

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Descriptions of Individual Structures

(Rochester Tax Map numbers follow each description).

Site Number

Description

North Main Street

1. The Watson House - 109 North Main Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, clapboard house, 2 x 4 bays, sidehall plan, set gable end to the street. Bay window and Queen Anne entry porch added c. 1890. The house sits close to the east bank of the Cocheco River. (42/249).
2. The Horne House - 107 North Main Street - c. 1845 - Greek Revival/Italianate: 2½-story, 2 x 3 bay, sidehall plan. Recessed entry is flanked by full sidelights, topped by wide architrave. Paneled pilasters frame facade. Italianate features include cap moldings above windows and a 3-sided bay window with rope molding above each sash. A 2 x 1 bay Stick Style porch with chamfered piers was added c. 1880. Walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. This house is more elaborate than Site #1, although both exhibit the same standard Greek Revival form. (42/250).
3. Residence - 105 North Main Street - c. 1800 - Federal: Main structure is a 2½-story residence with a steeply-pitched gable roof, cropped eaves, and narrow window openings with 6/6 sash. Wide aluminum siding conceals other detail. Facade is hidden by a 2-story, 3-bay wide addition, c. 1950. Architecturally, the main block appears to be the earliest structure in the district, and one of the few early residences to survive. It may date to the late eighteenth century. Both this house and Site #4 are historically associated with the Dunlap Family. (42/251).
4. The Dunlap House - 103 North Main Street - c. 1820 - Federal: Main structure is a 5 x 3 bay, 2½-story residence, gable-roofed, clapboarded, with plain corner boards, a narrow architrave and shallow box cornice. A 1-story commercial addition to the facade dates c. 1950. The main house is one of the earliest residences to survive in the district. (42/252).
5. Residence - 101 North Main Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay residence, clapboard with plain trim and box cornice. Two-story bay windows appended to both sides of facade. Circular two-story Colonial Revival portico has balustrade, stone pedestals and Doric columns. Portico relates to remodeling and conversion of the house into a rooming house in the 1920's. (42/253).

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North Main Street (cont.)

6. Residence - 97 North Main Street - c. 1805/1920 - Federal/Colonial Revival: 5 x 2 bay, 1½-story cape on original granite block foundation. Rebuilt in Colonial Revival Style c. 1920. Entry is flanked by half sidelights with leaded tracery, topped by louvered fan and sheltered by gabled Doric portico. Three gabled dormers are centered on front roof slope. House also has interior end chimneys and enclosed porch on south elevation. Aluminum siding. (42/254).
7. Commercial Structure - 95 North Main Street - c. 1895 - Late Victorian Commercial: 2-story commercial block distinguished by bracketed cornice and two bay windows on second story. First story consists of storefront with recessed central entry flanked by plate glass windows in wooden frames. Walls have aluminum siding. (42/254).
8. The Colman Block - 93 North Main Street - c. 1925 - Early 20th Century Commercial: 1-story brick building characterized by three storefronts with recessed central entries. Roofline over facade is articulated by stepped parapet motif and inscription stone reading "Colman Block." It originally housed the grocery store of Charles Colman. (42/255).
- 8a. Joan's Hair Styling - 6 Union Street - c. 1960: 2-story rectangular building, frame with brick veneer. (42/256).
- 8b. Fifields Printing Company - 12 Union Street - c. 1880 - Italianate: 2-story commercial block with original multi-paned storefront window on first story. Simple cornice runs above first story, larger bracketed cornice articulates roofline. Walls are now sheathed with asphalt sheathing and aluminum. Building was moved c. 1930 as suggested by its textured concrete block foundation. Original location was across the street. It was first used as a saloon before its conversion to a printing company. A 1920's-era sign of Fifields Printing Company, and some original printing equipment add to the building's historic authenticity. (42/257).
9. W.T. Grant's - North Main Street - c. 1957: 1-story rectangular commercial block. Facade characterized by continuous display windows and paneled sign architrave. Non-contributor. (42/280).

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10. The Hartigan Block - 85 North Main Street - c. 1901 - Late Victorian Commercial: 3-story brick commercial block, 6-bay wide facade framed by brick piers. Roofline accentuated by arched corbelling and pressed metal cornice. Top story has three groups of paired, round-headed windows with brick hoods and stone sills, second story has rectangular windows with stone sills. All windows have original 1/1 sash. An inscription stone reading "19 Hartigan Block 01" is centered on facade. Two storefronts are focused around a recessed entry. Storefront design consists of plate glass windows in wood frames, topped by transoms. Building was erected to house produce business of Patrick H. Hartigan. This building and the adjacent Elm Block (Site #11) form a stylistically similar pair. (42/281).
11. The Elm Block - 67-71 North Main Street - c. 1900 - Late Victorian Commercial: 3-story brick commercial block, 8 bays wide. Rectangular windows have 2/2 sash, rock-faced lintels and tooled sills. Brick corbelling articulates the roofline, two sawtooth brick stringcourses ornament the facade. The three storefronts have all been altered. The building was later known as the Grange Block and housed the Grange Hall. (42/282).
12. Commercial Structure - 54 North Main Street - c. 1940: 2-story, 5-bay wide commercial block, aluminum siding. Storefront consists of display windows flanking recessed central entry. Non-contributor. (42/283).
13. 55 North Main Street - c. 1930 - Art Deco: Single story commercial building with sculptured concrete facade featuring fluted piers, buff brick above the storefronts and bas-relief ornamentation along the roofline. It is the only example of its type in Rochester. (42/284).
14. The Chesley Building - 47 North Main Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2-story commercial building. Altered facade now features large picture window across second story. Facade is flush boarded. The upper story corners have paneled pilasters which rise to a prominent cornice supported on paired console brackets. A similar cornice spans the altered storefront. Building is one of the few vestiges of commercial Italianate architecture within the district. (42/285).
15. Commercial Structure - 31-43 North Main Street - c. 1960: 1-story cinder block commercial building with five individual storefronts on facade. Non-contributor. (42/286).

