

II. Suggested Format for the HYDRO General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI):

Request for General Permit Authorization to Discharge Wastewater Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by Hydroelectric Generating Facilities General Permit (HYDROGP) No. MAG360000 or NHG360000

Indicate Applicable General Permit for Discharge(s): MAG360000 NHG360000

A. Facility Information

1. Facility Location	Name: Monadnock Paper Mill - Monadnock Power Station	
	Street: 30 Hancock Rd	
	City: Bennington	State: NH
	Zip: 03442	SIC Code: 2621
	Latitude: 43° 00' 02" N	Longitude: 071° 55' 37" W
	Type of Business: Paper Mill	
2. Facility Mailing Address (if different from Location)	Street: 117 Antrim Road	
	City: Bennington	State: New Hampshire
	Zip: 03442-4205	
3. Facility Owner	Name: Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.	Email: bmaloy@mpm.com
	Street: 117 Antrim Road	Telephone: 603-588-3311

	City: Bennington	State: New Hampshire	
	Contact Person: Brian Maloy	Zip: 03442-4205	
4. Facility Operator (if different from above)	Name:	Email:	
	Street:	Telephone:	
	City:	State:	
	Zip:		
5. Current Permit Status	Has prior HYDROGP coverage been granted for the discharge(s) listed in the NOI?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Permit number (if yes): NHG360002		
	Is the facility covered under an Individual Permit?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Is there a pending NPDES application of file with EPA for the discharge(s)?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Date of Submittal (if yes):		Permit Number (if known):
	Attach a topographic map indicating the locations. of the facility and outfall(s) to the receiving water		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map Attached
	Number of turbines: 2		
	Combined turbine discharge (installed capacity) at:		Maximum capacity? 480 cfs Minimum capacity? 280 cfs
	Is this facility operated as a pump storage project?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

B. Discharge Information

1. Name of Receiving Water(s): Contoocook River		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater <input type="checkbox"/> Marine
2. Waterbody classification: <input type="checkbox"/> Class A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class B <input type="checkbox"/> Class SA <input type="checkbox"/> Class SB		
3. Is the receiving water is listed in the State's Integrated List of Waters (i.e., CWA Section 303(d))?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. If the applicant answered yes to B.3, has the applicant identified the designated uses that are impaired, any pollutants indicated, and whether a final TMDL is available for any of the indicated pollutants in a separate attachment to the NOI?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Attach a line drawing or flow schematic showing water flow through the facility including location of intake(s), operations contributing to effluent flow, treatment units, outfalls, and receiving water(s).		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Line Drawing Attached
6. List each outfall (numbered sequentially) discharging effluent from the following categories and provide an estimate of the average monthly flow (in gallons per day) for each discharge type. See Parts 1.1 through 1.5 (for MA) or Parts 2.1 through 2.5 (for NH) for descriptions and permit conditions for each discharge type.		
Equipment-related cooling water	Outfalls: Outfall 001	5.0 gpd
Equipment and floor drain water	Outfalls: Outfall 001; Outfall 002	118 (001); 80 (002) gpd
Maintenance-related water	Outfalls: None	gpd
Facility maintenance-related water during flood/high water events	Outfalls: None	gpd
Equipment-related backwash strainer water	Outfalls: None	gpd

7. For each outfall listed above, provide the following information (attach additional sheets if necessary). Outfalls may be eligible for alternative pH effluent limits. See Parts 1.7.1. and 2.7.1 of the permit for additional information. Contact MassDEP or NHDES to determine the required information and protocol to request alternative pH effluent limits.

Outfall No. 001 (Wheel pit drain west)	Latitude: 43° 00' 02" N	Longitude: 071° 55' 37"		
	Discharge is: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal			
	Maximum Daily Flow	0.04 MGD	Average Monthly Flow	0.00012 MGD
	Maximum Daily Temperature	No Data °F	Average Monthly Temperature	No Data °F
	Maximum Daily Oil & Grease	<5.0 mg/L	Average Monthly Oil & Grease	<5.0
	Maximum Monthly pH	7.09 s.u.	Minimum Monthly pH	6.52 s.u. mg/L
	Alternative pH limits requested? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	State approval attached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Outfall No. 002 (Wheel pit drain east)	Latitude: 43° 00' 02" N	Longitude: 071° 55' 37"		
	Discharge is: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal			
	Maximum Daily Flow	0.03 MGD	Average Monthly Flow	0.00008 MGD
	Maximum Daily Temperature	No Data °F	Average Monthly Temperature	No Data °F
	Maximum Daily Oil & Grease	<5.0 mg/L	Average Monthly Oil & Grease	<5.0
	Maximum Monthly pH	7.09 s.u.	Minimum Monthly pH	6.52 s.u. mg/L
	Alternative pH limits requested? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	State approval attached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Outfall No.	Latitude:	Longitude:		
	Discharge is: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal			
	Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Average Monthly Flow	MGD
	Maximum Daily Temperature	°F	Average Monthly Temperature	°F
	Maximum Daily Oil & Grease	mg/L	Average Monthly Oil & Grease	mg/L
	Maximum Monthly pH	s.u.	Minimum Monthly pH	s.u.
	Alternative pH limits requested? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		State approval attached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

C. Best Technology Available for Cooling Water Intake Structures

Facilities that checked “equipment-related cooling” as one of the discharges in Part B. of this NOI are subject to the following requirements.	
1. Does the facility intake water for cooling purposes subject to the BTA Requirements at Part 4 of the HYDROGP?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If no, skip to Part D of this NOI.
2. If yes, indicate which technology employed to comply with the general BTA requirements at Part 4.2.b of the HYDROGP:	
<input type="checkbox"/> An existing technology (e.g., a physical or behavioral barrier, spillway, or guidance device) that directs fish towards a downstream passage that minimizes exposure to the CWIS. Has the applicant attached a narrative description of the barrier to demonstrate that the downstream fish passage effectively transports live fish in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of becoming impinged or entrained at the cooling water intake? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An effective intake velocity at the point of cooling water withdrawal, or alternatively, at the point where cooling water enters the penstock (for intakes located within the penstock), not to exceed 0.5 fps. Has the applicant attached a demonstration of compliance with this intake velocity through observation of live fish in the intake or calculation based on the maximum intake volume and minimum bypass flow? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

<input type="checkbox"/> For cooling water withdrawn directly from the source waterbody (<i>i.e.</i> , not from within the penstock), a physical screen or other barrier technology with a mesh size no greater than ½-inch that minimizes the potential for adult and juvenile fish to become entrapped in the CWIS.	
Has the applicant attached a description of the technology? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If the mesh size of the screen is greater than ½-inch has the applicant demonstrated that the calculated intake velocity is less than 0.5 fps based on the screen dimensions, maximum intake volume, and source water 7Q10 low flow? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3. If the answer to question C.1 is yes, in addition to complying with one of the criteria above, the applicant must submit the following information:	
Maximum daily volume of cooling water withdrawn during previous five (5) years:	50 gpd
Maximum monthly average volume of cooling water withdrawn during the previous five (5) years:	5 gpd
Maximum daily and average monthly volume of water used exclusively for cooling: Max:	50 gpd
Maximum daily and average monthly volume of water used for another process before or after being used for cooling: Max:	0 gpd
Avg:	5 gpd
Avg:	0 gpd
Has the applicant attached a narrative description explaining how cooling water is reused? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Volume of total intake water withdrawn and used in facility as a percentage of: Max:	
Installed turbine capacity	0.009
Average daily flow through penstock	0.009 %
Minimum flow through penstock	0.019 %
Source water annual mean flow (<i>e.g.</i> , available from USGS, MassDEP, or NHDES):	353 cfs
Source water 7-day mean low flow with 10-year recurrence interval (7Q10):	14.6 cfs
Volume of total intake water withdrawn and used in facility as a percentage of:	
Source water mean annual flow	0.000002% cfs
Source water 7Q10 flow	0.0005% cfs

D. Chemical Additives

1. Does the facility use or plan to use non-toxic chemicals for pH adjustment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2. Does the facility use or plan to use chemicals for anti-freeze purposes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3. If the answer to D.2 is yes, provide the following for EACH chemical additive used for anti-freeze:	
Chemical Name and Manufacturer:	
Maximum Dosage Concentration Used:	Average Dosage Concentration Used:
Maximum Concentration in Discharge: mg/L	Average Concentration in Discharge: mg/L
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or other toxicity documentation for each chemical attached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

E. Endangered Species Act Certification

Appendix 2 to the HYDROGP explains the certification requirements related to threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat. Indicate under which criteria the discharge is eligible for coverage under the HYDROGP:

1. ESA eligibility for species under jurisdiction of USFWS	<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion A: No endangered or threatened species or critical habitat are in proximity to the discharges or related activities or come in contact with the “action area.” See Appendix 2, Part B for documentation requirements. Documentation attached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion B : Formal or informal consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA resulted in either a no jeopardy opinion (formal consultation) or a written concurrence by USFWS on a finding that the discharges and related activities are “not likely to adversely affect” listed species or critical habitat. Has the operator completed consultation with USFWS and attached documentation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If no, is consultation underway? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion C: Using the best scientific and commercial data available, the effect of the discharges and related activities on listed species and designated critical habitat have been evaluated. Based on those evaluations, a determination is made by EPA, or by the operator and affirmed by EPA, that the

	discharges and related activities will have “no effect” on any federally threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the USFWS. Has the applicant attached documentation of the “no effect” finding? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. ESA eligibility for species under jurisdiction of NMFS	Is the facility located on: the Connecticut River between the Massachusetts/Connecticut state line and Turners Falls, MA; the Taunton River; the Merrimack River between Lawrence, MA and the Atlantic Ocean; the Piscataqua River including the Salmon Falls and Cocheco Rivers; or a marine water? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, was the applicant authorized to discharge from the facility under the 2009 HYDROGP? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	If the discharge is to one of the named rivers above or to a marine water <i>and</i> the facility was not previously covered under the 2009 HYDROGP, has there been any previous formal or informal consultation with NMFS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Documentation of consultation attached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

F. National Historic Properties Act Eligibility

1. Indicate under which criterion the discharge(s) is eligible for covered under the HYDROGP:
<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion A: No historic properties are present.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion B: Historic properties are present. The discharges and related activities do not have the potential to impact historic properties.
<input type="checkbox"/> Criterion C: Historic properties are present. The discharges and related activities have the potential to impact or adversely impact historic properties.
2. Has the applicant attached supporting documentation for NHPA eligibility described in Appendix 3, Part C of the HYDROGP? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

3. Does supporting documentation include a written agreement from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or other tribal representative that outlines measures the operation will carry out to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties? Yes No

G. Supplemental Information

Please provide any supplemental information, including antidegradation review information applicable to new or increased discharges. Attach any certifications required by the HYDROGP. Supplemental information attached? Yes No

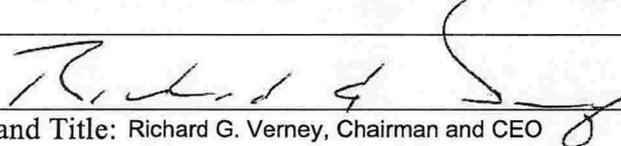
H. Signature Requirements

1. The NOI must be signed by the operator in accordance with the signatory requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 122.22, including the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that no chemical additives are used in the discharges to be authorized under this General Permit except for those used for pH adjustment or anti-freeze purposes and that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those directly responsible for gathering the information, I certify that the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I certify that I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

2. Notification provided to the appropriate State, including a copy of this NOI, if required? Yes No

Signature:



Date:

June 9, 2023

Print Name and Title: Richard G. Verney, Chairman and CEO

Monadnock Power Station Supplemental Information

Project Description

Monadnock Station is primarily a run-of-river hydroelectric facility. Monadnock Station has two turbines, both are active. Monadnock Station receives water from and discharges to the Contoocook River. This station is controlled by an Automated Pond Level Control System (ALPCS) and is operated and maintained by Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.

As with all hydroelectric generating facilities, Monadnock Station uses large volumetric flows of non-contact river water to generate electricity via turbines. This river water is not adversely impacted in quality or quantity and is not subject to the NPDES permit program.

Minor point source discharges are present at this station. Monadnock Station has two turbine wheel pits. When maintenance is required on the shaft or paddles of the wheel below water level, sluice gates are lowered and the incoming water to the wheel pit is shut off. The pit, then partially full of water is drained by manually pulling a plug anchored to the turbine floor. These drains are referred to as outfall 001 and outfall 002 in the Monadnock Station NOI application.

The permitted discharges from outfalls 001/002 can consist of river water and leakage from the turbine bearing seals which may accumulate within the wheel pits. The discharges are intermittent and seasonal, following the general maintenance schedule based on accessibility and river flow, typically no more than once per year. The outfalls are inaccessible because of the inability to reach the discharge. Access would be from a precarious position next to the dam, far below the actual wheel pit.

An additional intermittent discharge at outfall 001 results from contact cooling water for the 400 hp generating unit. The cooling water system consists of a 1.5" withdrawal pipe located in the wheel pit and a 2" discharge pipe also located in the wheel pit. The system has a ~30 gallon storage tank, an electric circulator pump, an electric pump for makeup water, and a system of copper, plastic, and steel piping, as well as a copper pipe air-source heat exchanger. The system circulates water through a closed loop to cool the turbine while it is in operation. Makeup water is withdrawn from the wheel pit as needed either when a float switch activates in the storage tank (to replenish low water) or when an aquastat high temperature setting is exceeded in the storage tank. The water storage tank is equipped with an overflow pipe to discharge water back to the wheel pit. Typically, the cooling system heat exchanger is sufficient for regulating the turbine temperature without the need for makeup water (i.e. to add cooler river water to the system and purge heated water). The option to use river makeup water for additional cooling is a safety measure that is rarely, if ever, required.

Receiving Water Classification

Monadnock Station is located on the Contoocook River and any discharges from the station are received in Assessment Unit NHIMP700030108-02 (Contoocook River – Pierce Power Dam). This assessment unit has impairments listed in the latest 2020/2022 303(d) list for Aquatic Life Integrity (pH) and Fish Consumption (Mercury-Fish Consumption Advisory). The pH impairment is categorized as 5-M (poor water quality, marginal impairment, TMDL needed) with a low TMDL priority. The mercury impairment is listed as 4A-M (poor water quality, marginal impairment, TMDL completed). PH monitoring and reporting are required at Monadnock Station under the HYDROGP which will help support further

agency assessment of the pH impairment. The mercury impairment is an atmospheric source addressed through the regional mercury TMDL and does not require any further monitoring or compliance actions for water users within the TMDL area.

Assessment Unit ID: NHIMP700030108-02 Size: 3.50 ACRES 2020/2022, 305(b)/303(d) - All
 Assessment Unit Name: Contoocook River - Pierce Power Dam Assessment Unit Category: 5-M Reviewed Parameters by Assessment Unit
 Beach: N
 Town(s) Primary Town is Listed First:
 Bennington

Designated Use Description	Desig. Use Category	Parameter Name	Parameter Threatened (Y/N)	Last Sample	Last Exceed	Parameter Category	TMDL Priority
Aquatic Life Integrity	5-M	CHLORIDE	N	2012	N/A	3-ND	
		Chlorophyll-a	N	N/A	NLV	3-ND	
		DISSOLVED OXYGEN SATURATION	N	2012	N/A	3-ND	
		OXYGEN, DISSOLVED	N	2012	N/A	3-ND	
		PH	N	2012	2012	5-M	LOW
Fish Consumption	4A-M	MERCURY - FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY	N			4A-M	
Potential Drinking Water Supply	2-G						
Primary Contact Recreation	3-ND	Escherichia coli	N			3-ND	
Secondary Contact Recreation	3-ND	Escherichia coli	N			3-ND	
Wildlife	3-ND						

Good	Marginal	Likely Good	No Current Data	Likely Bad	Poor	Severe
Meets water quality standards/thresholds by a relatively large margin.	Meets water quality standards/thresholds but only marginally.	Limited data available. The data that is available suggests that the parameter is Potentially Attaining Standards (PAS)	Insufficient information to make an assessment decision.	Limited data available. The data that is available suggests that the parameter is Potentially Not Supporting (PNS) water quality standards.	Not meeting water quality standards/thresholds. The impairment is marginal.	Not meeting water quality standards/thresholds. The impairment is more severe and causes poor water quality.

General BTA Requirements

The Monadnock Power Station uses contact cooling water for generating unit 1 and is therefore subject to the CWA 316(b) requirements for the design and operation of cooling water intake structures. Part 4.2.b of the HYDROGP specifies the requirements for satisfying impingement compliance under CWA 316(b). The cooling water intake structure at Monadnock Power Station is located in the wheel pit for turbine unit 1; i.e., cooling water enters the penstock before it is withdrawn into the intake pipe. To satisfy the impingement requirement for this cooling water intake configuration the applicant must demonstrate that the effective intake velocity at the point where cooling water enters the penstock must be less than 0.5 feet per second, as stated in Part 4.2.b.ii of the HYDROGP. The maximum flow rate of cooling water entering the penstock is equivalent to the makeup water pump rate used for the cooling water system = 10 gpm or 0.022 cfs. The intake configuration for the penstock has two gate openings for turbine unit 1 – each 5' x 7.5' in dimension for a total opening dimension of 75 ft². There are coarse screens in front of each gate that reduce the open area by an estimated 50%, for an effective open area of 37.5 ft². The wetted part of the gate opening at normal pond elevation is also assumed to be 50% of the total open area, to further reduce the effective open area to 18.8 ft². Therefore, at the maximum

cooling water pump rate of 0.022 cfs, the effective water velocity at the penstock intake structure is $0.022 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \div 18.8 \text{ ft}^2 = 0.0012 \text{ ft/s}$, which is well below the required 0.5 ft/s. Because the cooling water system is generally closed loop and makeup water is infrequently withdrawn (always at a low pump rate), the cooling water system has virtually no measurable effect on water velocity where cooling water enters the penstock.

National Historic Preservation Act Screening for Pierce Power Station

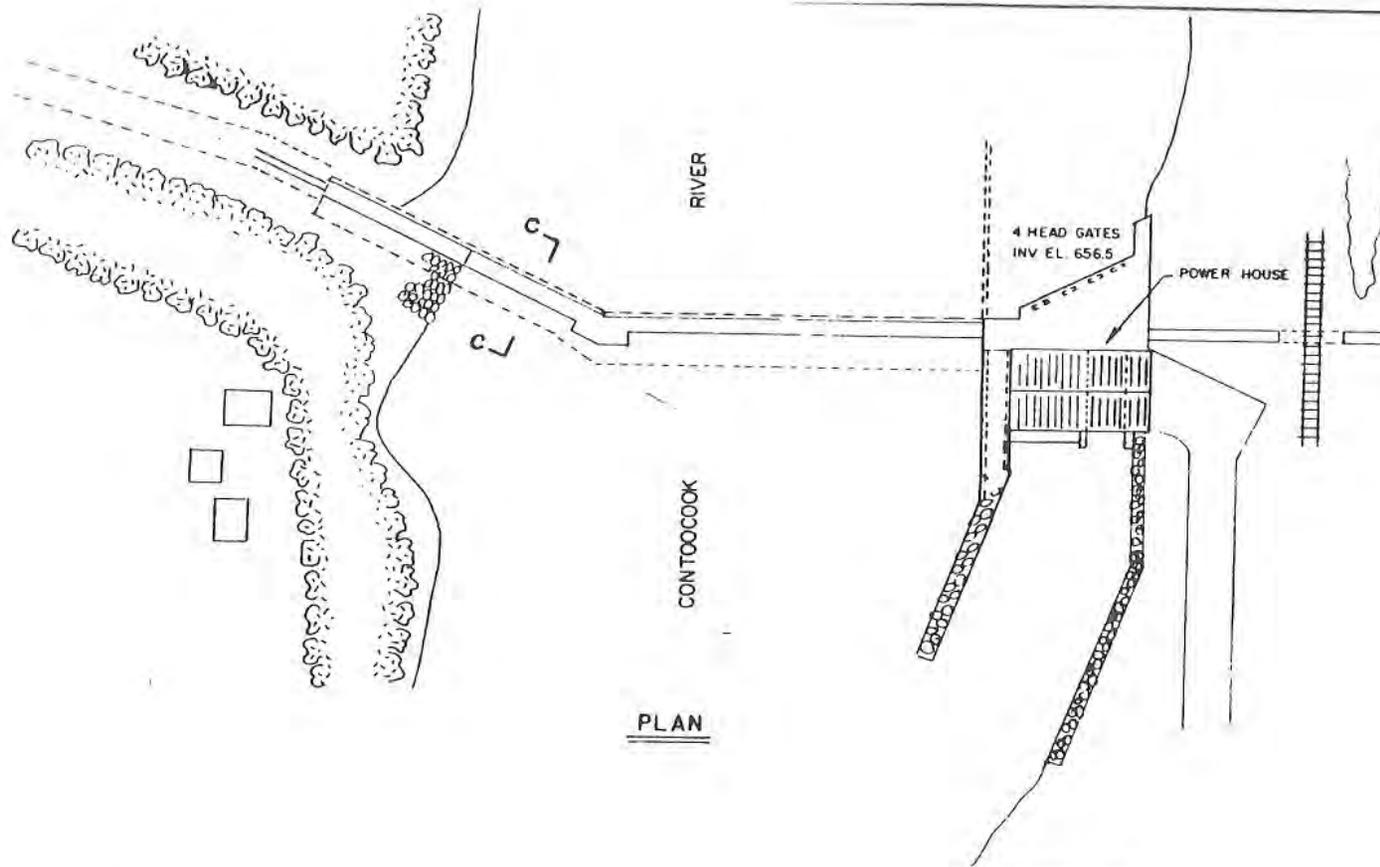
The National Register of Historic Places, as published by the US Department of the Interior National Park Service, was reviewed on June 5, 2023. The register has one listing for the project area – “Bennington Village Historic District”, see attached document. Within the historic district, the Monadnock Power Station is identified as contributing structure #112, described as a brick colonial revival style building with a pedimented gable end, constructed in 1923.

The permitted activities covered under the HYDROGP and BMP plan were reviewed to determine whether there were potential adverse effects to the historic Monadnock Power Station building listed in the National Register. Adverse effects mean damage, deterioration, alteration, or destruction of the historic property. The permitted activities at the Monadnock Power Station covered under the HYDROGP include discharge of equipment and floor drain water and contact cooling water. Specifically, the Monadnock Power Station’s two turbine wheel pits are drained approximately once per year for maintenance of the shaft or paddles below water level. Draining of the wheel pits is achieved by manually pulling a plug anchored to the turbine floor and discharging the wheel pit water through outfalls 001 and 002 directly to the Contoocook River. Contact cooling water is discharged periodically to wheel pit of generating unit 1 and is then discharged through the draft tube or outfall 001 depending on current operations. These are existing discharges covered by the previous HYDROGP permits and there is no planned or proposed construction activity at Monadnock Station. Based on a review of permitted activities and potentially affected historic structures, the operator has determined there is no reasonable potential for adverse effects to the historic power station building associated with the permitted activity of draining the wheel pits and discharge of contact cooling water. These routine maintenance practices/operations have been ongoing for many years, since the original construction and operation of the project, without any history of adverse effects to the historic building. Due to the implausibility of adverse effects resulting from HYDROGP-permitted activities at the Monadnock Power Station, further consultation with the NH State Historic Preservation Office was determined to be unnecessary.

