is capped by a wood-shake roof. The plate glass display windows are set into metal frames and there is brick with marble panels under the windows. The door opening now contains a metal and glass door.

The sidewalls of the building are constructed of brick laid in a stretcher bond alternating seven courses of stretchers to a single course of headers.

The land on which this building stands was sold by Eva Colburn to Hyman Swig in 1928 and the present block was probably built shortly thereafter. In the 1940s the property was sold by Ruth Swig to Romolo John Vanni who sold it to Arthur and Gladys Coll in 1946. The property was sold by Arthur Coll to Carl and Kork Little in 1996.

The Godin Store, the town's first dime and dollar store was an early tenant. An A & P store was located here in the late 1920s and an IGA store operated here in the late 1940s. Arthur Coll's radio and television and appliance business was located here for many

years. In 1960 Christie & Thomson opened next door for the sale of automobile parts and supplies.

93. Powers-Cournoyer Block, 23 Main Street, 1826 with c.1860 and c.1925 alt. Contributing building.

Like its neighbor to the east, at the heart of 23 Main Street is a 19th century building. In this case the two-story, flat-roofed front is a c.1920 addition to a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled Italianate structure. The front section is set above a foundation faced with concrete and like the remainder of the building is sheathed in vinyl siding. Paired brackets, echoing those on the earlier structure, decorate the projecting eaves. The first floor features a recessed center entrance containing a glass-and-panel door, flanked by two storefronts which also retain their glass-and-panel doors. The c.1920 storefronts consist of large plate glass display windows set above narrow, paneled bulkheads. The second floor of the facade overhangs the first slightly, an overhang which is articulated by single brackets at each end. Above the storefronts there are three pairs of windows flanked by modern shutters, those in the center consisting of more slender 1/1 sash. A number of 6/6 windows are still visible on the side gables of the original building at the rear.

According to the town history, this building was originally built as a store building in 1826 by storekeeper and carpenter Joel Oakes Patrick. Patrick built many houses in town as well as the steeple on the old Meetinghouse at Jaffrey Center. It was purchased in 1830 by Hiram Duncan who owned it until his death in 1840. A succession of proprietors operated a general store here, across from the hotel, including Duncan's son-in-law Peter Upton who sold the store to Charles Powers in 1866. Powers, in partnership with Marcellus Bascom, operated the store into the mid 1880s. After Powers' death, Bascom, the son of prominent mill owner Alonzo Bascom, continued the business until his own death in 1899. That same year, Jaffrey's first telephone exchange was installed in the store. The building also housed the post office for a while in the late 19th and early 20th century.

In 1902 Jennie Bascom sold the property to Lewis Davis, Bascom's partner in various enterprises, who continued to own it until 1921. Fred L. Cournoyer purchased the building in 1921 and sometime after (apparently after the 1924 Sanborn map), the two-story front was added to the building. From 1921 until his death in 1954 Fred Cournoyer operated a grocery store here, leasing the other half of the store building to M.E. Bernard of Winchendon, Massachusetts who operated a women's clothing store for many years. The grocery store was discontinued in 1958. Randy Cournoyer operated an insurance business here for many years, selling the agency to Richard Hill in 1986.

94. House, 25 Main Street, c.1840. Contributing building.

The only building on this stretch of Main Street to retain its basic residential character, 25 Main Street is a two-story, 5 x 1-bay dwelling with tympanum ends reflecting its Greek Revival period origins. The building is somewhat compromised by the removal or covering up of its cornerboards as well as the application of artificial sidings - vinyl siding on the facade and asbestos shingles on the side elevations but retains its granite foundation. Capping the building is a wood-shingled gable roof with two brick chimneys rising from the rear slope.

The center entrance now contains a modern multi-panel door and is flanked by partial sidelights. The wide, single bay entrance porch with a wide frieze decorated by triglyphs is either original or echoes the massing of the original porch although the number of Doric column supports has been reduced from two pairs to two. Thin stick balusters have been added on the porch sides. The windows, which originally contained 6/6 sash and later 2/2 sash, presently contain 1/1 sash with metal storm windows and modern shutters. Any window heads have been removed. Centered in each pediment is a rectangular vent flanked by two quarter-round louvered fans.

A two-story ell extends behind the main house block, aligned with the east elevation and projecting beyond the west wall with a glass-and-panel door facing the street. An additional wing and attached barn have been removed.

The small front yard is enclosed by granite curbing which originally acted as a foundation for wood fencing.

Deed research indicates that this property was sold by Emeline Duncan to Ebenezer Upton in 1852. It was sold by Eliza and Frank Upton to Rodney Hubbard in 1881 for \$1200. Bequeathed by Rodney Hubbard to Frank Templeton and subsequently willed by Templeton to James Bowers, it was sold by James Bowers to Romolo Vanni in 1947. Later owners include Andrew and Rose Bussier (1957-1967) and David and Betty Sawyer (1967-1973). The property was purchased by Norman Peard in 1973.

95. Burpee Block (Bascom House), 3 School Street, 19th c./alt. c.1925). Contributing building.

Located at the corner of School and Main Streets, the two-story, flat-roofed Burpee Block is another dramatic example of the 20th century expansion of an earlier residential structure for commercial purposes. As seen today, the earlier residence is barely discernible. The front of the building is set on a rusticated concrete block foundation; the flat roof is capped by a projecting cornice. The exterior is clad in an unusual combination of wood clapboards and shingles. The area extending from the second story window sills to six courses above the window tops is clapboarded. The remaining areas are sheathed in bands of wood shingles, alternating the width of the exposure.

Centered on the first floor is a recessed entrance containing a glass-and-panel door, flanked by two angled doors leading into the adjacent storefronts. Each of the storefronts retains large plate glass display windows set above recessed panel bulkheads. On the second floor of the facade there is a central pair of 6/6 windows with modern shutters flanked on either side by a set of three 6/6 windows.

The east wall of the house is fronted by a single story addition on concrete, also added c.1925. On the west wall there is a single-story rectangular, late 19th century bay window, a feature which dates back to the earlier house. The bay window displays 2/2 windows with a chamfered frame and recessed panels below the windows filled with vertical boards. The remainder of this elevation is clapboarded except for the shingled band at the cornice. The cross gable near the south end is fronted by a c.1925 porch enclosed by continuous double-hung windows displaying four vertical panes in the upper sash and a single light below. Below the porch is a garage. The elevation terminates with a single-story garage constructed in 1924. The four former garage openings have been blocked down with vinyl siding to accommodate smaller doors.

The earliest deed reference found for this property indicates that in 1857 Peter and Ebenezer Upton sold it to Roswell Bascom, who was employed in the mills of his brother, Alonzo Bascom, and lived here until his death in 1887. The property remained in the Bascom family until 1907 when it was sold by Lucia Bascom to Elsie Davis. Elsie owned the property until 1921 and in 1922 it was purchased by Alice Burpee, wife of barber Charles Burpee.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, in 1924 the west half of the house was being used as a store with a pool room operating in the rear. The map also notes that the single-story ell was about to be constructed at the rear. Between 1924 and 1945, the front of the former dwelling was extended toward the street with the addition of a new two-story front.

In the late 1920s Mary Labonte opened a millinery store in the building. The Jaffrey Recorder also briefly occupied space in the building prior to 1933. In 1947 Sven Johanson opened a furniture store in the Burpee Block. He later sold the first television set purchased in Jaffrey. The western storefront, originally Burpee's Barbershop and later Johanson's Barbershop, is still utilized as a barber shop today. The eastern storefront serves as the offices for TEAM Jaffrey.

96. Derostus Emory House, 7 School Street, 1877. Contributing building.

The Emory House is a well-preserved Italianate-style 2 1/2-story dwelling displaying a cross-gable plan and an attached gable-front barn which has been converted to residential use. Set on a granite foundation, the main house is clapboarded and outlined by cornerboards with raised panels. The cornerboards are topped by two pairs of brackets supporting the cornice returns and additional pairs of brackets adorning the projecting

eaves as well as the porch fronting the cross gable, bay windows and entablature window heads. The main facade's gable-front measures two bays wide with a two-story bay window adjacent to the main entrance which is sheltered by a flat door hood supported by decorative brackets with knobs. An additional two-story, three-sided bay window fronts the south cross gable. The predominant window type on the main house block is double-hung 2/2 sash.

Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell which is clapboarded but lacks the detailing of the main house. The attached barn appears to have been converted to residential use in the early 20th century. Both the wing and barn are fronted by pedimented door hoods set on simple trusses. The windows on the barn contain 2/1 sash.

This house was constructed by Derostus Emory (1832-1921) in 1877. A prominent local citizen, Emory served as State Representative from 1896-7. He was made a director of the Monadnock National Bank in 1891, became vice-president in 1909 and held the position of president from 1911-1920. He was also President of the Monadnock Savings Bank from 1906-1911. In 1911 Derostus Emory gave the town a fund of \$2,000 which over the years was used for various celebrations and band concerts. At the 1932 town meeting it was voted to raise \$2000 to re-establish the fund, which along with an additional \$3,000 donated by his son George E. Emory funded much of the construction of the new fire station on River Street.

The School Street property was sold by George Emory to Mattie Templeton in 1929 and was sold by her estate in 1954. Later owners included James Bowers, Elizabeth Farnsworth and Peter Von Sneidern.

96A. Garage, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the north of the house is a two-car garage constructed of concrete blocks with two individual overhead doors facing the street. The building is capped by a shed roof.

97. George Emory House, 17 School Street, c.1900. Contributing building.

Resting on a granite foundation, the George Emory House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 4-bay gable-front dwelling which has been sheathed in asbestos siding resulting in the removal or covering-up of the original cornerboards. The building displays projecting eaves which end in cornice returns and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick chimney emerging near the ridge on the north slope. The sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door and is sheltered by a single bay-wide porch supported by turned posts with scroll brackets ending in pendants. Adjacent to the entrance is a single-story, three-sided bay window. Three 1/1 windows light the second story with a single window of the same configuration in the attic. At the rear of the main house block is a single-story, 20th century sun-porch featuring 2/2 sash.

Extending to the south is a 1 1/2-story lateral ell measuring 3 x 1 bays. The ell is fronted by a single-story porch with turned posts above which is an unusual peaked wall dormer. The glass-and-panel ell door is flanked by two unbalanced 1/1 windows. The attached barn which originally extended to the south has been removed.

The son of Derostus Emory, George Emory (b.1862) was a trained mechanic. He continued to own the house until 1947 when it was conveyed to Brigid Clarkin. After her death in 1955, the property was inherited by John O'Connor who sold it to Herve Gautier in 1962. Norman Peard purchased the property in 1983.

97A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

To the south of the main house is a two-car detached garage set above a rusticated concrete block foundation. Clad in asbestos siding, there are two garage doors on the gable-front and two 6/6 windows and a paneled door on the north side.