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## North Main Street (cont.)

16. The Brick Store - 29 North Main Street - c. 1825 - Greek Revival: 2½-story commercial block, gable end to the street. Corbelled brick cornice is concealed by recent wooden architrave, but cornice returns are exposed. Facade now has two plate glass windows with transoms on second story altering original 4-bay design. A tripartite window remains in gable end. Storefront has been altered. Roof has slate sheathing. This building is reputedly the earliest surviving commercial building and one of two that relate to the original development of the present commercial center. (42/287).
17. The Dodge Block - North Main and Wakefield Streets - c. 1902/1908 - Panel Brick Commercial: 2-story brick commercial building, 10 x 13 bays, primary elevations facing both streets. Brick piers and ornamental corbelling highlight both main elevations. The second story is characterized by 1/1 windows, with transoms. All have rock-faced granite lintels and are joined by a stone sill course. A pressed metal cornice with blocks and dentils marks the roofline. Storefronts on the south and west elevations have been modified recently when a bank occupied this portion of the building. It now consists of round headed entrance arches at the corners with rectangular windows between. Woolworths had occupied this space since 1916. This building replaces the Dodge Hotel which burned in 1902. The present structure was originally three stories, and housed the Norway Plains Savings Bank and the Rochester Telephone Company. The Masonic Hall was on the third story until 1908 when fire gutted most of the building and the third story was removed. A tall chimney on the northeast corner indicates the original height. (42/288).

## Wakefield Street

18. Harold's Diner - 14 Wakefield Street - c. 1935 - Diner: Typical 1930's diner with rounded roof, row of continuous windows, wood paneled facade. The interior is intact. One of two diners in the district. (42/289).
19. Workers' Tenement - 16 Wakefield Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay brick tenement. Heavy brick architrave at roofline. Upper story and side elevations have windows with rectangular granite lintels. First story facade now has picture windows, new entry with transom and 1/2 sidelights. There is a clapboarded rear ell. The building is typical of textile workers' boarding houses of the mid-19th century. Together with the Wyandotte Mill complex, it reflects the presence of the textile industry in Rochester. (42/289).

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## Wakefield Street (cont.)

20. The Dr. Ray House - 18 Wakefield Street - c. 1900 - Queen Anne: Oddly shaped vernacular Queen Anne residence notable for its polygonal frontispiece. Window surrounds are plain, flat window caps topped by a scrolled motif. A brick veneer has been applied to first story of facade. (42/289).
21. Residential Structure - Barker's Court - c. 1900 - Vernacular: 2-story, gable-roofed, 2 x 2 bay clapboarded residence with simple cornerboard trim. Sits on rock-faced concrete block foundation. Marginal contributor. (rear of 42/289).
22. The Betsy Pinkham Lyman House - 24 Wakefield Street - c. 1830/1930 - Colonial Revival: Originally a 5 x 2 bay Federal Style cape, this house was rebuilt circa 1930 to its present Colonial Revival appearance. The cut granite block foundation indicates the initial period of construction. It is now a 2½-story, gambrel-roofed, clapboarded dwelling. The entry is the main stylistic detail, featuring a gabled portico with Doric columns. Door is flanked by 1/2 sidelights and topped by a blind louvered fan. Betsy Pinkham Lyman was a teacher in the Rochester schools. The rebuilding was done by the Linscott family who lived in the house next door. (Site #23). (42/292).
23. The Albert Linscott House - 32 Wakefield Street - c. 1905 - Colonial Revival: 2½-story, 3 x 5 bay, clapboarded house of rectangular proportions with a truncated hip roof; slate sheathing. Palladian window in center bay highlights second story, gabled dormers project from front (east) and south roof slopes. Facade also has a 2-story bay window in northern bay and 2-story bow window on southeast corner. First story is sheltered by a wraparound veranda with Doric columns and balustrade. Granite curbstones run along sidewalk. Albert Linscott was the owner of the Linscott Shoe Company. (Outside of district). (42/293).
24. The W.S. Stanley House - 36 Wakefield Street - c. 1884 - Queen Anne: 2½-story, T-plan house. End wall of narrow frontispiece features a 3-story bay window terminating within the roof gable which has tooled Queen Anne/Stick Style cornice board. Flared sections of bay window, and all exterior walls have several bands of patterned shingles including staggered-butt, diamond and sawtooth shapes. All windows have 1/1 Queen Anne sash with colored lights around the perimeter of the upper pane. First story windows have shingled window hoods. A 2 x 1 bay porch along the south side of the frontispiece shelters the entry. The porch features turned posts, balustrade and scroll-sawn valencing. The house was owned by W.S. Stanley, and later by Dr. Forrest Keay, a prominent Rochester physician, before being used for professional offices. (42/294).

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Wakefield Street (cont.)