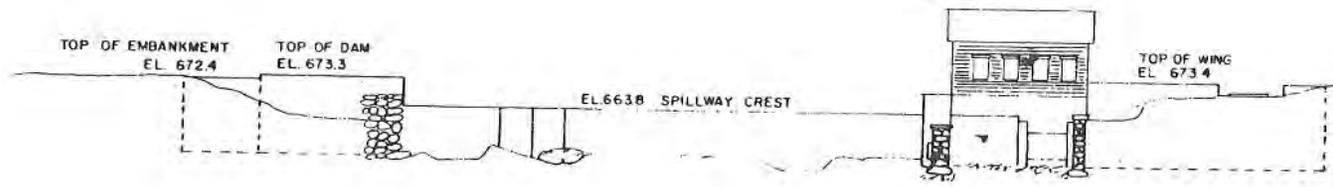
Attachments

- Attachment 1 Monadnock Power Station Site Information and Flow Schematic
- Attachment 2 USFS No Effect Determination
- Attachment 3 NRHP Bennington Village Historic District

EXHIBIT - F
SHEET - 6



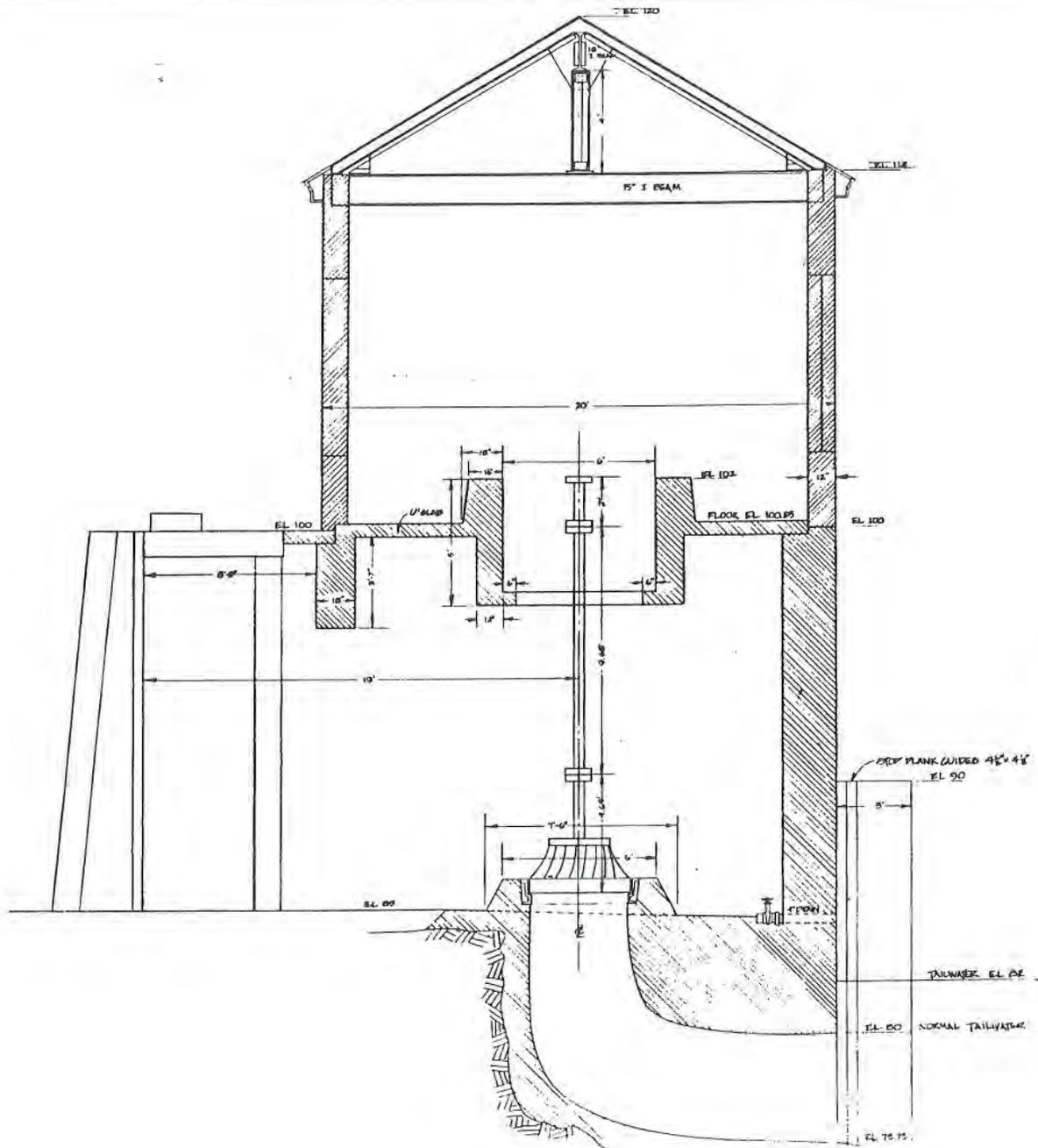
PLAN



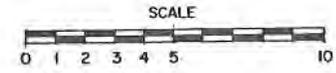
ELEVATION

THIS DRAWING IS PART
OF THE APPLICATION
FOR LICENSE MADE BY
THE UNDERSIGNED
MONADNOCK
PAPER MILLS INC
BY
TITLE: OWNER

SITE PLAN
MONADNOCK POWER STATION
MONADNOCK PAPER MILLS INC
HYDROELECTRIC FACILITY
EAST COAST ENGINEERING



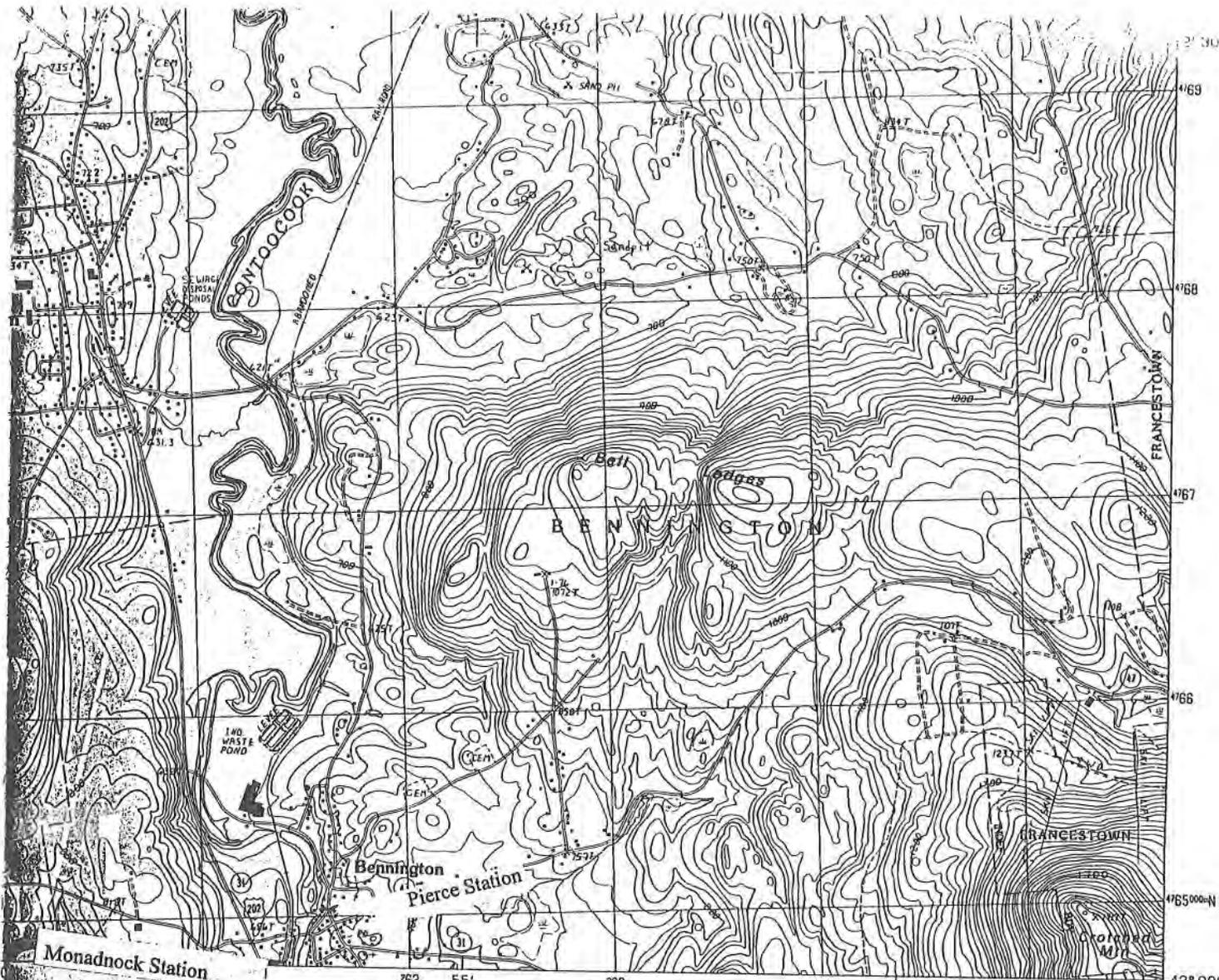
SECTION A-A



THIS DRAWING IS PART OF THE
APPLICATION FOR LICENSE
MADE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

MONADNOCK PAPER
MILLS INC
BY
TITLE OWNER

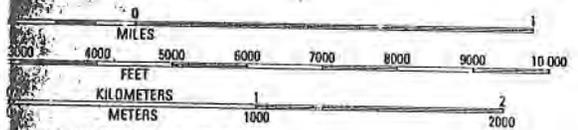
POWERHOUSE SECTION MONADNOCK STATION		
MONADNOCK PAPER MILLS INC. HYDROELECTRIC FACILITY		
= East Coast Engineering =		
P.O. BOX 25	BARRINGTON N.H.	03825



Monadnock Station

SCALE 1:24 000

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 FOOT
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST FOOT
 To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
 To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808



1	2	3	1 Lovell Mountain (7 1/2' x 15')
			2 Hillsboro Upper Village
			3 Henniker
4		5	4 Stoddard (7 1/2' x 15')
			5 Deering
			6 Marlborough (7 1/2' x 15')
6	7	8	7 Peterborough North
			8 Greenfield

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD LEGEND

- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Trail
- Interstate Route □ U. S. Route ○ State Route

HILLSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

43071-A8-TF-024

CONFORMS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.
 117 Antrim Road
 Bennington, NH 03442
 New Permit Application



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To:
Project code: 2023-0084745
Project Name: Monadnock Paper Mills Hydro GP Notice of Intent

May 23, 2023

Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Environmental Protection Agency

Subject: Record of project representative's no effect determination for 'Monadnock Paper Mills Hydro GP Notice of Intent'

Dear Lee Carbonneau:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on May 23, 2023, for 'Monadnock Paper Mills Hydro GP Notice of Intent' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2023-0084745 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into the IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter.

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based upon your IPaC submission and a standing analysis, your project has reached the determination of "No Effect" on the northern long-eared bat. To make a no effect determination, the full scope of the proposed project implementation (action) should not have any effects (either positive or negative), to a federally listed species or designated critical habitat. Effects of the action are all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may

include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (See § 402.17).

Under Section 7 of the ESA, if a federal action agency makes a no effect determination, no consultation with the Service is required (ESA §7). If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required except when the Service concurs, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat [50 CFR §402.02, 50 CFR§402.13].

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the animal species listed above and, if so, how they may be affected.

Next Steps

Based upon your IPaC submission, your project has reached the determination of “No Effect” on the northern long-eared bat. If there are no updates on listed species, no further consultation/coordination for this project is required with respect to the northern long-eared bat. However, the Service recommends that project proponents re-evaluate the Project in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the Project changes (includes any project changes or amendments); 2) new information reveals the Project may impact (positively or negatively) federally listed species or designated critical habitat; or 3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional coordination with the Service should take place to ensure compliance with the Act.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the New England Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2023-0084745 associated with this Project.

Action Description

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Monadnock Paper Mills Hydro GP Notice of Intent

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Monadnock Paper Mills Hydro GP Notice of Intent':

Monadnock Paper Mills is submitting a Notice of Intent under the General Permit for Hydroelectric Generating Facilities to discharge authorized wastewater to the Contoocook River associated with hydro operations in the State of New Hampshire.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.9980781,-71.92438807650277,14z>



DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the information you provided, you have determined that the Proposed Action will have no effect on the Endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*). Therefore, no consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is required for those species.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of the northern long-eared bat or any other listed species?

Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

No

2. The proposed action does not intersect an area where the northern long-eared bat is likely to occur, based on the information available to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as of the most recent update of this key. If you have data that indicates that northern long-eared bats are likely to be present in the action area, answer "NO" and continue through the key.

Do you want to make a no effect determination?

Yes

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Normandeau Associates, Inc.
Name: Lee Carbonneau
Address: Normandeau Associates, Inc.
Address Line 2: 25 Nashua Road
City: Bedford
State: NH
Zip: 03110
Email: lcarbonneau@normandeau.com
Phone: 6036371150

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Environmental Protection Agency



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in National Register Bulletin How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (formerly 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bennington Village Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Antrim Road, Main Street, School Street, Cross Street, Francestown Road, South Bennington Road, Acre Street, Old Stagecoach Road, Starrett Rd., Bible Hill Rd. not for publication
city or town Bennington vicinity
state: New Hampshire code: NH county: Hillsborough code: 011 zip code: 03442

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Elizabeth DeMunyan, SHPO Date 4/15/10
NH
State or Federal agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau or Tribal government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other, explain

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4/19/10

Bennington Village Historic District
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
122	25	buildings
6	4	sites
9	2	structures
0	0	objects
137	31	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/general store
- GOVERNMENT/town hall
- RELIGION/church
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
- TRANSPORTATION/rail related
- EDUCATION/schools

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/general store
- GOVERNMENT/town hall
- RELIGION/church
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY/energy facility
- EDUCATION/schools

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
- 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation granite, brick
- walls wood, brick
- roof asphalt, slate, metal
- other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

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Narrative Description

Overview

The Bennington Village Historic District is located in the middle of the Town of Bennington, New Hampshire. It is a cohesive town center, which comprises one large historic district. Originally on the edges of two towns, the village became the town center of Bennington in 1842 and has always been the town's commercial, industrial and population center. The densely-built village developed around a concentrated source of waterpower, primarily along the east side of the river. Bennington Village contains buildings from throughout its history. There are nearly 120 separate properties, the majority of them residential. The public buildings are clustered in the village center, with residences along the roads radiating out on all sides. The Monadnock Paper factory anchors the north end of the district. Most buildings in this densely settled village are sited on small parcels. Overall, the historic district contains approximately 130 acres.

Bennington Village is a collection of vernacular buildings from all periods of the town's development. Most have the basic elements of their architectural period or style, but there are few high style buildings. The properties in the village are closely spaced, mostly small lots. Houses were primarily built as single-family homes. There have always been a number of rental properties. Buildings are mostly wood-frame with clapboard or vinyl siding. There is a small collection of about seven brick houses from the early 1800s. All early foundations are granite, and granite was used into the 1890s. Brick became the principal foundation material during the late nineteenth century. A few houses have mortared stone foundations. Houses from the 1920s and after have concrete foundations. There are various stone retaining walls in the village due to its hilly terrain. Slate roofs remain on Bennington houses (#17, #19, #27, 79, 96 and 100) and the barn of #82. Throughout the village, sidewalks line the streets. Most are concrete slab sidewalks from the early twentieth century. The current pattern of sidewalks and paths matches that shown in historic photographs of the village.

The public buildings are located throughout the village, primarily around the intersection of Main Street, School Street and Frankestown Road. They include the Congregational Church (#54), Town Hall (#48), Pierce School (#52) and Public Library (#77), as well as the modern fire station (#49) and Historical Society (#36). Public spaces include the Monument Square (#53) and the Sunnyside Cemetery (#32). The former railroad station stands on the west side of the river (#107). Of the several small commercial buildings (#42, #44, #75, #76), all but one now contain apartments. The only remaining mill building is the Monadnock Paper Mills (#2) at the north end of the village. Two other former mill sites now have electrical power plants associated with the paper mill (#43, #112). The dams (#4, #43a, #112a) are concrete gravity dams from the early twentieth century.

Nearly eighty percent of the properties in the village contribute to the historic district. There are 122 contributing buildings (twenty-three of which are outbuildings), nine contributing structures and six contributing sites, which contribute for archaeological potential. Buildings erected ca. 1960 and after do not contribute. There are twenty-five non-contributing buildings (more than half of which are outbuildings) and two non-contributing structures. Non-contributing buildings include only four buildings that are old, but retain no integrity. Only a few parcels within the district boundary have no built resources on them. Four of those are counted as non-contributing sites.

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This National Register of Historic Places nomination is based on the 2007 NHDHR (New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources) Area Form for the Bennington Village Historic District, prepared by the same authors, Lynne E. Monroe and Kari Laprey of Preservation Company. The boundaries and contents of the historic district were identified and it was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. The National Register listing process was undertaken by the Bennington Historical Society just as the National Register digital photograph policies were being adopted, so the old procedure was followed for this project. Black and White photographs taken in October 2007 were reprinted from the original negatives. All survey photos from the 2007 Area Form were included, so that photo and property numbering would not have to be adjusted. This facilitated labeling of photographs by volunteers, and re-use of the photo key maps and photograph lists from the earlier survey.

The following description, excerpted directly from the NHDHR Area Form, includes Geographic Context, which explains the location and layout of the village and the complex street pattern that defines it. An overview of Architectural Development follows, tying together the buildings in the village and placing them in architectural periods. Individual Property Descriptions include brief description and historical information. In the absence of a detailed published town history or other documentation, an attempt was made to use primary materials to identify the relationship of property owners to each other and the village as a whole.

Geographic Context

Bennington is located in the Monadnock Region of New Hampshire. It is in the northwest part of Hillsborough County, near the corner where Cheshire, Sullivan and Merrimack Counties adjoin. The towns surrounding Bennington are Hancock on the west, Antrim northwest, Deering northeast, Franconia east and Greenfield on the south. Bennington is about equidistant (9-10 miles) between the larger communities of Peterborough (south) and Hillsborough (north).

Bennington Village is the town center, and the most densely settled area of this small town. The surroundings are hilly and sparsely settled. The village, in the valley of the Contoocook River, developed from the late eighteenth century and existed well before Bennington was incorporated as a town in 1842. The area initially fell largely within the town of Hancock and was known as Hancock Factory, while to the east was the unincorporated "Society Land." The Contoocook River, which flows south to north through southwestern New Hampshire to the Merrimack River in Concord, drops more than seventy feet over a 1.2-mile stretch in Bennington. These "Great Falls" were the principal factor in the town's historical development.

There were five dams where industries operated throughout the nineteenth century. One was the upper or Powder Mill dam south of the village, outside of the district boundaries. Three of the four dams within the village center remain (one was removed). All of the dams and water rights are now owned and maintained by the Monadnock Paper Mills. At the southwest edge of the village is the second dam, now Monadnock Dam and Power Station (#112), which was the location of an early paper mill, followed by the Goodell Cutlery Company. The third dam (#43a), now Pierce Power Station, is just below (north of) the bridge in the middle of the village. This was the first dam and powered Joseph

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Putnam's saw and grist mills, which were run by a series of owners into the 1890s, when a hydro-electric plant was built. The river splits around a narrow island. The fourth dam on the eastern branch was removed in the 1920s from the rear of #36. It was the site of the cotton factory built in 1810, which later became a cutlery shop. The fifth dam, the High Gate or Paper Mill Dam (#4), has always been associated with the paper mill (#2) at the north edge the village on Antrim Road.

From the first settlement here in the late eighteenth century, there was a bridge where the crossing is now (#105) between the east and west sides of the village. As local and regional roads were built, they converged at the bridge and nearby mills. The village developed with a series of intersections of roads coming together from more than eight different directions. The settlement and road patterns were defined by the mill sites and the bridge location. The village was not laid out as a unified entity, but developed at the edges of two towns. When Bennington was formed in 1842 with this village as its center, the existing settlement patterns were reinforced. The map of the new town showed the current pattern of intersecting roads already fully established (Anonymous ca. 1842).

The south to north flowing Contoocook River has always defined transportation patterns in the region. Bennington was located on the Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad, which ran south-north between the two said towns. The railroad tracks (which remain in place but not in use) also parallel the Contoocook. At Bennington Village, the railroad is on the west side of the river. The former depot remains standing on the site to which it was moved ca. 1934 from across the road. At the north end of the village, the tracks cross a bridge (#3) to the east bank of the river where the Monadnock Paper Mill (#2) had its own railroad siding until the 1980s.

US Route 202 has been an influential factor since it was created as a federal highway in 1935, following older south-north transportation routes passing southwest-northeast (posted as W-E) through New Hampshire. In Bennington US 202 now defines the western edge of the village. The bypass on the west side of the river was built ca. 1955 to avoid the densely settled village and the two river crossings.

Bennington Village is the point of intersection of other regional highways, along historic roads. Routes NH 31 and NH 47 meet in the village to join US 202. NH Route 31 comes from the southeast into Bennington Village on Greenfield Road. From Main Street, NH 31 crosses the Bennington Village Bridge (#105) and joins US Route 202 north for a concurrent stretch into Antrim. NH Route 47 comes into Bennington from the northeast along Francestown Road, crosses the bridge and ends at Route 202. In the village center, the separation of one-way traffic on School Street (east-bound) and Cross Street (westbound) has been in operation for at least fifty years. Main Street has two-way traffic, resulting in complicated traffic pattern.

Main Street, as presently defined, is the main street through the middle of the village, south-north between Greenfield Road and Antrim Road. Antrim Road was the main route north up the river before the existing US Route 202 was built. Antrim Road follows the east side of the river and houses along the west side of the street back up to the riverbank. The stretch of Antrim Road that passes through the Monadnock Paper Mill (#2) property, and crossing of the Contoocook (site of #1) dates from the 1830s. Earlier northbound traffic followed what is now Bible Hill Road (formerly Old Antrim Road) to the northeastern corner of town, where the original east-west route through the area

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(North Bennington Road) crossed the river to Antrim. Bible Hill Road rises uphill at the north end of the village. Historically known as Whitney's Hill, the houses along both sides of the road overlook the village to the south. The earlier houses face south (#14, 15, 29) toward the village, and other houses have south facing bay windows on their side elevations.

Starrett Road is a short, turn-of-the-century street of worker housing, near the paper mill, between Antrim and Bible Hill Roads. The street rising uphill from Antrim Road near the mill dam (#4) has houses closely spaced on either side. Now known for the Starretts, its builders, this was once called Bailey Avenue and was known in the early twentieth century as "Greek Alley" (Plan ca. 1904; Glynn 2008).

Just above the Antrim Road-Bible Hill Road intersection, Old Stagecoach Road forks northeast from Bible Hill Road. At one time it was called Dodge Hill Road (Norris 1887) and more recently was Old Cemetery Road (Plan ca. 1904). Now a dead-end, this was the original route to Francestown. The Catholic Mt. Calvary Cemetery and the Town's Evergreen Cemetery are set apart from the village center in the rural outlying area.

The village cemetery, Sunnyside Cemetery (#32), is located on the east side of Main Street in the middle of the village. The cemetery is on the corner of Eaton Avenue, a right-angle side street connecting to Francestown Road. This street originated in the 1880s and was called "Cheney's Old Street" for the owner of one of the properties (Norris 1887; Plan ca. 1904). Most of the houses on Eaton have lost integrity.

On the west side of Main the Historical Society property (#36) was the site of the cotton factory and later cutlery shop. Main Street has a row of closely spaced houses set back slightly from the road, backing up to the riverbank (#41, #40, #39). A sidewalk runs along the west side of the street, with driveways and paths to the houses. On the east side of Main Street, several historic buildings were located where school parking lot is now. The Pierce School (#52) was built in 1929 where a tavern had previously stood on the east side of Main Street. The school now forms a focal point of the village center. On the west side of Main Street, the Bennington Garage (#51) is a concrete block automotive shop.

At the heart of Bennington Village, Cross and School Streets, both one-way, connect Main Street and the village bridge (#105). School Street was originally the main street, from Hancock Road and the bridge to Main Street. It was called School Street because of the schools in the Town Hall (#48) and on the site of the Fire Station (#49). Cross Street evolved from a path above the riverbank, accessing the mills below (site of Pierce Power Station, #43). School Street was the path of the first state highway or Trunk Line in the early 1900s. Cross Street was expanded ca. 1928 (Glynn 2008) and widened again ca. 1934 (Plan 1933). School Street has a sidewalk along its south side past the Town Hall. There are sidewalks on both sides of Cross Street. Bennington was a pedestrian community throughout its history. Sidewalks and paths are an important part of the village character.

Bennington had no designated "common" at its center, but the various road junctions developed with open space in the middle, forming a series of small triangular spaces called "Squares" (Plan ca. 1904). In the north, the junction of Antrim and Bible Hill Roads was known simply as "The triangle." The present Monument Square (#53) is a small grassy triangle in front of the Congregational Church where

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the soldier's monument and watering trough are now located. There was a bandstand on the site from 1895 to 1949, and this was called "Bandstand Square." The Civil War Monument originally stood diagonally across Main Street in the junction of Main and Cross Streets. "Liberty Square," created in 1903, the monument surrounded by a chain fence on low granite posts. These spaces and the broad area of Main Street between them became known generally as "The Square." The monument was moved in 1949 to improve traffic flow onto Cross Street. Another key intersection, where Cross Street and School Street intersect at the east end of the bridge, was once called "Engine House square." It was reconfigured ca. 1934 with bridge construction and is now part of the 1975 fire station lot (#49).

From Main Street, Francestown Road (now NH 47) was built in the 1830s as a more direct route to Francestown and the Second NH Turnpike. Rows of closely spaced houses were built along the new road over the next few decades. The east edge of the historic district is defined by a change in density and age of resources.

Main Street south of "The Square" has buildings along both sides. Those on the west side are set back with front lawns. Buildings on the east are closer to the street. Sidewalks are located on each side of the road down to Greenfield Road. Sidewalk continues on the south side of Greenfield Road to the Catholic Church.

The south end of the village contains the junctions of roads to points south and southeast. Greenfield Road, which is NH 31, forks southeast from Main Street into the historically rural area beyond, continuing past Whittemore Lake on the south edge of town. Old Greenfield Road crosses between South Bennington Road and Greenfield Road. South Bennington Road south of Main Street follows the east side of the river, past the former Powder Mill site and into Greenfield in the area known as South Bennington.

West of Main Street, Acre Street is a right angle side street between Main Street and School Street next to the bridge. The street parallel to the river was first called Grove Street and then Mill Street referring to a sawmill nearby (rear of #95). The southern end of Acre Street was called Knight Street for the owner of one of the houses (#88) (Plan ca. 1904; Sanborn 1924). This residential street is lined by concrete sidewalks and some street trees.

Bennington's Bridge (#105) over the Contoocook has been the site of a river crossing since the first settlement of the area. The existing bridge dates from 1934. School Street ends west of the bridge at the junction of Hancock and Pierce Hill Roads. The west side of the river is defined by the former railroad station (#107) and the Monadnock Power Station (#112) on Hancock Road.