98. Leon and Dorothy Priest House, 21 School Street, c.1921. Contributing building.

The Priest House is a 1 1/2-story, side-gabled, clapboarded building which is set on a rusticated concrete block foundation. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick off-center, off-ridge chimney. The facade is fronted by a hip-roofed porch which is supported by plain posts resting on a clapboarded wall. The center entrance is flanked by two pairs of double-hung 2/1 windows. Rising from the front roof slope is a shed dormer containing three small 2/1 windows. Extending behind the main house is a single-story, late 20th century addition set on posts.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this house was constructed between 1911 and 1924. It was apparently built by master carpenter Will K. Towne (1861-1929) who sold it in 1921 to Leon and Dorothy Priest. Leon Priest was employed by F.A. Stratton's livery and stable and was later engaged in trucking and automobile service. Dorothy Priest continued to own the property until 1969.

98A. Garage, c.1950. Contributing building.

To the south of the house is a two-car, gable-front garage constructed of concrete blocks with a clapboarded gable. The two overhead garage doors on the front wall are capped by a row of transom lights.

99. Amedee & Eva Deschenes House, 25 School Street, 1928. Contributing building.

The Deschenes House is a 1 1/2-story, Bungalow-style dwelling which is sheathed in wood shingles and displays exposed rafter tails with notched ends. It is set on a concrete foundation and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick ridge chimney. Projecting from the gable-front is an off-center entrance porch displaying a narrow gable-front that is also decorated by exposed rafter tails. The original entrance has been blocked down and now contains a modern door and paneling adjacent to a fixed 3/2 sash. The porch gable is supported by posts set on shingled walls and there is a lunette at the top of the gable. The main gable-front is punctuated by a pair of windows with an upper sash containing four vertical panes over a single-light lower sash adjacent to the entrance porch and an additional 4/1 window in the attic.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this house was constructed between 1924 and 1945. The 1924 map shows that at that time there was a two-story carpenter shop on the site. The building was apparently the shop of master carpenter Will K. Towne (1861-1929) who owned the property at the time and built the houses at 21 and 27 School Street. Towne sold the land in 1926 to Abbie Day who sold it to William Wilkins the following year. Amedee Deschenes purchased the property in 1928 and probably built the present house at that time. According to the town history, Deschenes iadded to the growth of the town by building several attractive houses (v.2, p. 241). He served as road agent between 1922 and 1932. The house remained in the family until 1979 when Eunice Schmaltz sold it to Harry Williford.

100. Will K. Towne House, 27 School Street, c.1905. Contributing building.

A 1 1/2-story dwelling displaying a cross-gambrel plan, the house at 27 School Street is covered in vinyl siding except for the second story gambrels which are sheathed in diamond shingles. The main gambrel-front is two bays wide with a sidehall entrance fronted by a pedimented porch supported by plain posts resting on low walls. Adjacent to the entrance is a single-story, three-sided bay window. Punctuating the upper story are three 1/1 windows; that over the entrance is more slender. A single-story c.1920 sun-porch spans the north (side) elevation. The area between the front gambrel and lateral ell is filled by a c.1940 single-story, flat-roofed addition with two 1/1 windows on the front wall. The addition replaces an original, somewhat smaller, open porch. Centered above the addition is a pedimented dormer containing a double-hung 2/2 window, which appears to be the only surviving original window sash. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south gambrel.

This house was constructed by builder Will K. Towne (1861-1939) for his own use. Deeds indicate that the land on which the house is set was purchased from Peter Hogan in 1904 and 1910. In 1927 Towne sold the house to Earl Whitehead who continued to own it until 1941. Later owners included Charles and Clara Burpee (1949-1956) and John and Jennie Medlyn (1956-1977).

100A. Garage, c.1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the south of the house is a small garage sheathe in T1-11 siding with double doors topped by a horizontal flushboard gable.

101. Deschenes Double House, 31 School Street, by 1911. Contributing building.

This 2 1/2-story, gable-front building measures 3 x 4-bays and is fronted by a two-tier porch which is two bays wide, defined by Roman Doric columns. Sheathed in clapboards, the building rests on a mortared stone foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick ridge chimney. Sheltered by the front porch, there is an exterior staircase running parallel to the front wall, with plain spindle balusters. The doors on both levels of the facade contain early 20th century glass-and-horizontal panel doors. The windows, all of which are flanked by shutters, contain a mix of original 2/2 sash upstairs with new 1/1 windows downstairs.

This house was not in place at the time of the 1892 map. The 1911 Sanborn map indicates that at that time the building consisted of a first floor storage area with an upstairs hall. Who used the hall remains unknown. By 1924 the building had been converted to residential use.

Deeds indicate that the property was sold by Sarah Emory to Frank Deschenes in 1903. Frank Deschenes (1876-1909) served as town road agent from 1908-9 and in 1900 started a small-scale wood and lumber business, eventually adding coal, ice, teaming and jobbing. The School Street property remained in the family until about 1980.

102. Ebenezer Hathorn House, 36 School Street, c.1850. Contributing building.

Located at the intersection of School and River Streets, 36 School Street is a 2 1/2-story gable-front dwelling which was originally constructed in the 1850s but has seen various alterations since that time. Sheathed in vinyl siding, the house displays a two-bay wide facade oriented toward River Street. The sidehall entrance contains a turn-of-the-century glass-and-panel door which is flanked by geometric sidelights with an entablature surround. To the east is a two-story, three-sided bay window, apparently added in the late 19th century when it appears that an additional story was added. Both the facade and east elevation are fronted by a single-story porch with chamfered porch posts. The remaining windows include 2/2 sash.

To the west of the main house block is a two-story, side-gabled section which rests on a granite foundation and also appears to have been raised. A single-story ell behind the main block connects to a two-story, gable-front building which functioned for many years as a taxidermy studio. There is a band of small windows in the attic and an entrance on the east wall facing School Street, sheltered by an overhang supported by a single post. The 20th century door has four horizontal glass panes.

The land on which this house stands was sold by Joel O. Patrick to Ebenezer Hathorn in 1858 for \$40. The present house was apparently built almost immediately as a building is shown on this site at the time of the 1858 map. By 1877 it was owned by A. (Amasa) Emery, who died in 1887. J. Wellington is shown as the owner on the 1892 map. George P. Wellington was a naturalist and expert taxidermist who used the attached barn for his studio. For fourteen years Wellington served as the Deputy Game Warden for the State of New Hampshire. He was also Magistrate of the Municipal Court in Jaffrey for many years. The property was later owned by the Deschenes family. The present owners purchased the property in 1987.

103. Former Schoolhouse, 32 School Street, 1842 (with later alt.). Contributing building.

Set on a low knoll about street level, 32 School Street is a 2 1/2-story, 4 x 2-bay, side-gabled dwelling which displays projecting eaves ending in returns. Two squat brick ridge chimneys rise from the asphalt-shingled roof with a later exterior concrete block chimney on the north gable end. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding and is fronted by a two-tier porch which is three bays wide and supported by modern turned posts with turned balusters. A flight of stairs rises from the first to second floor in the northernmost

bay, parallel to the front wall. Both the first and second floors display a modern door in the second bay. The windows display somewhat rough cornerblock surrounds but have for the most part been fitted with new 1/1 sash. The windows on the second floor contain 2/1 sash.

To the south of the original house is a 1 1/2-story, modern addition set above a lower level garage. Windows on the c.1980 addition include multi-light picture windows, 1/1 sash and sliding and/or hinged units.

According to the town history, this two-story building was originally constructed in 1842 to serve as a schoolhouse for Factory Village. The school was built on land conveyed by Chloe Robbins. It only served as a schoolhouse for ten years before a new school building, Union Hall, was built on School Street. The school district sold the property in 1853 to John Wales who sold it the following year to Albert Heyward. The property was sold by Albert Heyward to Joel O. Patrick in 1855. Patrick willed the property to Sarah Cutler who sold it in 1870 to Catherine Baker Caldwell, widow of John Caldwell. Zoel Coll bought the house from Lizzie Boynton in 1919 and sold it to Amedee Deschenes in 1927. It remained in the family until 1974. The present owners, Raymond and Pam Bernier, purchased the property in 1981.

103A. Garage, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Behind the main house is a detached 20' x 20' two-car garage sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. There are two overhead garage door openings on the low gable-front.

104. Benjamin Pierce House, 28 School Street, 1872. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1872, 28 School Street is a 1 1/2-story cottage sheathed in wide vinyl siding with projecting eaves ending in returns on the gable-front. The three-bay facade is fronted by a two-bay, flat-roofed porch supported by turned posts with jigsaw balusters and a knobbed newel post. The sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door. Most of the windows contain 2/1 modern replacement sash and are flanked by shutters. A long shed dormer rises from the north slope of the asphalt-shingled roof and contains five 1/1 windows. A hip wall dormer on the south slope contains two 2/2 sash.

Extending behind, a single-story wing connects the main house to an attached barn oriented with its gable-front facing south, punctuated by a sliding loft door and modern windows. A projecting two-car addition is located at the southwest corner.

According to deeds, this house was constructed on land which James Bolster purchased in 1872 from Isaac Nutting. In 1873 James Bolster sold the land with the new house thereon lately built by Nathaniel Clark to Benjamin Pierce (Book 243, Page 17). Pierce retained the property until 1886 when it was sold to Harlan Hodge. Hodge was the first railroad station agent after the railroad was built in 1872 and remained agent until 1879. He was also a carpenter and a builder.

The Hodge family continued to own the property until 1932. The Deschenes family owned it from 1932 until 1972. Later owners include Eunice Schmaltz and Andrew Webber.

105. Stevens-Baldwin House, 26 School Street, 1872 or 1889?. Contributing building.

Like 28 School Street (#104), 26 School Street is also a 1 1/2-story gable-front cottage displaying projecting eaves and front returns. Set on a brick foundation it is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The three-bay gable-front is spanned by a shed-roofed, two-bay porch with turned posts displaying truss-like brackets and knobs. The posts are spanned by jigsaw balusters with inset cutouts terminating with a knobbed post. Most of the window openings contain replacement sash with modern shutters. There is a single-story bump-out projection on the south side displaying 2/1 windows. At the rear is a single-story ell, aligned with the south wall.

It appears that this house was constructed at the same time as its neighbor at 28 School Street. A 1873 deed for the adjacent property notes that the property line runs midway between the two new houses recently built by (Nathaniel) Clark and Lewis Pierce for James Bolster. The property was acquired by Fred I. Stevens in 1889. Born in Boston in 1852, Stevens spent his early years as a machinist. After moving to Jaffrey he was a painter, paperhanger and job printer. He reprinted many early views of Jaffrey as postcards and was also the printer of the Monadnock Breeze, later the Monadnock Ledger. Fred Stevens died in 1924 at the age of 71. In 1926 R. Medora Stevens transferred the house to daughter Lizzie Baldwin and it remained in the family until 1990.