25. The Richard McDuffee House - 40 Wakefield Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay Greek Revival house with ell. Central entry is flanked by 1/2 sidelights, sheltered by 20th century gabled porch. Aluminum siding obscures any surviving detail. Richard McDuffee was a farmer, and was related to one of Rochester's initial families. (42/295).
26. The Rochester Fire House - Wakefield Street - c. 1904 - Romanesque, altered 1975: 2½-story, brick block of rectangular proportions, topped by slate-sheathed hip roof. Facade has been altered by application of brick veneer; projecting wall gable still articulates central bay. Marginal contributor, notable primarily for its historic use as the fire house. It is now the police station. (42/316).
27. The Rochester City Hall - 31 Wakefield Street - 1907 - NeoClassical: Rectangularly-massed 3-story building dominated by a projecting central pavillion featuring a broken segmental pediment. The pavillion also features three round-headed windows rising across the second and third story. The windows are framed by a Gibbs surround. Smaller windows with similar shape and ornament characterize the upper story of the side bays. First story windows are rectangular, with stained glass transoms. The entry is centered within the first story of the pavillion. The base of the pavillion is evenly-coursed granite, the upper portion and remainder of the facade is glazed red brick. The entry now contains new glass doors in bronzed aluminum frames. The roofline is marked by a fully-articulated classical cornice, a two-stage tower which rose from the central bay has been removed. Stone beltcourses run above the first and second stories. Detailing and fenestration on the side elevations is identical to that in the side bays of the facade. An ell features large second-story windows beneath semicircular brick arches. The interior remains intact, highlighted by a large auditorium with Colonial Revival ornamentation. City Hall was designed by Boston architect George G. Adams. Construction was supervised by local builder Frank N. Blake. (42/316).
28. The Charles Varney Insurance Building - 19 Wakefield Street - c. 1959: 1-story commercial building featuring a veneer of randomly coursed stone on south corner of facade. Remainder of facade and north elevation is glass curtain wall construction. Non-contributor. (42/317).

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## Wakefield Street (cont.)

29. The Granite Mutual Insurance Building - 1 Wakefield Street - c. 1960: 1-story brick commercial building with glass curtain wall facade. Central entry is highlighted by projecting surround. Non-contributor. (43/318).
30. The Realty Block - Corner Wakefield and Hanson Streets - 1926 - Georgian Revival: Simply ornamented 3-story brick commercial block. Storefront level obscured by applied granite sheathing. Upper story has windows topped by brick flat arches with keystones, and brick quoins indicated location of entry bays. Roofline is articulated by a pressed metal block cornice. The building was a speculative business venture of the Rochester Realty Company. Architect was Alfred K. Dow of Tuftonborough Corners, N.H. (42/324).
31. Site of Boiler house of Realty Block - Demolished August 1981.

## Hanson Street

32. Robbins Auto Parts - 38 Hanson Street - c. 1940 - 20th Century Commercial: 1-story brick commercial building, facade above storefront windows enhanced by raised brick panels and pressed metal cornice at roofline. Originally Lyman's Ford Garage. (51/205).
33. The Z. Hayes House - 50 Hanson Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 1½-story kneewall cape set perpendicular to road. Detailing consists of wide architrave, box cornice and corner pilasters, clapboard walls. Center entry now has paired Queen Anne doors flanked by 3/4 sidelights. Entry sheltered by inset 2 x 1 bay porch with turned posts and balustrade. Queen Anne doors and interior alterations relate to building's conversion to a rooming house c. 1890 catering to railroad/tourist clientele. House was joined to adjacent commercial block (Site #34) at same time. (51/206).
34. Commercial Structure - 54 Hanson Street - c. 1890 - Italianate: 2 x 3 bay, 2-story commercial block characterized by bracketed cornice at roofline, 2/2 sash in plain enframements on upper story of facade and on side elevations. Simple cornice remains on facade over altered storefront. Building originally had a store in the lower story, upper story served as an inn. It was apparently built in conjunction with conversion of the Hayes House (Site #34) into an inn c. 1890. (51/209).

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35. The American Legion Hall - 56 Hanson Street - c. 1938 - Colonial Revival/Bungalow: 2-story hip-roofed brick building, 3 x 4 bays. 6/1 windows have 6 vertical panes in upper sash. First story windows topped by granite lintels. Facade dominated by gabled Doric portico, tripartite window on second story. Overall low, rectangular proportions suggest Bungalow Style. The building is a 1938 reconstruction of an earlier brick structure which was a portion of the old city stable. Now used by Veterans of Foreign Wars. (51/208).
36. Commercial Structure - 60 Hanson Street - c. 1830-50 - Altered Early 19th Century: 2-story, 4 x 4 bay building sheathed with asbestos shingles. Windows have 1/1 sash in architrave molded surrounds. Hanson Street facade (south) features a box cornice and stepped parapet at roofline, and a cornice above an altered 19th century storefront. Successive renovations have totally obscured the original architectural form. This may be a fragment of the Wrisley Hotel which catered to railroad clientele in the late 19th century. Marginal contributor. (51/207).
37. The Balomenos Block - 61 Hanson Street - c. 1925 - Georgian Revival: 3-story, brick block, paired and single windows on upper stories are topped by peaked lintels on facade (north) and east elevation. Bracketed cornice at roofline. Sign architrave runs above unaltered storefronts. This building was constructed in 1925 by Costas Balomenos, a Greek immigrant to Rochester. (51/210).
38. The Ira Moore Store - 57 Hanson Street - c. 1860 - Italianate: 2-story wood frame commercial block with low pitch gable roof. 6-bay wide upper story has rectangular windows with projecting wooden lintels, some windows have 2/2 sash. Walls have asphalt shingles. The storefront has been altered. (51/212).
39. Commercial Structure - 51 Hanson Street - c. 1880 - Italianate: 2-story, 2-bay wide wood frame commercial block. Intact upper story features 2 bay windows with cornices and bracketed cornice at roofline. Storefront has been altered. (51/213).
40. Hartigan's Restaurant - 47 Hanson Street - c. 1880 - Late 19th Century Vernacular: 2-story, single bay clapboarded building, simple wooden trim, storefront altered. Originally, this was one of the many small saloons that lined Hanson Street during the railroad era, known as Hartigan's Restaurant in the early 20th century. (51/214).