Pierce Hill Road runs west up hill from the village into the rural hilly area west of Route 202. This was an early road between Bennington, and the hilly rural part of Hancock, on one of the roads between Hancock and Antrim. Pierce Hill Road leads past the Pierce-Verney Farm, home of the Monadnock Paper Mill Owners. Formerly this road was called Darrah Street and Baldwin Road for other property owners (Norris 1887; Plan ca. 1904). The Pierce-Verney property relates historically to the village, but is set apart from the dense village center, so is not included in this Bennington Village Historic District. North of Pierce Hill Road, the tracts of wooded land east of Route 202 to the River formerly owned by the Monadnock Paper Mills, now Town Forest.

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From west of the bridge, Hancock Road parallels the west side of the river to the junction of Route 202. Along Hancock Road is a row of early nineteenth century houses like those in the village. The small properties on the east side of the road back up to the railroad tracks which parallel the west bank of the river south of the Monadnock Dam (#112a).

US Route 202 forms a distinct edge to the Bennington Village Historic District and is used as the boundary for the purposes of this study. The bypass, built ca.1955 north from Hancock Road, branched northwest off the older road in a straight line, crossing Pierce Hill Road and running west of the river to rejoin the older Antrim Road just above the bridge (#1) and paper mill. North of Bennington, Route 202 passes directly through Antrim's main village center.

South of the Route 202-Hancock Road, along the west side of Route 202 is a row of late nineteenth century sidehalls. These houses related to the village historically, but are now located on a busy highway. The boundary of the historic district could be adjusted if further study was determined to be advisable. South of Bennington, Route 202 follows the older road along the west bank of the river (Powder Mill Pond) and the parallel railroad tracks. In Hancock, a new straight section of highway opened in 1959, bypassing the historic town center.

Architectural Development

Federal Style ca. 1780-1830s

The first construction in the village took place in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, during the Federal period. The earliest houses in the district are 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay "capess." All of these were likely built with center fireplace chimneys, few of which remain in place. The most common chimney placement in Bennington's early 1½-story houses now is twin chimneys in the end walls, forward of the ridge, centered on the end walls of the front rooms. These chimneys are believed to be later replacements original center chimneys (Glynn 2008).

Between School and Cross Streets, #50 is the oldest house in town, built ca. 1788 and moved ca. 1839. This originally had a center chimney (Glynn 2008); the later front end chimneys could date from when the house was moved. Another center chimney cape, with chimneys later rebuilt, was #80 on Greenfield Road, the earliest part of which is dated ca. 1790 (Glynn 2008). On South Bennington Road, #85 is 4 x 3 bays and appears to be one of the earlier capes in the village. The most intact early house is # 25 on Bible Hill Road. This south-facing 5 x 2 bay house has center fireplace chimney and simple transom over the front door. At the lower end of Bible Hill Road, #15 which faces the village to the south, had a center chimney and retains its distinctive Federal style entry with fanlight and 12/12 windows. Another early 1½-story house is #29 on Old Stagecoach Road.

The similarities between the 1½-story houses built in the village during the early 1800s, suggest common builders. Dated ca. 1805, #82 at the beginning of South Bennington Road is a 5 x 4 bay house, which now has a centrally placed chimney but previously had two chimneys on the end walls. Like many of these houses, it has later nineteenth century 2/2 window sash. Several 1½-story "capess" are located on Hancock Road. #114 is 5 x 2 bays with an ell and small barn. Its chimney is gone. #116 is 5 x 1 bays with its chimneys rebuilt. Both were built ca. 1810. They had simple entry trim

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with Federal style half-length sidelights, which #114 retains. Across the road, #117, dated ca. 1798 is 5 x 3 bays with chimney in one end wall.

The 1½-story, 5 bay, laterally oriented form was used into the early 1830s, the end of the Federal period. Two nearly matching houses stand side-by-side on Main Street (#70, #71) and a third (#74) was the same originally. On the corner of School Street, #70 is 5 x 3 bays with end chimneys in the front rooms. An ell connects to an early barn. #71 is also 5 x 3 bays with the same chimney placement, an ell and nearly connected barn. Both of these houses were updated in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries with new entry porches and 2/2 window sash. Other houses of this type are #63 and #66 on Francestown Road. There are early nineteenth century barns associated with #25, #70 and 71 and #81.

Brick 1½-story houses were also built in the early 1800s. On Pierce Hill Road, #110 is 5 x 4 bays with four end chimneys. It retains a Federal style entry with fanlight. Three early brick capes were later enlarged with the addition of gambrel roofs. The first was #37 which has Mansard-type dormers. The former schoolhouse #16 is similar. On the west side of village, #108 has Colonial Revival style features from the early twentieth century.

One of the larger Federal period houses was the Benjamin Whittemore House (#14) which is brick, two stories with a hip roof and Federal style entry. Brick was used for several ca. 1830 buildings owned by the Whittemore family. A brick boardinghouse (#39) is 2½ stories, 5 x 2 bays. The Brick store (site part of #52) was a 2½-story gable front brick building which stood into the 1990s. On Francestown Road, #58, built ca. 1836, is a two-story, Federal style house, 5 x 2 bays with twin end chimneys.

Greek Revival Style 1830s-1860s

The two 1839 buildings that stood in the center of town, the Church (#54) and the hotel (now gone, site of #52) were in the Greek Revival style. The Bennington Congregational Church has a pair of Greek Revival entries, pedimented gable end on its façade, and a square bell tower. Historic photographs show that the hotel, later the Adams Tavern, was a large, 5 x 5 bay wide gable front building with center entry and overhanging front gable on square pilasters sheltering a two story porch.

Bennington has several houses in the wide gable front form with 5 bay center entry facades. The G.A. Whittemore on Antrim Road (#35) is a brick wide gable front house with Greek Revival and Gothic elements. It is dated ca. 1836. On Hancock Road, #118 retains its Greek Revival entry trim and 6/6 windows, while #113 has less integrity.

A small number of sidehall plan houses were built in the Greek Revival period. The home of paper mill owner G.P. Hall on Antrim Road is a 2½-story sidehall with a recessed entry. On Francestown Road #64 is a 2½-story sidehall, which has lost its Greek Revival style trim.

Italianate and Gothic Styles, Vernacular Sidehalls 1860s-1890s

The sidehall plan house became the predominant type in the 1860s. Houses were built with basic Italianate period elements such as door hoods on brackets and bay windows. On Francestown Road, #67 built ca. 1870, is a large 2½-story sidehall farmhouse with door hood, bay windows, cross gable

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ell and large attached barn. On Bible Hill Road, 2½-story sidehalls from ca. 1865 and ca. 1868 are #26 and #28. The latter has wood shingled bay window added ca. 1900. The Kimball House (#17) is a large 2½-story sidehall with door hood and bay windows. It retains high integrity with granite foundation, clapboard walls, 2/2 windows and slate roof. These three houses, like others of the period, have attached carriage barns, 1½ stories oriented gable end to the street. On Antrim Road, #12, now Alberto's restaurant is a 2½-story sidehall dated ca. 1874. The Congregational Parsonage built in 1884 on Antrim Road (#34) is also a 2½-story sidehall with door hood and bay windows. Another house of this type is #38 on Eaton Avenue. The first houses to be built on Acre Street were sidehalls (#96, #98) on granite foundations, with door hoods on brackets and side porches. #98 is a large 2½-story sidehall with ell and connected carriage barn. #96 has door hood on brackets and bay window typical of the period. A small, well-preserved 1½-story sidehall built ca. 1880 is #65 on Franchestown Road. It retains door hood over double doors and 2/2 window sash.

Three of the larger late nineteenth century houses are 2½ stories, laterally oriented with center entries flanked by bay windows. North of the cemetery, now gutted, #31 is 2½ stories, 4 x 2 bays with two story bay windows. On Main Street #73 is 2½ stories, 3 x 2 bays with two story bay windows. The Herrick House (#41) is 5 x 2 bays with one-story bay windows and entry porch between.

The Bennington Town Hall (#48) built in 1871 is Italianate in style. It is 2½ stories, oriented gable end to the street, with Italianate door hoods over the entries, cornice brackets, and tower above the roof. Other public buildings stood nearby on the other side of School Street. The Engine House built ca. 1887-88 and demolished ca. 1933 was 2½-story gable front building with bell tower. The Grammar School, built in the late 1890s and used as the Sons of Veterans Building until town down in 1975, was 1½ stories, gable front with center entry (Bennington Historical Society 1989:33-34). At the south end of the village, the Catholic Church (#81) built in 1895 is a large Victorian Gothic building with pointed arch windows and trefoil openings in the bell tower.

Queen Anne Style, Vernacular Sidehalls 1890s-ca. 1910

The cutlery business was at its height at the turn-of-the-century and a period of expansion for the paper mill took place in the early 1900s. The older Monadnock Paper Mill at the north end of the village was replaced by a new large brick factory (#2). It has characteristic industrial panel brick walls with tall segmental arch topped windows. The two-story factory extends back from Antrim Road. A canal (#4a) parallels the road from the paper mill dam (#4) to the factory mill wheel and returns to the river through a tailrace (#2f).

Related to the industrial growth was residential development which was ongoing from the 1890s to around 1900. Worker housing was built on Starrett Road near the paper mill, on Acre Street, and on in-fill lots throughout the village. The village continued to have a mix of rental and owner occupied homes. Most were single family, but increasing numbers of houses had two units.

The most elaborate Queen Anne style house is the Paper Mill Superintendent's House on Antrim Road (#33). It has asymmetrical cross gable form, flared skirt and bands of cut shingles. On Bible Hill Road, #18 which was the home of a mill supervisor has a 2½-story sidehall form with decorative shingles and Queen Anne features. It is now in abandoned condition. #7, which is one of the larger houses on Starrett Road has a cross gable form and wraparound porch. On Acre Street #89 has 1½-

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story cross gable form, decorative wood shingles and other Queen Anne features. This is one of three Acre Street houses on foundations of mortared granite blocks, built in the 1890s. The others are #92 and #97. At the south edge of the village, #86 on South Bennington Road is a 2½-story sidehall with bay window and Queen Anne style decorative shingles. #97 on Acre Street also has decorative shingles in the front gable. At the west edge on Pierce Hill Road, #109 is a 1½-story sidehall with recessed entry, built ca. 1895.

The sidehall remained the most common house plan. Two-family residences tended to be divided upstairs and down, retaining the side hall entry location. A distinctive two-family house is 20 Acre Street, #94, which has two-story front porch below the overhanging front gable. Most houses on Acre Street are 1½-story sidehalls. They include #88, 7 Acre Street, #90 at 15 Acre which retains good integrity, #92 and #93, 100 and 101. Typical are the brick foundations and 2/2 windows.

Carpenter William McCoy built two 1½-story sidehalls (one later enlarged to 2½ stories) on Francestown Road ca. 1895 (#68, #69).

Starrett Road at the north end of the village was laid out in the 1890s and rows of 1½-story sidehalls built on it ca. 1900. On the east side of the street, four small houses were built and owned by the Starretts (#8, 9, 10 11). All have brick foundations, simple trim and were built with 2/2 windows. Across the street, #5 and #6 are similar 1½-story sidehalls.

Colonial Revival Style, ca. 1900-1950

The G.E.P. Dodge Library (#77) built in 1906 combines Romanesque with Colonial Revival elements. It is brick, 1½ stories, with a hip roof. Monadnock Paper Mills used brick Colonial Revival style construction for its office building (#2a) erected in 1923 at the front of the complex, and the garage built across the road (#2b) in 1928. Monadnock acquired and rebuilt the three dams (#4, #43a, #112a) which remain a defining element of the village. The two brick power stations (#43, #112) were built in 1921 and 1923. There are several small wood-frame commercial buildings in the village, all altered with new siding and windows (#42, 44, #75 and 76). The Pierce School (#52) built in 1929 as a gift from the paper mill owner, is a simple Colonial Revival style brick building.

After the period of residential construction around 1900, few new houses were built in Bennington after about 1910. One house on Bible Hill Road (#22) dates from ca. 1920. Storekeeper Fred Knight built a new house (#45) next door to his store on Cross Street. It is two stories with a hip roof. The Catholic rectory (#79) is a Square House built in the 1930s. A few houses were updated with Colonial Revival porches, such as #12, #71 and #108. About nine houses in the village have early twentieth century garages.

Post 1950s Buildings

Bennington Village contains few new, late twentieth century houses that do not contribute to the historic district. Three are located on Bible Hill Road: #19, 20 and 27. On the corner of Acre Street and School Street at the east end of the Bridge is a new multi-family house (#104). On the riverbank behind this is an older building completely rebuilt into apartments (#103). Seventeen properties have modern garages and small barns. The Monadnock Paper Mill complex was extended to the north in the 1980s and has a new (1990s) addition in the east front corner, in place of an older structure. In the center of the village, the Bennington Garage (#51) is a concrete block structure built ca. 1955-1960

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around the older gas station. The Pierce School was recently enlarged with a long addition along Francestown Road. Since the historic period several buildings are gone from the area around the school, including the Brick store and the Crystal Springs house.

Individual Property Descriptions

Descriptions of the individual properties in the historic district follow. Every property was assigned a property number and is addressed below in that order. Photographs are arranged in close to the same order. The numbers of buildings and photographs taken differ, so the property and photo numbers do not coincide, although ordered the same.

Numbering began at the north end of the village at the Antrim Road bridge over the Contoocook and the Monadnock Paper Mills, then turned onto Starrett Road east of the factory. Returning to Antrim Road, property numbering proceeded south along Antrim Road to Bible Hill Road, then out one side of Bible Hill Road and back the other. The remainder of Antrim Road and north end of Main Street follow, then Cross Street and School Street. Francestown Road is covered, before returning to Main Street. From the intersection of Francestown Road and School Street, Main Street properties are documented, first the west side of the street, then the east. The upper ends of Greenfield Road and South Bennington Road are next. Returning to Main Street again, property numbering follows Acre Street to its end at School Street near the Bennington Village Bridge. The western side of the Contoocook is covered last, Pierce Hill Road and then Hancock Road.

ANTRIM ROAD

#1 Antrim Road Bridge over Contoocook, ca. 1929 Contributing structure Photos 1-2

The bridge on Antrim Road, just below where it joins US Route 202, forms the north end of the district. The first covered bridge at this crossing was built ca. 1830 along with the new route to Antrim. The present bridge was built ca. 1929 (Bridge #088/095). At that time, it was located on US Route 202 which passed through Bennington Village before the bypass was built in the 1950s.

It is a concrete arch bridge. The railing is a cast concrete parapet with distinctive curved ends. Along the southeast side of the river is the Monadnock Paper Mills property. This bridge was identified as eligible for the National Register during the NHDOT Thematic Review of Concrete Arch bridges. It is in original condition, of State significance formerly on US Route 202 a major highway. The bridge was designed by the NH Highway Department and built by Caughey & Pratt. It is typical of the 1920s period, similar to the Luten arch bridges patented by Daniel B. Luten in the early 1900s. This Contoocook bridge is notable for having the longest clear span of any spandrel filled arch bridge of its type in the state.

#2 117 Antrim Rd. (09-21) Monadnock Paper Mills, ca. 1904 Contributing building Photos 3-8

There has been a paper mill on this site since 1835. A new mill was built after a fire in 1867. This was expanded in 1885 and stood until after the present mill was built in the early 1900s. The factory sits at a bend in the river on a broad expanse of flat intervale. The complex is a key element of the

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village and would independently meet the National Register criterion for its significance as an intact, operating paper mill.

The large brick factory that remains in operation today was built between 1902 and 1905. The historical record is inconsistent as to the date of construction. Probably it was erected after Arthur Pierce acquired the property in 1904. The new mill was built next to the old (Plan ca. 1904), so the factory operation undoubtedly continued during construction. According to a long-time employee, the new mill was started up in 1903. Company insurance plans date the oldest sections of the building 1902 and 1903. However, the present MPM history on the company website dates the mill to 1904 after Pierce acquired it, and the Bennington Historical Society book dates a historic photograph of mill construction to 1905 (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969; www.mpm.com; Bennington Historical Society 1989; Industrial Risk Insurers 1983).

The complex is roughly L-shaped, set back from the road. The short front leg is parallel to Antrim Road and the long main block extends back perpendicular (about 24 bays long). The building consists of a series of rectangular blocks, all two stories with flat or low pitched roofs. The windows have segmental arched lintels and granite sills. Throughout the factory they contain metal multi-pane sash in place of the original tall, paired, wooden sash. The original windows were 6/6 or 9/9 double hung with six-pane awning windows above. Window heights vary in each section of the complex. Parts of the first floor have small windows, segmental arched with awning windows. In some places windows have been bricked in.

The southeast corner of the complex, set back from Antrim Road, is the most recent addition, built in 1990 (Photo 11). This new section is brick, gable end to the road, with segmental arch windows. It was built in place of an older wooden structure, which contained the pulp room. The central front block of the mill, parallel to Antrim Road, is where the front entrance to the factory is located just behind the office building (Photos 9 and 11). This block is two stories with a low pitched gable roof, with projecting eaves and exposed rafter ends. The panel brick walls have brick piers and recessed panels with segmental arch topped windows. These now contain glass block windows. The building rises with the ground slope and this section is higher than the rest. Historically this was the rag and digester building.

The southwest corner of the factory contains the "Beater building." This section is 80 x 135 feet, 6 x 13 bays (Photo 5). It two stories, slightly lower than the adjacent blocks. The first floor has small windows. Second story windows here and in the adjacent machine building were replaced with metal sash by the 1960s (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969). In the front (southwest) corner of the mill, projecting toward Antrim Road is a small 27' x 17' brick structure, which is the wheel house (Photo 5). This is one-story with a low pitched gable roof. The water flows through a below-ground penstock along the front of the factory from the canal (#4a). The mill was primarily water-powered for much of its history. The mill wheel powered the machines through a series of shafts and pulleys. In 1962 the water wheel was connected to a 2300 V generator and the line shafting removed (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969).

The long, narrow (70' x 254') machine building extends north from the road (Photos 3, 4 and 6). It is two stories with a slightly peaked roof. The northwest elevation is twenty-five bays long. Historic

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photos show the building is 6 bays deep). The paper machines were located upstairs, the shafting, belts and tanks below. The walls are panel brick with tall segmental arch windows. First floor windows are bricked in. The neon sign on the machine room roof dates from 1965 (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969). At the front of the factory's northwest elevation is two-story addition with corrugated metal walls, built ca. 1989 (Photo 5). In the center of the northwest elevation is a two-story projection, sheathed in corrugated metal, 43' x 28', also added ca. 1989 (Photo 4) (Factory Mutual Insurance Company 2005). The north end of the machine building contains the repair shop. At the end, a one-story section, 66' long was added in 1982 for storage.

The northeast part of the factory, in the rear of the machine building, contains the finishing department. The original finishing building was 86' x 126'. An extension of equal size was added to the north in 1937 (Photo 8). The new section was similar to the original two-story brick factory, but with brick panels topped by corbelling, and tall rectangular windows with multi-pane metal sash. The new space contained the cutter room in which high speed cutters and trimmers were installed. The old cutter room became shipping (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969). The northern end of the building, north of the finishing room, was added in the 1980s. It is eight bays long, 86' x 90'. The walls are concrete block, blank, with small rectangular openings near the top. A railroad siding ran into the factory off of the B & M line, with a loading dock running the length of the southeast elevation of the building. The siding was removed in the 1980s. The loading dock has a shed roof and is enclosed with T-111 siding (Photo 8).

The boiler house is located in the center rear of the factory. The tall round brick stack, built ca. 1904, rises above. Three modern tall metal exhaust stacks also rise above the building. Historically, steam power from coal-fired boilers ran some of the engines in the factory. The first electricity to supplement the water power was generated by steam turbines. Additional steam turbines were installed in 1926 and 1950. The boilers burned a car load of coal a day. There was a separate railroad siding for coal cars and a 60'-high coal elevator (not extant). Oil replaced coal as fuel just after WWII. New boilers were installed in 1960 (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969).

Attached on the rear, southeast corner of the building is the warehouse (for pulp storage) built in 1921. The contractor was Aberthaw Construction of Boston (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969). The two and three-story structure is concrete with brick panels and bands of metal awning windows. It is 5 x 5 bays with a flat roof (Photo 8).

At one time, the rag and wood pulp was produced on site. Today, all of the pulp is purchased and shipped to the factory. Many different kinds of pulp are used, and combined into the various papers. From the dam (#4), river water passes through the canal (#4a) and into a settling basin built, then through a filtration process. In the stock-preparation or beater room, the pulp, processed water, chemicals and dyes are mixed. The machine room contains the Fourdiner paper machines, where the mixture is spread onto wire screen and the water removed. Since the 1970s, the waste-water has been processed in the treatment plant before being discharged back into the river upstream to the north. Each finished roll of paper is tested in the quality control lab. In the finishing room or cutter room, the paper is cut and trimmed and packaged in rolls or sheet form. The smoothing process called calendaring was performed on some orders (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969).

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Monadnock Paper Mills continued to operate through the twentieth century as other paper plants closed. In 1948, Gilbert Verney, father of the present owners, purchased the plant from the estate of Col. Arthur Pierce. At that time, a variety of grades of paper including bond, mimeo and duplicator paper, mostly in 8½ x 11 size, were produced. Verney revived and updated the factory. In 1958, quality offset and opaque papers were developed and refined. In 1962 the company added premium text and cover grades to its line. In 1967 technical specialty and converting papers were developed. During the 1950s-60s the paper machines were rebuilt. Over time, all of the older machinery has been replaced. In 1980 off-machine coating equipment for aqueous dispersion coatings was installed. In 1989 the capacity of the Number One paper machine was increased. The following year cross-machine computer controls were installed to improve consistency. In 1998 a non-woven melt blown manufacturing facility was acquired for producing filtration papers (www.mpm.com). Today, Monadnock produces a variety of technical and specialty paper products for business and education, including graphic arts papers, premium uncoated text and cover printing papers and "non-wovens."

#2a Monadnock Paper Mills Office, 1923 Contributing Building Photos 7, 11

On Antrim Road in front of the brick mill, sits the small brick office. This 1923 Colonial Revival style structure replaced a wooden office building which had been part of the original mill. It is 1½ stories with a hip roof, 5 x 2 bays. The foundation is granite. The center entry is sheltered by a pedimented gable on paired Doric pilasters. On the roof, tiny round dormers contain attic vents. The windows have concrete sills and splayed lintels and contain double-hung 6/1 sash. The corners are trimmed with concrete quoins. The brick front steps lead up from a semi-circular driveway.

#2b Forge Shop, 1937 Contributing building Photo 6

Just off the northwest corner of the factory is a small one-story brick building which was the forge shop (Industrial Risk Insurers 1983). It is one-story with a flat roof and a square brick chimney.

#2c Shed, ca. 1950 Contributing building Photo 7

Near the back (north) end of the factory is a shed or garage dated ca. 1950. It is brick, 18' x 50', one-story with a shed roof.

#2d Tailrace, 1904 Contributing Structure Photos 9-10

From the mill water wheel, this stone-lined canal returns water to the Contoocook opposite the mill. The walls are mortared rubble stone, roughly coursed. On the far side of Antrim Road, the tailrace continues to the river through a wider, unlined canal. The date of this structure is unknown but it is at least as old as the 1904 factory.

#2e Bridge, 1988 Non-contributing Structure Photo 10

This is a new steel girder and concrete deck bridge, supported by low concrete abutments above the stone mill tailrace. The bridge (NHDOT #091/094) carries Antrim Road over the canal. There was always a bridge in this location. The previous structure probably dated from the earlier twentieth century Route 202 period.

#2f Antrim Road (09-20) Monadnock Paper Mills lawn Contributing site

Across the road from the factory, open lawn extends between Antrim Road and the river below the bridge (#1). This open space contributes to the setting of the factory and forms the viewscape at this gateway into the north end of the village. An 80-foot flagpole was erected in 1967 (Monadnock Paper

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Mills 1969).

#2g Antrim Road (09-19) Monadnock Mills Garage, ca. 1928 Contributing building
Photo 13

On the southwest side of the road opposite the factory is an open parcel, now paved parking, with a brick garage on it. The garage is one-story with a low-pitched shed roof. The walls are brick with concrete foundation and trim. There are six vehicle bays with large doors, wooden with multiple rectangular lights. At one time, the company horses were kept in a barn built on this site in 1912. In 1925 the first truck was purchased. It was kept in a garage (not extant) behind the mill. The barn was taken down and the garage built in 1928. Several adjacent worker houses were also removed.

#3 Railroad bridge, ca. 1878/1930 Contributing structure Photos 14-15

The railroad tracks cross the Contoocook just below the paper mill dam (#4). The tracks are located on the west side of the river to the south and cross to the east side to run along the east side of the Monadnock Paper Mills property.

The timber trestle railroad bridge, on a series of timber trusses and granite piers, crosses the river, and passes over Antrim Road and the mill canal (#4a). The substructure below the deck of this bridge is historic. The covered bridge structure on top burned April 30, 1965. The B & M made temporary repairs and freight service to the paper mill resumed three weeks later (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969). The configuration of the bridge, its built up approaches, timber trestles and granite abutments are the same as the original bridge built ca. 1877-78 (Norris 1887) with the addition of a central timber truss pier. The existing bridge structure is dated ca. 1930 by NHDOT (#093/094). The railroad frequently used this type of trestle structure for bridge approaches and to cross river floodplains. The trestles were constructed of peeled, creosoted logs with sawn timbers for bracing.

The Bennington Railroad Bridge as rebuilt ca. 1930 is steel I-beam bridge supported at either end by tapered rectangular piers of rectangular granite blocks. Two wooden trestles support the central span over the river bed. There are six timber trestles of graduating height under the north approach, two under the south. The bridge deck is open with pipe railings along the sides. Closely spaced ties support the rails.