106. Benjamin Marvle House, 24 School Street, c.1858. Contributing building.

This 1 1/2-story gable-front dwelling is set on a granite foundation and is unusual in that it is sheathed in horizontal flushboards. The asphalt-shingled roof displays projecting eaves with exposed rafters. Fronted by granite steps with a wrought iron railing, the off-center entrance contains a modern door with a simple surround consisting of a shelf adorned by cornerblocks. The entrance is flanked on each side by a 12/12 sash fitted with storm sash and topped by an entablature lintel which appears to be of recent construction. Two similar windows light the attic. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was fronted by a porch in the early 20th century, if not originally.

The side elevations are four bays deep with a gable wall dormer on the south side and a gable dormer on the north containing casement windows. Behind the main house is a 1 1/2-story wing fronted on the south side by a two-bay porch with square posts and arched spans.

It appears that this house was constructed about 1858-9; it is not depicted on the 1858 map. The property, adjacent to the new brick school house in District 21 was acquired by Benjamin Marvle in at least three different transactions in 1858-9. Marvle (1832-1913) was a master carpenter who built many buildings of better class in Jaffrey including the Granite State Hotel. Marvle moved to Fitchburg in 1874 and sold the 1 1/2 acre property with buildings to John Brooks of Dublin. The 1892 map indicates that it was then owned/occupied by Mrs. S.H. Brooks. It was later inherited by Anstis Ellis who sold it to Mary Prescott in 1901. It was owned by John Townsend from 1905 until 1940 and by Warren and Evelyn Ruffle from 1940 until 1999.

106A. Barn/Garage, c.1860. Contributing building.

The driveway on the south side of the house terminates at a two-story, side-gabled carriage barn sheathed in clapboards and topped by an asphalt-shingled roof with projecting eaves. Two overhead garage doors and a modern door face the street. The upper level is punctuated by casement windows.

107. John and Kate Townsend House, 22 School Street, c.1900. Contributing building.

Located to the south of the Jaffrey Grade School, 22 School Street is a 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling resting on a rubble foundation. Breaking the symmetry of the side-gabled main body is a large front gable set above a three-sided second story projection and aligned with the south elevation. Most of the house is clapboarded; wood shingles laid in a staggered butt pattern fill the three pediments. The first floor porch has been enclosed with 2/2 windows punctuating the clapboarded walls. The main entrance,

containing a glass and wood door, is marked by a low gable door hood with a curved underside, supported by simple trusses. The predominant window is a 2/1 sash. The single-story section spanning the rear of the house incorporates a rear porch on a rubble foundation.

This house postdates the 1892 map and it was definitely in place by the time of the 1911 Sanborn map. Deeds indicate that the land was originally part of the neighboring property at 24 School Street. The first owner of the house appears to have been John Townsend, who came to Jaffrey in 1904 to accept the position of treasurer of the Monadnock Savings Bank. Townsend was served as Town Clerk from 1911 until at least 1934. The Townsends continued to own this house until 1950. The property was owned by Irving and Mabel Reid and their family from 1950 until 1966. Later owners include Leonard and Catherine Kirschner.

107A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

The paved driveway to the south of the house terminates at a single-car, gable-front garage sheathed in novelty siding. The off-center front opening contains an overhead garage door.

108. Jaffrey Grade School, School Street, 1938. Contributing building.

The Jaffrey Grade School is a two-story brick building capped by a hip roof and oriented with its long elevation set back from School Street. The off-center pediment is supported by four, two-story columns. The wide frieze displays a single triglyph at each end. A simple modillion cornice decorates the horizontal flushboard pediment which features a round tracery window. Underneath the portico, the center entrance contains paired doors set into a semicircular arched recess with a paneled reveal. Above the entrance there is a painted shield with an open book decorated by garlands. Windows consist of pairs of double-hung 1/1 sash with transoms, capped by brick soldier lintels with concrete sills. To the south of the portico there are two sets of four windows on each floor; to the north are four sets of four windows with another section four bays in width projecting slightly to the north.

Projecting from the south end of the building is a two-story gable-front section housing the auditorium. This part of the building is fronted by a tall set of concrete stairs which extend to the front sidewalk. The gable end displays three, two-story rectangular recesses with paneled sidewalls. Each of the bays has a set of wood and glass double doors on the lower level and a pair of 1/1 above.

The Jaffrey Grade School was constructed in 1937-8 utilizing funds from the Public Works Administration. The new Grade School replaced the brick Union Hall building

built in 1853 and the wooden schoolhouse beside it constructed forty years later. The architects for the new school building were Wells, Hudson & Granger of Hanover, New Hampshire. Columbus & Berg of Gardner, Massachusetts served as contractors. The new building was dedicated on September 16, 1938. A major expansion/renovation was completed in 1987 and a multimedia center opened in 1989.

109. Walter L. Goodnow House, 14 School Street, c.1879. Contributing building.

Fronted by a semicircular gravel driveway, the Goodnow House is an outstanding example of the Stick Style, a style which otherwise saw little activity in Jaffrey. The 2 1/2-story, 3 x 2-bay dwelling is sheathed in clapboards with an overlay of stickwork below the first and second story windows with a band of vertical boards wrapping around the building above the watertable. Scalloped wood shingles fill the steeply-pitched gable ends which, along with the front gable, display projecting eaves emphasized by bold rakings adorned by panels, holes, trusses and pendants. A pair of brick chimneys rise from the rear slope of the slate roof.

Centered on the facade is a wide, single-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by double turned posts with a spindlework valance and two-tier turned balustrade. Resting on the entrance porch roof is a smaller shed roofed porch set in front of a large gable wall dormer sheathed with board-and-batten siding.

With the exception of the shed-roofed bay window on the south side, the first floor windows consist of 2/2 sash capped by shed window heads and flanked by blinds. Adjacent to the bay window there is a side porch with turned posts and a spindlework valance. A single-story sun-porch is located on the north side of the house.

This house was constructed for Walter L. Goodnow, the founder of what grew to be a chain of twenty-three stores scattered throughout much of New England. According to deeds, Goodnow purchased the land from Peter Upton in three different transactions in 1879, 1883 and 1907. The property was owned by Merrill Symonds from 1910 to 1923 and by Marion and Laurence Hatch from 1923 until 1933. Dr. C. Francis Wozmak purchased the property in 1933 and used it as a residence/office. It was later willed to Lucy Carpenter who continued to own it until 1998.

109A. Carriage House, c.1890. Contributing building.

Built some time after the main house, the carriage house nonetheless echoes the massing, proportions and some of the detailing of the earlier structure. The side-gabled, clapboarded building displays the same stickwork trim above the water table. Facing the street is a set of central sliding doors topped by a gable wall dormer with clipped top. A square cupola with arched louvered openings and a flared pyramidal roof is centered on the slate roof. Windows contain 2/2 sash.

110. James Lacy House, 8 School Street, 1872. Contributing building.

An excellent example of the vernacular Italianate style, the Lacy House is remarkable for its wealth of elaborate detail. Set on a granite foundation the 2 1/2-story gable-front, clapboarded dwelling is outlined by corner pilasters which display sections of recessed panel with raised diamonds separated by raised pyramids. The projecting eaves end in returns and are decorated by heavy paired brackets. The sidehall entrance contains paired doors with etched glass panels and fitted with historic wooden screen doors. The entrance is sheltered by a single-story porch supported by chamfered posts set on bases with incised geometric designs. Other decorative elements include pendants and incised brackets in two sizes. The jigsaw balusters feature cutout trefoils.

Adjacent to the entrance is a single-story, three-sided rectangular bay window. The front face displays three arches with a single arch on each of the sides. Rope molding runs along the front edges. Above the window there are footed stops between the brackets while incised recessed panels are located below. On the second floor of the facade there is a double-hung 2/2 window over the entrance and a pair of narrow 1/1 window over the bay window, capped by a peaked lintel decorated by dentils, trefoils and brackets. The attic window has a higher peak and is decorated by incised detailing.

On the west side of the house there is an additional rectangular bay window. The 2/2 windows are topped by flat entablature window heads with dentils and end brackets. Except for the first floor window heads on the west side, the two-story rear ell lacks much of the decorative detailing seen on the main house.

This house was built for James S. Lacy in 1872 on part of the homestead of Betsey Lacy (see 35 Main Street). The house was constructed by Byron Bartlett, a skilled carpenter who had just recently come to Jaffrey. James Lacy was the son of William Lacy and succeeded his father in the ownership of the Foster Store. He continued in business until his death in 1905. James Lacy also served as postmaster from 1885-1889 and from 1893-7. George Hart, the local station agent for the B & M Railroad, purchased the house in 1906 and according to the 1911 Sanborn map it was then functioning as a combination dwelling/boarding house. His widow sold the property to J.Emile and Hazel Despres in 1953 and their heir finally sold it in 1985.

110A. Garage, 2001. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located to the rear of the house is a two-car, clapboarded garage oriented with its gable-front facing Main Street.

111. First Universalist Church (Cutler Memorial Building), 33 Main Street, 1844 (with 1884 steeple). Contributing building.

Set above street level on a low grassy knoll at the corner of School Street, the Cutler Memorial Building is a single-story church building oriented with its three bay pediment front facing Main Street. The building rests on a granite foundation and has been sheathed in vinyl siding. Centered on the facade each of the paired doors displays four recessed panels. The doors are flanked by fluted pilasters and capped by a full entablature. On either side of the entrance is a large, double-hung 15/15 window with shutters but lacking window heads. Above the entrance in the pediment a triangular louvered fan has been applied over the siding above a modern rectangular vent.

Centered on the front of the gable roof is a two-stage tower capped by an octagonal spire sheathed in polychromatic slate shingles including some that are scalloped. The lower level of the tower is without openings. The next stage houses the town clocks and belfry. On each of the four sides there is a rectangular opening framed by three squat columns displaying smooth shafts and fluted capitals and spanned by turned balusters. Above the three columns is a round, black clock face with gold Roman numerals. Each of the clock faces is mounted on flushboard and capped by a projecting cornice with a central anthemion topped by a cross. The four corners of this level are marked by fluted posts topped by a band of rondels and dentils.

The First Universalist Society of Jaffrey was organized in 1822 although the first recorded meeting of the society was held on June 12, 1858. The church was built in 1844 and dedicated in 1845. The original steeple was later replaced, probably when the Town Clock was installed in 1884.

The last pastor of the First Universalist Society of Jaffrey died in 1930 after which members of the church worshipped either with the East Congregational Church or the First Baptist Church. Rev. Cutler served as pastor of the congregation for nearly forty-three years, longer than any other minister and covering over nearly half of the history of the church. In 1939 the East Jaffrey Womanís Club assumed ownership of the property. Prior to that time the Womanís Club had held its meetings in Library Hall.

The Cutler Memorial Building suffered a devastating fire on July 17, 1971 after being struck by lightning. In just six months, a new interior was created while the exterior was maintained. The steeple and spire on the building were restored in 1995.

112. Lacy House, 35 Main Street, c.1850. Contributing building.

A vernacular expression of the Greek Revival style, 35 Main Street is a 1 1/2-story gable-front dwelling with a recessed porch on the first floor. The overhanging second story is supported by openwork posts with inset Xs. The sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door flanked by full sidelights with a cornerblock molding. The adjacent two windows

under the porch consist of triple-hung 6/6/6 sash. The second floor of the gable-front is punctuated by three modern 6/6 sash. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof.