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## Hanson Street (cont.)

41. Commercial Structure - 45 Hanson Street - c. 1890 - Late 19th Century Vernacular: 2-story, 2-bay vernacular Victorian Commercial block, wood frame with simple trim. Circa 1920's Colonial Revival storefront attached to facade is now dominant. (51/215).
42. Tony's Bicycle Shop - 41 Hanson Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2-story, 4-bay wide Italianate commercial block with bracketed cornice at roofline. Rectangular windows on upper story set in plain enframements. Walls have asphalt shingles. (51/216).
43. The Masonic Temple - 31 Hanson Street - c. 1911 - NeoClassic: 3-story, 5 x 7 bay brick block with NeoClassic ornament. Facade is distinguished by five stone pilasters spanning second and third stories. Pilasters have Scammozzi capitals and support stone entablature with denticular cornice. A brick parapet articulates roofline. Other features include stone lintels over paired windows in central bays, keystones and corner blocks over windows in side bays. Windows have 1/1 sash. The entablature and cornice, and a simpler architrave band above storefront level both continue along east elevation. Windows on east elevation have splayed lintels with keystone motif. Storefronts on facade remain unaltered. The Masonic Temple was constructed to house the Masonic Hall in 1911. (51/199).
44. The Farrington Block - 19 Hanson Street - c. 1885 - Italianate: 3-story, 6-bay wide wooden commercial block. Intact upper facade features prominent bracketed cornice, molded segmental-arched window surrounds with keystones. Farrington Block nameplate is centered below cornice. Corners are articulated by notched pilaster strips. Storefronts have been altered. The building has always been a furniture store. (51/200).
45. Colby's Ol' Place - 19 Hanson Street - c. 1960: 1-story cinder block commercial building with Mansard-roof motif spanning facade. Non-contributor. (51/201).
46. Commercial Structure - 15 Hanson Street - c. 1880 - Stick Style: Simply ornamented 3-story commercial building with boomtown facade. A paneled architrave and projecting cornice ornament the roofline, architrave band and cornice span facade above second story windows. Corners are marked by plain corner boards. Only example of boomtown style in district. (51/202).

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## Hanson Street (cont.)

47. The Foss & Came Insurance Company - 7 Hanson Street - c. 1855 - Italianate: 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay gable-roofed Italianate building. Intact upper story features include paired cornice brackets in gable end and on side elevations, and segmental-arched window hoods over original 2/2 sash windows. Unique tripartite window in gable end has a three-lobed hood. Facade has flush boarding, sides are clapboard. The storefront has been altered. (51/203).
48. Meader's Office Supplies - 5 Hanson Street - c. 1869/1960: Originally a 1-story Italianate building erected to house Rochester's post office. Facade is now covered with rough-textured vertical wood siding. Non-contributor. (51/204).

## South Main Street

49. Ainslie's Drug Store (Dominicus Hanson's Apothecary Store) - 10 South Main Street - c. 1830 - Federal: Originally a 4-bay wide, 2-story building with a bowfront facade erected c. 1830. In 1881, the third story was added after a fire. A change in the brick color is visible between the stories. The bowfront shape and splayed lintels of the second story were continued on the third story to retain building's distinctive character. The roofline is marked by a bracketed cornice. The storefront dates c. 1920, consisting of display windows, with multi-paned transoms and a recessed entry. A curved granite lintel and bracketed cornice run above storefront. The early portion of the building, one of the only vestiges of the initial commercial district, is documented c. 1832, although its Federal characteristics suggest an earlier date. In 1832, Dominicus Hanson is said to have built his new brick building, opening an apothecary shop. The third story was added by a later owner, R. DeWitt Burnham. The cornice originally had a stepped parapet. (51/187).
50. The First National Bank of Rochester - South Main Street - c. 1880/1960: A brick veneer with colonial motifs has been applied to what was a 3-story Stick Style commercial block. (51/188).
51. The Norway Plains Savings Bank - 22 South Main Street - 1903 - NeoClassic: 2-story NeoClassic building, monumentally-scaled brownstone facade features colonnade of four fluted columns with composite capitals supporting a full entablature with block cornice, and a parapet at the roofline. Columns rise from attic bases resting on a polished granite foundation. Contemporary fixed sash windows have been inserted in window bays. Entry is also new. Classical format also continued 1 bay on south elevation. Building introduced monumental NeoClassic scale to streetscape and Central Square. (51/189).

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52. Christ Episcopal Church (now First United Methodist) - South Main Street - c. 1868 - Italianate: Axial plan, brick church featuring round-headed windows on facade and side elevations all with brick hood molds. Central bay of facade contains round-headed entry with original multi-panel doors. Rectangular window in central bay topped by rosette window, both contained within semicircular arch. Arched corbelling encircles roofline of main block. The roof retains its slate sheathing. A three level interior tower projects above facade. The base of the tower is square with corner pilasters, second section is octagonal shaft with louvers, top is a shingled, octagonal broach spire with bands of sawtooth shingles. One-story contemporary wing, (52a), c. 1965, extends to south. (51/190, 51/191).
53. The Barker Block - 46-50 South Main Street - c. 1889 - Queen Anne: 3-story, 5 x 4 bay, brick commercial block. Narrow brick piers articulate the corners, rising to elaborate corbelling below a wooden cornice. Symmetrical facade is focused on the central entry bay, highlighted by grouping of three windows; other bays have two windows. All third story windows are rectangular within semicircular openings. Second story windows are topped by flat arches. All windows have 1/1 sash and granite sills. Identical details and fenestration appear on side elevations. Storefronts have been altered but cast iron piers between individual storefronts remain, as well as a continuous sign architrave. The Barker Block was constructed for C.S. Barker in 1889 to house a millinery business and a variety of professional offices. (51/192).