#4 Paper Mill Dam, ca. 1920 Contributing Structure Photo 16

This is NH Dam #22.06. It is known as the Paper Mill or High Gate Dam. The first dam at this site was built ca. 1835 for the first paper mill. The historic dam was stone, probably granite blocks like shown in the 1887 birds-eye (Norris 1887). The construction date of the existing concrete gravity dam is not identified. The dam creates a reservoir to serve the canal and penstock running to the internal water wheel within the factory. The gates are located at the east end of the dam, next to the road.

#4a Antrim Road (09-23) Canal, ca. 1920 Contributing Structure Photo 15

The mill canal runs from the upper side of the dam, under Antrim Road and along the north side of the road to the paper mill. Water is used to formulate the pulp and an underground penstock pipe carries the water to the mill water wheel below the southeast corner of the factory. The canal, now concrete, has always been in this location (Norris 1887; Plan ca. 1904).

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#4b Bridge, Antrim Road over Canal, 1922 Contributing Structure

Antrim Road passes over the mill canal on a concrete T-beam bridge dated 1922 (NHDOT # 095/093).

STARRETT ROAD

#5 18 Starrett Road (09-25) ca. 1905 Contributing building Photo 17

The first house on the northwest side of the street was built shortly after the others, on a lot owned by the Starretts (Plan ca. 1904). The 1½-story sidehall is 2 x 2 bays with a shed roofed extension along the north elevation. The foundation is granite block. The walls are vinyl sided. Some 2/2 windows remain. There is a tall brick stove chimney. A new sun-room projects from the southwest corner.

#5a Garage, 1990 Non-contributing building Photo 18

Set back is a small, new garage, oriented gable end to the street with T-111 siding.

#6 22 Starrett Road (09-26) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 19

This 1½-story sidehall is similar to those on the opposite side of the street. It is sheathed in vinyl siding, but retains the original door and 2/2 windows. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. An enclosed sun-porch and various extensions project from the south elevation. The foundation is covered with concrete. Early owners of this house were the Putnam Brothers (Plan ca. 1904). Later it was the home of the Bavelas family. Thomas who was an engineer at the paper mill and his wife Aphrodite came from Greece in 1910. Their son Andrew lived here after (Glynn 2008; Census 1930).

#6a Garage, ca. 1950 Contributing building Photo 20

Set back from the road is an older one-car garage, oriented gable end to the street. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The overhead garage door is off-center. The eaves overhang, with exposed rafters. This garage is old enough to contribute to the historic district.

#7 30 Starrett Road (09-27) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 21

At the upper end of Starrett Road is a larger cross-gable plan house. It is 1½ stories with overhanging eaves (no returns) on simple cornice brackets. The entry is located under the porch which spans the south elevation of the front block and east side of the wing. The porch has a shed roof on turned posts. The house has a brick foundation. The walls are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain original 2/2 windows. Original shed wall dormers break the front roof slopes.

This house was owned by Charles and Nellie Bailey and this street was once known by their name (Plan ca. 1904). Born in Vermont in 1858, Bailey worked as a laborer in the cutlery shop. The Baileys were married in 1886 and had four children (Census 1900). Their land extended north and west (Plan ca. 1904).

#7a Barn, ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 22

Just slightly detached from the north corner of the house is a historic barn. It is oriented laterally to the street. The siding is board and batten. The front slope of the roof is ornamented by patterned asphalt shingling. This elaborate lozenge pattern shingling is a unique and notable feature.

#8 19 Starrett Road (10-51) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 23

This is the uppermost house in a row of four matching houses on the east side of the street. It has a

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brick foundation and retains original 2/2 windows, paired in the front gable end. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles, trimmed with flat boards. The eaves project with returns on the gable ends. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. All four houses have small one story ells in the rear. The full-length sidelights on the back door of this house are probably modern. The front door is new.

The four houses (#8 through #11) were built and owned by W.C. and F.C. Starrett (Plan ca. 1904) owners of the saw mill and lumber business in the village. Their home was on Acre Street (#96). These houses were rental properties, occupied mainly by employees of the nearby paper mill.

#9 17 Starrett Road (10-52) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 24

This house retains its brick foundation and clapboard siding. Across the façade is an early 20th century porch with shed roof. One end is enclosed; the rest is supported by simple posts ornamented with tiny sawn brackets. A modern picture window is located under the porch. The windows contain new 1/1 sash. Across the front yard and below the adjacent house above are mortared stone retaining walls. In the early twentieth century this house was occupied by Christos Cordatos. He was a beater at the paper mill, who came from Greece in 1912 (Glynn 2008; Census 1930).

#10 15 Starrett Road (10-53) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 25

On the front of this 1½-story sidehall is an added vestibule with gable roof. The house retains its sidehall form, brick foundation and paired front windows which have original 2/2 sash. Windows on the first floor are double-hung 1/1 replacements. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. A shed dormer is located at the front of one roof slope. On the other is an overhanging wall dormer. The front yard is contained by a concrete block retaining wall. In the early twentieth century this was the home of Arthur Kuneless and his family. He came from Greece in 1920 (Census 1930; Glynn 2008).

#10a Garage, ca. 1930 Contributing building Photo 26

A large single-bay garage, is set below the house, close to the street. The foundation is rusticated concrete block. Side windows contain 2/2 sash. The walls and trim are covered with vinyl siding.

#11 9 Starrett Road (10-54) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photos 27-28

This is the first house on the right at the bottom of the street. Like the others, it is a 1½-story sidehall on a brick foundation. It has two windows in the gable end, though not paired like the others. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, with simple flat trim. The overhanging eaves with returns and molded cornices are original. The windows and doors are new, as are the wooden front steps. There is a small ell section in the rear, with the back door sheltered by a simple hood.

#11a Garage, ca. 1980 Non-contributing building

The garage appears to date from the late twentieth century. The two-car garage has two overhead doors on the front gable end. The walls are sheathed in wide novelty siding; the front gable, in vertical boards.

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ANTRIM ROAD

#12 79 Antrim Rd. (10-55) Alberto's Restaurant, ca. 1874 Contributing building Photo 30

This large 2½-story sidehall with wing has been Alberto's Restaurant since ca. 1945, and is still owned by the same family. It is located on the corner of Antrim Road and Starrett Road, opposite the Paper Mill Dam (#4). The foundation of the main block is granite. The cross gable and rear additions are on concrete block. The two story wraparound porch also dates from the early twentieth century. It is supported by Doric columns and has a simple wooden balustrade. The walls are sheathed primarily in clapboards; the façade is vinyl sided and parts of the rear are T-111. The windows throughout the building contain modern 1/1/ sash. The sidehall entry contains an early twentieth century door with large square light, and is flanked by original sidelights. The upstairs door onto the porch is similar. The house is set back from the road, with parking lot to the south and west.

This house is dated 1874 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:106). In 1892 and 1905 it was owned by J. Cody who also owned houses across from the paper mill (not extant, site of #2b) (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). This was a two apartment house. The Cuddemi family acquired it in the 1930s and moved here from Acre Street. Alberto "Bat" Cuddemi and his mother opened Alberto's restaurant in the building ca. 1945, relocating from Cross Street. The family lived in the upstairs apartment after that time (Glynn 2008).

#13 55 Antrim Rd. (10-56) G.P. Hall House, ca. 1840 Contributing building Photos 31-32

The Hall House is a 2½-story sidehall with recessed entry reflecting the Greek Revival style. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with simple Greek Revival trim including corner boards projecting eaves with returns and molded cornice. The windows contain later nineteenth century 2/2 sash; a 6/6 remains in the gable end. A twentieth century enclosed porch spans the side elevation. A large 2 ½-story ell projects to the rear, with a modern deck and attached garage off of it.

Gilbert P. Hall (1813-1867) was a paper manufacturer. In 1834, he married Elizabeth R. Butler, daughter of early local paper-maker Moody Butler. They lived in Lowell before moving to Bennington in the 1840s with their several children (Hayward 1889:636). In 1850 the family had two young women and two young men who worked in the paper factory living with them (Census 1850). The house passed out of the Hall family around 1870. In the late nineteenth century it was owned by William L. (1825-) and Josephine Taylor (Hurd 1892) who married in 1872. He was a farmer (Census 1900). Taylor and Chase owned the house in the mid-twentieth century (Plan n.d.). Mary Chase (1870-) was here in 1930. Her sons Alfred, Steven and Howard were farmers (Census 1930). Later Al Chase lived here; he was a piano tuner (Glynn 2008).

#13a Barn, ca. 1900 Contributing building

Set back from the road, beside the house, is a large carriage barn. It is oriented laterally to the road with two modern overhead garage doors on its north gable end.

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BIBLE HILL ROAD

**#14 4 Bible Hill Road (10-57) Benjamin Whittemore House Contributing building
Photos 33-36**

This brick, Federal style house, two stories with a hip roof, is dated ca. 1803-04 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:106). It is 5 x 2 bays with twin chimneys in the rear wall. It faces south into the intersection of Bible Hill and Antrim Roads. The center entry has a segmental arch fan light and half length sidelights. Windows have splayed granite lintels and 6/6 sash. Federal trim includes the ornamental reeded frieze below the eaves. The foundation is granite. The ell has been rebuilt and enlarged. Large trees grow on either side of the house. The intersection in front of the house is known as "The Triangle." It is presently defined by a curved, poured concrete retaining wall of recent date.

Benjamin Whittemore (1779-1857) of Greenfield and his new wife Deborah Perry settled in Hancock Factory village ca. 1809. He and his brother Amos built the cotton factory across the street (site of #36, 10-12). Children included Sylvia (1811-1843), Amos (b/d 1813), Emily (1814-), Charles Perry Whittemore (1816-1874), Timothy Clark Whittemore (1820-), Phebe Louisa (1822-1841) and Abby Maria (1825-1843). Charles farmed and Timothy worked as a clerk; both were living at home in 1850 (Census 1850). Later they lived nearby on Main Street (#40) (Chace 1858). Benjamin and Deborah Whittemore were members of the Congregational Church in Hancock and were influential in founding the Congregational Church in Bennington in the 1830s. He died in 1857, and she died later that same year (Hayward 1889:122, 1021). F.W. Whittemore owned the house in 1892 (Hurd 1892). In the early twentieth century, Monadnock Paper acquired the property. It was rented many years by Zanga who was the chauffeur for the company. Later it was owned by Carazas and then by Steve Chase until ca. 2000 (Glynn 2008).

#15 10 Bible Hill Rd. (10-58) Woods House, ca. 1810 Contributing building Photos 37-39

The second house on the west side of Bible Hill Road is a small 1½-story cape, which is oriented south overlooking the village. The center chimney has been rebuilt with a smaller stove chimney. The 5 x 2 bay house has a Federal style center entry with pilasters, semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The windows contain 12/12 sash. The foundation is granite block. Walls are sheathed in clapboards trimmed with corner boards, narrow frieze and slightly projecting eave returns. The broad ell appears to be rebuilt.

Jesse Woods of Groton, Massachusetts was married to Esther Burt and lived in Hancock Factory village. Sons Eben F. (1834-) and Walter D. (1829-) worked as paper makers and then turned to the cutlery business. Esther Woods worked as a dressmaker and lived here with her sons and her younger sister after Jesse died. W.D. Woods married into the Whittemore family. This house passed to E.F. Woods (Chace 1858; Hurd 1892). He was married in 1855 to Mary Bullard of Antrim and a daughter Jennie was born the following year. The Woods brothers were cutlery manufactures, and joined Goodell in business in 1872. In the late nineteenth century, Eben and Mary Woods worked in the Goodell plant in Antrim to which they commuted daily (Census 1850, 1860; Hurd 1885; Hurd 1892). In the mid-twentieth century this was the property of R. Davidson (Plan n.d.).

#16 16 Bible Hill Rd. (10-59) ca. 1830/1920 Contributing building Photos 40-41

This small brick house was originally one of two village schoolhouses. The construction date is not

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known, but probably it was built around 1830 like other brick buildings in the village. The building became a residence after 1871. The gambrel roof was added in the early twentieth century. (It was not shown in a historic photograph dated 1912.)

The high gambrel roof has straight sides and a low pitched gable above. The sides are sheathed in wood shingles (staggered butt). Two shallow dormers are topped by overhanging peaked lintels. First floor windows contain original 2/2 sash. Upstairs are newer 1/1. Across the façade is an early twentieth century sun-porch with large 6/6 windows. On the south elevation facing the village is a small bay window. Small one-story ells project to the side and rear. The north side of the lot, below #17 is defined by granite retaining walls.

After the central school opened in the Town Hall (#48), this became the home of Charles H. Kimball (Hurd 1892) and his wife Charlotte. He was born in 1848, grew up at #111, and was in the cutlery manufacturing business with his family (site of #36). They were married ca. 1873 and had two children (Census 1900). In the twentieth century, this was the home of Judge Henry Wilson (b. 1883) who held the local court in the Town Hall. He was also an insurance agent. The house passed to his son-in-law Lawrence (Chip) Parker (Census 1930; Glynn 2008).

#17 22 Bible Hill Road (10-60) F.H. Kimball House, ca. 1870 Contributing building
Photo 42

Frederick H. Kimball's house was built by carpenter Albert Goodwin of New Boston (Hurd 1885). The house is dated ca. 1870 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:113), though Kimball was not married until ten years later. The large 2½-story sidehall has a shallow cross gable and a three story bay window/tower on the south elevation. The foundation is dressed granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards and retain original narrow corner boards, frieze, eave returns with molded cornice. The roof is slate. The windows have original 2/2 sash, with narrower paired windows in the front gable. The entry has double doors with rectangular lights sheltered by a door hood on Italianate style brackets. The bay window is topped by a pointed octagonal roof. Attached to the cross gable is a 2½-story carriage barn. It has a 2/2 window, hayloft door and vehicle bay on the gable end façade. This is one of the best preserved homes in the village and would independently meet National Register Criterion C as a Victorian era dwelling.

Fred Kimball (1857-) was in the family cutlery business (site of #36, 10-12) with his brother Charles who lived next door (#16). Fred and Nettie Kimball were married in 1881. They had three daughters (Census 1900). Kimball lived here into the early twentieth century (Plan ca. 1904). He became owner of the factory (site of #36), which closed by ca. 1920. This house was owned by the Kimball family until around 1960. It was made into two apartments at that time (Glynn 2008).

#18 30 Bible Hill Road (10-61) Dodge House, ca. 1905 Contributing building Photo 43

Abandoned and in deteriorating condition, this home was one of the more high-style Queen Anne houses in the village. It retains many original features, but will not retain structural integrity much longer. The foundation is rusticated concrete block. The 2½-story sidehall has a cutaway corner, cross gable, and front porch. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with staggered butt shingles in the gable ends. The windows have 2/1 sash, much of it missing. Just barely attached to the back corner of the house is a small carriage barn just like the one next door at #17. This lot was owned by J.F. Dodge

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in the early 1900s (Plan ca. 1904). The house was likely built soon after. Optician John F. Dodge (1875-) and wife Mary moved her from elsewhere in town (Census 1910). For many years, this was the home of the Diamond family. Mr. Diamond was a supervisor at the paper mill (Glynn 2008).

#19 34 Bible Hill Road (10-62) ca. 1960 Non-contributing building Photo 44

One of a small number of non-contributing houses in the vicinity, 34 Bible Hill is a simple Ranch house, one story with low pitched gable roof. Ranch characteristics include the high, small windows and the picture window. Buildings erected in 1960 and after do not contribute to the historic district. The fifty-year cutoff date for the period of significance is somewhat arbitrary, but mid-20th century in-fill construction was not a significant trend in Bennington's development.

#20 40 Bible Hill Road (10-63) ca. 1975 Noncontributing building Photo 45

This late twentieth century house is 1½ stories, 3 x 2 bays with a center entry. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles. The roof is new metal. A concrete block stove chimney is located on one gable end.

#21 50 Bible Hill Road (10-64) ca. 1885 Contributing building Photo 46

This 1½-story sidehall has a small wing and connected carriage barn, extending to the rear and exposed on the downhill side. The house is 2 x 3 bays on a granite foundation. The sidehall entry has a new door. The first floor windows were replaced with larger three-part picture windows. A gable wall dormer on the south roof slope contains narrow paired sash. The walls are vinyl sided. The wing has an original door and a brick foundation. The barn has a mortared rubble stone foundation and retains some 2/2 windows, though most are replaced. The walls are vinyl sided. The north edge of this lot, near #22 is lined by mature maples.

The first known owner of this house was George Woodbridge (1861-), a watch maker (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). He and wife Annie were married in 1887 and had no children (Census 1900).

#22 56 Bible Hill Road (10-65) ca. 1932 Contributing building Photo 47

This small early twentieth century house has a Bungalow type form. It is gable end to the street with a low upper story under the gable roof. Across the façade is a sun-porch, with parapet and 2/2 window sash. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. Most windows have new 1/1 sash. The roof is new metal. The foundation is concrete.

This house was built in 1932 by Paul Cernota with the help of friends and neighbors. Mr. Cernota was born in 1888 in Czechoslovakia and moved to a house on Starrett Road in 1927 with his wife, Mary Fritz Cernota and his children Raymond and Stella. When the house was completed in 1932, Paul moved from Starrett Road to his new home on Bible Hill Road where he and Mary had four more children = Albert, Edward, Arnold, and Arthur. The house is now occupied by Edward Cernota. Paul worked in the Paper Mill as machine tender and in later years he was the watchman before he retired in 1960; Paul died in 1968.

#22a Barn, ca. 1939 Contributing building Photo 48

The barn north of the house was built in 1939 by Paul Cernota, with the help of friends and neighbors, using the lumber from trees felled by the 1938 Hurricane (Cernota 2009). The small barn has metal clad gable roof. The walls are sheathed in horizontal board siding. The building is set apart from the

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house, north toward the end of Starrett Road. The barn is of sufficient age to contribute to the historic district.

#23 59 Bible Hill Road (10-75) Knowles House, ca. 1893 Contributing building Photo 49

The uppermost house on the east side of Bible Hill Road, this house is set back on the hill above. Across the front yard are two tiers of fieldstone retaining walls. The lower wall is mortared; the upper is dry-laid. Concrete steps lead up to the house. The yard contains large mature maple trees. The house is a 1½-story sidehall on a brick foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, with narrow corner boards, frieze, projecting eaves with returns. The windows contain 1/1 replacement sash. On the façade is a bay window under the full front porch. An ell extends to the rear. The rear section has been enlarged and an upper story added.

This house was built in 1893 and owned by Robert Knowles who was a machine tender and later foreman at the paper mill. He was Scottish, born in 1858. He and wife Mary had two children before immigrating to the U.S. in 1887. They went first to Wisconsin and were in New Hampshire by 1890 where more children were born. Two sons and a daughter went to work in the paper mill. Mary Knowles and son Philip a machinist lived here in 1930. Phillip Knowles worked for Monadnock Mills longer than any other person (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969; Plan ca. 1904; Census 1900, 1920, 1930). During World War II there was a small outbuilding built for spotters. The building was manned 24 hours a day, all day, until the war was over (Pope 2009).

#23a Garage, ca. 1920 Contributing building Photo 50

Close to the street, north of the house is a large early twentieth century garage. It has a hip roof and wood shingled walls. One of the two garage bays contains the original double hinged doors; the other has a later overhead door. A workshop section has single door flanked by 6/6 windows.

#24 51 Bible Hill Road (10-76) ca. 1990 Non-contributing building Photo 51

A 1½-story house is located on the site of an older building, but was either replaced or completely rebuilt. The existing structure appears entirely new. A portion of granite foundation is evident, but the walls, doors and windows are modern. A driveway passes in front of the house, which is oriented south. Across the front (south of the house) is a low stone retaining wall. During the later nineteenth century into the early 1900s, Henry J. Burt (1843-) and wife Lydia lived on this property (Hurd 1892; Census 1870).

#24a Garage, ca. 1930 Contributing building Photo 52

Close to the road, south of the house is an early twentieth century garage, which retains integrity. It has clapboard and asphalt shingled walls and double hinged doors on the front gable end. This typical early garage retains the ability to contribute to the historic associations of the district.

#25 43 Bible Hill Rd. (10-77) ca. 1790 Contributing building Photos 53 and 54

This center chimney cape appears to be one of the older houses remaining in the village. It is 5 x 2 bays, facing south, low posted with a small transom over the center entry. The small windows have late nineteenth century 2/2 sash. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The roof is metal-clad. A small 1½-story wing extends to the east. On its offset front gable end is a small "lazy window." A porch across the north (rear) elevation of the house has been enclosed.

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The original owners of this house have not been identified. From around 1870, this was the home of George O. Fish, paper-maker. It passed to his son George Edward Fish born 1855 (Hurd 1892). Edward Fish also worked in the paper mill. He had six children born by his first wife, and more by his second who he married ca. 1896 (Census 1900).

#25a Barn, ca. 1850 Contributing building Photo 54

Off the end of the wing is a small barn, which appears to be one of the earlier New England barns in the village. It is oriented gable end to the street. The walls are sheathed in vertical board siding. The center entry has large double hinged doors. The foundation is rubble stone.

#26 39 Bible Hill Road (10-78) Fleming House ca.1865 Contributing building Photo 55

The Fleming House is one of several large sidehall houses on this street. It is 2½ stories, 3 x 3 bays with a 2½-story wing and attached carriage barn. The foundation is brick. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with narrow corner boards and frieze, projecting eaves with returns. Most windows have original 2/2 sash, some have new 1/1. The front door is new. The entry porch is rebuilt but has original turned posts. The barn is gable end to the street with hayloft door and vehicle bay. The yard contains mature maple trees.

Built after 1858 (Chace 1858), it was the home of John (b. 1813) and Orinda Fleming for many years. They had three daughters and three sons born between 1850 and 1860. The house passed to daughter-in-law Mrs. Annie Fleming (Census 1870; Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). She worked as a dressmaker (Census 1900). Her son John A. Fleming and his wife lived with her; he was the railroad station agent (Census 1910). Through much of the 20th century, this house contained two apartments (Glynn 2008).

#27 31 Bible Hill Road (10-79) ca. 1960 Non-contributing building Photo 56

This ranch house with attached garage dates from after the period of significance of the district. It was built by Charles Lindsey, owner of what is now the Bennington Garage (#51) (Glynn 2008). The long one-story house has attached two-car garage at one end. The walls are vinyl sided. The yard has fieldstone walls and mature maples. Lindsay's parents' home was next door at #28.

#28 27 Bible Hill Rd. (10-80, 10-80A) N. Whitney House, ca. 1868 Contributing building Photos 57-59

The Nathan Whitney House is a 2½-story sidehall with Italianate style elements. It closely resembles the Kimball House across the road (#17) and probably had the same builder. The front entry has a door hood sheltering the original door with arched lights. The tall windows contain 6/6 sash. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards and frieze. The eaves have molded cornices and returns. Projecting from the side elevation is an elaborate bay window added ca. 1890 (Norris 1887). The three-sided 2½-story bay window is topped by a gable roof above cutaway corners. The walls have decorative shingles and a curved, recessed upper window. An ell connects to an attached carriage barn. The barn is 1½ stories with a gable roof, oriented laterally to the road, and a vehicle bay on the front. The house, bay window, ell and barn have slate roofs. The barn was originally a church which stood on this property before the house was built. The Society Land Baptist Church was built in 1826 and used until ca. 1852 when the congregation moved to South Antrim (Hayward 1889:291; Bennington Historical Society 1989:52). This is the southernmost house on Bible Hill Road above the fork of Old Stagecoach Road. The south part of the property is defined by

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several granite fence posts.

The house was built for Nathan Whitney who moved to Bennington to work in the paper mill with his brother Samuel. Previously Nathan Whitney (born 1828) lived in Westminister, Massachusetts with his first wife Mary Tolman and their two children, Frank E. (born 1853) and Caroline. Whitney married his second wife Charlotte Belcher in 1864 and their two sons William B. and Samuel E. were born in 1866 and 1867 before the family moved to Bennington in 1868 (Hurd 1885). Nathan and Charlotte Whitney lived in this house into the 1910s. Two of their nieces lived with them (Census 1900, 1910). The next owners were the Lindsey family, John and Ora Lindsey and their three children. He worked in the paper mill, then in auto sales. The Lindsey family had a orchestra and performed all around the area raising money for the war (WWII) effort (Glynn 2008).

OLD STAGECOACH ROAD

#29 7 Old Stagecoach Road (10-48) ca. 1790 Contributing building Photos 60-61

The front of this 1½-story cape is completely obscured by a hemlock hedge. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat trim. The roof is asphalt shingled. Some windows have 2/2 sash. The foundation appears to be stone. The façade is asymmetrical, with off-center entry. An oriole window projects one side. Attached to the back corner of the house is a modern garage with board and batten siding. Historically a wing and attached outbuildings extended parallel to the road (Norris 1887).

In the 1850s-60s this was the home of Thomas Dodge basket maker (1800-) and his wife Lois (Chace 1858; Census 1850, 1860). This house and the one next door were owned by in the late nineteenth century by S.A. Walker (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). In the early twentieth century George Holmes lived here. Recently this was the home of renowned painters Sidney and Barbara Willis (Glynn 2008).

#29a Studio, ca. 1970 Non-contributing building

The Willis' studio is a small wooden building with gable roof and high transom light with multi-pane windows on the front (north) elevation. The studio is not of sufficient age to contribute to the historic district at this time. However, in the future it could be individually eligible for its associations with these successful late 20th century artists.

**#30 3 Old Stagecoach Rd. (10-49) Walker House, ca. 1840 Contributing building
Photos 62-64**

This house, on the corner of Bible Hill and Old Stagecoach Roads, overlooks the village center. It is a 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay cape-like main block with a large wing. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards, frieze and eave returns. The center entry is sheltered by a porch with modern metal supports. To one side is a one-story bay window. Small gable dormers are located on the front roof slope. Windows have 2/2 sash with flat trim. An ell projects to the rear (north) toward Old Stagecoach Road. At the back is a small shed with hinged doors. This has been the configuration of the house since the late nineteenth century. Previously a road ran in front of the house to a large barn (not extant) (Norris 1887).

This was the home of William B. Walker (Chace 1858). Walker (b. 1801) from Rhode Island was a cotton manufacturer who lived in the Hillsborough area, and around 1840 moved to Bennington to run

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the cotton factory (site of #36) for Amos Whittemore. This was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walker for several decades (Hayward 1889:945-946). In the 1880s, this property and the one next to it were inherited by son Saladin A. Walker (b. 1827) who lived at the time in Pennsylvania (Hurd 1892). He owned the houses into the early twentieth century (Plan ca. 1904). S. A. Walker worked as a cutlery manufacturer, and was married in 1850 to Frances A. Whittemore daughter of Amos. She and a growing family had lived in Bennington while he went elsewhere for business, then they all moved to Pennsylvania (Hayward 1889:946). The Bennington houses were rental properties. For some years, this one was rented to Allen and Isabella Gerrard who came from Scotland in 1884 with their son. He worked in the paper mill (Hurd 1892; Census 1900). During the mid-twentieth century, this house was owned by Anne Lindsey Knight whose parents lived at #28 (Glynn 2008)

MAIN STREET

#31 9 Bible Hill Road (10-50) ca. 1880/2009 Non-contributing building Photo 73

At the intersection of Main Street and Bible Hill Road, this house is set back from the road, just above the village cemetery (#32). The building has always occupied a prominent site on the hillside above the cemetery. However, the house was recently gutted, enlarged and renovated into a multi-unit dwelling. It has its historic location, 2 ½ story, side gable form and basic fenestration pattern, but little other integrity.

The front yard is retained by a high concrete retaining wall, built of large concrete slabs, re-laid ca. 2009 in place of the two terrace configuration the property had before. The central concrete steps remain. The house stands on its historic brick foundation. The 2½-story house retains its pair of center entries. The building is 4 x 2 bays, but the middle two window openings were eliminated during the renovation. The two 2-story bay windows are original, the one-story front porch is not. The walls were stripped down to the sheathing boards. Now they are covered in vinyl siding. The window sash are new. The twin brick stove chimneys were removed. The gable roof has the same overhanging eaves with returns. The shingles are asphalt. A large 2 ½ story ell was built on the rear where there were one-story ells. The inside of the house was gutted down to the framing prior to renovation. The new landscaping, rebuilding of retaining wall and paved parking area on the north side of the house have caused the house to lose its integrity of setting. It has only its basic form and massing to contribute to the streetscape.

This house was built prior to 1887 (Norris 1887). In the early 1900s, it was the residence of Samuel D. and Martha Downs, owners of the brick store (not extant) (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). The house had two one-story ells, one on each back corner and apparently served as a duplex. More recently, the property was owned by Charles Lindsey who built the Bennington Garage (#51) (Glynn 2008).

**#32 Main St./Eaton Ave. (10-85) Sunnyside Cemetery, ca. 1850/1913 Contributing site
Photos 74-75**

The village cemetery, known as Sunnyside Cemetery for its south facing slope, is located on the hillside above Main Street. Eaton Avenue forms the south edge of the parcel. The cemetery is set back on the hill shaded, by mature maples with scattered evergreens. There are many gravestones and some family monuments. A series of stone retaining walls define the site. Along Eaton Avenue is a

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mortared stone wall. The rear of the cemetery is marked by a dry-laid wall of large boulders and granite. This site was originally used as a private cemetery by the Whittemore family. In 1850 this was sold to the Town and was the main local cemetery for the next fifty years (Roper 2007). The concrete block tomb at the front dates from 1925. Along the street is an iron fence with mortared stone pillars which was donated in 1913 by George Andrew and Augusta Whittemore (Roper 2007). The fence, retaining walls and grave markers all contribute to the historic site. The cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D because it is an integral part of the district, located in the heart of the village.

ANTRIM ROAD

#33 54 Antrim Road (10-15) Superintendent's House, ca. 1900 Contributing building

Photos 65-66

Located on Antrim Road north of Main Street, backing up to the riverbank, this small Victorian house was built as the Monadnock Paper Mills Superintendent's house. It has a two story cross gable form with clipped gable roofs. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Stick Style ornament includes flared decoratively shingled skirt, exterior brick chimney, cutaway corners, cornice brackets and second story oriel window on the façade. A long wing extends to the attached hip roofed garage, which is modern. The windows contain 1/1 replacement sash. The walls are clapboarded. The foundation is brick.

#34 48 Antrim Rd. (10-14) Congregational Parsonage, ca. 1884 Contributing building

Photo 67

The parsonage for the Congregational Church was built through subscriptions from local families. It was owned by the Church into the mid-twentieth century. The house is a simple 2½-story sidehall, with Italianate door hood on brackets, and bay windows. To one side of the new six-panel door is a narrow sidelight. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in vinyl which covers all trim. The windows retain original 2/2 and narrow 1/1 sash. A small ell projects from the rear. This property backs up to the riverbank.

#34a Garage, ca. 1980 Non-contributing building Photo 67

A small garage is oriented gable end to the street. It may be an earlier 20th century structure, but the present appearance of the garage is modern so it does not contribute to the historic district.

#35 46 Antrim Rd. (10-13) George Alfred Whittemore House, ca. 1836 Contributing building

Photos 68, 70

This brick, 1½-story, 5 x 4 bay house is oriented with its wide gable end to the street. It was originally built in the Greek Revival style and updated with Gothic window and Italianate door hood in the mid-1800s. The front entry is centered on the façade. A side door on the south elevation retains original partial sidelights and granite lintel. Windows have painted granite lintels. They contain late nineteenth century 2/2 sash, except the central upstairs window which is 9/6 topped by a pointed arch louvered opening. The foundation is granite. Two chimneys are located in the front wall and one is centered in the rear. The upstairs is lit by small dormers with gable roofs. Most of the bricks for this house and others in the village came from a brickyard off Route 31 near Whittemore Lake in the southeast part of town (Glynn 2008). This property is located just above the site of the

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Whittemore/Kimball mills (#36). It backs up to the river. A small garden shed was not counted.

George Alfred Whittemore (1807-) and his first wife Nancy were married in 1836. Their only son Samuel Kimball Whittemore was born in 1838. George Alfred, who came to town from Greenfield in 1831, was a storekeeper in partnership with his brothers who owned the cotton factory (site of #36). He was a major contributor to the Congregational Church and served a term as State Representative. George Alfred Whittemore was Bennington's postmaster from ca. 1830 to ca. 1860 (Hurd 1885; Hayward 1889), first in the brick store (not extant) and then here in his home (Chace 1858). Nancy Whittemore died and he married his second wife Mrs. Sarah Sleeper in 1844. G.A. Whittemore lived here as late as 1892 (Hurd 1892). Son Samuel K. Whittemore moved to Chicago. During the early twentieth century this house was owned by F.L. and M.W. Keiser (Plan n.d.). Frank L. Keiser was born in Ohio in 1868 to a New Hampshire native who returned here with her children. Frank and Minnie Keiser were married in 1900 and his mother and sister lived with them. He worked as a cutlery grinder. She was a milliner (Census 1900). She sold to the Monadnock Mills in 1919 (Plan n.d.). Most recently this was the home of Paul Kyte (Bennington Historical Society 1989:105).

MAIN STREET

**#36 36 Main St. (10-12) Bennington Historical Society, ca. 1992 Non-contributing building
Photos 70 and 71**

The present Bennington Historical Society property was the site of the Kimball Cutlery Factory, originally the Whittemore cotton mill, which was taken down when the property was acquired by Monadnock Paper Mills in 1921. MPM sold the lot to the Historical Society around 1990. The front part of the building is an older relocated structure. It is one story with a gable roof, oriented gable end to the street. A bell tower tops the ridge. The main block to the rear is new construction, one story with gable roof oriented laterally to the road. The walls are sheathed in clapboards trimmed with corner boards, projecting eaves with returns. The foundation is concrete. The roofs are asphalt shingled. The bell tower is square with a bell-cast pyramidal roof. The front of the lot is defined by a new iron fence on granite posts.

The small one story gable front building has been moved multiple times. Originally it stood near the cemetery where it was the "pest house." Then it was located on the northwest side of Cross Street and was the tramp house. It was moved next to the Town Hall where it had housed the jail, then fire engines, then the police station before it was moved to its present site. In its current form, the building does not retain enough integrity to contribute to the district for those associations.

Funds for construction of the Historical Society building were raised from semi-annual ham and turkey dinners over a 28 year period. The meeting hall was named for donor Pearl Walker, a local summer resident (Glynn 2008).

#36a Mill site on riverbank Contributing site Photo 72

The rear of the lot along the riverbank is overgrown. The remains of stone foundations of mill and/or dam are visible. The site is counted as contributing to the historic district for its archaeological potential.

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#37 35 Main St. (10-17) Amos Whittemore House, ca. 1830/ca. 1880 Contributing building
Photos 76-77

Set back from the road, between Eaton Avenue and the Pierce School property (#52), this 1½-story brick house faces south, with 5-bay, center entry façade. Originally a “cape,” a gambrel roof was added prior to 1887 (Norris 1887). On the front end the shadow of a gable roof is visible. The roof slopes are lined by five shallow dormers with peaked lintels. The windows have 6/6 vinyl windows. The Victorian entry porch has a gable roof on chamfered posts with a jig-sawn railing. The double doors have rectangular lights. Historically this house had a large two story wing where the modern garage (#37a) is now.

The house has integrity for its late 19th century period and retains some ability to contribute to the district for its earlier associations with the Whittemore family. The original owner from 1830 was Amos Whittemore Jr. (Bennington Historical Society 1989:106). He inherited the cotton factory across the road (site of #36) at a young age, and built a large addition to the factory, as well as the brick boardinghouse (#39) and the brick store (not extant, part of school site). Later he and Samuel Baldwin converted the mill to a cutlery shop. Amos Whittemore Jr. (1802-1881) and his wife Ruth Bullard were married in 1825 and lived elsewhere before moving into this house where they raised four daughters (born 1830-1843). Whittemore was the builder of the Congregational Church (#54) and treasurer of the Congregational Society for forty years. He served in the State Legislature and then as a State Senator. Late in life, he was chairman of the committee to build the Town Hall (#48) (Hurd 1885).

This house passed to daughter Josephine Woods, wife of Walter Dana Woods. They had occupied another Whittemore house nearby from their marriage in 1856 and had two children, Edward D. and Mary, born in the 1860s. Woods ran the brick store (owned by his father-in-law) about eleven years, and was in the cutlery business with his brother Eben F. Woods (#15) about fifteen years, retiring due to ill health (Hayward 1889:1044). Walter and Josephine Woods moved into this house in the 1880s and the roof was raised to enlarge the house about that time. In addition to the main unit, the Woods’ rented space to cutlery shop employees. Josephine Woods lived here throughout her life (Plan ca. 1904). The property was later acquired by the Monadnock Paper Mills (Plan n.d.).

#37a Garage, ca. 1990 Non-contributing building

Behind the house at the end of the wing is a new garage is has T-111 siding and overhead doors.

#38 30 Eaton Avenue (10-27) ca. 1875 Contributing building Photo 78

The first house on Eaton Avenue was standing prior to 1887 and was owned by S. E. Staples (Norris 1887; Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). It is a 2½-story sidehall with Italianate door hood and 2-story bay window. The foundation of the main block is granite; the bay window is on brick. The entry has a new metal door and sidelight. The walls are vinyl sided. The windows have 1/1 sash. Two stove chimneys pierce the ridge. A wing projects form the southeast corner.

#39 34 Main Street (10-11) Whittemore Boardinghouse ca. 1830 Contributing building
Photos 79-82

A large brick Federal style dwelling is set back from Main Street, just south of the former Whittemore/Kimball mills site (#36). The 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay brick building rests on a granite

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foundation. The windows have double-hung, wooden 12/8 and 12/12 sash, and wooden trim. The gable roof is asphalt shingled with slightly projecting eaves. Two chimneys are built into each end wall. The upper story is lit by 6/6 window with small square openings on either side. The center entry has new door, sidelights and transom and rebuilt entry porch. This house sits on the bank above the river. Until it was torn down ca. 1960, there was another building north of this one connected by a series of sheds. At one time it was used as the office for the adjacent Kimball Cutlery shop (Glynn 2008; Norris 1887; Sanborn 1924).

The brick boardinghouse was owned by Amos Whittemore for workers in his cotton factory next-door (site of #36). His own house was across the street (#37). This building, originally ten rooms, became a two-family residence early on. Whittemore owned the building throughout his life, then it passed to his brother George Alfred Whittemore (Hurd 1892). In the mid-twentieth century the owner was A. Sawyer (Plan n.d.).

#40 30-32 Main Street (10-10) ca. 1850 Contributing building Photos 79-80, 83

This is a two family dwelling made up of two connected blocks. The north part appears to be older (Glynn 2008). It is 1½ stories, laterally oriented, connected by a small wing to a larger 2½-story sidehall house. Both parts were owned by the Whittemore family. They were connected before the 1880s, part of a row of connected buildings along the riverbank (Norris 1887; Sanborn 1924). The cape has a rebuilt central stove chimney and small gable dormers on the front of the roof. The foundation is granite. The walls of the entire structure are sheathed in vinyl. All windows have the same late nineteenth century 2/2 sash.

In 1858 the two houses were owned by C.P. Whittemore (Chace 1858). Charles Perry Whittemore (1816-1874) was the son of Benjamin Whittemore (#14). He and Abby Whiton were married in 1840 and they had two daughters. He worked as a paper manufacturer. His brother was Timothy C. Whittemore (Hayward 1889; Census 1860). They moved away. In 1892 this property was owned by M. Heath (Hurd 1892). C.E. Eaton sold this property to the Monadnock Paper Mills in 1912, according to company records (Plan n.d.). During the later twentieth century this building was owned by Herman Skinner, followed by Walter Cleary and passed to Joyce Cleary Miner (Glynn 2008).

#41 28 Main Street (10-09) Herrick House, ca. 1890 Contributing building Photo 84

Located on Main Street, near the intersection of Cross Street, this is a large 2½-story, 5 x 2 bay house. The walls are sheathed in clapboards trimmed with narrow corner boards and projecting eaves with returns. The windows have recent 1/1 sash with 12/12 dividers. The façade features center entry flanked by one-story bay windows with connecting entry porch between. The porch has turned posts with brackets. The hip roof of porch and bays is continuous. The 1887 bird's eye suggests a smaller house formerly stood on the site (Norris 1887).

From 1892 until the 1920s, this house contained the Bennington Post Office, millinery (and later gift) shop and residence of George L. and Emma Herrick. They were married in 1889 (Census 1900; Hurd 1892). The house was probably built about that time; a smaller building was on the site previously (Norris 1887). In the mid-twentieth century this property was owned by L. Steven (Plan n.d.). It was converted to apartments in the late twentieth century.

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CROSS STREET

#42 5 Cross Street (10-07) ca.1895 Contributing building Photos 85-87

This small 1½-story building at the upper end of Cross Street is now located on the same parcel as the building next-door (#44). The former commercial building was converted to apartments in the late twentieth century. Oriented gable end to the street it has clapboard walls with eave returns and molded cornice. The roof is slate. A modern brick fireplace chimney is located on one side. The foundation appears to be stone with concrete over it. The façade has modern door and multi-pane window with paired windows above. Marking spaces are located between this building and #44. The structure is built into the hillside. Mortared stone retaining walls extend on either side. The lower level is exposed in the rear. This building historically contained a pool hall and a bar. The façade had a porch and center entry. Attached to one side was a small barber shop (not extant), which contained the first restaurant of Albert Cuddemi (see #12). More recently, the building contained a laundry-mat (Glynn 2008).

#43 Off Cross St. (10-08) Pierce Power Station, 1921 Contributing building Photos 87-89

The Pierce Power Station is set back from Cross Street on the riverbank. The rectangular one story building has a flat roof. The walls are concrete with brick panels. It is 3 x2 bays with large multi-pane windows and wooden double doors. Along the south side of the building are the gates. The dam extends across the river to the west.

This was the first mill site in the village. The 1780s Putnam grist mill stood on the site of the power station. The sawmill was just above, toward the bridge (Chace 1858). The original Putnam mill, enlarged and altered, remained standing throughout the nineteenth century (Hayward 1889:283). In 1895 the Antrim and Bennington Light and Power Company was formed and built a power plant on the site. This and the dam were purchased by Monadnock Paper Mills ca. 1921 and the present building erected. The turbines are 220 and 550 KW.

#43a Pierce Dam, ca. 1921 Contributing structure

The existing concrete gravity dam was rebuilt by the Monadnock Paper Mills along with the power plant. It is NH Dam #22.04. The concrete dam has long poured concrete trailing walls on the downstream side.

#44 7 Cross St. (10-07) Knight/Edmunds Store, ca. 1906 Contributing building Photos 89-91

Like other former commercial buildings in the village, this now contains apartments. Supported by a brick foundation, it is two stories with a low-pitched gable roof and a single-story shed roofed extension on concrete foundation along the west side. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. Although the windows contain replacement 2/2 sash and the doors are new, the building retains its original configuration and form. Historically there was a storefront with large windows and center entry. The rear is supported by a modern retaining wall of large concrete forms. The lower level of the building is exposed on the rear. The property retains the ability to add to the historic associations of the village. The historic form and commercial use are recognizable although the storefront is gone.

This was the store of Fred A. Knight, built ca.1906 (Glynn 2008). He was a meat market man (Census 1900). Later he built the house at #45. The store was taken over by Odell Young (Plan 1933). Aaron

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and Lizzie Edmunds owned the property later. He worked in the paper mill and she ran the store. The upstairs was unfinished until an apartment was made for her mother Mrs. MacDonald. Lizzie Edmunds lived over the Post Office. Most recently the storefront was used as an attorney's office, before the building was made into apartments.

**#45 9 Cross Street (10-06) F. A. Knight House, ca. 1925 Contributing building
Photos 90-93**

Knight lived next to the store in a two-story, early twentieth century house. It is 3 x 2 bays with a hip roof. The foundation is concrete. The walls, originally wood shingled, are now sheathed in wide aluminum siding. The windows retain the original double-hung 8/1 and 6/1 wooden sash. The center entry is sheltered by an enclosed porch with hip roof and brick foundation. The rear of the house is supported by a mortared stone retaining wall. The lower portion is reinforced with large modern concrete blocks. A large barn (#46) stands immediately beside the house.

This site was associated with the older barn #46 (10-5) and had earlier buildings on it (Bennington Historical Society 1989:8; Sanborn 1924). Fred A. (1869-) and Grace Knight, who owned the adjacent barn and the adjacent store #44 built this house in the 1920s (Plan 1933). They had lived elsewhere in the village previously (Census 1920). He grew up in the Arnold Burt homestead west of the village (Hayward 1889; Hurd 1892).

#46 Cross St. (10-05) Knight Barn, ca.1880 Contributing building Photo 92-95

A nineteenth century barn is now on a separate parcel from the Knight house (#45), but the buildings are still attached by a small connector. The barn, oriented gable end to the street, was renovated ca. 1925 with wood shingle siding and windows like those on the house. The large door is bead-board, topped by a long transom. The foundation has been reinforced with poured concrete. Attached to one side of the barn is a laterally oriented 1½-story section with two garage bays. Each has double hinged doors. The rear elevation of the barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has several small stall windows. Below is a retaining wall of large boulders.

Originally this outbuilding was associated with the nearby house now on the other side of Cross Street (#50). In the early twentieth century, the land on this side of the street was owned by Fred Knight who had the store at #44 and built the house #45.

#47 11 Cross St. (10-04) ca. 1895 Contributing building Photos 96-97

A small 1½-story gable front house with a center entry is located at one end of Cross Street, next to the bridge (#105), on the corner of School Street. The small lot is bordered by the riverbank. The house has a brick foundation. It retains its 1½-story gable front form with projecting eaves and returns. The siding is vinyl and windows are new replacements. Spanning the southwest elevation is a two-story lean-to addition. The front yard has a modern picket fence. The driveway west of this house at one time continued along the rear of the adjacent buildings. The sloping rear bank has a low cobblestone foundation behind this property. This building dates from after 1892 (Hurd 1892). In the early 1900s it was owned by Fred Miles who was a house carpenter and also served as the Town water commissioner (Plan ca. 1904; Glynn 2008; Census 1930).

In the nineteenth century there were other buildings west of this one, closer to the bridge (Hurd 1892; Norris 1887). The last were removed in the bridge work of 1933-34 when the crossing was shifted

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over slightly. One small building owned by the Town was moved to behind the Town Hall and was used as an Engine House, then moved again to become part of the Historical Society (#36).

SCHOOL STREET

#48 7 School St. (07-73) Bennington Town Hall, 1871 Contributing building Photos 98-100

The Bennington Town Hall is located east of the bridge on the south side of School Street. Built in 1871, the first floor of the building contained the village school until 1929. The hall upstairs was used for meetings, as the school gym and stage, and for a time as the "Dreamland" movie theater. The large 2½-story, Italianate style building is oriented gable end to the street. It is 3 x 6 bays with the front door centered on the façade and paired doors on each side elevation. The doors are wood panel, topped by transoms and sheltered by door hoods on brackets. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards and modillion brackets under the eaves. The tall windows contain 6/6 replacement sash. A porch on chamfered posts spans the east elevation. Atop the roof is a square belfry with a bell-cast pyramidal roof above a projecting cornice and arched openings. Two brick stove chimneys pierce the ridge. The ground is cut away on the west side of the building to access basement vehicle bays, used by the Fire Department from 1932 to 1975.

#49 School Street (10-01) Fire Station, 1975 Non-contributing building Photo 101

Across the street from the Town Hall, the Bennington Fire Station was built in 1975 by the Volunteer Fire Department. It is a 1½-story building with gable roof oriented laterally to School Street. The lower walls are brick. The gable ends are sheathed in vinyl siding. Shed dormers line the roof slopes. On the façade are three vehicle bays with new overhead garage doors.

Before 1975 this was the site of the old Grammar School (built ca. 1890s), which was occupied by the Sons of Veterans after 1929. To the west of the Fire Station, the junction of Cross and School was reconfigured ca. 1933. Prior to that time, the fire engine house stood there. It was taken down after the fire trucks were moved into the cellar of the Town Hall in 1932. The intersection of Cross and School Streets was called "Engine House Square" at one time (Plan ca. 1904). Presently the small area of grass in the intersection west of the fire station is marked by a wooden flagpole and a small welcome sign.

#50 12 School Street (10-02) ca. 1788/1839 Contributing building Photos 102-104

Set back from School Street, backing up to Cross Street is a 1½-story, center entry house, with two brick chimneys in the end walls of the front roof slope. The house has a granite foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with a wide water table. The eaves are close cropped. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The center entry has full length sidelights with minimal trim. The windows contain wooden 12/8 sash. A small jog off the northeast corner is the remnant of a two story wing which was removed ca. 1934. The side door is sheltered by an Italianate hood on brackets. The north side of the lot along Cross Street is lined by a mortared granite block retaining wall.

This is thought to be the oldest extant house in town. It was built by Joseph Putnam in the 1780s and originally stood on the site of Pierce School (#52). It was moved across the road ca. 1839 for construction of the hotel on that site (Glynn 2008; Bennington Historical Society 1989:115-116). The

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house stood slightly to the north of its present spot, closer to what is now Cross Street, until that road was widened in 1928 (Glynn 2008). Moved during the historic period, it retains the ability to contribute to the district. Highway work in 1934 involved removal of part of the ell and construction of the stone wall on Cross (Plan 1933). Late nineteenth century bay windows and a sun porch added to the façade were removed ca. 1978.

Joseph Putnam sold his property in town to Ebenezer Burt (1757-1831) in 1806. Burt occupied this house on its original site. It was moved when Arnold Burt built the hotel in 1839. It became the home of Ebenezer Burt's grandson, Abraham (or Abram) Burt (1813-) who took over the nearby saw and grist mills (site of #43) (Hurd 1885). Probably he lived here from the time of his marriage in 1840 to Almira Barrett. They had two daughters. Burt's second wife Harriet lived here into the early 1900s (Hurd 1892; Census 1900).

In 1922, the house was purchased by the Sylvester family (Plan 1933) who moved from Starrett Road (Glynn 2008). Louis Sylvester (1880-ca. 1930) and his wife Caroline were French Canadian. He worked in the rag room of the paper mill. They had two sons and two daughters born between 1908 and 1920. The sons went to work in the paper mill (Census 1930). The house passed to their grandson David Glynn who restored it in 1978. It was David's Inn and then Petite Maison Restaurant (Bennington Historical Society 1989:116). The property was recently sold.

MAIN STREET

**#51 20 Main St. (10-03) Bennington Garage, ca. 1936/ca. 1960 Non-contributing building
Photos 105-107**

The original garage built ca. 1936 was a one-story wooden Mobil filling station, some of the walls of which remain visible on Cross and School Streets. Most of the structure is enveloped by the concrete block section completed about 1960. The long, rectangular concrete block structure with flat roof parallels Main Street. On the façade are a large overhead garage door, a plate glass window, a doorway and two casement windows. Two large overhead garage doors are located on the north elevation off Cross Street. The older wood-frame structure is in the rear (west). The walls are sheathed in wide clapboards. On the north gable end is a large vehicle bay with overhead door. A one-story shed extension spans the rear. Windows on the south elevation have large, wooden 6/6 sash. Paved parking lot fills the property on all sides of the garage. Although the old garage is evident, the appearance of this property dates from just after the historic period of the district. The original historic identity of the 1930s gas station is gone, so the property does not contribute.

Before the garage, an earlier building stood on the corner of Main and School streets. Known as the Adams Inn, it was built ca. 1890 by the owner of hotel across the road (site of #52), which burned down in 1915 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:101). A store was located in one section of the inn (Sanborn 1924). In the early twentieth century the owner was John Day (Glynn 2008; Census 1920). The original gas station was built by Charles Lindsey (born 1919) who had grown up in town. His father John Lindsey worked as a machine tender in the Monadnock Paper Mill and then went into the auto business. The Lindseys lived on Bible Hill Road (#28, #27). Charlie Lindsey expanded the garage ca. 1960 and later sold to the present owners (Census 1920, 1930; Glynn 2008).

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The north corner of the present garage parking lot is about where the Civil War Monument (now part of #53) stood from 1903 to 1949, on a triangular grass lot with low chain fence on granite posts around it. The site has been enveloped by the garage property since the Civil War Monument was moved across the road (#53) in 1949. In the 19th century, there had been a small open triangle in the fork of Main and Cross Streets, used as parking for carriages and wagons (Bennington Historical Society 1989:3-7). The town scales (for weighing hay and farm produce) were in this vicinity (Norris 1887). The area was known as Liberty Square (plan ca. 1904).

#52 19 Main Street (10-20) Pierce School, 1929 Contributing building Photos 108-109

The front block of this brick, Colonial Revival style school was built ca. 1929. It was a gift to the Town by paper mill owner Col. Pierce. Recently a long addition was built parallel to Francestown Road and extending to the rear (north). Despite the large addition, the school retains the ability to convey its historic associations and plays an major role in life in the village center. The 1929 brick block is clearly visible facing Main Street. It is 2½ stories with a five bay façade and center entry. The focal point is the two story portico with entablature supported by Doric columns and pilasters. The front entry has a pair of wood panel doors topped by a semi-elliptical fanlight. Windows contain double-hung 6/6 sash and have splayed brick lintels with keystones. In front of the school is a flat lawn with concrete sidewalks. The large one-story addition, parallel to Francestown Road, is wood framed, sheathed in vinyl siding with brick sections. The school's main entrance is now in the southwest corner. The addition, attached to the historic main block, is not counted as a separate non-contributing building.

The intersection of Main and Francestown Road has always been the central point of the village. From 1839 to 1915, this was the site of a large tavern/hotel. Before that, Joseph Putnam's house was here, until moved across the road (#50) for construction of the tavern. The Pierce School property encompasses several historic lots. What were formerly separate parcels, 10-18, 10-19 and 10-21, are included in present 10-20. North of the school stood the former Brick Store, taken down in the 1990s. Next north was the Crystal Springs House, long a five-unit tenement, which burned in 1969. The house just east of the school on Francestown Road also came down recently.

**#53 Main St. & Francestown Rd. (07-14) Town "square," Civil War Monument
 Contributing site Photos 110-112**

A small triangular lot owned by the Town is located in front of the Congregational Church in the intersection of Main Street and Francestown Road. This has long been a small town square. The 1887 bird's-eye shows a small bandstand. The iron watering trough was installed in 1893. It was made in Hillsborough. Originally it stood on the other side of the sidewalk. was moved over slightly and restored by the Historical Society ca. 1980 (Glynn 2008). From 1895 to 1949 an elaborate bandstand stood on this small park space (see historic photographs). The Civil War monument was moved here in 1949 from the fork of Main and Cross Streets. Recently (since ca. 1990) the grass triangle was reduced in size for parking. The site is a contributing element of the historic district; the memorial and watering trough components of the site.

**#54 5 Francestown Rd. (07-13) Congregational Church, 1839 Contributing building
 Photos 110, 113-115**

The Bennington Congregational Church is a large Greek Revival style building set back from Main

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Street on the corner of Francestown Road. The church is 2½ stories with a gable front façade. It retains a high degree of integrity from the historic period. The building meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties because it is part of the historic district. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner pilasters, narrow frieze and pedimented gable end. The paired entries contain original wood panel doors flanked by sidelights and framed by fluted boards with corner blocks. The three windows above contain 6/6 sash flanked by wooden shutters. In the gable end an older 12/8 window is topped by a pointed arch fan. The side elevations have three large windows with round arched tops, now partially covered by louvered shutters. These windows date from the early twentieth century (according to historic photographs). The bell tower is square, two-tiered, with simple balusters and pointed finials. There are clock faces on three sides and a square window on the rear. The belfry has round arched openings. The rear portion of the building is the vestry, built ca. 1900, oriented with its gable end toward Francestown Road. It has a foundation of small granite blocks. The walls are sided like the main block. Windows have 2/2 sash. The door is sheltered by a peaked gable hood on stick brackets.

Area residents formed a Congregational Church in 1833 and built this meetinghouse in 1839. The builder was cotton mill owner Amos Whittemore (#37). Carpenter Wesley Wilson (#80) finished the interior. It became the Bennington Congregational Church when the Town was established a few years later. The bell was installed in 1853. The Town Clock dates from 1917. The interior was remodeled in 1979 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:45). Village residents were active in the church, which had a series of ministers. Deacons were Isaac Baldwin (from 1840), Francis Burnham and John J. Whittemore (1845), Charles Coggin and Charles H. Kimball (1875) and Nathan Whitney (1885) (Hayward 1889:292).

FRANCESTOWN ROAD

#55 9 Francestown Rd. (07-12) Former Grange Hall, ca. 1860/1900 Contributing building Photo 116

Now a two-family residence, this was formerly the Bennington Grange Hall. It stands directly beside the rear of the church (#54). The lower level originated as the jewelry shop of H. Lakin who lived next door at #56 through the second half of the nineteenth century. A second story was added to create the Grange. The organization formed in 1894 and was active into the mid-twentieth century (Glynn 2008; Bennington Historical Society 1989:109). The appearance of the building dates from ca. 1900. It retains the ability to contribute to the historic district for the period after ca. 1900, though now in residential use. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. Windows contain ca. 1900 2/2 sashes. The sidehall entry has a new door, sheltered by a historic door hood on brackets.

#56 11 Francestown Rd. (07-11) Lakin House, ca. 1840 Contributing building Photo 117

This small early 19th century house consists of a low 1½-story sidehall with a long wing. The foundation is granite. The entry has Federal half-length sidelights. Some windows have older 12/8 and 12/12 sash. A porch on plain posts spans the façade. Projecting from the wing is a two story bay window-tower with a hip roof. This was added prior to 1887 (Norris 1887). At the east end of the

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wing is an attached shed. Historically a larger barn stood in its place.

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century this was the Lakin home (Chace 1858; Hurd 1892). Hartwell Lakin (1820-189?) and Minda Barker were married in 1851. He was a jeweler with a shop next door (#55) (Hayward 1889:734). After his death, Mrs. Lakin worked as a dressmaker and lived here into the early 1900s. They had no children (Census 1900).

#57 14 Francestown Road (10-22) ca. 1865 Contributing building Photo 118

Now the first house east of the Pierce School, this is a 2½-story 5 x 2 bay house with two-story front porch. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The porch has plain square posts. The façade is asymmetrical and the former storefront entrance remains, flanked by larger windows. Most of the windows are 2/2 sash, with some 6/6 above.

The ground floor of this house was commercial space and contained a candy shop for many years in the early twentieth century (Bennington Historical Society 1989). As of 1892 this was the home of Mrs. P. Stewart (Hurd 1892). She was Philletta Burt (b. 1846) daughter of William P. Burt of #60. She and first husband John Martin had one daughter M. Louise (1869-), before Martin died in 1873. In 1884 the widow married Charles B. Stewart (Hayward 1889). This house was owned in the early twentieth century by the Dunbar and Shea families. Two sisters ran the candy shop. Patrick Shea was a finisher in the paper mill (Census 1920, 1930). Second generation Irish, he had five children including Dorothy Shea who later owned the house (Glynn 2008).

#58 16 Francestown Rd. (10-23) Burt/Lawrence House, ca. 1836 Contributing building Photo 119

Set back from the street is a large two-story, 5 x 2 bay I-house with 2½-story ell. The foundation is granite. This house retains a high degree of integrity. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat trim and pedimented gable ends. Windows have later nineteenth century 2/2 sash. The gable ends are vented by small louvered fans. The entry porch has fluted Doric columns. The entry is flanked by full length sidelights. Brick chimneys are located on the end walls.

This house was built ca. 1836 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:110). This was the home of Benjamin Burt (1803-1870) and Lucy Wilson who married in 1831. He and his brother Abram of #50 owned the grist and sawmills site of #43. His mother Abigail lived with them in 1860. Mrs. Lucy Burt lived here until the turn of the century.

The house passed to a great niece of Benjamin Burt, Francis Susan Holmes Lawrence wife of Albert B. Lawrence from Newburyport. He became foreman of the blade department of Goodell Cutlery in Bennington (Hayward 1889:414). Their daughters were Edith (born 1870) and Marian (born 1885). Edith Lawrence, a music teacher, lived throughout her life (Census 1930). She was an amateur photographer and her glass plate negatives are now in the collection of the Historical Society. Paul and Ruth Cody cared for her and inherited the property (Glynn 2008).

#58a Barn, ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 120

Set back is a small detached barn, oriented laterally to the street. It is supported by a mortared stone foundation. The walls are vertical boards. There is no barn door, but narrower openings with plank doors on strap hinges.

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#59 17 Francestown Road (07-10) ca. 1855 Contributing building Photo 121

This is a 2½-story 5 x 2 bay house with center entry. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with simple corner pilasters. Windows and doors have flat trim. Sash are 2/2. The door is new. One of two brick stove chimneys remains. Historically a porch spanned the façade (Norris 1887; Sanborn 1924). Across the front yard is a low granite wall.

This house was labeled M.P. Burnham in 1858 (Chace 1858). In the late nineteenth century, it was owned by Amos A. Martin (Hurd 1892). He and wife Melissa were married in 1886. Martin operated the drop hammer in the cutlery shop (Census 1900). Later he was a cattle dealer. He and his brother-in-law lived here many years (Census 1920).

#60 19 Francestown Rd. (07-09) W. Burt House, ca. 1840/ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 122

This was a 1½-story sidehall house, enlarged ca. 1900 to 2½ stories (Glynn 2008; Norris 1887). The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding and the windows have new 1/1 sash. A porch with parapet and square posts spans the façade. An ell connects to a small barn altered with a twentieth century picture window.

The earliest identified occupant of this house was farmer W.P. Burt (Chace 1858). His brother lived at #58. William P. Burt (1816-) and Betsey Clark of Deering were married in 1842. Son William was born the following year, and a daughter Phylletta in 1847. Mrs. Burt died in 1871. In 1872 W.P. Burt married Mrs. Louisa (Ames) Needham of Peterborough and moved to that town. William Burt Jr., a house painter, and his wife Mary apparently lived in this house (Census 1850, 1900). In the early to mid-twentieth century this was the home of Maurice and Florence (Flossie) Newton. He worked in the paper mill (Glynn 2008; Census 1930).

#61 20 Francestown Rd. (10-24) Gray/Peavey House, ca. 1840 Contributing building Photos 123-124

Set back on a sloping lawn is a 1½-story cape with an attached barn. A front porch spans the façade. The 5 x 3 bay house has one chimney on the front roof slope. The main block has a granite block foundation as does the front porch. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with wide corner boards, frieze, and projecting eaves with returns. The windows contain 6/6 sash. The front yard is defined by granite retaining walls and steps. Open lawn with mature trees surrounds the house. A long one story ell projects from the rear and connects to a small barn. The barn has a rubble stone foundation, exposed on the rear, and walls sheathed in vertical boards.

This house was occupied by D. Gray in 1858 (Chace 1858). As of 1850 David Gray (1822-) and his brother Alfred lived together. Both were teamsters (Census 1850). Later Charles and Eliza Gray apparently lived here. He was a house carpenter, as was his son Augustus (b. 1843) (Census 1860). The next occupant was Charles Peavey (1826-) a drover and his wife Ada (1838-). He lived here into the early 1900s (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). Charles F. Peavey served terms a selectman, town clerk and moderator in 1860s-70s (Hayward 1889:229). For many years in the early twentieth century, the Cram family rented the house (Glynn 2008). Ruel and Effie Cram and her brother James Ross lived here. Cram was a machinist and engineer at the paper mill (Census 1920, 1930).

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#62 23 Francestown Rd. (07-08) Eaton House, ca. 1850 Contributing building Photo 125

This 2½-story sidehall has contained two apartments for many years (Glynn 2008). The facade is altered; the side elevations retain their historical appearance. The foundation is granite, the siding is vinyl. Some 2/2 windows remain, others are new 1/1. The entry porch and doors are new. A two-story bay window projects from the west elevation. A 1½-story wing extends to an attached garage. The small gable front structure has a flat roofed bay added to one side.

There has been a house on this site since the mid-nineteenth century. Early owners were William Eaton (1816-?) and Orthana A. Burt (1820-1885) who were married in 1841 and had two children. Eaton was a carpenter (Chace 1858; Census 1860). Charles E. Eaton (b. 1848) was married in 1875 to Ann Cochran of Antrim and they owned this house through the turn-of-the-century. They had no children (Hurd 1892; Census 1900).

#63 25 Francestown Rd. (07-07) Abbott/Griswold House, ca. 1840 Contributing building Photo 126

This 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay house has an early twentieth century enclosed porch across the façade. The windows of the porch contain 2/2 sash. On the main block the windows have replacement 1/1 sash. The foundation is granite. The walls are vinyl sided. On the ridge are two brick stove chimneys, one at the end, one central. At one time there was an ell and attached outbuildings (Norris 1887).

This house was occupied in the mid-nineteenth century by Samuel Abbott (b. 1800), a butcher, his wife Polly and daughter Clara (1845-) (Census 1860). During the late nineteenth century this property was owned by the Griswold family, possibly related by marriage to the Abbott's (Hurd 1892). The farm of George and James J. Griswold was #67. They also owned #66. George B. Griswold (1896-) and wife Marion (Shea) lived in this house. He was a finisher at the paper mill and later stock clerk in the cutlery factory. They had two sons Benjamin and Charles, and two daughters, Barbara and Shirley (Census 1920, 1930). Marion Griswold lived here throughout her life (Glynn 2008).

#64 30 Francestown Rd. (10-31) Page House, ca. 1850 Contributing building Photo 127

On the corner of Francestown Road and Eaton Avenue is a 2½-story, 3 x 4 bay sidehall. The foundation is granite foundation. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. Windows have late nineteenth century 2/2 sash. The entry has new sidelights and door. Historically it was a Greek Revival entry with half length sidelights (Bennington Historical Society 1989:112). A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. An ell connects to a small barn. Oriented gable end to the street this has a lean-to shed along one side. A blacksmith shop stood east of the house until it was torn down ca. 1910.

In the mid nineteenth century this was the home of Mrs. Page (Chace 1858). Mehitable Dodge (1791-1883) and Jonathan Page or Paige from Antrim were married in 1815. They had a son and three daughters born in 1816 to 1827. The date of this house's construction has not been determined, probably the 1840s-50s. Harriet (1827-1860), who worked as a seamstress, lived here with her mother after Jonathan Page died in the 1850s (Chace 1858; Census 1850, 1860). Mrs. Page, who outlived all her children, died in 1883. In 1892 the house was owned by E. or F. M. Twitchell (Hurd 1892). At the turn-of-the-century, Charles Senna owned the house and shop before it came down (Plan ca. 1904). Carl Sanes (1873-) and his wife were Swiss. They came to the U.S. in the early 1890s. He was a

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cutlery grinder (Census 1900). At one time, this was the house of Martha Parker, who was the school nurse (at #52) (Bennington Historical Society 1989:112).

#65 27 Francestown Rd. (07-06) Caldwell House, ca. 1880 Contributing building Photo 128
 This well-preserved late nineteenth century 1½-story sidehall has Italianate door hood and bay windows. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. Windows have flat trim with a thin molding on the lintels and contain original 2/2 sash. The original double doors have rectangular lights. Three-sided bay windows are located on façade and side elevation. A wing projects to one side, also on granite. It has a porch and side entry with original Victorian door.

This house was built in the 1880s for widow Mrs. Josephine Caldwell (1839-) and her daughter Daisy (Hurd 1885; Hurd 1892). They lived here into the 1910s. Daisy worked as a clerk at the cutlery shop (Census 1910). She married Harry Ross (1873-) a finisher in the cutlery shop and they lived here (Census 1930; Glynn 2008).

#66 35 Francestown Rd. (07-05) Wilkins House, ca. 1820 Contributing building Photo 129
 Until the 1890s, this was the easternmost house on this side of Francestown Road (Norris 1887). The Federal period cape is 5 x 2 bays. The center entry has original half-length sidelights, sheltered by Victorian entry porch. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat trim. The eaves are close cropped. Windows contain wooden 6/6 sash. The door is wood panel with square light, from the early twentieth century. The porch of similar date has turned posts, brackets and jig sawn pattern railing. On the front roof slope are two dormers with gable roofs and the same windows as the main block. The only chimney is a modern exterior brick fireplace chimney on the east elevation. A shed behind the house was not counted.

This house appears older than the 1839 date when Francestown Road was laid out. Possibly it was moved. From the mid-1800s, this was the home of Jesse Wilkins (b. 1819) a blacksmith. He and wife Mary had one daughter Sarah (1845-) (Chace 1858; Census 1860). Mary Wilkins lived here till the end of her life (Hurd 1892). The house passed to Sarah who married George Griswold and lived at #67 and then to J.J. Griswold. It was one of three houses owned by that family. Later this house was acquired by the Bell family who lived next door (#68). Muriel Bell Bowker lived here throughout her life (Glynn 2008).

#67 38 Francestown Rd. (10-32) Griswold House, ca. 1865 Contributing building Photo 130

The Griswold House is a large farmhouse, the easternmost on this side of Francestown Road. The 2½-story sidehall has a 2½-story cross wing and a 1½-story ell, which connects to a large barn. The house is set back on a terraced lawn. Historically, farmland associated with this house extended to the north and east (Plan ca. 1904). The foundation of the house is brick on top of fieldstone. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, but otherwise the house is unchanged. The entries have original doors with arched rectangular lights. Windows contain 2/2 sash. The door hood on brackets, side porch on chamfered posts and two-story bay window on the front of the wing are original. The barn is gable end to the road, with a large bead board door. The transom above is replaced. The ground slopes down behind this bank barn. Attached to the front corner is a small shed, possibly a milk room.

George P. Griswold married Sarah Wilkins and this house was built across the road from her parents'

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(#66). Born in 1840 in New York, Griswold was a farmer and butcher (Census 1880a). His property extended north and east of the road (Plan ca. 1904). Son James J. Griswold (b. 1864) became a farmer like his father (Census 1870). He and wife Flora were married ca. 1890 (Census 1930). They had three children: George B. Griswold (b. 1895), William A. (1897) and Marion (1908). Sarah Griswold lived here throughout her life and her mother Mary Wilkins moved in with them (Census 1900, 1910). The house passed to Marion Griswold who had worked as a finisher in the cutlery shop as a young woman (Census 1920, 1930). She married Cleary and they had a poultry farm into the 1960s. She was also the post office clerk. The house is now owned by her son William G. Cleary (Glynn 2008).

#68 41 Francestown Rd. (07-04) Bell House ca. 1895 Contributing building Photo 131
 Carpenter William McCoy built his own house (#69) and this house, which became the Bell House (Bennington Historical Society 1989:111-112). Originally this was a 1½-story sidehall like #69. It was enlarged into a 2½-story sidehall shortly after it was built (Bennington Historical Society 1989:111-112). The main block is 2 x 4 bays. A 2½-story ell extends to the rear connecting to a former barn now residential. The foundation is no visible, but is assumed to be brick. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. The house was enlarged again in the early to mid twentieth century with an enclosed wraparound sun porch, plus a screen porch and porte-cochere off one side. The wooden 9/1 and 6/1 sash date from the same time.

McCoy owned the two houses in 1905 (Plan ca. 1904). This became the home of Arthur and Elizabeth Bell who were married ca. 1906. Previously he lived in worker housing opposite the paper mill (not extant, site of #2b). Daughters Christine and Muriel were born in 1908 and 1912. Bell was the paper mill bookkeeper and later general manager, until his retirement in 1950 (Monadnock Paper Mills 1969). Christine Bell also worked in the mill office (Census 1920, 1930). Their property contained fourteen acres, extending to Greenfield Road. They gave land for construction of the Catholic rectory there (#79). The Bells owned both McCoy houses and acquired #66. The Bell estate included all three until recently when it was subdivided. This house retains ownership of the eight acres to the south, but this wooded land is not included in the historic district, only the house lot on the road.

#68a Shed, ca. 1895 Contributing building Photo 132
 This small outbuilding sits on the hill west of the house. It is 1 x 1 bay with a gable roof and narrow doorway. This was reportedly occupied by McCoy while he was building the main house (Bennington Historical Society 1989:111-112).

#68b Garage, ca. 1920 Contributing building
 A long shed or garage stands back from the road in the yard west of the house. It has a gable roof, oriented laterally to the road.

#69 45 Francestown Rd. (7-3) McCoy/Bell House, ca. 1895 Contributing building Photo 133
 The McCoy House is a well-preserved 1½-story sidehall. It has a brick foundation and clapboard siding with narrow corner boards, frieze, and projecting eaves with returns. The sidehall entry is sheltered by a small porch with turned posts and brackets and jig sawn pattern railing. The hip roof extends over the one-story bay window. Windows have 2/2 sash, flanked by wooden shutters with a cut-out bell shape. A 1½-story wing has side door under a door hood on brackets. This hood was originally over the front door and was moved when the porch was built in the early 1900s. The

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attached small barn built at that time has 2/2 windows like the house and retains its interior side rolling door and hayloft door.

This was the home of carpenter William McCoy (1865-) who built it and the house next door (#68). William and Ada McCoy were married ca. 1904. A son and a daughter were born in 1905 and 1913 (Census 1920). This house was later part of the Bell estate.

MAIN STREET

#70 16 Main St. (7-85) John Whittemore House ca. 1832 Contributing building
Photos 134-141

This well-preserved early nineteenth century home occupies a prominent corner in the center of the village. The 1½-story, center entry house faces Main Street and the Congregational Church opposite. The ell and attached barn extend west parallel to School Street toward the Town Hall. The sides of the yard are defined by picket fence on granite fence posts, the same as the fencing shown in late nineteenth century photos of the house. The front section of fence is gone. Two trees were recently planted in the front yard to replace older ones.

The house has a granite foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with narrow corner boards, water table and frieze under the close-cropped eaves. The slightly projecting eaves have molded cornices and end returns. The roof is asphalt shingled. The twin brick chimneys are located forward of the ridge in the front of the end walls. These are believed to be later replacements of a central chimney (Glynn 2008). The windows contain historic 2/2 sash. The central entry porch dates from the early 1900s. Previously, the entry had Federal style fan and sidelights (see historic photo). The doors are double Italianate style doors with rectangular lights. The porch has flat roof on chamfered square posts with simple balustrade. The porch spanning the south side elevation is the same, with no railing. The house is 5 x 3 bays, with a four bay long, 1½-story ell connecting to the barn and sheds which are oriented laterally to the road. The ell is supported by a mortared stone foundation and has a central brick fireplace chimney.

The attached barn extends across the back of the ell and a slightly lower carriage barn extends beyond at right angle to the house. The side yard and driveway provide access to the four vehicle bays. It extends to the lot line with a short distance to the adjacent barn of #71. The small back yards extend to the Town Hall lot. To the north of this property across School Street is the Bennington Garage (#51). Immediately south on Main Street is another 1830s cape (#71), nearly identical to this one, including the configuration of ell and barn.

This house is dated ca. 1832. It was the home of John J. Whittemore (1810-1859) and wife Sarah Bullard who married in 1834. John Whittemore was in business with his brother in the cotton factory (site of #36) several years. Active in the community, he was deacon of the Congregational Church and served the Town of Bennington in the legislature and as selectman. Children were: George Andrew, John Albert, and Ella. In 1866 both sons were married. John Whittemore (1843-1875) to Clara R. Cochran of Antrim and George Andrew Whittemore (1837-?) to Augusta J. Baldwin daughter of Samuel Baldwin of Pierce Hill Road (#108). This house passed to George Andrew and Augusta

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Whittemore who lived here throughout their lives. They had no children. George Andrew Whittemore served as town treasurer several years, succeeded his uncle Amos as treasurer of the Congregational Society, and in 1885 was on the committee to secure the parsonage. George Andrew Whittemore was a storekeeper, and Postmaster from 1862 to 1885, first in the brick store (not extant) and then in this house. His sister Ella Whittemore (1848-) was assistant postmaster for fifteen years. She was married in 1869 to Royal V. Knight.

This house was later owned by Helen Whittemore Young (Glynn 2008). Her husband kept the nearby store (#44) with Harry Ross at one time. The house was acquired by Paul Cashion who lives next door (#71). It is the home of his daughter, the late Joan Schnare, who was principal of the Pierce School (Glynn 2008).

#71 12 Main St. (7-84) ca. 1832 Contributing building Photos 134, 141-144

This 1½-story cape is 5 x 3 bays with two brick chimneys in the front of the ridge in the end walls, like #70 next door. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with simple flat trim and eave returns. The roof of the main block is asphalt shingled. The center entry contains Italianate double doors with arched lights. The windows are 2/2 with flat trim and a molding around the edge. The entry porch on Doric columns dates from the Colonial Revival period. The 1½-story ell projecting to the rear has a slate roof. The ell does not quite attach to the barn, which projects at right angles to the house. The front yard is defined by a picket fence on granite posts. It is shaded by a pair of mature trees. Immediately to the south is #74.

This house was built around the same time as #70. Its first occupants are not identified. The 1858 map labels this house J. Huntington. John Huntington (1783-?) was living in Society Land as early as 1810. He was a farmer. John and Rispah Huntington apparently lived there throughout their lives. She was here in 1870 (Census 1810, 1850, 1870). In 1892 this house was owned by Mrs. E. Barrett (Hurd 1892). Mrs. Joslin, who sold newspapers and was related to the Joslins of the Brick store (site of #52), lived here in the early twentieth century. The house has long been owned by Paul and Betty Cashion. Her sister lived next door at #74. He had grown up on Acre Street (#92), and became the boss at the paper mill (Glynn 2008).

#71a Barn, ca. 1832 Contributing building

Just slightly separate from the house is a large barn with slate roof. It is an English barn, oriented laterally to the street with entries on front and rear. The front is sheathed in clapboards; the rear in vertical boards. There are two doors on the façade and one on the first floor in the rear, with basement level entry below. The south end of the barn nearly touches the sheds at the back of the adjacent house (#74).

#72 11 Main Street (7-15) ca. 1830 Contributing building Photo 145

This building is located on the east side of Main Street next to the Congregational Church (#54). It was known as the "town line house" or "long line house" because it was located right on the dividing line between Society Land and Hancock. The long, two-story building is 6 x 2 bays on the ground floor, four bays above. The house has always contained two units. The two center entries have new doors and sidelights and an entry porch on Doric columns where there was once Greek Revival style trim. The walls are vinyl sided, but the trim of the pedimented gable end remains evident. The

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foundation is granite. The windows throughout contain late nineteenth century 2/2 windows; original sash were 12/8. The chimneys (now gone) were located at either end of the ridge (Bennington Historical Society 1989:65). At the back of the ell near the front of the church was a barn (Glynn 2008). The building now contains multiple units including a restaurant in one half and laundromat in the ell. There is now a driveway and parking area along the north side of the building, extending to the adjacent town square (#53).

The construction date has not been identified. The building was labeled J. Butler in 1858 (Chace 1858). Probably this was John D. Butler who owned #78. From 1885 to ca. 1892, Edward I. Dodge had the post office in a one-story section (not extant) attached to the south side of the house. He also kept a small store. Dodge served as selectman in the 1880s. He and wife was Mercy Adalette Burt were married in 1863 and apparently lived here throughout their lives. His father was living with them in 1870. They had no children (Census 1900; Hayward 1889:293). E. Dodge and W. Cashion shared the house in 1892 (Hurd 1892). Who lived here is not identified. William Cashion (1837-?) came to the U.S. from Ireland in 1857. His wife Mary came at the time of their marriage in 1876. Sons were Patrick, Richard and William (Census 1900). The house was purchased in the 1920s by barber Steve Yakovakis who emigrated from Greece in 1920. The second unit was rented to a paper mill worker (Census 1930; Glynn 2008).

#73 9 Main St. (07-16) Proctor House, ca. 1865 Contributing building Photo 146

This 2½-story, 3 x 2 bay house with twin stove chimneys on the ridge is located on a small lot between the adjacent houses. The foundation is not visible. The walls are sheathed in clapboards and have original corner boards, eave returns and molded cornices. Flanking the central bay are two-story bay windows. The cornice above the first floor extends between as the roof of an entry porch. The windows in the bays have narrow 1/1 sash. Other windows have original 2/2. A house stood in this location in the 1850s (Chace 1857), but the Italianate form and style of the present house suggests it was built later. Luke Proctor (1831-) lived here in 1870. He was a carpenter. He and wife Eliza had two children (Census 1870). L. Proctor's estate owned the house in 1892 (Hurd 1892). In the mid-twentieth century Mrs. Jane Church owned the house. She had six children. The house is still in her family (Glynn 2008).

#73a Garage/workshop, ca. 1930 Contributing building

Set back at the end of the driveway southeast of the house is a small one-car garage. It has double hinged doors on its front gable end. A brick stove chimney rises at the back.

#74 8 Main St. (07-83) ca. 1830/ca. 1900 Contributing building Photos 147-148

This house was originally a 1½-story cape like the two houses to the north. Around 1900, a second story and new roof were built above (Bennington Historical Society 1989). The house has long contained two units, one upstairs, and one down (Glynn 2008). It is 2½ stories with twin stove chimneys and is 5 x 2 bays. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards and water table. The eaves project with returns and molded cornice. The windows have 2/2 sash from ca. 1900. Centered on the façade is a 2-story enclosed entry porch, which was a slightly later addition. A narrow ell projects from the rear. It was also raised to 2½ stories ca. 1900. The ell terminates in a 1½-story shed with vehicle bay and knee-wall windows. At the end is an attached garage with double hinged doors.

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The early owners of this house have not been identified. It was labeled J. Robbins in 1858. Possibly this was Jason Robinson, a carpenter (Chace 1858; Census 1860). Mrs. E. Barrett owned it in 1892 (Hurd 1892). From the 1930s until the 1990s, the house was owned by Theresa and Fred Gibson. They had previously lived with her mother Kate Cashion on Acre Street. Brother Paul Cashion lived next door (#71). The Gibsons occupied the downstairs and for many years the Cody family rented the upstairs unit. Mary Cody lived here with her sons Bill and Dick who worked in the paper mill. She was the widow of Patrick Cody (born 1875); they had married in 1898 (Glynn 2008; Census 1900, 1930).

#75 7 Main St. (07-17) Former Post Office, ca. 1910 Contributing building Photo 149

This former commercial building is 1½ stories with a central entry. Its form remains, but the entry porch, glass doors, and wooden fire escape are new. The foundation is brick. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. A stove chimney pierces the gable roof. The windows are replacements. This building originally contained a saloon. It housed the Bennington Post Office from the mid-1920s into the 1990s. The upstairs apartment was occupied for many years by Mrs. Lizzie Edmunds who ran the store on Cross Street (#44) (Glynn 2008).

#76 6 Main St. (07-82) Bennington Country Store, ca. 1925 Contributing building Photo 150

This small store is a wood-frame, 1½-story gable front structure with center entry. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, but retain corner boards and frieze and eave returns. The foundation is concrete. The entry is recessed with glass reveals. Square plate glass windows are on either side. The window sash above are new. A shed roofed extension spans the north elevation. This was added after ca. 1950 when the old house on the site was taken down (part of the ca. 1835 Moody Butler House) (Sanborn 1924; Bennington Historical Society 1989:104). The store was originally a drugstore owned by pharmacist Charles Smith. He built the house to the rear at 4 Main Street (#87) (Glynn 2008).

#76a Garage, ca. 1990 Non-contributing building

Set back from the street is a large modern garage. It has a broad gable roof and wide overhead garage door, two-cars wide.

#77 2 Main St. (07-81) Dodge Public Library, 1906 Contributing building Photos 151-153

Located at the southern end of Main Street, on the corner of Acre Street, is Bennington's small red-brick library. The G.E.P. Dodge Public Library was built in 1906. It was funded by George Edward Payson Dodge of Chicago, at the request of his aunt Mrs. Addie Dodge (#72) who was librarian for many years. He was a Bennington native, born 1839, who moved away as a child and became a successful Chicago businessman (Bennington Historical Society 1989:55).

The library is one tall story high with a hip roof. The front block is 3 x 1 bays with a center entry, a cross gable extends to the rear, one bay wide with four narrow windows on the sides. The library has a dressed granite foundation. The walls are brick with brick cornice and dentils under the eaves. The roof is slate. A brick chimney with ornamental corbelling projects from the ridge. The tall windows are double-hung with a transom above. They have granite sills and lintels with labels at the ends. The façade features a recessed arched entry, below the carved stone sign and projecting pedimented front gable. The building reflects the Romanesque style in its round arch and rusticated stonework, and the

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Colonial Revival style in its form, cornice and pediment ornament. Acre Street runs along the south side of the lot. Behind the library is 4 Main Street (#87) fronting on Acre.

GREENFIELD ROAD

#78 8 Greenfield Rd. (07-18) site of house demolished ca. 2009 Non-contributing site
Photos 154-155

The early 1800s house that stood on the corner of Main Street and Greenfield Road was taken down in 2009. It had been the home of John Dustin Butler (1809-1887) and wife Mary C. Burnham who married in 1840 (Census 1860) and moved to Bennington in 1858. In the early 1900s the property contained two rental units for many years. It was known as the Butler Block and later the Durgin Block. The Main Street side of the building was damaged by a fire ca. 1980 and rebuilt using concrete block (Glynn 2008). The house was vacant for some years before it was demolished.

#79 10 Greenfield Rd. (07-19) Divine Mercy Parish House, ca. 1930 Contributing building
Photo 156

This Parish Home was built for the creation of a new parish in 1936. The land was given by the Bell family of Frankestown Road (Bennington Historical Society 1989:45; Glynn 2008). The Square House is two stories with a pyramidal hip roof. The roof is slate. The foundation is mortared granite chunks. The walls are sheathed in aluminum siding. The windows have original 6/1 sash. The entry porch reflects the Colonial Revival. The exterior brick chimney and bay windows and are mid-twentieth century additions. The front yard includes pruned shrubs and stone retaining walls.

#79a Garage, ca. 1930 Contributing building

Directly beside the house is a long one-story garage with hip roof. It has three bays with overhead garage doors. The siding is aluminum. The foundation is concrete. There is a large paved driveway in front.

#80 14 Greenfield Road (07-20, 20a) ca. 1790 Contributing building Photos 157-159

Dated ca. 1790, this house was restored ca. 1980 by its owner David Glynn (Bennington Historical Society 1989:107). The back of the house may be the older section. The 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay cape originally had a center chimney (Glynn 2008). The entry with sidelights and the 12/8 wooden window sash dates from ca. 1980. At one time, the house had Federal/Greek Revival style entry and simple corner pilasters (Bennington Historical Society 1989:107). The house has always had a wing and attached carriage barn (Norris 1887). The barn was made into an apartment in 1980. Along the road, east of the house is open field with a long stone wall along the road.

This was apparently the home of W. Wilson (Chace 1858). Wesley Wilson (1810-) was a carpenter and also did work as mason, painter and paperhanger. The interior of the 1839 meetinghouse was finished by Wilson when he was a young man (Hurd 1885). Wesley and Rachel Wilson had children Orville and Orlene born in 1839 and 1841 (Census 1850). Orville Wilson became a shoemaker. He and wife Lizzie were married ca. 1860 and lived elsewhere in the village (Census 1860). Wesley Wilson built several houses and "fitted up" others; further research is needed to identify which (Hurd 1885).

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From ca. 1869, this house was owned by George and Minnie Cady (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). He was a machinist from Massachusetts (b. 1860). They married ca. 1889 and had two daughters. He became foreman of the cutlery shop. Minnie Cady lived here into the 1930s. She worked as a dressmaker. Her mother Martha Bartlett moved in with her. The house was in the Cady family for 111 years until purchased by David Glynn ca. 1980 (Census 1900, 1920; Glynn 2008).

**#81 9 Greenfield Road (07-30) St. Patrick's Church, 1895 Contributing building
Photos 160-161**

St. Patrick's Church was built in 1895. The church sits on a knoll above the road, just east of the intersection of South Bennington Road. The church meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties, because it was an integral part of the historic district. It is a wood-frame Victorian Gothic building, oriented gable end to the road with a central front square tower with tall pyramidal roof. The belfry has trefoil shaped openings. The bell was installed in 1956. The walls are sheathed in wide aluminum siding; they were originally wood shingle. The tall narrow windows are topped with pointed arches. The front entry is sheltered by a Gothic hood with gable roof and pointed arch opening on heavy knee braces. The stone grotto west of the church dates from 1959 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:45).

SOUTH BENNINGTON ROAD

**#82 1 South Bennington Rd. (07-59) Burnham House, ca. 1805 Contributing building
Photo 162**

This 5 x 4 bay cape has a brick chimney nearly in center. A historic photograph shows there were formerly two end chimneys in front of the ridge. The house has a granite foundation and clapboard sheathing with simple narrow trim. The front entry has new surround and door. The windows have late nineteenth century 2/2 sash. The side door on the south elevation has a Federal era transom above.

This house is dated ca. 1805 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:104). In the mid-nineteenth century this was the home of Deacon Francis Burnham (1785-) who was a farmer (Chase 1858; Census 1860). According to the local history, this house was purchased by carpenter Wesley Wilson who refitted the house, shed, barn, and fencing "in the best style" (Hurd 1885). In 1892, this house was owned by Mrs. O. Rand (Hurd 1892). Lillian Mullin lived here, followed by the Mildred Atkinson. She had an antiques business, sometimes holding auctions in the barn, and her husband had a small meat market, Atkinson's Meat Market in the shed (Glynn 2008).

#82a Barn and shed, ca. 1850 Contributing building Photo 163

Off the corner of the house is a long outbuilding oriented laterally to the road. It consists of two sections, long and narrow with slate covered gable roofs. The northern half is one story with a door flanked by large 6-pane shop windows. The larger carriage barn to the south has a large vehicle bay with interior rolling door. The northern part of the barn is now an apartment.

#83 4 South Bennington Road (07-31) ca. 1880 Contributing building Photo 164

Built prior to 1887, this house was owned by E. George (Norris 1887; Hurd 1892). This was probably

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Edward George (1865-?), son of Michaiah George. He worked in a cutlery factory and later moved to Antrim (Census 1870, 1900, 1920). Long-time twentieth century owners of the house were the Ryder family who lived here until ca. 1960 (Glynn 2008).

#84 5 South Bennington Rd. (07-58) ca. 1930 Contributing building Photo 165

A small house was created ca. 1930 out of a relocated building to which a second story was added. The existing building is two-stories with a gable roof, and a shed extension along the north elevation in with the door in the front corner. The foundation is mortared rubble stone. The walls are wood shingled. Windows have 6/6 or newer 1/1 sash. This building was the former GAR building which stood near the Pierce School on Francestown Road (Glynn 2008; Bennington Historical Society 1989:109). It retains the ability to contribute to the historic district for its early 20th century residential associations.

#84a Barn, ca. 1990 Non-contributing building

Set back is a small barn which appears to be new. It is gable end to the street with board and batten siding and a large garage door.

#85 9 South Bennington Rd. (07-57) ca. 1800 Contributing building Photo 166

This is one of the earlier "capes" in town. It is 1½ stories, 4 x 2 bays with a narrower 1½-story wing. The foundation is stone. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. The windows have replacement 1/1 sash and vinyl trim. The wing is 3 x 1 bay with an early twentieth century door centered on it. The front door is new.

This house is labeled S.G. Knight on the 1858 map (Chace 1858). Samuel G. Knight (1825-1878) was a resident of Hancock (Hayward 1889:713). Later, this was the home of William (1839-) and Mary Wilson (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). They were married ca. 1862 and had three children. He worked in the cutlery shop. Later they took in boarders (Census 1900). Jack Armstrong owned the house in the twentieth century and his daughter lives here now.

#86 8 South Bennington Rd. (07-32) ca. 1890 Contributing building Photo 167

In front of this house is a retaining wall of large fieldstones and boulders. The house is a 2½-story sidehall with a 1½-story wing. The foundation is brick. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles. The front gable end has decorative patterned shingles. The roof is slate. Windows have simple flat trim, most with new 1/1 sash in place of 2/2. Beside the front door is a one-story bay window. The wing projects from the southeast corner. It has an added sun porch across the façade.

A house (owned by E. Burt) stood in this location in the 1850s, but the appearance of this home reflects the later Victorian period and does not match that of the 1887 birds eye view (Norris 1887). The 1892 map labels this house Mattett (Hurd 1892). Probably this is Mallet. Fred Mallet (1869-) owned the house in 1900. He was from Nova Scotia and worked as a temperer in the cutlery shop. He and wife Nellie were married in 1870. They had several children. Others boarded with them, including Mallet's brother who also worked in the cutlery factory (Census 1900).

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ACRE STREET

**#87 4 Main St./corner Acre St. (07-80) Smith House, ca. 1925 Contributing building
Photos 168-169**

This early 20th century house is set back from Main Street behind the Library. Its lot fronts on Acre Street. The 1½-story house has a concrete block foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The windows contain original 6/1 sash. An exterior brick chimney is located on the rear gable end. This house was built by the druggist who owned the nearby store (#76). Later Peggy Newhall LeClair had a beauty salon in the house (Glynn 2008; Sanborn 1924).

#88 7 Acre Street (07-79) ca. 1905 Contributing building Photos 170-171

Set back with a sloping front lawn, is a 1½-story sidehall with detached garage. The foundation is brick. The walls are clapboards with original corner boards, frieze and eave returns. The windows have flat trim and 2/2 sash. The entry contains original wood panel door with square lights. On roof slope has a gable wall dormer. The ell has a side porch on turned posts. This house was built after ca. 1904 (Plan ca. 1904). It was rented by Patrick and Eveline Cashion from their marriage ca. 1929. He had grown up in #92, and she was the daughter of the owner of #90. Pat Cashion like his brothers worked in the paper mill; he was a mechanic (Glynn 2008; Bureau of the Census 1930).

#88a Garage, ca. 1930 Contributing building

Just slightly detached is an early twentieth century garage with novelty siding and projecting eaves with exposed rafters. The overhead garage door is new.

#89 8 Acre Street (07-60) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photos 172-173

This small house on the south side of the street was built between 1892 and ca. 1904 (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). It is 1½ stories, gable front with a cross gable, and entry on the side elevation. The cross gable has a jerkin-head roof. This house like several others on the street has an unusual foundation of brick-sized granite blocks. It reflects the Queen Anne style in its decorative bands of wood shingles. The walls are clapboards with original trim. The eaves project with an ornamental verge board and corner brackets. Most windows have replacement 1/1 sash. One-story bay windows have paneled walls. The side porch is supported by turned posts. An early twentieth century sun porch with 6/6 windows spans the west elevation

In the early twentieth century, this house was owned by Frank and Nellie Traxler from Ohio. He was a mechanic at the paper mill. She was a painter and played the piano in the movie theater in the Town Hall. Mrs. Traxler married her late husband's half brother, Albert Holt who had lived with them and was a machinist at the paper mill. The house was inherited by her daughter Louise Martell. It was rented to Charles Zabriskie for thirty or more years (Census 1930; Glynn 2008).

#90 15 Acre Street (07-78) Knight House, ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 174

This is a turn-of-the-century 1½-story sidehall with early twentieth century sun-porch on the façade. The foundation is brick. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The windows contain double-hung 6/6 sash. Brick stove chimneys are centered on the ridge of main block and 1½-story ell. The back door is sheltered by a porch on chamfered posts. The carriage barn is not attached.

This house was built between 1892 and ca. 1904. It was owned by Royal V. Knight (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). Previously the family lived near the Town Hall (house not identified). Knight (1851-) was

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a carpenter. He and Ella Whittemore were married ca. 1870. They had three sons; George A. Knight became a grocer (Census 1900). The Knights lived here into the 1920s (Census 1920). For many years this was the home of Michael Powers. He worked as a truck driver (probably for the paper mill). He and his wife Bridget were from Northern Ireland, immigrating in the 1880s. Michael Powers died in the 1940s. The house passed to Donald Powers who was the Town Clerk. His wife Vincena was a teacher. She owned the house until recently (Glynn 2008).

#90a Barn, ca. 1900 Contributing building

The small carriage barn is now detached, but was formerly connected by a one-story shed (Sanborn 1924). The barn retains its historic appearance. It is 1½ stories with clapboard walls with the same trim and eave returns as the house. The windows have 2/2 sash. The vehicle bay contains a modern overhead door.

#91 14 Acre Street (07-61) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 175

A small house, set back from the street, was built prior to ca. 1904 (Plan ca. 1904). The 1½-story, 3 x 1 bay main block is oriented laterally to the street. A one-story enclosed porch with shed roof spans the façade. A one-story modern addition is attached to one side. This was the home of Melvin and Ruth Loomis (Glynn 2008). Despite the additions, the house retains some ability to contribute to the historic associations of the district as a small single-family dwelling.

#92 16 Acre Street (07-62) ca. 1895 Contributing building Photo 176

Several houses were built on this side of the street after 1892 (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). This is a simple 1½-story sidehall with off-set ell. The foundation is distinctive, small blocks of mortared granite the size of bricks. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. The windows have new 1/1 sash. The entry contains original wood panel door with square light. The small entry porch has a newer gable hood on original turned posts.

The early twentieth century owner was widow Kate Cashion. She was born in England and immigrated here in 1890. Her husband was second generation Irish, Patrick Cashion. They had five or six children born between 1897 and 1916. Mrs. Cashion lived here many years (Census 1920, 1930; Glynn 2008).

#93 18 Acre Street (07-63) ca. 1895 Contributing building Photos 177-178

This is a well-preserved 1½-story sidehall. It has 2/2 windows, clapboard siding and simple trim and eave returns. The foundation is brick. The front of the wraparound porch was enclosed in the early twentieth century. The side is open, supported on square posts with brackets. A lower 1½-story wing projects from southeast corner of the house. Brick stove chimneys are centered on each ridge. The house is set back on an open lawn with dry fieldstone wall along the street. This house was occupied in the early twentieth century by Fred Sheldon, a truck driver for the paper mill, and his wife May. They were married ca. 1923. His brother lived nearby (Glynn 2008; Census 1930).

#94 20 Acre Street (07-64) ca. 1895 Contributing building Photos 178-179

Located on the corner of Acre Street is a large 2½-story house, a two-family tenement. The façade features overhanging front gable over the two-story porch. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with original trim. The windows have 2/2 sash. A 2½-story wing extends from the southeast corner. At one time, one of the rental units was occupied by the Ayers family. She

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was the town librarian. He was a policeman. The road along the west side of this lot ran south to the former town dump (Glynn 2008).

#95 22 Acre Street (07-66) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 180

This two-story sidehall has a 1½-story wing which looks like a cape. The house was rebuilt following a fire. The main block has an enclosed porch across the façade. The windows have wooden 6/6 sash. Vinyl siding covers walls down to the ground on the main block. The wing has a brick foundation. Brick stove chimneys pierce the ridges of main block and wing. On the front of the wing is an exterior brick fireplace chimney. To the west on this parcel, a sawmill stood near the river bank at the south end of what is now the Monadnock Station Dam (#112a). In the mid- twentieth century, this was the home of Bill Cashion who had grown up at #92. He was killed attempting to rescue children from the fire (Glynn 2008).

#96 24 Acre St. (07-67) Starrett House, ca. 1890 Contributing building Photo 181

The Starrett House is a 1½-story sidehall with a long wing and attached carriage barn. The foundation is granite. The sidehall entry is sheltered by a door hood on brackets. Beside it is a three-sided bay window. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, with wood shingles in the front gable. The roofs are slate. Windows have new 1/1 sash. The original double doors with rectangular lights remain. The wing has a sun porch and brick stove chimney. The barn is oriented gable end to the street with two large modern overhead garage doors. Large evergreens shade the front yard. To one side of the house a mortared fieldstone retaining wall lines the sidewalk.

Built between 1887 and 1892 (Hurd 1892; Norris 1887), this was the home of sawmill owners William Starrett (1861-) and his cousin Fred Starrett. They were the developers of Starrett Road. Later, Lizzie Sargent lived here for many years, until her death ca. 1960. More recently this was the home of Bellissimo who was the boss at the Paper Mill (Glynn 2008).

#97 28 Acre St. (07-68) Cuddemi House ca. 1895 Contributing building Photo 182

This 1½-story sidehall reflects the Queen Anne style in its decorative shingled gables. The foundation consists of brick-sized granite blocks. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat trim. The gables are sheathed in staggered butt wood shingles. Gable wall dormers break the side roof slopes. A porch spans the side elevation. The windows have new 1/1 sash. The door is original wood paneled with a square light.

During the early twentieth century this was the home of Joseph Cuddemi (b. 1883). He and his wife were Italian and immigrated in the early 1900s. He worked in the paper mill. They had six children born between 1912 and 1926. The house was inherited by "Bat" Cuddemi of Alberto's Restaurant (#12) and then by his daughter Connie Smith. The upstairs unit was rented to Zachos (Glynn 2008).

#98 19 Acre St. (07-77) ca. 1880 Contributing building Photos 183-184

Located in the bend of the street, facing west, is a 2½-story sidehall with ell and attached barn, extending parallel to the south stretch of Acre St. The foundation is granite. The walls of main block and ell are sheathed in asphalt shingles. This earlier 20th century siding is the only major change to the house. The windows have original 2/2 sash. The doors are original wood panel doors with glass lights. Gable wall dormers are located on the north elevations of main block and ell. The barn is still sheathed in clapboards. On the front gable end are a vehicle bay with bead-board door and hayloft

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door above. The basement level is exposed in the rear (east) and now houses a tool grinding business in the lower level.

This is one of the two earliest houses on the street. Both were built before 1887 and were owned as rental properties by S.D. Downs who lived at #31 and was the owner of the Brick Store (not extant) (Norris 1887; Hurd 1892). At one time this contained two apartments, then the large Hugron family rented the entire house for many years (Glynn 2008). They moved from Hancock.

#99 25 Acre St. (07-76) ca. 1880/1930 Non-contributing building (loss of integrity)

Photo 185

This building was originally a house associated with #98 next door (Hurd 1892). It was made into a blacksmith shop and used as such into the 1920s (Glynn 2008; Sanborn 1924). Then it was converted back into a house. In 1933 it was owned by Charles Durgin (Plan 1933). A later owner was St. Lawrence (Glynn 2008). Other than its footprint and position in the streetscape, this house does not contribute to the historic district. The appearance of walls, windows and doors is entirely new. A historic photograph of the blacksmith shop shows a different roof line.

#100 29 Acre Street (07-75) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 186

This 1½-story sidehall is older than its concrete foundation suggests. The walls are sheathed in clapboards and the roof is slate. The windows and door are new. A lower ell projects from the rear. The house retains its basic form and plan, contributing to this street of small 1 ½ story sidehalls. In 1933 the owner was M. Cady (Plan 1933).

#100a Garage, ca. 1970 Non-contributing building

A late twentieth century garage is oriented gable end to the street with an overhead garage door and an early twentieth century door, probably reused.

#101 31 Acre Street (07-74) ca. 1900 Contributing building Photo 187

A 1½-story sidehall is located directly behind the Town Hall. An early twentieth century sun-porch spans its façade. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The windows have flat trim and 2/2 sash. A one-story wing projects from the south elevation. The original owners of this house have not been identified. House-painter George Dickey owned the house ca. 1930 toward the end of his life (Census 1930; Plan 1933).

#101a Garage, ca. 1920 Contributing building

The early twentieth century garage has two bays on the front gable end. This is an intact early garage the original double hinged doors have vertical panels with eight pane windows above.

#102 Acre St. (07-69) Barn/garage, ca. 1924 Contributing building Photo 188

This 2 x 2 bay, barn-like structure is shown on the 1924 Sanborn map, being built as an auto garage (Sanborn 1924). It was associated with the livery stable site of #104 (not extant). The entire property was owned by Emma Joslin in the 1930s (Plan 1933). This garage was sold later to Fred Miles who lived on Cross Street (#47) (Glynn 2008). The wood-frame building rests on a mortared stone foundation, areas re-done with concrete. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. There are two vehicle bays with double-hinged doors, and a hay-loft door above. Windows contain 2/2 sash. The gable roof has projecting eaves with exposed framing. A brick stove chimney pierces the middle of the ridge.

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#103 1 School Street (07-71) ca. 1900/2000 Non-contributing building (no integrity)

Photo 189

This property is set back from Acre Street, behind #104, near the wooded riverbank. It is a long, 2½-story, multi-family dwelling. An older building stood on this site, but it was completely rebuilt following a fire in recent years (Glynn 2008). The long, gable-roofed structure appears to retain its historic footprint and form of several sections, parallel to the riverbank. But the siding, windows and entries are all new. The building does not even appear to have the potential to yield information about its historic associations. The property backs up to the wooded riverbank

#103a Off Acre Street (07-70) Vacant lot Non-contributing site

Under the same ownership as 07-71, this historically separate parcel has no buildings on it. The space is wooded riverbank. It was the site of a small woodworking shop which was a knife handle factory in the early 1900s. The building was vacant by the 1920s (Sanborn 1924) and has been gone for many years. There are not known to be any archaeological remains here.

#104 34-38 Acre St. corner of School (07-72) ca. 2000 Non-contributing building (age)

Photo 190

On the corner, oriented to Acre Street is a modern two-story, three-unit dwelling. In the nineteenth century there was a livery stable on this site (shown in historic photographs). In the mid-20th century a gas station stood here. The existing new multi-family dwelling has a low pitched gable roof and a garrison front overhang. The walls are vinyl sided. Windows and doors are new. The building parallels Acre Street, facing the side of the Town Hall (#48). The site is modern, including shrubs and lawn.

SCHOOL STREET

#105 Bennington Village Bridge, ca. 1934 Contributing structure Photos 191-193

This stone faced concrete arch bridge (#096/087) was erected in 1934 by the New Hampshire State Highway Department. It is a concrete arch, rigid-frame bridge, consisting of a single span, closed spandrel, low flat elliptical arch. The bridge is faced with mortared stone blocks, the spandrel walls and pilasters at each end are stone. This type of stone facing was often used on concrete bridges of the 1920s-30s. The concrete bridge railing is faced with stone on both sides and has a granite cap. The stone is coursed, cut stone in broken ranges with granite voussoirs low, semi-elliptical arch.

A bridge stood in this location from 1783. When the first structure was replaced in 1799, Joseph Putnam was paid to build the east abutment, John Clark the west, and Abijah Hadley for provided the six 16" timber stringers (Hayward 1889:126). This crossing was known as the Upper or Putnam Bridge. The bridge that stood here 1886 was damaged by a flood, and the following year an iron bridge was erected which stood until ca. 1934.

The crossing was realigned slightly at that time, the western end shifted north (upstream). The old abutments were removed (Plan 1933). Bridge construction included changes to the junction of School and Cross Streets. The old engine house was taken down and the intersection widened enveloping

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much of its site. West of the bridge the Hancock Road junction was changed by moving the railroad station (#107), which remained in use a few more years, to the opposite side of Pierce Hill Road. The new bridge was damaged in the flood of 1936 and again in 1938 after which extensive repairs to the approaches were required. Flood control at the upstream dams was subsequently improved.

PIERCE HILL ROAD

#106 Pierce Hill/Hancock Rd. (07-86) ca. 1880 Contributing building Photos 194-196

At the west end of the bridge, this small parcel is located between the railroad bed and the riverbank. The small 1½-story house is oriented to Hancock Road. This house is shown on the 1887 birds-eye with an outbuilding (not extant) attached to a wing. The 1½-story sidehall is 3 x 3 bays. The walls are sheathed in clapboards trimmed with narrow corner boards and frieze. The eaves project with no returns. The windows have flat trim with a thin molding on the lintels. The wooden sashes are 6/6. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. The ground slopes down in the rear along the river bank.

This property was owned by G.M. Brown (Hurd 1892). George M. Brown (b. 1852) kept a variety store. His brother Bradford lived with him before his marriage (Census 1900). George Brown may have lived here as late as 1920 (Census 1920). The owner in the 1930s was Charles Dungen (Durgin) (Plan 1933). For some time Ruth Eldredge ran a tea room in the house, overlooking the river (Glynn 2008).

#107 9 Hancock Rd. (09-12) Railroad Station/VFW, ca. 1892/1934 Contributing building Photo 197

The former Bennington Railroad Station has been the VFW for many years. It is located north of Hancock Road west of the Village Bridge. The building, a combination passenger and freight depot, dates from 1892 (Wallace and Mausolf 1999:139). It originally stood south of the road, and was moved by the to its present location ca. 1934 when the new bridge (#105) was being built. The station remained in use only a short time after it was moved, because passenger service ended about two years later. The building retains the railroad's traditional two-color paint scheme on its wooden clapboards. The one-story rectangular form, with gable roof and wide overhanging eaves is typical of railroad depots. The corners feature elaborate turned spindle knee braces. The fenestration has been altered, with small rectangular windows inserted. A transom window indicates the location of a large freight bay. The roof is metal. The building retains some original brick foundation, with rebuilt concrete block sections. The entrance is centered on the south gable end. A long wooden wheelchair ramp is in front. A one-story addition with gable roof projects from the north end of the building. It has a concrete block foundation and a brick chimney. Long used as the Brown and Knight Post of the VFW, it retains its associations with the adjacent railroad tracks and has the ability to convey its historic function. The building was moved during the historic period and continued its historic associations afterward, so meets Criteria Consideration B.

In the 19th century, this parcel between the railroad and the bridge had the home of Alfred Gray (father of the later owner of #108) on it. It was a 1-½ story Federal house with front chimneys like others in the village (Bennington Historical Society 1989). From construction of the railroad in the 1870s until the 1930s, the railroad station was located on the same side of the tracks, south of the road. The site is

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now part of the Monadnock Power Station property (#112).

#108 3 Pierce Hill Rd. (09-10) Baldwin House, ca. 1830/ca. 1910 Contributing building
Photos 198-200

A brick house is set back from the road on the hill west of the river. It is 1½ stories, originally a Federal style cape, now with a gambrel roof and Colonial Revival elements. A large wood-frame wing extends to the east. The gambrel roof was added after 1887 (Norris 1887). Probably it dates from the early twentieth century along with the Colonial Revival features. Shed dormers line the roof slopes. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles on the sides and asphalt on top. The foundation is granite block. The 5 x 3 bay house has a Colonial Revival style center entry sheltered by a simple porch on Doric columns. The windows have granite lintels and contain wooden double-hung 6/6 sash. The gable ends are vented by louvered lunettes. A porch on Doric columns spans the west elevation of the house. The wing is two stories in front, 2½ in the rear. It extends to a carriage barn area in the east end. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards and frieze. The windows have original 6/6 sash and wooden trim. The property is wooded around a small open yard. The ground slopes down toward the river on the east with a stone retaining wall along the railroad tracks. The front yard slopes down to the road. The western part of the lot is defined by a stone wall along the road.

Samuel Baldwin (1802-1885) a blacksmith from Hollis established himself at Hancock Factory Village in 1826. In 1830 he built this house and a shop west of the bridge and married Betsey Bell of Frankestown. They had two sons and five daughters between 1833 and 1843. Baldwin became the first manufacturer of cutlery in town, in business with Amos Whittemore (site of #36). Mrs. Baldwin died in 1862. Samuel retired to farming in 1870. He married his second wife Mrs. Martha (Gregg) Lear of Manchester in 1871. She died in 1880 and he married Mrs. Margaret (Temple) Peaslee of Nashua in 1882, three years before his death (Hurd 1885). His son Samuel Dexter Baldwin (1834-1879) lived at home and was a successful cutlery salesman. Daughter Augusta J. Baldwin (1843-) George A. Whittemore of #70 (Hayward 1889:323-324).

After 1885 this was the home of A. W. Gray (Norris 1887) who had grown up next door (site of railroad station). Augustus W. Gray (b. 1843) served in the Civil War and was married in 1866 to Eliza Abbie Wilkins. They lived elsewhere in town before moving here with their sons George A. and Charles H. Gray (Hurd 1885). He was a selectman and town moderator in the 1870s-80s. After she was widowed in the 1890s, Eliza married Mark N. Spaulding.

By 1900 this was the home of the Odell family (Census 1900; Plan ca. 1904). William H. Odell (1848-) a machinist married Sarah J. Kimball of #111 in 1875. They lived in Hancock and moved back to Bennington ca. 1887. Children were Fred W. and Ethel O'Dell (Hayward 1889:789). He went to work in the cutlery shop (site of #36). She was a teacher (Census 1930). He became a partner in the Kimball Cutlery factory with his in-laws. More recently this was the home of Virginia and Russell Young.

#109 15 Pierce Hill Rd. (09-09) C.P. Bartlett House, ca. 1895 Contributing building
Photos 201-202

This is a 1½-story sidehall with cutaway corner entry on the three-bay façade. The porch has one

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turned post. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards, frieze, eave returns and molded cornices. The windows have flat trim and contain 1/1 replacement sash. An offset one story ell connects to a carriage barn, which is oriented laterally to the road. The barn door is located on the west gable end. Built after 1892 (Hurd 1892), this was the home of Sarah and Charles P. Bartlett (b. 1855) and their two children. Bartlett was a house painter. The family took in boarders. In 1920 one boarder worked with Bartlett as a painter, another was a sign painter, the third worked in a wood handle shop. Mrs. Bartlett kept the boarding house as a widow, renting to four men who worked in paper mill, rail yard and as school janitor (Plan ca. 1904; Census 1920, 1930). More recently this was the Powers place.

#110 18 Pierce Hill Rd. (07-128) ca. 1802 Contributing building Photo 203

Facing east toward the village is a brick, 1½-story, 5 x 4 bay house. Its gable end is to the street. The house retains three of its four brick end chimneys. The Federal style entry has a semi-elliptical fan and half sidelights. The windows contain 2/2 sash and have vinyl shutters. An ell connects to a small barn. This house dated ca. 1802, it is said to contain Moses Eaton stenciling (Bennington Historical Society 1989:116). Around 1820 this was the home of Merrick Wentworth (born ca. 1800) from Alstead. He built the dam and the first mill at the site of Monadnock Station (#112) (Hayward 1889:286). He operated a carding and cloth dressing mill a short time. Later he moved to Vermont (Bureau of the Census 1850). In the mid-nineteenth century this house was owned by David O. Smith (1811-?) a blacksmith. He and wife Mary had one daughter Helen born 1841 (Chace 1858; Census 1860). The property was then acquired by F. Morrill Hill (1825-) and Persis Hill. He worked in the cutlery shop. They lived here from ca. 1870; Mrs. Hill was here into the early 1900s (Census 1870; Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). In the twentieth century this house was owned by the Diamond family (Glynn 2008). The original Diamond was Swiss and worked in the paper mill (Census 1930).

#110a Garage, ca. 1980 Noncontributing building

Set back from the road, southeast of the house, is a modern detached garage. It is one-story with a gable roof oriented laterally to the road, with an overhead garage door.

#111 6 Pierce Hill Rd. (07-127) Kimball House, ca. 1850 Contributing building Photos 204-205

This 2-story, 5 x 1 bay house faces east toward the village. The saltbox form is created by a lean-to addition where there was formerly an ell. The chimneys have been rebuilt. The main block retains its center entry and one-room deep plan. The walls are sheathed in new clapboards. The foundation is granite. Some 12/8 window sash remain, most are 1/1 replacements. The focal point is the center entry with Greek Revival style surround of pilasters, entablature and sidelights. This was the home of Caleb Jewett Kimball (1817-1896) a blacksmith and toolmaker (Chace 1858; Census 1860). He and Ruth Felt were married in 1842. They had six children. The family lived in Milford and Wilton in the 1840s, before moving to Bennington in 1851. Kimball commenced the manufacture of hoes and tools in 1860 and acquired the factory (site of #36). His eldest son George E. Kimball (1842-1912) was a partner in the business from 1873. Caleb J. Kimball was in charge of the Congregational Sabbath-school for many years. Younger sons Charles H. Kimball (1848-1912) and Fred H. Kimball (1857-1917) also joined the company. Their father retired in 1894 (Hurd 1885; Hayward 1889:284, 789). George E. Kimball lived here in the early 1900s (Plan ca. 1904). George A. Kimball was the owner later (Census 1910). Barbara Huntley, who was overseer of the poor, lived here for many years

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(Glynn 2008).

#111a Garage, ca. 2000 Noncontributing building

Behind the house (west), next to Pierce Hill Road is a new detached garage. It has a gable roof, oriented laterally to the road, extending as a salt-box in the rear. The façade has two overhead garage doors. The foundation is concrete. The walls are clapboard.

HANCOCK ROAD

#112 30 Hancock Rd. (07-87) Monadnock Power Station, ca. 1923 Contributing building
Photos 206-209

The small hydro-electric plant is a brick Colonial Revival style building with a pedimented gable end. The one-story building is 4 x 1 bays. Brick walls are supported by a concrete foundation. The windows have large 12-pane metal sash with concrete sills and splayed lintels. On the front gable end are large double hinged doors with x-panels. The building on high concrete foundation stands at the west end of the Monadnock Dam (#112a). The property is located off Hancock Road between the railroad tracks and the river.

The first dam on this site dates from ca. 1802 when Merrick Wentworth and partner Gibson acquired water rights here from Joseph Putnam Jr. They sold in 1828 to the Union Manufacturing Company, consisting of local residents Miles Taylor, Moody Butler, John Dodge and Samuel Baldwin (Edwards 1990). Various industries were located here. Around 1872, this site became the Goodell Cutlery Factory which stood into the 1920s. The Monadnock Paper Mills acquired the property and built the power plant in 1923. Since then it has generated electricity for the paper mill.

#112a Monadnock Dam, 1923 Contributing structure

The second dam on the river in Bennington is located between Hancock Road and Acre Street. South of the Bennington Village Bridge (#105). The dam was rebuilt in 1923 by the Monadnock Paper Mills. It has an internal water wheel. The turbines are 175 & 300 KW. This is NH Dam #22.03. It is a concrete gravity dam. The tail races are stone lined. They are mortared rubble stone with concrete caps. These are the remains of the foundation and tail race of the cutlery shop. The earlier dam had granite block wing (Norris 1887).

#113 19 Hancock Rd. (07-125) Newton House, ca. 1850 Contributing building Photo 210

The Newton House is one of two wide gable front houses in this part of the village. It retains the characteristic 5 x 2 bay form and fenestration. The foundation is granite. The walls are vinyl sided. The windows and doors are new in the original locations. In front of the house are concrete curb and steps down to the curb at Hancock Road

This mid-19th century house was the home of Luther Newton (b. 1791) (Chace 1858) and wife Harriet (b. 1802). He was a peddler and day laborer. They had two children Emily (b. 1834) and Marshall F. (b. 1842). Emily married her neighbor John Flagg Jr. and they lived with her parents as of 1870 before moving to the house (not extant) on the site of #115 (Census 1850, 1870). The Newton family owned this house into the early twentieth century when Fred Newton lived here (Hurd 1892). In 1933, it was the property of newspaper reporter Mrs. Minnie Gordon, wife of William Gordon (Plan 1933;

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Bureau of the Census 1930). A later resident was Annabelle Call (Glynn 2008).

#113a Garage, ca. 1990 Non-contributing building Photo 211

Set back, at the end of the driveway is a new outbuilding, a large garage with a gambrel roof. On the front gable end are two overhead garage doors. The walls are sided with T-111.

#114 23 Hancock Rd. (07-124) Winn House, ca. 1810 Contributing building Photo 212

The Winn House is a 1½-story, 5 x 2 bay house with center entry. Like many in Bennington, it is a vernacular building from the Federal period. The low-posted, small house has a one-story ell connecting to a small attached barn. The original chimneys are gone. The foundation is granite. The walls are vinyl sided. The windows have late 19th century 2/2 sash, except for a mid-twentieth century picture window which occupies half of the façade. The center entry retains its simple trim and Federal style half length sidelights. The concrete front walk and steps date from the early 20th century, according to a historic photograph. The back door into the ell is sheltered by a late nineteenth century porch on turned posts. The attached outbuilding is two stories with a low-pitched gable roof, off set on the back corner of the ell. A vehicle bay contains a modern overhead garage door.

Built ca. 1810 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:118), the earliest known occupants were Archibald Winn (1810-) and his wife Betsey who lived in town in the 1840s when Bennington was formed. He worked as laborer and daughter Abba worked in the paper mill as a young woman (Chace 1858; Census 1850, 1860). In the late nineteenth century E.A. Gould owned this house (Hurd 1892). In the early twentieth, it was owned by George Lovering (Plan 1933). For many years this was the home of Maurice and Isabel Wilson who were married ca. 1930. He grew up in #116 and went to work in the paper mill (Glynn 2008; Census 1930).

#115 33-35 Hancock Road (07-122) ca. 2000 Non-contributing building Photo 213

A new duplex occupies the site of an earlier home. It is two stories with a low-pitched gable roof. The paired entries are centered on the façade. The walls are vinyl sided. The foundation is poured concrete.

#116 39 Hancock Rd. (07-123) Flagg/Wilson House, ca. 1810 Contributing building Photo 214

Also built ca. 1810 (Bennington Historical Society 1989:118), is another small, low-posted 1½-story house with center entry. The 5 x 1 bay house has two brick chimneys, one set in on the ridge and one at the north end. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. The entry and windows were replaced in the late 20th century. The original entry had simple Federal-era half-length sidelights. In front of the house, the lawn has two sets of cast concrete steps from the early 20th century.

The original owner has not been identified. In 1858 J.W. Flagg owned this house and one on site of #115 (Chace 1858). He had been in town since the 1830s. John W. Flagg was born in Worcester in 1802 and moved to Alstead where he married Abigail Buchanan (1803-1852). They came to Hancock Factory Village in 1832 with their children. For twenty-five years Flagg was a paper-maker and manufacturer of writing and blank books. He served as town clerk of Bennington twenty years, and was representative from that town two years, besides serving several years as one of the selectmen and as moderator of annual town- meetings. In 1853, widower John W. Flagg was married to Dorcas P.

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Burt who had been living with the family for some years (Census 1850). Sons Henry L. Flagg (1826-1852) and John Flagg Jr. (1829-) became paper makers. The latter lived next door in the house not extant (site of #115) (Hurd 1885; Hayward 1889:574). This house was acquired by Michaiiah M. George (1837-) who worked in the cutlery shop (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). He and wife Lucy moved from Massachusetts around 1860. They had six children. M. George served several terms in town offices during the 1870s-80s (Hayward 1889:229). He lived here and farmed as of 1910 (Census 1910). In the twentieth century this was the Wilson homestead. Ernest Wilson (b. 1884) became foreman at the paper mill. He and wife Lillian had four children born between 1904 and 1925. His mother Ella Wilson lived nearby (Census 1930).

#117 40 Hancock Rd. (07-88) ca. 1798 Contributing building Photos 215-216

This house is dated 1798 according to signage. It is 1½ stories, 5 x 3 bays. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The windows have flat trim and late nineteenth century 2/2 sash. The door is new, sheltered by a modern door hood. There is a brick stove chimney at one end of the ridge. A one-story wing projects from the south elevation. This is new or rebuilt. A dry-laid fieldstone retaining wall defines the front lawn. The original owners of this house have not been identified. At the end of the nineteenth century it was owned by James L. Ross (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904). More recently, the owner was Freda Paige Barrows. The current owners, the Wadleighs had a hairdresser's shop for twenty-five years (Glynn 2008).

#117a Barn, ca. 1980 Non-contributing building

The detached outbuilding was built as a gift shop (Glynn 2008). It is 1½ stories, gable end to the street. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The larger of two entries has double hinged barn doors. A modern oriel window is located upstairs.

**#118 211 State Route 202 (07-89) Rogers House, ca. 1860 Contributing building
Photos 218-219**

This is a narrow lot on the east side of US Route 202 at the junction of Hancock Road. The property is bordered by the railroad tracks on the rear (east). It is a 1½-story, wide gable Greek Revival style house, 5 x 1 bays. The center entry has Greek Revival trim and sidelights. The doorway and windows, which have historic 6/6 sash, are topped by a slightly peaked lintel. A new brick fireplace chimney pierces the ridge. The one story ell in the rear appears to be rebuilt or new. This was the home of Alfred (1825-) and Almada Rogers. Possibly they lived at #117 before (Chace 1857). Alfred Rogers (born 1825) was a farmer. His wife Almada Rogers lived here into the early twentieth century (Hurd 1892; Plan ca. 1904).

#118a Garage, ca. 1980 Non-contributing building Photo 219

A large modern garage stands south of the house. It is 1½ stories, gable end to the street, with two overhead garage doors and T-111 siding.

#118b Shed/Cottage, ca. 1920 Contributing building Photo 217

The origins of this one story cottage have not been identified. It appears to date from the historic period. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles. The windows are 6/6 and 1/1. The early twentieth century wood panel door is glazed with a square light.

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ADDITIONAL PARCELS

#119 Main Street corner Eaton Ave. (10-16) Vacant lot Non-contributing site

Returning to the village center, a small parcel on the corner of Main Street and Eaton Avenue is owned by the Town. It is a small dirt parking space. During much of the 20th century the Town Garage stood on this site, but no evidence remains.

#120 Antrim Rd. and Starrett Rd. (09-23A) Sewage Pumping Station ca. 1975

Non-contributing Structure

On the corner of Antrim Road and Starrett Street is a small (10' x 14') modern concrete structure containing a pumping station. This is owned by the Town of Bennington and is a pumping station for the sewer system. The lot, right on the corner of the two streets, is open with a chain-link fence around the pumping station.

#121 Island in Contoocook (09-14) Contributing site

The island between east and west channels of the river is owned by the paper mill. A dam was located across the east channel. On the east bank, adjacent to #36 (the Historical Society) was the Kimball Cutlery Factory, originally the Whittemore cotton mill, which was taken down in 1921 when the property was acquired by Monadnock Paper Mills. The land is still owned by MPM and may have the remains of the dam structure.

#122 Adjacent to railroad tracks (09-15) Contributing site

This small rectangular parcel adjacent to the railroad tracks, south of the railroad trestle (#3) near the Monadnock Paper Mill, is owned by MPM. The site was related to the railroad. It was retained by MPM when the surrounding land was transferred to the Town.

#122 Between railroad and river (09-15) Non-contributing site

This wooded land between the railroad tracks and the west bank of the river was formerly mill-owned land. It is now part of the Town Forest, given to the Town of Bennington by MPM, which includes other land west of the railroad, off Route 202. This land has always been undeveloped. It is now wooded and does not contribute to the historic significance of the district although it does define its setting on one edge.