Extending to the east, the lateral ell is fronted by a former porch with the same supports visible on the main house although the area has been enclosed and fitted with tripartite windows. Behind the ell there is a rear addition consisting of a shed lean-to and an attached two-car garage facing east.

Located on part of Lot 17 in the 7th range, the house at 35 Main Street appears to have been constructed c.1850. Deed research indicates that in 1853 Edwin Walton sold the property to Peter Upton for \$506. The following year Upton sold the same property to James Bolster for \$1,500 suggesting the recent construction of the house. According to the town history, James Bolster operated a stage between Jaffrey and Winchendon, Massachusetts and this house served as the stage station. Bolster sold the property to William Lacy in 1857. After Lacy's death the house was inherited by Sophia Slason, whose relatives sold the house, ell and barn to Etta and Ella Sawyer in 1908. Ella Sawyer's estate conveyed the property to Leonard St. George in 1948. Marie Faford bought the property in 1953 and after her death in 2000 it was purchased by the present owners.

113. Peter Upton House, 41 Main Street, c.1850. Contributing building.

An excellent example of the Italianate style, the Peter Upton House is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded building displaying various trademarks of the style including a cross-gabled plan and brackets decorating the window sills, window heads and cornerboards. The house is set on a granite foundation and is capped by a slate roof. It is oriented with its three-bay, now entryless gable to the street although the house originally displayed a sidehall entrance. The windows contain double-hung 1/1 replacement sash. On the east side of the house the recess between the two gables is filled by a single-story porch supported by square posts. The entrance on the east wall contains a modern, metal door with embossed panels. On the west side, the projecting gable is just one bay wide with a three-sided bay window on the first floor. Both the east and west gables have triangular openings in the attic.

Behind the main house a single-story ell connects to a two-story, clapboarded barn which has been converted to new uses. Partially fronted by a single-story porch, fenestration includes a tripartite window and small upper story windows.

This house was constructed for prominent local resident Peter Upton c.1850 on part of Lot 17 in the 7th range. A shopkeeper and man of great influence in local business affairs, Upton served as treasurer of the Monadnock Bank (incorporated in 1850 as the Monadnock State Bank). The front, first floor room of Upton's house served as the first home of the Monadnock Bank. Among Upton's other influential activities, he helped

obtain a post office for Factory Village and was instrumental in the building of Union Hall, the first Granite State Hotel and the Monadnock Railroad.

114. Aaron Perkins House, 43 Main Street, c.1850. Contributing building.

The Perkins House at 43 Main Street is a 2 1/2-story, gable-front dwelling constructed in the Greek Revival period and incorporating various Colonial Revival alterations including the addition of a front porch in the early 20th century. Previously a porch spanned the east elevation. Set on a granite foundation, the house is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by a slate roof with a brick chimney emerging from the west slope. The single-story front porch is supported by Roman Doric columns and displays a turned balustrade with basketweave latticework enclosing the airspace below. The sidehall entrance contains a glass-and-panel door next to which are two elongated 2/2 windows. There are three 6/1 windows on the second floor of the facade and an additional window in the attic.

Projecting from the east elevation is a single-story, three-sided bay window resting on granite. In front of the bay window is a Queen Anne window filled with colored glass. Additional windows include individual 6/1 sash and a tripartite window toward the rear.

It appears that this house was constructed c.1850 by Aaron Perkins (1817-1906) on land which had been in the family since 1778. The town history states that Perkins lived in the house built and occupied by his grandfather, Deacon Eleazar Spofford. Spofford bought lot 17 in the 7th range of lots, covering the largest part of what is now Jaffrey village and was also involved in the local mills. Perhaps the present house incorporates elements of the earlier house although stylistically it appears to have been constructed or drastically remodeled c.1850.

According to the town history, for many years Aaron Perkins ran the stage line between Jaffrey and Winchendon, Massachusetts. Aaron inherited the Main Street house from his father Moses who died in 1854. In 1903 the property was inherited by Perkins Blake Mead (1852-1933). It was sold by his daughter Ruby's estate in 1952. Armand Delrossi purchased the house in 1953.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, between 1911 and 1924, in addition to the construction of a new front porch, the rear ell was rebuilt or shortened and the rear attached barn was replaced by a smaller detached building (now 45 Main Street, site #115). The building now serves as a two-family dwelling.

115. Former Barn, 45 Main Street, between 1911 and 1924 (converted to residence 1941). Contributing building.

Located behind 43 Main Street, this former barn was originally part of that property but was converted to separate, residential use c.1941. The clapboarded, two-story building displays an exterior brick chimney on its front elevation. Fenestration includes small upper story windows and a 4 x 3-light window in the front attic.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this building was constructed between 1911 and 1924 on the site of a larger barn originally attached to 43 Main Street. Assessors' records indicate that the barn was converted to residential use in 1941. Former owners include Raymond and Albert Moore. The property was sold by James Moore to Robert and Laura Hanson in 1977. Dolores Nedelka Foster owned the house from 1981 until 1995. The present owners purchased the building in 1995.

115A. Garage, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The driveway extending along the east side of the house terminates at this single car, clapboarded garage which displays an overhead door on its gable-front.

116. Dr. F.C. Sweeney House, 47 Main Street, 1907. Contributing building.

Although altered by the application of vinyl siding and the simplification of the front porch including the elimination of the round corner pavilion and roof balustrades, the Sweeney House remains representative of the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style. The 2 1/2-story building displays an asymmetrical massing and is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof punctuated by dormers, gables and a large brick chimney. Pedimented projections are visible at the west end of the facade and both the east and west side elevations. A single-story porch wraps around the facade and east elevations, terminating at the gables. It is supported by paired Doric columns which are spanned by turned balusters. Underneath the porch there is an angled rectangular bay at the northeast corner. The predominant window is a double-hung 2/2 sash. A three-sided bay window is located on the upper story of the front gable. Fancy brackets support the overhang of the roof. Adjacent to the front gable is a gabled dormer. Projecting from the west elevation there is a single-story, three-sided bay topped by a pediment roof.

Behind the main block there is a single-story ell topped by a distinctive bellcast mansard roof. The same roof form is visible on the rear, attached barn.

The land on which this house stands was sold by Perkins Mead to Dr. Frederick C. Sweeney in 1904. In 1907 master carpenter A.B. Hunt constructed this building as a

residence and office for Dr. Sweeney who came to Jaffrey in 1897. Among the patients Dr. Sweeney treated was writer Willa Cather who read Sweeney's wartime diary and included details in her Pulitzer prize-winning novel, *One of Ours* (1919). Dr. Sweeney's estate sold the house to R. John and Helene Hackler in 1949. Hackler owned the Plymouth-Chrysler dealership at the corner of Peterborough and Main Streets. The building currently serves as law offices.

117. Cady House, 49 Main Street, c.1895. Contributing building.

Dating to the turn-of-the-century, 49 Main Street is a 2 1/2-story, wood-frame dwelling with a cross-gable plan, sheathed in vinyl siding and resting on a granite foundation. The western half of the facade consists of a 2 1/2-story gable-front which is a single bay wide with chamfered corners on the first floor supported by large brackets. Punctuating the front face on each level is a narrow pair of 1/1 sash. Extending to the east is a lateral ell dominated by a gable wall dormer and fronted by a porch which has recently been reconstructed with a new stick balustrade that utilizes the original turned posts. The front door has been replaced with a modern stock door.

Offset to the southeast is an attached barn with a single garage door facing the street. Fenestration includes 1/1 sash and hinged units.

This house is not depicted on the 1892 map but appears to have been in place by 1897 when Aaron Perkins (see 43 Main Street) sold the property to Joseph and Hattie Cady for \$1200. It was purchased by Charles Cutter in 1902 for \$1500. Cutter died, unmarried, in 1918 and the property passed to some relatives. In 1936 it was acquired by Frank and Alberta Faery who sold it to Howard Williams in 1969.

118. Cutter-Webster House, 52 Charlonne Street, c.1877. Contributing building.

Located at the southeast corner of Main and Charlonne Streets, the Cutter House is a 2 1/2-story, 3 x 4-bay gable-front dwelling with a two-story offset ell connecting to a large attached barn. The house rests on a granite foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingled roof capped by a brick ridge chimney. The facade with sidehall entrance is fronted by a single-story overhang supported by modern metal columns and fronted by brick steps and a brick planter. Adjacent to the entrance is a modern picture window and upstairs there are three 2/2 windows. There are two single-story, three-sided bay windows on the east wall and a c.1960 hip roofed porch on the west side supported by metal columns.

Extending behind the main house the two-story wing is spanned on the east side by a shed-roofed porch with stick balusters. The attached barn is set on a fieldstone foundation. It has an overhead door on the rear elevation and is fronted on the east side by a single-story shed addition. Centered on the roof is a flat-roofed, square cupola with arched louvered openings on each side.

This house was constructed about 1877 for Franklin Cutter on land which he purchased from Aaron Perkins. Cutter who served as a selectman, Representative to the General Court and County Commissioner lived in the house only a short time as he died in 1881. The property was purchased by Hiram Upton in 1881. Five years later, Upton sold the property to Wilbur Webster, owner of the W.W. Cross & Co., tack makers. Active in town affairs, Webster served on the Water Commission, School Board and Park Commission, was Town Moderator, first president of the Jaffrey Building and Loan Association and was largely responsible for the creation of the Humiston Field playground. The house remained in the Webster family until 1948 when Emma Webster sold the property to Leonard and Cecilia St. George. The St. Georges reportedly remodeled the house before selling it to Romolo and Madeline Vanni in 1959. Later owners included Toivo and Ina Williams (1961-1974) and the Butler family.

119. Wetherbee House, 61 Main Street (53 Charlonne Street), c.1830. Contributing building.

Located at the southwest corner of Charlonne and Main Streets, 61 Main Street is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 2-bay dwelling sheathed in wide asbestos siding and capped by an asphalt roof with eaves which project slightly and end in returns. A brick off-center chimney rises from the ridge. Marking the center entrance is a shallow gable-roofed porch supported by plain posts. The original entrance has been stopped down to accommodate a new door. Windows contain 2/2 sash.

Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell which connects to a 1 1/2-story gable-front cottage set at right angles behind. This secondary house has a three bay facade with

a glass-and-panel door and two pairs of 2/2 windows upstairs. Shed wall dormers span both the north and south roof slopes and each contains three 2/2 windows. A single-story, three-car garage sheathed in novelty siding is attached to the west wall of the ell. Each of the three doors has three leafs displaying 3 x 2-lights over two vertical, recessed panels.

The earliest deed found for this property indicates that in 1832 it was sold by Moody Lawrence to Sylvia Wetherbee. The ownership was transferred to William J. Wetherbee in 1839. When the property was sold by William Wetherbee to Mary Bacon in 1852, the deed specifically refers to it as the Wetherbee Place. Benjamin Pierce purchased it from Bacon's estate in 1871 and sold it to W.H. Dowden in 1878. Mary Duncan bought the property in 1894. Willard McGinnis purchased the property in 1958 and members of the family continued to own it until 2001.