Portland Street

54. The Record Press - 13 Portland Street - c. 1924 - Georgian Revival: Two-story, 3-bay wide commercial building erected to house a printing company. The facade is dominated by a central entry flanked by full sidelights, framed by engaged Doric columns and topped by a segmental-arched hood. On the first story, the side bays have plate glass windows with transoms, topped by elliptical blind arches. Second story has paired 1/1 sash topped by brick flat arches. A projecting denticular cornice spans the facade and east elevation. Roofline of facade is also marked by a stepped parapet containing an inscription stone reading "The Record Press." (51/230).

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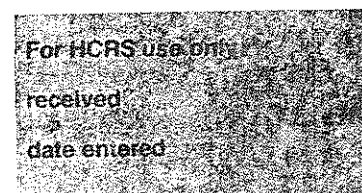
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55. Royal Pizza House/Campus Hi Fi - 52 South Main Street - c. 1975: 1½-story cape-style structure set ridgeline parallel to road. Facade features display windows, brick veneer and 2 gabled dormers. Non-contributor. (51/231).
56. Residence - 58 South Main Street - c. 1920 - Colonial Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, hip-roofed residence characterized by 1/1 sash, a gabled entry portico, and two gabled dormers over the facade. Sheathed with aluminum siding. (51/232).
- 56a. The Isaac Woodbury Springfield House - 60 South Main Street - c. 1870 - Italianate: 2½-story, now 3 x 4 bay residence. Facade apparently altered in early 20th century has paired windows, unadorned wide architrave and flat-roofed entry porch with paired Doric columns. Side elevations retain their Italianate details, including paired cornice brackets and 2/2 sash. On the north elevation is a 4 x 1 bay porch with cornice brackets, chamfered posts and corner brackets. Porch appears to be a later modification. House also has an ell with original detailing intact. Isaac W. Springfield owned the textile mills in East Rochester. (51/232).
57. The Rochester Telephone Company Building - 62 South Main Street - c. 1922 - Georgian Revival: 5-bay wide, 2-story Georgian Revival brick building with sandstone ornamentation including keystones over the 6/1 windows, and a sandstone entry surround with console brackets supporting a projecting cornice. Brick sillcourses join the stone window sills on both stories. The roofline features a stone cornice and parapet. Iron railings with a fretwork pattern lead to the entry. A subordinate 2-story ell was added c. 1960. This building was constructed as the main headquarters of the Rochester Telephone Company, later becoming the School Administration Building. (51/233).
58. The Indian Head Bank of Rochester - 66 South Main Street - c. 1968: Contemporary 2-story office building. Facade is of white glazed brick. Southern portion of facade is set back and contains offcenter entry. South elevation is also open to street view and features panels of red brick alternating with 2-story window bays. Non-contributor. (51/234).

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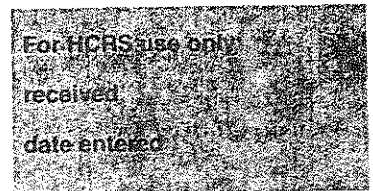
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## South Main Street (cont.)

59. Sear's - 68 South Main Street - c. 1940: 1-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building, exclusive of ornamentation. Non-contributor. (51/235).
60. The Dr. Lewis Gilman House - 74 South Main Street - c. 1905 - Colonial Revival: Rectangularly-massed, hip-roofed 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay Colonial Revival residence now sheathed with aluminum siding which conceals much detail. The facade is dominated by an entry porch with clustered Doric columns. Entry is flanked by 3/4 sidelights. Center bay also features slightly projecting pedimented pavillion containing tripartite window. Other windows have 12/1 sash. On the north elevation is a side entry also with an entry porch. When the house served as Dr. Gilman's residence and office, this side entry led to the office. There is a 2-story ell with porches on either side. (51/242).
61. The Raleigh Edgerly House - 86 South Main Street - c. 1840 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable-roofed residence. Two single-story bay windows have been added to facade, covering first story bays. Bay windows have fixed sash picture windows topped by transoms with leaded tracery. Entry is flanked by 1/2 sidelights, surround with gable motif is a modification. Corner pilasters are covered by aluminum siding. The house has offset ells at each rear corner, both with end entries flanked by full sidelights. The original owner, Raleigh Edgerly was a carriage maker and undertaker. The house has seen continuous occupation and use by the Edgerly family and is still a funeral home. Local rumor claims this to have been an underground railroad stop. All-story contemporary addition housing the funeral home has been appended to the rear, but is obscured from street view. (51/243).
62. The Kendall Insurance Building - 90 South Main Street - c. 1971: Single-story, flat-roofed commercial structure characterized by brick walls pierced by irregularly-spaced plate glass windows. Vertical metal paneling encircles roofline. Non-contributor. (51/244).
63. The Kendall Real Estate Building - 94 South Main Street - c. 1978: One-story brick structure, side walls are glass. Vertical metal paneling encircles roofline. Non-contributor. (51/245).

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64. Industrial Structure - behind 100 South Main Street - c. 1880 - Vernacular Industrial: 3-story, rectangular mill building of mill construction, 8 x 48 bays, with low pitched gable roof. Exterior sheathed with asphalt shingles. Majority of windows contain 6/6 sash. Mansard-roofed exterior tower located on northwest corner. There is a small 2-story, 5-bay wide wing midway along the north elevation. A cinder block ell leads to a small clapboarded 1-story building and adjoining brick smokestack with corbelled cap. The building was once part of the Wallace Shoe Company factory complex. (51/245).
65. The Wallace Shoe Factory - 100 South Main Street - c. 1860 - Greek Revival: 4-story brick mill, 34 x 5 bays, low pitched gabled roof. Fourth story added. Windows all have granite lintels and contain original 6/6 sash, an important factor in building's architectural integrity. On northwest end, 2 bays of first story have large paired windows opening into company's offices. On rear (east) elevation is a 4-story brick ell added 1876. This building was the original factory of the E.G. and E. Wallace Shoe Company. Begun in 1854, the company expanded to be Rochester's major industry by the 1880's and ranked among the largest shoe producers in New Hampshire. (51/246).
- 65a. Wallace Shoe Company Power Plant - behind 100 South Main Street - c. 1875-80 - Late 19th Century Industrial: Utilitarian brick building with slate-sheathed hip roof. Retains 6/6 sash windows set in segmental arches. Canted corners have interlocking brickwork, roofline is marked by corbelling. An 85' high tapering square smokestack straddles ridge-line of a gable-roofed ell. Building housed original steam power facilities capable of producing 700 horsepower, sufficient to operate the entire Wallace complex. (51/246).
- 65b. Wallace Shoe Company - 100 South Main Street - c. 1880 - Second Empire: 8 x 19 bay, 4½-story brick factory, gambrel roof with slate sheathing. Windows have 6/6 sash, and are topped by brick hood molds. Roofline has a corbelled cornice. A shed-roofed stair tower extends from southwest corner. This building was constructed in 1880 to accommodate the rapidly expanding space requirements of the Wallace Company, and housed all shoe finishing operations. Its gambrel roof is an unusual feature of late 19th century industrial architecture. (51/246).

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66. Leo's Diner - 114 South Main Street - c. 1942 - Diner: Leo's is a standard design of the Worcester Lunch Cart Company. It is characterized by a rounded roof, "train car" styling and enameled metal sides with "Leo's Diner" on the front panels. Intact interior includes wood booths, original stools and marble counters. Leo's has been in this location since 1942 and is still operated by the same family. It is one of the few intact diners in New Hampshire. (51/306).
67. Workers' Tenement - 116 South Main Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival/Italianate: 2½-story, 6 x 2 bay workers' tenement, clapboarded, with gable roof. Box cornice features distinctive brackets with pendant drops at outer ends. Identical brackets appear on a cornice above the double central entry. Windows have 2/2 sash set in plain enframements, walls have plain corner trim. A 2-story flat-roofed addition traverses entire rear elevation. The house is one of Rochester's few examples of 19th century workers' tenement housing. Exterior is in excellent condition and all original details survive. (51/198).
68. The Odd Fellows Block - 91-95 South Main Street - c. 1875 - Late Victorian Commercial: 3-story, 8 x 4 bay, brick block with shallow hip roof. Unaltered first story contains 3 cast iron storefronts characterized by plate glass windows with transoms and recessed central entries. Upper story windows have 2/2 sash, third story windows are longer, evidencing Odd Fellows Hall on the inside. The windows are all topped by brick hood molds. Windows on south elevation have been infilled with brick. Roofline is accentuated by brick corbelling. (61/128).
69. The Watson House - 87 South Main Street - c. 1919 - Colonial Revival: 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival house. Corner pilasters frame the clapboarded walls and support a wide architrave and box cornice. The center bay of the facade features a Palladian window on the second story, and an entry portico. A 2-story bay window occupies the southern bay of the facade; there is a single story bay window in the northern bay. House has always been occupied by the Watson family. (51/153).
70. Caron's Mobil Station - 85 South Main Street - c. 1950: Flat-roofed, cinder block gas station. Non-contributor. (51/154).

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71. Friendly's Family Restaurant - 77 South Main Street - c. 1976: 1½-story gable-roofed commercial building. Non-contributor. (51/155).
72. The Emily Cross House - 69 South Main Street - c. 1865 - Second Empire: 2 x 2 bay, 2-story house with bell-cast Mansard roof pierced by flat-roofed dormers on all sides. Roof has a pronounced curb, and rises from a bracketed cornice. Entry is in southern bay of the facade, beneath an entry porch. Above porch is the base of a projecting tower, top section of which has been removed. Northern bay of facade has a bay window with bracketed cornice. All windows have 2/2 sash. Walls are sheathed with aluminum siding; quoins remain on corners. The entry porch, with square posts and balustrade continues along south elevation leading to an ell and carriage house, both ornamented by window hoods and quoins. Emily Cross, the first long term occupant of the house, was a teacher in the Rochester schools. (51/157).
73. The Rochester Public Library - South Main Street - c. 1905 - Georgian Revival: 2-story, 3 x 3 bay building with ell. Rectangular main block has truncated hip roof. Facade is dominated by a pedimented entry pavillion articulated by quoins of white glazed brick, and engaged, paired columns. A round-headed window is centered between the columns. The entry is set into the coursed stone base of the pavillion. The side bays of the facade, and all bays of the side elevations feature round-headed windows in surrounds of glazed brick. The facade is of red glazed brick, foundation is rock faced granite, roof has slate sheathing and copper flashing caps. The library was financed through a \$20,000 grant from the Carnegie Library Foundation. Architects were Randlett and Griffin from Concord, N.H. (51/158).
74. The First Congregational Church - South Main Street - c. 1780/1867 - Federal-Italianate: 3 x 4 bay, gable-roofed church, presently Italianate in appearance due to 1867 alterations/enlargements. Form of original 3 x 3 bay building with gabled entry pavillion and tower still evident, modillioned cornice is intact on lateral eaves. Pavillion now has round-headed window on second story. Pavillion and base of tower have corner pilasters, Greek Revival ornament apparently applied when original building was moved to present site in 1842. Italianate additions include polygonal wings flanking entry pavillion, peaked window lintels on side elevations, and an octagonal broach spire with banded shingles. Walls of main block have aluminum siding. The church was built on the South Common in 1780, replacing the original meetinghouse. It was moved in 1842, possibly to be closer to the present town center. It is still in use for Congregational services. (51/159).