120. George and Helen Duncan House, 63 Main Street, between 1924 and 1945. Contributing building.

The Duncan House is a 1 1/2-story, 20th century Cape Cod-style dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding and resting on a concrete foundation. An off-center brick chimney rises from ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. Centered on the facade is a gabled entrance vestibule displaying a glass-and-panel door flanked by 1/1 windows with additional 1/1 windows punctuating the sidewalls of the porch. Remaining windows including two bays of windows on either side of the porch, contain double-hung 6/1 sash.

Offset to the southwest is a smaller lateral wing displaying the same glass-and-panel door and also flanked by two pairs of 6/1 windows.

According to Sanborn maps, this house was constructed some time between 1924 and 1945, apparently on land that was originally part of 69 Main Street. George C. Duncan initially purchased the land and adjacent house from W.H. Dowden in 1894.

Like his father, George C. Duncan, George H. Duncan was the proprietor of a downtown pharmacy known as Duncan, the Druggist. In addition he served as a state representative for 14 years and was also town moderator for many years. Exactly when the later Cape Cod-style house was constructed is not clear. The property remained in the Duncan family until 1976 when it was sold by Alice Duncan to Donald and Patricia Gordon. The present owners purchased the property in 1994.

120A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

A paved driveway extends along the east side of the house terminating at a two-car garage sheathed in wood shingles and capped by a jerkinhead roof.

121. Dowden-Duncan House, 69 Main Street, by 1892. Contributing building.

Representative of the Colonial Revival style, the house at 69 Main Street is a two-story clapboarded dwelling capped by a steeply pitched hip roof. Colonial Revival elements include the modillion cornice that wraps around the building, the eyebrow dormer with lunette on the front slope and the Roman Doric columns supporting the front porch. A turned balustrade with posts originally topped the three-bay porch. The facade is four bays wide with 1/1 windows and a glass-and-panel door occupying the third bay. A hip dormer projects from the east roof slope above a single-story, three-sided bay window. Notable details on the west elevation include an exterior brick chimney and a diamond-shaped Queen Anne-style window. A modern garage addition is attached to the west elevation.

Extending behind the main block is a rear ell spanned on the east side by a porch with Roman Doric columns.

According to the 1892 map this house was then standing and owned/occupied by W.H. Dowden. No further information could be found regarding Dowden. Deeds indicate that in 1894 the property was sold by Dowden (then of Washington, New Hampshire) to George C. Duncan, who died in 1899. It was retained by the Duncan family until 1976 when Alice Duncan sold the property to Donald and Patricia Gordon. The present owners purchased the property in 1992.

122. Poole-Wozmak House, 75 Main Street, c. 1935. Contributing building.

The house at 75 Main Street is a 20th century, 2 1/2-story Colonial Revival dwelling which is sheathed in clapboards and capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Centered on the five-bay facade, the main entrance is sheltered by a gable porch with an arched underside supported by two pairs of attenuated Doric columns and decorated by a frieze of oval medallions. The six-panel door is capped by a wooden fan and flanked by two wide, partial sidelights. The windows contain double-hung 6/6 sash with blinds held in place by reproduction hardware. A modillion cornice decorates the front eaves.

Attached to the east of the house is a side-gabled, two car garage with two arched doors displaying strap hinges on its facade. Above the doors are two gable dormers.

This property was apparently initially constructed for Alice Poole. She bought the land from the Leonard Cutter estate in 1934. It was purchased by Dr. C. Francis Wozmak in 1941 and remained in the family until 1992.

123. St. Patrick's Rectory, 89 Main Street, 1897. Contributing building.

Reflecting elements of both the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles, St. Patrick's Rectory is a

2 1/2-story residence sheathed in asbestos shingles and resting on a rubble foundation laid with a beaded mortar. A high-hipped roof displaying projecting eaves with rounded rafters on the underside caps the house. Adding interest to the hip-roofed mass is a circular front tower with conical roof located at the northeast corner and a series of gable dormers. Twin gables are located on the west elevation, with two gable dormers of different sizes on the east and a pedimented projection at the rear. A shed roof with a single, shingled support caps the single-story porch at the northwest corner. A wooden deck with balustrade originally fronted the building. Other than the prominent oversized arched window on the facade, most of the windows contain double-hung 6/1 and 8/1 sash, arranged individually and in groups. A two-story, three-sided bay window is located on the east elevation.

St. Patrick's Rectory was constructed c.1897 shortly after the parish's first assistant pastor was appointed. The rectory was the first building erected on 4.8 acres of land purchased in 1886 by the parish's first pastor, Rev. Patrick McEvoy. The original St. Patrick's Church was located to the east of the rectory, where the parking lot is today.

124. St. Patrick's Church, 89 Main Street, 1916-7. Contributing building.

Marking the western boundary of the district, St. Patrick's Church is an imposing structure constructed of local fieldstone and displaying Gothic Revival elements. The church is oriented with its gable-front to the street and a square tower at the northeast corner. A slate roof punctuated by steeply pitched gable dormers containing pointed arch windows caps the building. Centered on the gable-front is a projecting stone vestibule topped by crenellation. Above the paired door entrance is a broad pointed arch stained glass window containing three trefoil-topped windows. The side elevations display trefoil-topped stained glass windows set into pointed arch openings, with stone sills. The three level square tower has a crenellated cap. Half timbering decorates two gabled porches and a rear, projecting gable on the east elevation.

The East Jaffrey mills attracted many immigrant workers from Ireland and French Canada to the community, providing the impetus for a Roman Catholic parish. The original, wood-frame St. Patrick's Church was constructed in 1887-8. The congregation soon outgrew the building but it was used as the parish hall for many years until it was finally removed in 1962.

The present stone building is the second church to serve the parish; the foundation was laid in 1915. The building is constructed of fieldstone that was collected by parishioners from their farms and brought to the site of the new church each Sunday over a period of several years. The church was designed by Boston architect Frank J. Untersee and was dedicated on September 3, 1917.

Born and educated in Switzerland, architect Frank Untersee (1858-1927) specialized in ecclesiastical design. He came to America in 1882 and maintained an active practice in Brookline Massachusetts for forty years. Untersee designed many Roman Catholic buildings in the then popular Romanesque style in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York. Other New Hampshire churches built from his plans include St. Patrick's at Hampton Beach.

124A. Barn, c.1900. Contributing building.

Behind the church is a clapboarded barn capped by an asphalt roof displaying projecting eaves and returns. The barn is oriented with its gable-front facing east, punctuated by a double-wide garage door.

124B. Grotto, 1935. Contributing structure.

Located behind the church building is a stone and concrete grotto containing a marble statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The shrine was originally erected in 1935. About

1981 the former statue from the shrine was placed in storage and the present statue was installed. It had been purchased in the early 1960s and formerly stood on the lawn of St. Patrick's School. The grotto was renovated in 1984 with the help of the Knights of Columbus and private donations.

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
7 PAGE 1 New Hampshire

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Social History, as a unique and well-preserved example of a New Hampshire summer colony which, beginning in the mid 19th century, evolved from a farming and fishing community, to a NRPC

Janet S. Grant

Summary Information

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Social History, as a unique and well-preserved example of a New Hampshire summer colony which

Document Summary Information

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Social History, as a unique and well-preserved example of a New Hampshire summer colony which, beginning in the mid 19th century, evolved from a farming and fishing community, to

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Social History, as a unique and well-preserved example of a New Hampshire summer colony which, beginning in the mid 19th century, evolved from a farming and fishing community, to o

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
New Hampshire

8

1

Architect/Builder (continued):

Bailey, Edward
Bartlett, Byron
Francis, H.M.
Granger, Alfred T. Associates
Laws, Samuel
Marvle, Benjamin
Patrick, Joel O.
Towne, Will K.
Untersee, Frank
Warren, Oliver
Wells, Hudson & Granger

The Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, Community Planning and Development and Criterion C, Architecture. It is significant on the local level and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association for the period of significance which runs from c.1800, reflecting the date of the earliest settlement in the area, to 1952, the 50-year cut-off date. The area has been a civic, religious, commercial and transportation hub for over two hundred years and continues to serve as the commercial, civic and residential center of Jaffrey today.

The district is a well-preserved example of vernacular community development, illustrating the evolution of a village center over two hundred years without a deliberate design or plan. The river served as an early focal point of the village, providing water power for mills. The establishment of early roads and turnpikes also played a pivotal role, resulting in through traffic, opening up Boston markets for local products and promoting the growth of local businesses. Later in the century, the railroad provided the means to move goods and passengers. The downtown area has served as the commercial and governmental center of Jaffrey since the 19th century and also comprises the largest concentration of residential dwellings, both single-family and multi-unit, within the town. The buildings of the district include early residential structures which preceded the commercial and institutional development of the downtown; structures which reflect the downtown's industrial heritage (White Brothers Mill (#12) and the Alonzo Bascom House (#15)); tenement blocks along Peterborough Street, Christian Court, Stratton Road and Turnpike Road which speak of the need to find housing for mill workers, more up-scale housing along Main Street, Turnpike Road and School Street and commercial blocks along Main Street which illustrate the era of prosperity of the early to mid 20th century. The varied institutional buildings including the Clay Library (#7), three churches, the former Fire Station (#88), the school (#108), the Town Office (#10) and the Jaffrey Civic Center (#6) illustrate the increased concentration of services in the village in the 19th and 20th centuries. Taken together, the resources vividly illustrate the changing but always prominent role the downtown has played in the history of the town.

The district is also significant architecturally as a largely intact and diverse rural New Hampshire townscape. The downtown is of particular interest for its wide range of early 19th to mid 20th century structures, showing the influence of virtually every style which found some popularity during this period. Structures in the district represent a cross-section of architectural styles from the early 19th to the mid 20th century and display elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Moderne and other eclectic variations. As is typical in small rural towns, there is a general lack of stylistic detailing and few of the buildings could be considered high-style. But together, this group of primarily vernacular downtown buildings form a cohesive unit, a distinguishable entity, whose individual components generally lack the same presence.

What is now Jaffrey was one of three Monadnock townships (the others being Rindge and Dublin) laid out in the 1740s. In 1749 the thirty five square miles of primeval forest which became Jaffrey, known then as Middle Monadnock, Monadnock No. 2 or Middletown, was granted to Jonathan Hubbard of Lunenburg (Massachusetts) and thirty-nine others most of whom were residents of Dunstable (now Nashua and Hollis, New Hampshire). The first permanent settlement in Jaffrey did not take place until 1755 when John Grout came to town, settling briefly at the foot of Squantum Hill but soon moving to the area south of Gilmore Pond. By 1769 there were approximately thirty settlers, nearly all of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1773 the settlement of more than forty families was incorporated by Governor John Wentworth as the town of Jaffrey, taking its name from George Jaffrey who was a member of the governor's council at that time. The following year it was voted to build a meeting-house near the center of town (now Jaffrey Center). Squantum Road (including Stratton Road) was officially laid out in 1775 but was probably in use prior. Main Street and Ellison Street (earlier known as Cross Street) are also parts of very old roads, one of the first four laid out by the town after it received its charter. North Street was officially laid out in 1785 but was no doubt in existence earlier.

The first mill in what is now was historically known as the East Village or East Jaffrey (now downtown Jaffrey) was built about 1770 by John Borland on the Contoocook a little upstream from where the present dam and bridge are located. Borland's lot (Lot 17, Range 7) covered the largest part of downtown Jaffrey. In 1778 Borland sold the tract, including his mills, to Deacon Eleazer Spofford who made many improvements to the saw and grist mills and also established a linseed oil mill on the east side of the river. Shortly thereafter Spofford built a large (but apparently short-lived) two-story house on the site of the present Town Square.

The establishment of the Third New Hampshire Turnpike in 1799 was to have a major impact on the town's development, diverting through traffic from Vermont from the neighboring towns, opening up Boston markets for local farmers and promoting the growth of local businesses to care for those passing through town. Much of the turnpike mileage in Jaffrey was laid over pre-existing roads and included what is now Turnpike Road (Rt. 124). The fact that Jaffrey townspeople were expected to pay a toll to a private corporation for the privilege of using pre-existing roads which they had built proved to be a major bone of contention. The toll booth erected at the Main Street bridge over the dam south of Deacon Spofford's mills was torn down by angry residents in 1803. The turnpike corporation was in financial difficulty by 1813 and in 1823 the road became a free road.

In 1808 the first cotton mill in New Hampshire was built at New Ipswich and soon thereafter a similar enterprise was initiated in Peterborough. In 1813, a company was incorporated under the name of "The First Cotton and Woolen Factory in Jaffrey" to create a similar industrial concern in Jaffrey. The company purchased Deacon Spofford's mill property and some adjacent tracts of

land and in 1814 erected a wooden mill with a capacity of one thousand spindles. The company was in business for twenty-one years before being sold in 1834 to William Ainsworth. Deacon Spofford reportedly retained a portion of his land and built a house on the site of the present 43 Main Street (#114).

In the early 19th century, commercial activity began to concentrate near the river crossing in the east village. About 1818 shoemaker Amos Tenney built or procured a store building, later known as the “Billings House” on what is now the Town Square. In 1827 Captain John Wright built a store building to the north, the present 5 North Street (#11). Joel O. Patrick built a store at 23 Main Street (#93) in 1826.

Perhaps the earliest extant residential structure in the district is the c.1800 house at the core of the present 19 Main Street (#91), nearly totally obscured by the 1914 addition of a commercial front and theater. According to local historical sources, the house at 9 Ellison Street (#41) incorporates an earlier house built on this site in 1799 by John Byam of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, although the present house would appear to date to a later, c.1830 period. Among the more intact private residences erected during this early period of development were two houses for Jonas Melville, a prominent local merchant. The brick house at 25 Turnpike Road (#33) was constructed in 1824 while four years later Melville had Oliver Warren construct him a fine Federal-style stone house at 74 Main Street (#2), considered the finest on the turnpike at the time. Other early houses in the district include 88 Main Street (#1) constructed c.1830 and the Baptist Parsonage at 39 Turnpike Road (#37), also built c.1830.

The growth of the village in the early 19th century also resulted in the construction of several ecclesiastical buildings. Founded in 1814, the First Baptist Church was the second ecclesiastical society to be organized in Jaffrey and erected a church building on Turnpike Road in 1829-30 (demolished 1968). The First Universalist Society of Jaffrey was organized in 1822 but did not construct its building at 33 Main Street (#111) until 1844. The East Congregational Church at 54 Main Street (#4) was constructed in 1850 after a group of parishioners from the Brick Church in Jaffrey Center sought to establish a church more conveniently located to those in the east village. The church was built on land which was donated for the purpose by Jonas Melville and was designed by Samuel Laws.

As described in the town history, in 1837 the houses in the village were few and mostly small. Buildings in the village included a blacksmith and coal house on the corner in the center of the village, an old red tin-shop on the common and a string of old hotel buildings. The village school was half a mile a way and there was no post office. There was no River Road and many of the roads were in substandard condition. In 1842 a new two-story schoolhouse was constructed at what is now 32 School Street (#103) in closer proximity to the village. The new building was only used for ten years before a new brick schoolhouse was built. A post office was established

in the village in 1845 and at that time the name of the village, then known as Factory Village, was changed to East Jaffrey.

The growth of East Jaffrey at the mid century is perhaps nowhere as evident as in the profusion of Greek Revival-style dwellings constructed in the 1840s and 1850s. In 1844 the local cotton factory was acquired by Alonzo Bascom (also the village's first postmaster), who built himself an impressive Greek Revival residence c.1848 on Peterborough Street (#15) near the mills. Another prominent local resident, John Conant, constructed a 2 1/2-story dwelling with pediment front at 46 Turnpike Road (#39) about 1850. The 1 3/4-story, gablefront houses at 21 River Street (#75); 10 Turnpike Road (#50) and 21 River Street (#75) are all good examples of the Greek Revival. More modest 1 1/2-story, gablefront Greek Revival style dwellings include those erected at 32 River Street (#82) by Isaac Nutting about 1846; the c.1850 Lacy House at 35 Main Street (#112); 9 Ellison Street (#41) c.1840 and 22 Turnpike Road (#46) c.1840.

During this period small shops and businesses continued to be interspersed throughout the residential areas of East Jaffrey. The house at 13 Stratton Road (#53), was originally utilized as a blacksmith shop. Another small blacksmith shop was located for many years on River Street near the Main Street intersection (see 6 River Street - #89). N.W. Mower operated a wheelwright shop in connection with his dwelling at 13-15 Turnpike Road (#30). According to the town history, James Bolster and Aaron Perkins operated stages between Jaffrey and Winchendon, Massachusetts in the early to mid 19th century and the houses at 35 Main Street (#112) or 43 Main Street (#114) may have served as stage stations.

The 1850s saw various major improvements in East Jaffrey village. The Monadnock Bank began operations in 1851 and was initially located in the front room of the Italianate-style house of cashier Peter Upton at 41 Main Street (#113). School Street was laid out in 1853 in anticipation of the construction of the brick Union Hall, completed in 1854. In 1859 the old Fairbanks Hotel on the north side of Main Street was remodeled into the Granite State Hotel. All of these improvements were largely completed due to the efforts of Peter Upton.

East Village continued to thrive in the period after the Civil War. In 1868, Alonzo Bascom, wishing to share his prosperity with the town, constructed a new brick cotton mill (#12B) south of the former wooden factory (which remained standing until the summer of 1873). However, due to Bascom's ill health the new mill stood empty for nearly two years before it was sold to Stone Brothers & Curtis of Philadelphia and New York. In 1872 the company expanded the facility through the construction of a new brick building on the east side of the river to house a boiler room, machine shop, picker room and dye house (#12C). The factory began operating about October 1, 1872 and employed about 100 workers with machinery consisting of 4,000 spindles and 110 looms producing 3,000 to 4,000 yards of blue and brown denim a day. The company also operated a grist mill, saw and planing mill and manufactured shingles, lath, finished lumber

and boxes. As a result of the 1873 financial panic, the mills were closed in 1875. In 1877 the mills were bought by Joseph and Zadoc White of Winchendon, Massachusetts.

Although there was support for a railroad through Jaffrey as early as 1842, it was not until 1870 that the rails finally reached East Jaffrey. The first regular trip of the Monadnock Railroad between Winchendon and Jaffrey was run on November 22, 1870. In 1874 the Monadnock Railroad was leased for ninety-nine years to the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad.

In 1873 the Mondadnock Bank built its first separate bank building, on the approximate location of the present Police Station (#9). The brick building with mansard roof was designed by architect H.M. Francis of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Several stores were located on the ground floor and basement with the banking room on the second floor and a Masonic Hall on the third. On March 21, 1875 both the bank and the adjacent Granite State Hotel burned to the ground. The hotel and bank were quickly rebuilt but burned again in March 1877. In 1877 a third Granite State Hotel was built of brick and the following year the bank was rebuilt again, although this time the two traded sites.

A number of elaborate residences constructed on School Street in the 1870s reflect the general prosperity of the village during this period. In 1872 Byron Bartlett constructed the highly-detailed Italianate-style house at 8 School Street (#110) for merchant James Lacy. Across the street Derostus Emory built an additional Italianate-style house at 7 School Street (#96) in 1877. The house at 14 School Street (#109) is an outstanding example of the Stick Style constructed for Walter L. Goodnow, the founder of what grew to be a chain of twenty-three stores scattered throughout much of New England. In the 1880s, the Universalist Church at the corner of School and Main Streets (#111) saw the addition of a large ornate Town Clock to the steeple. Spurred by an influx of Irish and French Canadian immigrants to work in the mills, the first St. Patrick's Church was built at the west end of the district in 1887.

Between 1890 and 1900 the population of the town increased from 1,469 to 1,891, an increase of almost 29%. In physical terms, this population growth manifested itself in the construction of a large number of Queen Anne-style residences including 31 River Street (#80); 10 & 12 Stratton Road (#55 & #56); and 49 Main Street (#117). These were constructed for some of the town's most prominent citizens including merchants, the local agent of the express office and the town physician. Best exemplifying the decorative characteristics of the style is the Charles Kittredge House and carriage barn erected c.1898 at 5 Ellison Street (#40).

The Clay Memorial Library (#7), made possible by a gift from Susan B. Clay, was constructed in 1896. An excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture, the library was designed by Fitchburg architect H.M. Francis. Complementing the library, the Soldiers' Monument (#7A) on the front lawn was dedicated in 1899. Other institutional components of the district included the

construction of the St. Patrick's Rectory (#123), a Shingle/Colonial Revival style dwelling, in 1897. Other major building projects completed in 1897 included additions which doubled the size of White Brothers' two mill buildings (#12B & C) on the east and west banks of the river. At about the same time Homer White of White Brothers Company constructed a new residence at 20 River Street (#85), a short distance from the mills. Walter Goodnow built a new store on what is now Goodnow Street in 1897 (no longer extant).

Between 1910 and 1920 the population of Jaffrey increased more than 20% from 1,895 to 2,303 persons. Much of this new population found work in the mills and housing in newly constructed tenements and apartment buildings in East Jaffrey. In some instances earlier, single-family dwellings were converted to multi-family use. Such was the case with the former Robbins House at 18 Stratton Road (#60), a c.1840 dwelling expanded to a three-unit building in 1906 by Auguste Bernier. Other tenements intended to house millworkers were constructed at 22 Stratton Road (#61); 37 Peterborough Street (#16); 40 Peterborough Street (#17) and 8 Christian Court (#22). The Carl Butler Apartment Building at 12 Turnpike Road (#49) is a distinctive stuccoed and yellow brick apartment building constructed c.1924, reflecting the influence of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The Leonard St. George Apartment Building at 19 Stratton Road (#52) was Jaffrey's first large, heated apartment building.