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75. The Osgood House - 59 South Main Street - c. 1850 - Italianate: 5 x 2 bay, 2½-story, gable-roofed house with ell. Altered central entry is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch with piers. Facade and south elevation are sheathed with aluminum siding; 2/2 sash windows are only stylistic feature. On north elevation, all windows are topped by cap molded lintels and cornice rests on paired brackets. (51/177).
76. The W. Wentworth House - 55 South Main Street - c. 1850 - Greek Revival: 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, sidehall plan house, with ell, set gable end to street. Main intact details include wide corner pilasters supporting an architrave and box cornice. Upper story windows have 2/2 sash with cap molded lintels. First story of facade has brick veneer. A wraparound veranda with turned posts spans facade and north elevation leading to side entry into ell. Greek Revival details on the ell are also intact. (51/178).
77. The Drive-In Bank - South Main Street - c. 1978: Drive-in bank with Mansard roof motif. Non-contributor. (51/180).
78. S.D. Sundeen Appliances - 39 South Main Street - c. 1930: 1-story, flat-roofed brick building with brick piers dividing facade into 3 bays, corbelling at roofline. This building was Rochester's first automobile showroom. (42/246).
79. Heritage Bank Operations Center - 15 South Main Street - c. 1970: 1-story commercial building with Mansard roof motif over facade. Non-contributor. (51/185).
80. The McDuffee Block - 1-7 South Main Street - 1868 - Second Empire: Totally intact 4-story, 10 x 5 bay commercial block with bell cast Mansard roof pierced by gabled dormers and tall brick chimneys. Roof rises from prominent bracketed cornice. Windows in side bay of facade are grouped in two's and three's with 2/2 sash set in wooden surrounds. Central 4 bays have slightly larger single windows. The facade is faced with red glazed brick. Storefronts are mostly intact and framed by cast iron piers. A wide sign architrave, cornice and egg and dart molding span facade above storefronts. Side elevations have 6/6 windows set in segmental brick arches. The McDuffee Block was built by John McDuffee, a prominent mid-19th century businessman. The building introduced large scale Victorian architecture to Rochester and is still unsurpassed in size. It is the dominant architectural feature of downtown Rochester. Site 80a., a vernacular 1930's wood frame 3-story commercial addition, is appended to the rear. This building faces Congress Street and is invisible from Central Square. (51/186).

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81. The Hayes Block - 2 North Main Street - c. 1878 - Victorian Commercial: 4-story brick commercial block, 4 x 9 bays. Facade and first 2 bays of south elevation are characterized by 1/1 sash windows topped by stone arches with incised ornamentation. Roofline is marked by arched corbelling. Storefront remodeled c. 1950. Rear portion of building appears earlier due to differing window treatment and corbelling. The upper stories of the Hayes Block originally housed the Hayes Opera House. (42/3).
82. The Salinger Block - 10 North Main Street - c. 1900 - NeoClassical: 4-story commercial block, asymmetrical 6-bay wide facade with veneer of white glazed brick. Third story window treatment dominates facade, each window being topped by semicircular arches embellished with egg and dart moldings and spandrel panels with raised floral decoration. Windows have 1/1 sash. Other features include brick pilasters rising across the second and third stories supporting a cornice at the third story. A fully articulated cornice of pressed metal articulates the roofline. Facade was applied c. 1900 to an earlier commercial building. (42/4).
83. The Scenic Theatre - 14 North Main Street - c. 1912 - Vernacular Georgian Revival: 3-story building with Georgian Revival motifs including flat back arches above the windows and a pressed metal cornice at the roofline. The facade is laid in rusticated brick. The Scenic Theatre was built in 1912 and was able to accommodate both plays and movies. (42/5).
84. Commercial Structure - 16 North Main Street - c. 1920 - Early 20th Century Commercial: 2-story, 5 bay facade characterized on upper story by rectangular windows with transoms. Other features obscured by aluminum siding. Two northern bays of facade were originally part of adjacent building of same period.
85. The Snow Block - 26 North Main Street - c. 1870/1917 - Georgian Revival: Existing 3-story brick facade was applied to a Second Empire block in 1917. Present facade consists of rectangular windows with transoms, topped by flat arches on the second story, and 1/1 sash topped by a stone lintel course on the third story. A 1917 datestone is centered above the center bay. Roofline is marked by corbelling and a projecting cornice. (42/6).

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86. Carney Drugs - North Main Street - c. 1960/1920: Commercial facade c. 1960 makes building appear as contemporary infill. Rear elevation evidences c. 1920's date of original structure. (42/331).
87. Commercial Structure - 34 North Main Street - c. 1920 - Early 20th Century Commercial: Brick, 2-story, 3-bay wide vernacular commercial building characterized by rectangular windows with transoms across second story. (42/332).
88. Commercial Structure - 44 North Main Street - c. 1840 - Greek Revival: Main building is set back from street, behind 1-story 1950's commercial storefront. Original building is vernacular, 2½-story post and beam framed house set gable end to the street. Some 6/6 sash survives on rear elevation suggesting construction period. Walls now sheathed with wood shingles. (42/333).
89. Commercial Structure - 46 North Main Street - c. 1920 - 20th Century Vernacular: Narrow street facade dating c. 1960 is part of larger utilitarian 1-story brick building which extends to the rear. (42/341).
90. Commercial Structure - 48-56 North Main Street - c. 1920 - 20th Century Commercial: 1-story brick commercial block adorned only by corbelling and simple cornice at roofline. Facade is glazed brick. Facade features five storefronts, one of which, Harvey's Bakery, is a notable example of 1940's Moderne design characterized by curved display windows and carrara glass. (42/7).
91. The Rochester Post Office - 70 North Main Street - 1913 - NeoClassical: 5 x 5 bay NeoClassical building, 1-story. Characterized by round-headed window and door openings on facade framed by Gibbs surround motif. Similar treatment is given to rectangular windows of side elevation. Walls are of textured buff brick, with decorative patterns of contrasting darker brick near each corner. New doors have been inserted in lower part of entry, but multi-paned window with wooden mullions remains in upper section of entry arch as well as in the two flanking bays. The roofline is marked by a heavy block cornice and brick parapet. The building rests on a coursed sandstone foundation. There are a cornerstone and a United States Geological Survey benchmark on the southeast corner. The post office was completed in 1913 and is still a functioning in-town post office. It contributes to both the aesthetics and functioning of the central business district. (42/9).

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92. Foster's Daily Democrat - 90 North Main Street - c. 1970: 1-story, gable-roofed brick building with brick veneer, multi-paned windows and neo-colonial ornamentation. (42/246).
93. The Speedway Gas Station - North Main Street - c. 1930 - Art Deco: 2 x 2 bay gas station, poured concrete construction, highlighted by stylized pier buttresses on each corner. (42/248).
94. The North Main Street Bridge - North Main Street over Cocheco River - c. 1883 - Stone Arch Bridge: Stone arch bridge with three 36'8" span parabolic arches. Overall length 123'. Built by local stone mason Silas Hussey, this is one of the few stone bridges in southeastern New Hampshire. Stone arch bridges are rare throughout the state.
95. Upper Dam, Cocheco River - c. 1926 - Concrete Dam: "V"-shaped poured concrete dam built c. 1926 by Wyandotte Worsted Company; used to provide power to adjacent upper mill (no longer extant). Portions of eastern end are remnants of a 19th century stone dam. Vestiges of head gates and machinery are still intact within this section. The dam utilizes one of the original water power sites developed in the 18th century. (42/247).
96. River Street Bridge - Bridge Street over Cocheco River - c. 1870/ rebuilt 1940: Three granite piers relate to 19th century bridge dating c. 1870. Present steel grid deck and hand rail are from c. 1940's rebuilding. Adjacent to the Wyandotte complex, it is part of the industrial context of the area.
97. Lower Dam - Cocheco River - 1926 - Concrete Dam: Parabolic-faced poured concrete dam, built c. 1926 by the Wyandotte Worsted Company. Head gate machinery from the Holyoke Machinery Company is intact at the eastern end. This dam also utilizes a dam site first developed in the late 18th century. (42/10).
98. Norway Plains Woolen Company Storehouse - c. 1890 - Late 19th Century Industrial: 1-story brick warehouse with exposed basement along western elevation due to sloping ground. 4 x 10 bays overall, windows covered with plywood in segmental arched openings, low pitched gable roof, roof-line embellished with corbelling. Tall rectangular chimney extends from southeast corner. This building was used as the printing shop of the Wyandotte Worsted Company by 1925. It may have previously been a wool storage facility of the Norway Plains Woolen Company. (42/8).

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99. The Norway Plains/Wyandotte Mill Complex - c. 1846 - 1860's - Greek Revival: Complex consists of 3 attached mid-19th century brick buildings of mill construction. The main and most intact building is 3½-stories, 4 x 12 bays with a stair tower centered on the east elevation and a domed belfry. Two smokestacks stand between this building and the river, dominating the entire complex. Portions of the water power system, and concrete sluiceways dating c. 1926 also survive along the river. Two other brick mills, both three stories, are connected to the southern end of the main mill. Both buildings retain most of their original windows. All buildings have granite window lintels. (42/10).
100. Parson Main Statue - 1896: Bronze statue carved by G. Morretti commemorating Parson Amos Main, Rochester's first settled minister. Stands on granite base in the center of Central Square.
101. Goodwin and Trask Box Factory - c. 1880 - Vernacular Stick Style: Complex consists of four c. 1880's wood-framed buildings grouped around a central courtyard. Portions of the main building may be remnants of the c. 1840's gristmill which preceded the box factory. Main building is "L" shaped, with brick foundation, 2½ stories and clapboarded with 6/6 sash in frames with cap molded lintels. Walls have plain trim. Other buildings include a 5 x 5 bay 2-story building with a 5 x 6 bay ell, intact 6/6 sash, sheathed with asphalt shingles; a 2½-story clapboarded barn; and a 1½-story rectangular (15' x 50') storage shed. (42/12).
102. Concrete Dam - c. 1920: Remnants of 1920's concrete dam, built on site of the c. 1840 dam of Barker's Grist Mill. This is one of the three water power sites utilized by Rochester industries during the 19th century. (42/12).