Single-family dwellings were also constructed throughout the district in a variety of eclectic 20th century styles. These residences included modest bungalows such as 34 Peterborough Street (#20) as well as Four-Squares such as 36 Peterborough Street (#19) and 19 Turnpike Road (#32). The William Leighton House at 15 Ellison Street (#42) is a distinctive 1 3/4-story cross-gambrel Colonial Revival dwelling. The Duncan family constructed a Cape Cod dwelling at 63 Main Street (#120) while mill owner Merrill Symonds had a Dutch Colonial house (#5) constructed on the newly laid out Bradley Court. The Poole House at 75 Main Street (#122) is a c.1935 Colonial Revival dwelling. In addition, many residential properties throughout the district saw the construction of detached garages during this period.

The early 20th century also brought dramatic changes to the downtown as many earlier commercial buildings were replaced by new modern structures or updated by significant additions. In 1914 Romolo Vanni bought the former Jule Durant House which he elevated, building a store below and a movie theater behind (#91). At about the same time, next door the Duncan Family replaced their previous building at the corner of Main and River Streets with the present stuccoed block structure (#90). Down the street, the former Powers Block at 23 Main Street (#93), a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled building received a major two-story front addition including modern storefronts about 1925. A similar transformation took place at the Burpee Block at the corner of Main and School Streets (#95). Two Neoclassical blocks, the Swig Block at 21 Main Street (#92) and the Bean Block at

1 Main Street (#69) were constructed in 1928. On the north side of the street the third Granite State Hotel burned in 1923 and the owners of the property donated the site to the town for a future town office which was not constructed until 1954. In order to meet the needs of a growing parish, a new St. Patrick's Church (#124) was constructed out of local fieldstone in 1916-17.

The decade of the 1930s witnessed a number of municipal improvement projects. A World War I memorial (#10A) was installed at the Town Square in 1930 and a new fire station was constructed on River Street (#88) in 1932. Following the 1938 flood a new dam (#71A) was built on the Contoocook River adjacent to the new Main Street bridge (#71B). A new Jaffrey Grade School was constructed on School Street (#108) in 1938, utilizing W.P.A. funds. In another sign of the times and demonstrating the onset of the automobile age, several service stations were constructed in the district during this period. A Socony station (#70) was located at the corner of Main and River Streets after the 1938 flood. Dillon's Garage at 28 Peterborough Street (#21) was constructed in 1936. In 1940 Oscar J. Dillon, a prominent local automobile dealer and garage man, also built a new Moderne-style business block (#13) at the corner of Main and Peterborough Streets, on the site of White Brothers' "corner lot", White Brothers' mill house No. 3 and White Brothers' boarding house.

The mid 20th century saw substantial changes to several community landmarks. The village elm at the corner of Main and North Streets was removed in 1934. Its growth rings indicated that it had been planted in the early 1730s. In 1939 the First Universalist Church disbanded and ownership of the building, now known as the Cutler Memorial Building (#111), was transferred to the Jaffrey Woman's Club. In 1946 Town Meeting voted to eliminate the word "East" in East Jaffrey and thence forward the village was known as Jaffrey Village. The last passenger train pulled out of the Jaffrey station (#63) on March 7, 1953. A Colonial Revival town office building (#9) was finally constructed on the site of the former Granite State Hotel in 1954. Also in 1954, dial telephone service became a reality. In 1957, a new brick building to accommodate the Post Office was erected on Blake Street (#68) by Leonard St. George. The Jaffrey Civic Center was constructed at 40 Main Street (#6) in 1965-6 on the site of the former Dr. Bradley House. The old brick mill chimney, a long-time landmark in the downtown, was removed in 1966. In 1968 the 1829 First Baptist Church on Turnpike Road was torn down to make way for a new Colonial Revival Post Office (#45). Residential construction has been nearly nonexistent in recent years, except for the construction of a double house at 21 Stratton Road (#51).

In Jaffrey, as in many communities across the country, greater mobility and the regionalization of the economy greatly damaged the viability of the commercial center. Increasingly, the downtown found itself unable to compete with nearby malls, shopping centers, and superstores. However, in recent years, local residents and officials have banded together to stem the decline of the retail/commercial center. In 1999 Jaffrey was selected to join the New Hampshire Main Street Program. TEAM Jaffrey, an organization of volunteers operating under the jurisdiction of the

Main Street Program, has sponsored various activities to revitalize the downtown, promote tourism, support existing businesses and encourage new business activities. In addition to sponsoring the preparation of this National Register nomination, TEAM Jaffrey has also developed voluntary Design Guidelines. The development of a new Rite-Aid Pharmacy (#28) in 1999-2000 is evidence that at least one national retailer sees potential in the downtown. During the same period, federal funds were used to rehabilitate housing stock and create a small number of affordable housing units in the downtown. The town has made a commitment to its historic downtown by establishing a Tax Increment Finance (TIF) District. Today, Jaffrey residents and officials continue to work together to revitalize their downtown and keep it a vital center of community life.

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
 Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
 New Hampshire

Map #	Tax Map	Historic Name	Street Address	Const. Date	Arch. Style	Contrib./ Non.
1	238/153	House	88 Main Street	c.1830		C
1A	238/153	Garage	88 Main Street	c.1930		C
2	238/154	Jonas Melville House	74 Main Street	1829	Federal	C
3	238/154	St. Patrick's School	70 Main Street	1952/ 1966-7	Contemporary	NC (age)
4	238/155	United Church of Jaffrey	54 Main Street	1850	Greek Revival (alt.)	C
4A	238/155	Parish Hall	54 Main Street	1970		NC (age)
5	238/156	Merrill & Marion Symonds House	5 Bradley Court	1923	Dutch Colonial Revival	C
6	238/162	Jaffrey Civic Center	40 Main Street	1965-6	Col. Revival	NC (age)
7	238/163	Clay Memorial Library	38 Main Street	1895-6	Romanesque Revival	C
7A	238/163	Soldiers' Monument	in front of 38 Main Street	1899		C (O)
8	238/164	Monadnock Bank	28 Main Street	1878/ 1961/ 1978	Colonial Revival	NC (alt.)
9	238/166	Former Town Office (Police Station)	26 Main Street	1954-5	Georgian Revival	NC (age)
10	238/166	Town Square	Main St. & North St.	c.1850		C (Si)
10A	238/166	World War I Memorial		1930		C (O)
10B	238/166	Bandstand		c.1880/ 1986		C
10C	238/166	Gold Star Mothers Monument		1949		C (O)
11	238/167	Wright-Lacy Store	5 North Street	1827	Greek Revival	C
12A	238/257	White Bros. Cotton Mill Office	10 Main Street	1868	Second Empire	C (NR)
12B	238/257	West Mill		1868/ 1897		C (NR)

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
New Hampshire

12C	238/257	East Mill		1872/ 1897		C (NR)
12D	238/257	Cloth Storehouse		late 19th. c.		C (NR)
13	238/258	Dillon Block	2 Main Street	1940	Moderne	C
14	238/259	Welcome Center	15 Peterborough Street	1999		NC (age)
VL-1	238/260	Vacant Land	Peterborough Street			NC (Si)
15	238/261	Alonzo Bascom House	25 Peterborough Street	c.1848	Greek Revival	C
15A	238/261	Gas Station	31 Peterborough Street	c.1960		NC (age)
15B	238/262	Car Wash	Peterborough Street	c.1960		NC (age)
VL-2	238/263	Vacant Land	Peterborough Street			NC (Si)
16	238/264	Tenement	37 Peterborough Street	c.1915		C
16A	238/264	Garage	37 Peterborough Street	c.1930		C
17	238/291	Ouellette Tenement	40 Peterborough Street	c.1917		C
18	238/293	Elite Laundry	38 Peterborough Street	1926		C
19	238/294	Maurice & Odana Daniels House	36 Peterborough Street	c.1922	Four Square	C
19A	238/294	Garage	36 Peterborough Street	c.1922		C
20	238/295	Frank & Jennie Hart House	34 Peterborough Street	c.1922	Bungalow	C
21	238/296	Dillon's Garage	28 Peterborough Street	1936		C
VL-3	238/297	Vacant Land	Peterborough Street			NC (Si)
22	238/300	Elie Belletete Tenement	8 Christian Court	c.1916		C
22A	238/300	Garage	8 Christian Court	c.1920		C
23	238/299	House	10 Christian Court	c.1920		C
24	238/298	House	12 Christian Court	c.1920		C
24A	238/298	Garage	12 Christian Court	c.1960		NC (age)
25	238/301	Tenement	4 Christian Court	c.1872		C
25A	238/301	Garage	4 Christian Court	c.1910		C

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
New Hampshire

25B	238/301	Garage	4 Christian Court	c.1920		C
26	238/302 -1	House	20 Peterborough Street	c.1930		C
26A	238/302 -1	Garage	20 Peterborough Street	1991		NC (age)
27	238/302	Tenement	18 Peterborough Street	c.1900		C
28	238/312	Rite Aid	14 Peterborough Street	2000		NC (age)
28A	238/307	Alderman Park	Peterborough Street	1994		NC (Si)
29	238/310	Commercial Bldg.	11 Turnpike Road	betw. 1911 & 1924		C
30	238/311	House	13-15 Turnpike Road	c.1860	Italianate	C
31	239/81	Humiston House	17 Turnpike Road	c.1870	Stick Style	C
32	239/82	Arthur Hatch House	19 Turnpike Road	c.1925	Four Square	C
32A	239/82	Garage	19 Turnpike Road	c.1925		C
33	239/83	Jonas Melville-Goodnow House	25 Turnpike Road	1824	Federal	C
34	239/84	Walter & Hattie Ware House	27 Turnpike Road	c.1924		C
35	239/85	Julius Prescott House	31 Turnpike Road	c.1895	Queen Anne	C
36	239/86	Arad Adams House	35 Turnpike Road	c.1855	Greek Revival	C
37	239/87	Baptist Parsonage	39 Turnpike Road	c.1830		C
38	239/88	Sawtelle-Mower House	43 Turnpike Road	1894	Queen Anne	C
39	239/95	John Conant House	46 Turnpike Road	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
39A	239/95	Garage	46 Turnpike Road	c.1930		C
40	239/96	Charles Kittredge House	5 Ellison Street	c.1898	Queen Anne	C
40A	239/96	Carriage House	5 Ellison Street	c.1898	Queen Anne	C
41	239/97	House	9 Ellison Street	c.1840	Greek Revival	C
42	239/98	Baldwin-Leighton House	15 Ellison Street	betw. 1911 & 1924	Col. Revival	C
42A	239/98	Garage	15 Ellison Street	c.1915		C
42B	239/98	Shed/Garage	15 Ellison Street	1924-		C

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
New Hampshire

				1945		
43	239/110	William T. Webster House	21 Ellison Street	c.1885		C
44	239/99	Charity Square		c.1827		C (Si)
44A	239/99	Baptist Church Foundation Stone		1829		C (O)
45	239/100	Post Office	30 Turnpike Road	1968	Col. Revival	NC (age)
46	239/101	House	22 Turnpike Road	c.1840	Greek Revival	C
47	239/102	House	18 Turnpike Road	c.1840	Greek Revival (alt.)	C
48	239/102	House	16 Turnpike Road	c.1920		C
49	239/103	Carl Butler Apt. Building	12 Turnpike Road	c.1924	Col. Revival/ Craftsman	C
50	239/105	Saunders House	10 Turnpike Road	c.1840/ 1924		C
51	239/109	House	21 Stratton Road	c.1960		NC (age)
52	239/108	Leonard St. George Apt. Bldg.	19 Stratton Road	c.1933		C
VL-4	239/107	Vacant Land	19 Stratton Road			NC (Si)
53	239/106	Former Blacksmith Shop	13 Stratton Road	mid 19th c.		C
54	239/222	Bernard Hardware	4 Stratton Road	1946		C
55	239/220	Alfred & Lizzie Butler House	10 Stratton Road	c.1896	Queen Anne	C
56	239/219	Butler Rental Property	12 Stratton Road	c.1896	Queen Anne	NC (alt.)
57	239/218	Lewis Pierce House	14 Stratton Road	c.1840	Greek Revival	C
58	239/215	House (former Barn)	16 Stratton Road	by 1911		C
59	239/214	House	12 Union Street	c.1850		C
60	239/217	Robbins House/ Bernier Tenement	18 Stratton Road	c.1830/ 1906		C
61	239/216	Hamel Tenement	22 Stratton Road	c.1914		C
62	239/211	Josiah Darling House	28 Stratton Road	c.1860		NC (alt.)

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
New Hampshire

63	239/223	Railroad Station	9 Blake Street	c.1870		NC (alt.)
64	239/213	Hay & Grain Warehouse	Blake Street	c.1930		C
65	239/213	Hay & Cement Warehouse	Blake Street	c.1930		C
66	239/224	Tenement	21 Blake Street	c.1900		C
66A	239/224	Shed	21 Blake Street	c.1920		C
VL-5	239/228	Vacant Land	Blake Street			NC(Si)
VL-6	239/227	Vacant Land	Blake Street			NC(Si)
VL-7	239/226	Vacant Land	Blake Street			NC(Si)
67	238/2	Tenement	8 Blake Street	c.1830/ c.1895		C
68	238/3	Former Post Office	6 Blake Street	1957		NC (age)
69	238/4	Bean Block	1 Main Street	1928	Neo Classical	C
70	238/5	Former Gas. Station	7 Main Street	c.1928		NC (alt.)
71A		Dam	over Contoocook River	1938		C (St)
71B		Main Street Bridge	Main Street	1939		C (St)
72	238/6	Jaffrey War Memorial Park	River Street	1984		NC (Si)
73	238/7	House/Tenement	15 River Street	c.1830		C
74	239/230	Olive Lynch House	19 River Street	c.1945		NC (age)
75	239/229	House	21 River Street	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
76	239/231	Edward Bailey House	23 River Street	c.1880		C
77	239/232	Sebastian House	25 River Street	c.1945		C
78	239/233	Sebastian House	27 River Street	c.1950		C
79	239/234	Milton Armstrong House	29 River Street	c.1820		C
80	239/235	House	31 River Street	c.1890	Queen Anne	C
80A	239/235	Storage Building		c.1920		C
81	239/236	House	33 River Street	19th c.		NC (alt.)
82	238/27	Nutting-Deschenes House	32 River Street	c.1846	Greek Revival	C
83	238/8	Henry Atherton House	28 River Street	c.1854		C

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
 Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
 New Hampshire

83A	238/8	Garage	28 River Street	c.1920		C
84	238/9	House	22 River Street	c.1850		C
84A	238/9	Garage	22 River Street	c.1920		C
85	238/10	White House	20 River Street	c.1900		C
85A	238/10	Garage	20 River Street	c.1900		C
86	238/11	Telephone Building	16 River Street	1953	Colonial Revival	NC (age)
87	238/12	Service Station	12 River Street	c.1950		NC
87A	238/12	Truck Garage	12 River Street	1986		NC (age)
88	238/13	Derostus P. Emory Memorial Fire Station	8 River Street	1932		C
89	238/14	Commerical Block	6 River Street	late 19th c.		NC (alt.)
90	238/15	Duncan Block	17 Main Street	c.1914		C
91	238/16	Durant House/Vanni Block	19 Main Street	c.1800/ 1914 alt		C
92	238/17	Swig Block	21 Main Street	c.1928	Neo Classical	C
93	238/18	Powers-Cournoyer Block	23 Main Street	1826/ c.1860/ c.1925		C
94	238/19	House	25 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Revival	C
95	238/20	Bascom House/ Burpee Block	3 School Street	19th c./ c.1925		C
96	238/21	Derostus Emory House	7 School Street	1877	Italiante	C
96A	238/21	Garage	7 School Street	c.1960		NC (age)
97	238/22	George Emory House	17 School Street	c.1900		C
97A	238/22	Garage	17 School Street	c.1920		C
98	238/23	Leon & Dorothy Priest House	21 School Street	c.1921		C
98A	238/23	Garage	21 School Street	c.1950		C
99	238/24	Amedee & Eva Deschenes House	25 School Street	1928		C
100	238/25	Will K. Towne House	27 School Street	c.1905	Colonial Revival	C
100A	238/25	Garage	27 School Street	c.1970		NC

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
New Hampshire

						(age)
101	238/26	Deschenes Double House	31 School Street	by 1911		C
102	239/80	Ebenezer Hathorn House	36 School Street	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
103	238/28	Former School/ Caldwell House	32 School Street	1842		C
103A	238/28	Garage	32 School Street	c.1960		NC (age)
104	238/29	Benjamin Pierce House	28 School Street	1872	Queen Anne	C
105	238/30	Stevens-Baldwin House	26 School Street	1872?		C
106	238/31	Benjamin Marvle House	24 School Street	c.1858		C
106A	238/31	Barn	24 School Street	c.1860		C
107	238/32	Townsend House	22 School Street	c.1900		C
107A	238/32	Garage	22 School Street	c.1930		C
108	238/33	Jaffrey Grade School	School Street	1938	Colonial Revival	C
109	238/34	Walter Goodnow House	14 School Street	c.1879	Eastlake/ Stick Style	C
109A	238/34	Carriage House	14 School Street	c.1890		C
110	238/314	James Lacy House	8 School Street	1872	Italianate	C
110A	238/314	Garage	8 School Street	2001		NC (age)
111	238/36	Cutler Memorial Building	33 Main Street	1844/ 1884 alt	Greek Revival	C
112	238/315	Lacy House	35 Main Street	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
113	238/38	Peter Upton House	41 Main Street	c.1850	Italianate	C
114	238/40	Aaron Perkins House	43 Main Street	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
115	238/39	House	45 Main Street	c.1920/ 1941		C
115A	238/39	Garage	45 Main Street	c.1960		NC (age)
116	238/41	Dr. F.C. Sweeney House	47 Main Street	1907	Queen Anne	C
117	238/42	Cady House	49 Main Street	c.1895	Queen Anne	C
118	238/43	Cutter-Webster	52 Charlonne Street	c.1877		C

Downtown Jaffrey National Register Historic District
 Jaffrey (Cheshire County)
 New Hampshire

		House				
119	238/72	House	61 Main Street (53 Charlonne Street)	c.1830		C
120	238/73	George & Helen Duncan House	63 Main Street	1924-45	Cape Cod	C
120A	238/73	Garage	63 Main Street	c.1920		C
121	238/74	Dowden-Duncan House	69 Main Street	by 1892	Colonial Revival	C
122	238/75	Poole-Wozmak House	75 Main Street	c.1935	Colonial Revival	C
123	238/76	St. Patrick's Rectory House	Main Street	1897	Shingle/ Colonial Revival	C
124	238/76	St. Patrick's Church	89 Main Street	1916-17	Gothic Revival	C
124A	238/76	Barn	89 Main Street	c.1900		C
124B	238/76	Grotto	89 Main Street	1935		C (st)

KEY

NR Already listed on the National Register
 C Contributing
 NC (age) Noncontributing due to age (less than 50 years)
 NC (alt.) Noncontributing due to alteration
 O Object
 Si Site
 St Structure

TOTALS

125 Contributing buildings
 4 Buildings previously listed on the National Register
 29 Noncontributing buildings
 4 Contributing objects
 2 Contributing sites
 9 Noncontributing sites
 3 Contributing structures

Annett, Albert and Alice E.E. Lehtinen. *History of Jaffrey (Middle Monadnock) New Hampshire; An Average Country Town in the Heart of New England* (referred to as Town History, vol. 1). Jaffrey: Published by the Town, 1937.

Annett, Albert and Alice E.E. Lehtinen. *The Generations of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, Arranged after their Families* (referred to as Town History, vol. 2). Jaffrey: Published by the Town, 1934.

Annett, Albert. "The Making of a Town. Being Some Account of the Settlement and Growth of the Town of Jaffrey", *Granite Monthly*, August 1899, vol. XXVII, no. 2, pp. 67-105.

Cheshire County Register of Deeds, various volumes.

Child, Hamilton, compiler and publisher. *Gazeteer Cheshire County, New Hampshire, 1736-1885, Part First*. Syracuse, New York: Printed at the Journal Office, 1885, pp. 204-223.

Historical Society of Cheshire County. *Forty Years Behind the Camera, Cheshire County photographs by J.A. French, 1861-1898*. Keene, NH: Historical Society of Cheshire County, 1991.

Jaffrey History Committee, *History of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, vol. 4*. Published by the Town, 2000.

Kidd, Coburn. *Jaffrey Roads and Streets 1773-1980*. Jaffrey: Jaffrey Historical Society, 1982.

Lehtinen, Alice E.E. *History of Jaffrey, New Hampshire* (referred to as Town History, vol. 3). Jaffrey: Published by the Town, 1971.

Monroe, Lynne Emerson and Hengen, Elizabeth Durfee. *Historic Resources Survey of Downtown Jaffrey*, 1986.

Ruell, David. *New Hampshire Save Outdoor Sculpture! Checklist of Public Outdoor Sculpture in New Hampshire, 1996*. [Division of Historical Resources].

Stephenson, Robert B. "National Register Nomination: Stone Brothers and Curtis (White Brothers) Mill, Jaffrey, New Hampshire", listed 8/10/82.

Stephenson, Robert B. & Seiberling, Catherine L. *Jaffrey Then and Now: Changes in Community Character*. Jaffrey: Jaffrey Historic District Commission, 1994.

Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Maps and Atlases

Map of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, from actual survey by L. Fagan. Philadelphia: Smith & Morley, 1858.

Atlas of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, from Recent and Actual Surveys & Records under the superintendence of C.H. Rockwood. New York: Comstock & Cline, 1877.

Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire. Boston: D.H. Hurd & Co., 1892.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Jaffrey, New Hampshire, 1911, 1924, 1945. Microfilm collection, New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord.