

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 instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Multiple

City or town: Portsmouth State: New Hampshire County: Rockingham

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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

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

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
 Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
 County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1238</u>	<u>200</u>	buildings
<u>27</u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>1278</u>	<u>204</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 97

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- DOMESTIC/institutional housing
- COMMERCE/business
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/department store
- COMMERCE/restaurant
- COMMERCE/warehouse
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- SOCIAL/civic
- GOVERNMENT/city hall
- GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
- GOVERNMENT/fire station
- GOVERNMENT/governmental office
- GOVERNMENT/custom house
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- GOVERNMENT/public works
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse
- EDUCATION/school
- EDUCATION /library
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church school
- RELIGION/church-related residence
- FUNERARY/cemetery

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/energy facility
HEALTH CARE/hospital
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/garden
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRANSPORTATION/water-related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
DOMESTIC/hotel
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/financial institution
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/restaurant
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/fire station
GOVERNMENT/governmental office
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/public works
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION /library
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church school
RELIGION/church-related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
HEALTH CARE/sanitarium
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/garden
TRANSPORTATION/water-related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English

COLONIAL/Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Stick

LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood, brick, stone, synthetic, asbestos, asphalt, concrete, metal, glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District (the District) represents a significant concentration of historic resources within the city of Portsmouth, a historic fishing, shipping, and industrial community in the northeast corner of Rockingham County, New Hampshire. The District consists of an irregularly shaped area encompassing 33.6 acres (0.05 square miles) bounded on the east by the shoreline of the Piscataqua River from the Market Street Bridge south to the bridge to Shapleigh Island, including the wharves and Little/Round Island; New Castle Avenue and South Street to the eastern side of Junkins Avenue to the south; Christian Shore, the Route 1 Bypass, and Walker Street to the north; and the first block west of Maplewood Avenue and two extensions on Islington Street southwest to Jewell Street; and Middle Street southwest to South Street on the west. The District encompasses 1278 contributing resources (1,238 buildings, 4 structures, 27 sites, and 9 objects) and 204 non-contributing resources (200 buildings, 3 sites, and 1 object), as well as 2 historic districts and 34 individual properties that are

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

previously listed in the National Register, 5 of which are also National Historic Landmarks, and also contribute to the current district.¹ Non-contributing resources were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings which no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the District. The north end of the District consists primarily of commercial buildings, with multi-family, mixed-use, civic, and ecclesiastical buildings interspersed. The South End is predominantly residential in nature, and the West End consists of commercial development at the northeast, and residential development to the southwest. Numerous parks and cemeteries, including planned and pocket parks, are interspersed throughout the District. The primary commercial area, surrounds Market Square in the east part of the District and extends along streets radiating outward from the square including Market, Islington, and State streets. The commercial center is predominantly characterized by multi-story brick commercial buildings interspersed with large civic buildings, particularly on the south side of Islington Street near Market Square and Middle Street. The residential area is concentrated to the south and west of the commercial area, encompassing the two previously listed historic districts.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is the only city in Rockingham County and is the fourth largest community in the county, with a population of approximately 21,500 people in an area of 16.8 square miles. The city is located on the western shore of the Piscataqua River, which serves as the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and is surrounded by the town of Newington to the north, Greenland to the west, and Rye to the south. Major transportation routes, including Interstate 95, U.S. Routes 1 and 4, and New Hampshire Routes 1A, 16, and 33 run through the city, connecting it to Portland, Maine, to the northeast, Boston, Massachusetts, to the south, and numerous New Hampshire communities to the north, south, and west. The area of Market Square, at the intersection of Market, Islington, and Pleasant streets, is the center of the commercial district and the focus of much of the civic development in the city, including banks, churches, and the Portsmouth Athenaeum. Today the Market Square area is home to restaurants, shops, banks, and churches, as well as a significant number of large modern buildings.

This documentation serves as the first District-wide National Register documentation for the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District.

¹ Previously listed resources within the District are: Strawberry Banke Historic District (NRIS 75000236, listed June 20, 1975), Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District (NRIS 79000319, listed October 30, 1979), MacPheadris-Warner House (NHL) (NRIS 6600028, listed October 15, 1966), Moffatt-Ladd House (NHL) (NRIS 68000010, listed November 24, 1968), Wentworth-Gardner House (NHL) (NRIS 68000012, listed November 24, 1968), Whidden-Ward House (NRIS 71000077, listed, November 5, 1971), Hart-Rice House (NRIS 72000083, listed August 7, 1972), James Neal House (NRIS 72000112, listed August 7, 1972), Henry Sherburne House (NRIS 72000087, listed August 8, 1972), Daniel Pinkham House (NRIS 72000086, listed November 3, 1972), Nutter-Rymes House (NRIS 72000085, listed November 3, 1972), Jeremiah Hart House (NRIS 72000081, listed November 14, 1972), John Hart Jr. House (NRIS 72000082, listed November 14, 1972), Simeon P. Smith House (NRIS 72000088, listed November 14, 1972), John Paul Jones House (NHL) (NRIS 72000084, listed November 28, 1972), Shapley Town House (NRIS 73000173, listed February 28, 1973), Portsmouth Public Library (NRIS 73000172, listed March 20, 1973), Phoebe Hart House (NRIS 73000170, listed April 2, 1973), Samuel Beck House (NRIS 73000167, listed April 3, 1973), Morton-Benedict House (NRIS 73000168, listed May 11, 1973), Portsmouth Athenaeum (NRIS 73000171, listed May 24, 1973), Gov. John Wentworth House (NRIS 73000175, listed June 29, 1973), Gov. John Langdon Mansion (NHL) (NRIS 74000197, listed December 2, 1974), Rundlet-May House (NRIS 76000133, listed June 7, 1976), St. John's Church (NRIS 78000417, listed January 31, 1978), South Parish (NRIS 79000210, listed August 21, 1978), New Hampshire Bank Building and First National Bank (NRIS 79000207, listed September 10, 1979), Larkin-Rice House (NRIS 79000205, listed November 29, 1979), Rockingham Hotel (NRIS 82001693, listed March 11, 1982), South Ward Room (NRIS 82001695, listed April 19, 1982), Franklin Block (NRIS 84003228, listed June 7, 1984), Haven-White House (NRIS 85001195, listed June 6, 1985), Matthew Livermore House (NRIS 85003359, listed October 11, 1985), Portsmouth Cottage Hospital (NRIS 96000954, listed September 13, 1996), Pearl Street Church (NRIS 03000925, listed September 13, 2003).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District contains the historic commercial core of Portsmouth and some of the oldest residential areas in the city to the south of the commercial corridor. The city of Portsmouth is arranged on a grid of streets oriented approximately northeast–southwest, with the oldest residential development at the south end of the District, where the topography of the city slopes down to meet the Piscataqua River on the east, and the majority of the commercial development along Islington and Market streets in the north end. Major streets, including Islington, Pleasant, and portions of Market streets, are two-way, with numerous shorter one-way streets radiating off to the north and south; the majority of streets in the District are lined with concrete or brick sidewalks along at least one side. Commercial buildings in the District are predominantly large, steel-framed, brick, commercial blocks, with smaller free-standing commercial buildings generally along the western end of Islington Street. Residential buildings are generally of wood-frame construction and demonstrate the continuum of residential styles in New England, including Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and contemporary styles. Several of the large Federal and Georgian houses, now historic house museums, have associated Colonial Revival-era gardens. Outbuildings in the District range from historic carriage houses and garages to small sheds, some of pre-fabricated construction.

Several parks and playgrounds are interspersed throughout the District, predominantly south of Islington Street, including Prescott Park on the east side of Marcy Street, Langdon Field and the Leary and Central Fields/South Mill Playground south of the South Mill Pond, Haven Park on the north side of the South Mill Pond, and numerous pocket parks in former building lots; a small number of monuments are located on landscaped traffic islands. Peirce Island, near Prescott Park, is predominantly used for outdoor recreation space, including walking trails, a municipal boat launch, and a Works Progress Administration-era swimming pool; the island is also home to a municipal wastewater treatment plant and the State fish pier. Several large municipal parking lots and garages are in the District, predominantly near the commercial area, with smaller lots near recreational and park spaces. Three cemeteries dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are within the District and consist of small, grassy areas surrounded with low walls and filled with predominantly slate markers. A small cemetery with tombs, vaults, and graves is associated with the St. John's Church. Strawberry Banke Museum, near the center of the District adjacent to the Piscataqua River, is a collection of historic houses in an outdoor museum setting, with restored and recreated historic gardens. Interpretive signage including waysides and plaques, give historical information about the development and history of Portsmouth, including the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail, the Portsmouth Peace Treaty Tour, and the Portsmouth Harbor Trail.

European settlement of Portsmouth dates to about 1631, when colonists on the *Pied Cow* sailed up the Piscataqua River and established a colony at Strawberry Banke, named for the wild strawberry plants near the river bank. Before the eighteenth century, Portsmouth (formally named in 1653) began to develop as an urban town along the waterfront and surrounding Puddle Dock in what is now the South End. International maritime trade, especially the mast trade with the English Royal Navy, encouraged growth of the small settlement and led to early financial success of local merchants, who located their large estates and businesses close to the waterfront for ease of access. Industrial sites including residences occupied by tradesmen developed around the South Mill Pond. In the mid- to late eighteenth century, the waterfront was densely developed with wharves and warehouses supporting maritime industries, and streets emanated from the water's edge leading west on, what are now, Islington, State, Daniel, and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Middle streets. The downtown commercial district was densely developed along major thoroughfares, such as Market Square, as well as Market, Court, Daniel, Pleasant, and Congress streets, by the early to mid-eighteenth century; however, early nineteenth-century fires destroyed early construction. The adjacent North End residential area developed in the early eighteenth century near Deer and High streets. Early nineteenth-century industrial development was largely centered in the West End, where residential neighborhoods were fully laid out southeast of the railroad tracks by the end of the century. These neighborhoods included early planned subdivisions, enclaves of worker and artisan houses, and larger estates. World War I and World War II resulted in population growth and increased residential development in the Portsmouth area, as workers flocked to the nearby Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and Atlantic Shipyard (outside the District). Post-war growth was slow and the experiences of urban renewal in the mid- to late twentieth century led to an expanse of the local tourism industry, in particular with the creation of the Strawberry Banke Museum. The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the oldest U.S. Navy yard, is located across the Piscataqua River in Kittery, Maine, and has defined and supported much of the maritime development of Portsmouth. The shipyard is accessible to the downtown by Memorial Bridge, a major transportation linkage built in 1920 that was removed and replaced (2012–2014) with a bridge similar to the historic structure.

Resource Descriptions

Two historic districts previously listed in the National Register—Strawbery Banke Historic District and Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District—encompass multiple streets and are discussed before all the other properties listed by street address. All other properties previously listed in the National Register are discussed in their relevant street section. The following resource descriptions are organized alphabetically by street, then by street number. Archaeological resources are grouped together at the end of this section, regardless of where in the city they lie. Map Identification codes (IDs) for each resource linked to the District Data Sheet and Historic District Maps are shown at the right of the address line as (#).

STRAWBERY BANKE HISTORIC DISTRICT

(A)

The Strawberry Banke National Register Historic District (NR listed 1975) is located in the east side of Portsmouth, and the District, separated from the Piscataqua River by Prescott Park. The Historic District is bounded on the north by Court Street, on the east by Marcy Street, on the south by the south property lines of houses on the south side of Hancock Street, and on the west by the west side of Washington Street. The Strawberry Banke Historic District encompasses the Strawberry Banke Museum and numerous properties that have never been or are no longer owned by the museum. For the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District nomination, all contributing resources within the Strawberry Banke Historic District are considered to have been previously listed on the National Register. One property in the District, the **Shapley Townhouse, 454 Court Street** (ca. 1814) was individually listed in the National Register in 1973. In 1975, the Strawberry Banke Historic District included 49 buildings; today there are 53 buildings and 3 landscapes within the boundaries.² Strawberry Banke is the original site of the 1630 Portsmouth settlement and is the only remaining section of the city with a concentration of seventeenth- and

² The 1975 Strawberry Banke Historic District nomination states there are “approximately 50 buildings,” and lists 49 in the ownership section (Garvin 1974b). Since 1975, two buildings—3 Hancock Street and 5 Hancock Street (both privately owned) —were demolished and replaced with new buildings (ca. 2000); three new buildings were constructed by the museum—one-story storage shed on Washington Street (ca. 1990); Tyco Visitor’s Center, 14 Puddle Lane (2006, expanded 2013); and Carter Collections Center and Rowland Gallery, 65 Washington Street (ca. 2007) — and one landscape was added—Strawbery Banke Community Garden.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

eighteenth-century construction. The Historic District is characterized by colonial-period architecture, gardens, and settlement patterns set within a twentieth-century designed landscape. The resource descriptions in the Strawberry Banke Historic District present the landscape of the Strawberry Banke Museum first, followed by resources organized alphabetically by street, then by street number.

Strawberry Banke Museum Designed Landscape, ca. 1965 (4)

The Strawberry Banke Museum designed landscape encompasses the entirety of the museum property, including historic and educational gardens, historic road traces, and open space near historic houses and along Puddle Dock. Gardens range from the Thomas Bailey Aldrich garden, planted in 1908, to reproduction gardens from various eras, including a colonial-period garden near the Sherburne House, a Victorian children's garden near the Goodwin Mansion, to a 1944 Victory Garden between the Dinsmore Shop and the Marden-Abbott House, Store and Garage.³ Gardens will be discussed in conjunction with the buildings with which they are associated.

Roads through Strawberry Banke follow historic road traces, with north-south oriented roads terminating at Puddle Lane, and east-west roads running between Horse Lane and Washington Street. The gravel and earth paved roads are narrow, generally between eight and ten ft in width, and the houses within the museum sit on or near the street edge. Streets within the museum running north-south are, from east to west, Horse Lane, Mast Lane, Atkinson Street, and Whidden Place, and the streets running east-west are, from north to south, Jefferson Street and Puddle Lane. The museum is bounded by Court Street to the north, Marcy Street on the east, Hancock Street on the south, and Washington Street to the west.

Below Puddle Lane is the south lawn area of Strawberry Banke, referred to as Puddle Dock. The product of infill by the City of Portsmouth at the turn of the twentieth century, the tidal waterway was filled with public wharves which sat at the terminus of many of the north-south streets within Strawberry Banke. However, it was filled in by the city to create buildable land after the smaller wharves fell out of use following the construction of larger wharves along the Piscataqua River. Today, the Puddle Dock area is predominantly open lawn, edged on the east and south by trees and shrubs. A large, asphalt paved visitor parking lot sits south of Puddle Dock, accessed via an entrance on Hancock Street. C

ATKINSON STREET

43 Gookin House/Pickwick's at the Banke, ca. 1790 (5)

The Gookin House at 43 Atkinson Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story hyphen connecting to the rear of the Shapley House (420 Court Street). The southwest elevation is dominated by two multi-pane windows recessed to form a triangular indent. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. About 1878, William Cotton moved the building to its present location. It was restored about 1963. C

55 Peacock House, ca. 1821, with ca. 1880 and ca. 1940 additions (privately owned) (6)

³ While the majority of the gardens are associated with individual houses, they are components of a larger ca. 1965 interpretive landscape, and are thus not individually countable; the Aldrich garden is discussed individually as it pre-dates the incorporation of the Strawberry Banke Museum.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Peacock House at 55 Atkinson Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style cape with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom surmounted by a slightly protruding lintel. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof extension (ca. 1880) with an additional one-bay, shed-roof extension (ca. 1940). Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Between the Peacock House and the Wheelwright House is a heritage orchard, accessed through a small wooden trellis flanked by a white-painted, wood fence which surrounds the orchard. The rectangular space is planted with Concord grapes along the north fence, heritage varieties of apples and pears along the center, and gooseberries, currants, and plums along the southern fence. Two wooden beehives are in the eastern portion of the orchard.

72 Cotton Tenant House, ca. 1836

(7)

The Cotton Tenant House at 72 Atkinson Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight gable returns and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the southwest elevation and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. The southwest elevation has two one-story, two-bay, shed-roof extensions at the northwest and southeast ends. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

North of the Cotton Tenant House is the Ethnobotanical Garden, laid out in 1967 to demonstrate eighteenth and nineteenth century medicinal herb gardens, but now is planted with culinary and medicinal herbs from around the world, arranged geographically. The garden is surrounded by a low, wood picket fence, and accessed through a latticework arbor sheltering two wood benches. The circular garden path, running past beds planted with herbs marked with low stakes, is paved and edged with brick.

80 Residence, ca. 1780 (privately owned)

(8)

The house at 80 Atkinson Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the southeast elevation and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, hipped roof ell with secondary entrance at its southwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

86 Jones House, Family Discovery Center, ca. 1790

(9)

The Jones House at 86 Atkinson Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation fronting onto Puddle Dock Lawn. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a three-light transom. The northwest elevation has a two-story, four-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the center ridge, an off-center vertical-board entrance door

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a four-light transom fronting onto Atkinson Street. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

COURT STREET

358 Chase House, ca. 1762 (253)

The Chase House at 358 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof, three gable dormers with segmental and triangular pediments at the front slope and two gable dormers and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with denticulated segmental entablature, Corinthian pilasters, and five-light transom. The southwest elevation has a wood-paneled entrance door with denticulated pedimented entablature, Corinthian columns, and a four-light transom fronting onto Washington Street. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof wing with a one-story extension of the main block at its northeast elevation. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood replacement sash. About 1963, this building was restored. *C*

372 Patch House, ca. 1820 (privately owned) (257)

The Patch House at 372 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell with a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell on its northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

386 Thomas Bailey Aldrich House, ca. 1797 (258, 259, 260)

The Thomas Bailey Aldrich House at 386 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-shuttered entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The southwest elevation has a hipped roof supported by columns at the center bay connected to a one-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof extension with entrance. Most windows are nine-over-nine or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. This building has been open to the public as a house museum since 1908. *C*

A ca. 1908, two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry outbuilding with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the west elevation, brick walls, brick foundation, and metal shuttered windows with granite lintels and a metal paneled entrance door is south of the residence. *C*

The Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial Garden was laid out between 1908 and 1913 by author Thomas Bailey Aldrich's widow, Lilian, and planted with specimens mentioned in Aldrich's poetry, including hollyhocks, peonies, lavender, white cosmos, asters, and dahlias. The garden, a Colonial Revival interpretation, was restored in 2008 with cedar edged beds, brick pathways, and heirloom plants in seven rectangular beds, accessed by two brick-paved walkways running through the center of the garden at right

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

angles to each other. The north-south path enters the garden through an arbor with benches, and terminates near the south elevation of the Aldrich House at a flagstone patio with a hops arbor. The east-west path runs from a sundial near the center of the garden, and terminates at a ca. 1908–1913 ring of hemlock trees at the east edge of the garden. A grape arbor runs north-south along the western edge of the garden. *C*

400 William Pitt Tavern, ca. 1766 (261)

The William Pitt Tavern at 400 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style tavern with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle, wood-shingle, and metal-clad side-gable roof with massive paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof extension. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

420 Shapley House, ca. 1790 (privately owned) (262)

The Shapley House at 420 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay extension. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. About 1963, this building was restored. *C*

454 Shapley Townhouse, ca. 1814 (privately owned) (265)

The Shapley Townhouse at 454 Court Street is a three-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging denticulated eaves and brick chimney with three-arch cap at the southwest slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround and fanlights. The southeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof ell with shed-roof extension at the southwest end and a two-bay, shed-roof extension at the center bay of the second story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. About 1973, this building was remodeled into a temporary home and counseling center for troubled youth. *C, NR listed 1973*

HANCOCK STREET

Hancock Street is located south of Strawberry Banke Museum. The street runs west from Marcy Street, crosses Washington Street where it curves to the south, and ends at Pleasant Street. The residential street is characterized by its single-family homes surrounded by lawns and Strawberry Banke Museum on the north side of the street.

3 Residence, ca. 2000 (privately owned) (368)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 3 Hancock Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with three gable dormers at the front slope and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *NC*

5 Residence, ca. 2000 (privately owned) (369)

The house at 5 Hancock Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight gable returns and three gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a gable-roof supported by columns at the entrance porch. A one-story hyphen at the northeast elevation connects to a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, two-bay garage with slight gable returns. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

7 Residence, 1915 (privately owned) (370)

The house at 7 Hancock Street is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with four-square form and asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hip roof with overhanging eaves, hip-roof dormers on the southwest, northwest, and northeast slopes, and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has an off-center entrance door and a bay window underneath a shared hip roof with pediment above the entrance. The southwest elevation has a one-story hyphen connecting to a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, two-bay garage. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. About 1963, this building was moved to Hancock Street from a site beside the Hough House on Horse Lane. *C*

17 Stoodley's Tavern, ca. 1761 (371)

Stoodley's Tavern at 17 Hancock Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, wood-frame Georgian-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with three gable dormers at the front slope and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with denticulated pedimented entablature, Corinthian pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southeast elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, full-width, shed-roof ell. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash; the facade first-story windows have molded wood lintels. The building was originally located at the north side of Daniel Street between Linden and Penhallow streets, near the present-day U.S. Post Office (62 Daniel Street). In 1761, it was destroyed in a fire and immediately rebuilt. About 1966, it was slated for demolition and moved to its present location. *C*

27 Joshua Wentworth House, ca. 1770 (privately owned) (372)

The Joshua Wentworth House at 27 Hancock Street is a two-story, five-by-four-bay, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with three gable dormers with broken pedimented entablature at the front slope and three gable dormers and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with segmental entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest elevation has an outline of flush boards indicating the former existence of a shallow wing. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash; the facade first-story windows have a pedimented lintel. About 1973, this building was moved from The Hill to Strawberry Banke. This was the last historic house moved to the museum campus. C

30 Goodwin Mansion, ca. 1811

(373)

The house at 30 Hancock Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, L-shaped wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat roof with slight overhanging denticulated eaves and a molded cornice, a perimeter balustrade, and three decorative brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ends of the main block and the northwest end of the rear ell. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light sidelights and a fanlight under a flat-roof portico with decorative molding supported by fluted columns with scrolled capitals. The northwest elevation has a three-story ell with a two-story, two-by-three-bay gable roof ell at its northwest elevation. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof porch supported by fluted columns. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with shutters. In 1963, this building was moved from Islington Street to avoid demolition and was soon after restored. C

The Goodwin Garden, on the west and north sides of the Goodwin Mansion (30 Hancock Street), is a recreation of a ca. 1870 Victorian garden based on an 1862 landscape plan and the diary of Sarah Goodwin, the wife of Governor Ichabod Goodwin, governor of New Hampshire from 1859 to 1861. The formal garden is planted with rectangular and round beds and free-standing trees and shrubs, connected by pea gravel paths. Bed configurations include a star enclosed in a circle, quarter-circle raised beds surrounded a center round bed, and rectangular gardens bedded out with annuals. In the center of the garden is an open-sided summer house, with square pillars and topped with a slightly curving gable roof, all constructed of wood lattice. At the west end of the garden is a three-tier, copper fountain with a brick surround. The Goodwin Garden is visually separated from the visitor center by an arborvitae and tanglewood hedge, running the length of the garden along the north edge.

HORSE LANE

21 Jackson House, ca. 1795

(446)

The Jackson House at 21 Horse Lane is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. C

23 Hough House, ca. 1780, with ca. 1860 alterations (privately owned)

(447)

The Hough House at 23 Horse Lane is a two-story, eight-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has two off-center wood-paneled entrance doors with flat entablature and access stairs. The northwest and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

southeast sides of the northeast elevation have a two-story, hip-roof gable wing. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

East of the Hough House (23 Horse Lane), along the west side of Marcy Street, is the Strawberry Banke Community Garden, laid out to encourage community gardening in an underutilized space. The garden is surrounded by a low, white-painted, wood-picket fence, and consists of two rows of wood-framed, raised-bed gardens, surrounded by grass.

JEFFERSON STREET

16 Rider-Wood House, ca. 1800 (551)

The Rider-Wood House at 16 Jefferson Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, shed-roof extension at the center bay with alternative entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

21 Rider-Wood Workshop, ca. 1800 (552)

The Rider-Wood Workshop, southeast of the residence, is a one-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame workshop with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door flanked by four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows. *C*

46 Shapiro House, ca. 1795 (553)

The Shapiro House at 46 Jefferson Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a four-light transom. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

The Shapiro Garden, on the south and west sides of the Shapiro House is a recreation of a 1919 vegetable garden planted by a family of Russian Jews. The garden consists of one large vegetable bed, planted with Eastern European heirloom varieties of plants, including yellow Ukrainian tomatoes and Russian kale, and a small herb bed along the west side of the house. The southwest corner of the garden includes fruit and flowering trees, and a square clothesline is directly south of the house at the edge of the garden. To the west of the Shapiro Garden is a small orchard with two rows of fruit trees running east-west, and an arbor, constructed of dimensional lumber, surrounding two wood picnic tables.

72 Yeaton House, ca. 1795 (554)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Yeaton House at 72 Jefferson Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

74 Winn House, ca. 1795 (555)

The Winn House at 74 Jefferson Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and two-light transom. The southeast elevation has a one-story, hip-roof ell with a one-story, one-by-one-bay, gable extension at its southwest elevation. Most windows are twelve-over-eight or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

82 Marden-Abbott House and Store, ca. 1720 (556, 557)

The Marden-Abbott House and Store at 82 Jefferson Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style mixed-use building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and slight gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The southwest side of the facade has a commercial entrance with an entrance door flanked by two single-light display windows at the first-story and a hip-roof bay window at the second-story. The southeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

The twentieth-century reconstruction of the Marden-Abbott Garage, southeast of the residence, is a one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad shed-roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, and double vertical-board garage bay. *C*

Between the Dinsmore Shop and the Marden-Abbott House, Store and Garage (82 Jefferson Street) is a recreation of Emma Pecunies' ca. 1944 Victory Garden, planted to the west of the Pecunies' house site, which is now planted with native strawberries and nasturtium; a rose arbor marks the location of the front door. The 36-by-42-foot (ft) rectangular garden is edged with rose trellises, and arranged into rectangular beds, planted with varieties chosen from wartime government publications, period seed catalogs, and oral histories, including rhubarb, spinach, potatoes, cabbage, and carrots.

North of the Victory Garden is a small, south-facing, shed-roof chicken coop, seated on concrete blocks. The coop is sheathed with angled asphalt shingles and fenestrated with three 12-light windows arranged across the south elevation. A small vertical board door in the east elevation provides access to the interior.

95 Wheelwright House, ca. 1780 (558)

The Wheelwright House at 95 Jefferson Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

pilasters, and four-light transom. The northwest bay of the southwest elevation has a secondary entrance door. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with pedimented lintel. *C*

MARCY STREET

38 The Oracle House, ca. 1709 (631,632)

The Oracle House at 38 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with segmental entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay ell with slate-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with gable dormer at the front slope, and an entrance door at its northwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. About 1800, this building was moved from its original location behind North Church to Haymarket Square, with an address of 2 Court Street, and, again, in 1937 to its present location due to the development of Prescott Park. *C*

Southwest of the residence is a one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage, built ca. 1920, with a slate-clad gambrel roof, wood clapboard walls, a paneled overhead rolling door, and six-over-six-light wood windows. *C*

60-62 Jefferson House, ca. 1816 (635)

The Jefferson House at 60-62 Marcy Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry and wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with brick at the facade first story and southeast elevation and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has paired slightly recessed wood-paneled entrance doors, with a fanlight over the door at the southeast side, and one double entrance door with granite lintel at the northwest side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, three-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell with a one-story, shed-roof extension on its southeast elevation. Most windows at the first story are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite lintel. *C*

66 Dunaway Store, ca. 1967 (636)

The Dunaway Store at 66 Marcy Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof, steeply sloping at the rear, with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under, a one-story, full-width, shed-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are twelve-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

168 Residence, 1940 (Privately owned) (638)

The house at 168 Marcy Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope, full-width shed-roof dormer at the rear slope, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and four-light sidelights. The southwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof hyphen connecting to a one-story, two-by-one, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

200 Residence, ca. 1780 (privately owned) (640)

The house at 200 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the north ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, rectangular transom, and single-light sidelights. The north elevation has a two-story, flat-roof ell with heavily fenestrated and wood-paneled enclosed porch at the second-story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

PUDDLE LANE

14 Tyco Visitor's Center/White Apron Café, 2005 with 2013 expansion (1099)

The Visitor's Center at 14 Puddle Lane is a two-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof. Walls have wood-shingles and rest on a concrete foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a double partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door underneath a hip-roof overhang that extends two-bays at the facade and wraps around the full-width of the southeast elevation. The northwest elevation has an off-center double partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door and a two-story gable-roof ell with three six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows at the first and second-stories at the southwest end bay. The southwest elevation has a one-story, three-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

South of the Tyco Visitor's Center (14 Puddle Lane) is the Victorian Children's Garden, enclosed by the Victorian Hothouse and a white-painted wood fence, consisting of a tree house, Victorian tea set, a fairy house, a gnome home, and four wood-framed raised beds, surrounded by a U-shaped bed along the outer wall of the garden, edged with a brick path. The beds are filled with plants chosen to explain or demonstrated particular aspects of Victorian gardens, including culinary herbs and flowers, heirloom vegetables, cut flowers, and a Victorian Tea and Perfume bed. The tree house is a two-level, open-sided, octagonal structure constructed of rustic sticks and twigs, capped with a cone-shaped roof. The Victorian Hothouse is a rectangular, gable-roofed, greenhouse originally located at Wentworth-by-the-Sea (outside the District), and donated to Strawberry Banke to display ca. 1870 exotic plants. The hothouse consists of brick knee walls supporting a ribbon of glass windows and a glass-filled roof. Entrance to the hothouse is via a glass and wood door set in the center of the north elevation.

20 Yeaton-Walsh House, ca. 1795 (1100)

The Yeaton-Walsh House at 20 Puddle Lane is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

rectangular transom at an elevated porch with access stairs. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

39 Dinsmore Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1800 (1101, 1102)

The Dinsmore Blacksmith Shop facing onto Puddle Lane is a one-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame structure with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The shop has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and cinder block chimney at the facade. Walls are board-and-batten. The windows at the northeast elevation are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. About 1970, this building was relocated from Dundee, New Hampshire and reconstructed at its present location, under the supervision of James L. Garvin. *C*

Northeast of the shop is a late-twentieth-century, one-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed-roof and board-and-batten walls with a cinder block chimney at the facade. *NC*

43 Lowd House, ca. 1810 (1103)

The Lowd House at 43 Puddle Lane is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with tall brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and fanlight. The northwest elevation has a two-story, four-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the center ridge and off-center secondary entrance door facing northeast. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

55 Sherburne House, ca. 1695/1703 (1104)

The Sherburne House at 55 Puddle Lane, the oldest extant building in the District, is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Postmedieval English-style residence with slightly asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired peaked gables at the front slope and decorative brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a slightly off-center vertical-board entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are paired single-light with diamond panes. About 1966, this building was restored under the guidance of Philip W. Baker. *C*

The Sherburne garden is a recreation of a seventeenth century, raised bed kitchen and medicinal garden, laid out on its original site along the north side of the Sherburne House. Specimens planted in the beds were determined through probate inventories and archeobotanical evidence, including seed and pollen analysis. The garden consists of three beds on the north side of the house, with one large, inverted-U shaped bed surrounding two smaller, rectangular beds; a small apple orchard is at the east end of the garden, and a small bed with roses and strawberries is along the west elevation of the house. The garden is planted with medicinal and culinary herbs, and a variety of vegetables including carrots, turnips, leeks, potatoes, and summer savory.

63 Shapley-Drisco House, 1794 (1105)

The Shapley-Drisco House at 63 Puddle Lane is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround and molded lintel. Most windows are two-over-two or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

WASHINGTON STREET

0 Shed, ca. 1990 (1520)

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, double vertical-board door, and concrete foundation is at the west side of Washington Street north of 45 Richmond Street. *NC*

58 Samuel Cushman House, ca. 1780 (privately owned) (1521)

The Samuel Cushman House at 58 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope, a single gable dormer at the southeast slope, and paired brick chimneys at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters surmounted by a molded lintel at the northwest side. The southeast elevation has a secondary entrance and a two-story, two-bay ell. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay hip-roof protruding center bay. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

61 Conant House, ca. 1778 (privately owned) (1522)

The Conant House at 61 Washington Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a four-light transom. The northeast elevation has a two-story ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

65 Carter Collections Center and Rowland Gallery, 2007 (1523)

The Rowland Gallery at 65 Washington Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and four-light transom. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay hyphen connecting to the Carter Collections Center. The Carter Collections Center is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and wood-shingle siding. The facade has a sliding double barn door. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

71 Penhallow House, ca. 1750 (1524, 1525)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Penhallow House at 71 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged and concrete foundation. The facade has off-center paired entrance doors, one wood-paneled and one vertical-board, surmounted by a shed-roof. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, full-width, shed-roof ell. The southeast elevation has an off-center entrance door surmounted by a shed-roof supported by brackets. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. About 1862, the building was moved from Pleasant Street to its present location. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, paired double vertical-board doors, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows is east of the residence. The garage is privately owned. *C*

73 Walsh House, ca. 1796 (1526)

The Walsh House at 73 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The northeast elevation has a two-story ell. The northeast elevation has a one-story shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. About 1970–1972, this building was restored under the supervision of James L. Garvin. *C*

The Walsh Garden is a recreation of an eighteenth-century garden, planted on the south side of the house along a wood fence. The garden, planted with varieties common to eighteenth-century New England, is accessed via a brick path which runs west from Whidden Place to the rear of the Walsh House. Flowering and fruiting bushes, including lilacs and elderberries are north of the path, and a grape arbor is immediately south of the path. A small garden bed runs east-west along the south elevation of the house, with a larger bed encompassing the south end of the lot.

81 Webster House, ca. 1785 (privately owned) (1527)

The Webster House at 81 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with segmental entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southeast elevation has a secondary wood-paneled door with simple surround. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. About 1961, the building was moved to its present location from High Street when it was slated for demolition. About 1972–1973, it was restored under the supervision of James L. Garvin. *C*

144 Leonard Cotton House, ca. 1747 (privately owned) (1528)

The Leonard Cotton House at 144 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with slightly overhanging eaves, three gable dormers with pediments at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

granite foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with four-light transom and four-light sidelights under a denticulated flat-roof portico supported by fluted columns. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

180 Residence, ca. 1780 (privately owned)

(1530, 1531)

The house at 180 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with tall brick chimney with two-arch cap at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest elevation has a one-story, hip-roof ell and a two-story, five-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell with brick chimney with three-arch cap at the center ridge. The symmetrical southeast elevation of the ell has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom fronting onto Gates Street, and a one-story, hip-roof extension at its southwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash; windows at the first-story have a molded lintel. C

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and an overhead rolling door is west of the residence. C

WHIDDEN PLACE

20 Stable, ca. 1890/1920

(1545, 1546)

The Stable at 20 Whidden Place is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney with one-arch cap at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard. The facade has a double barn door and two second-story hay-loft doors at the southeast and northwest bays. The northeast end bay at the southeast elevation has a single vertical-board entrance door. The northwest elevation has a one-story, four-by-two-bay, gable roof ell with double barn door at its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. C

Southwest of the Stable, is a mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay outbuilding with asphalt-shingle-clad shed-roof, board-and-batten walls, and a six-by-six, double-hung, wood sash window at the southwest elevation. C

WENTWORTH-GARDNER AND TOBIAS LEAR HOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT

(B)

The Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District (Wentworth-Gardner House NHL listed 1968; Historic District NR listed October 30, 1979) is located on the east side of Portsmouth immediately fronting the Piscataqua River. The Historic District is bounded by Gardner Street on the north, Mechanic Street on the east, and Hunking Street on the south; the west boundary is determined by the western property line of the Wentworth-Lear and Tobias Lear houses. In 1916, Wallace Nutting

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

purchased the Wentworth-Gardner House with plans to restore it to its original condition. In 1917, Nutting purchased the Tobias Lear House. In 1918, the Wentworth-Gardner House was sold to the Metropolitan Museum of Art with plans to relocate it to New York for display. In 1968, the Wentworth-Gardner House was individually listed as a National Historic Landmark. In 1940, the two historic houses were acquired and managed by the Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Association. The Historic District includes two mid-eighteenth-century houses and one outbuilding located on the Wentworth-Gardner House property.

HUNKING STREET

49 Tobias Lear House, 1750 (483)

The Tobias Lear House at 49 Hunking Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, three gable dormers at the front slope with triangular and segmental pediments, and brick chimneys at the front and rear slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

MECHANIC STREET

49–56 Wentworth-Gardner House, 1760 (794, 795)

The Wentworth-Gardner House at 49–56 Mechanic Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves, three gable dormers at the front and rear slopes with triangular and segmental pediments, and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard with rusticated-boards imitating masonry at the facade and wooden quoins at the corners and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide entablature, broken denticulated pediment, Corinthian fluted pilasters, and four-light transom. The southwest elevation has a two-story, four-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the center ridge. Most windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash; windows at the facade first-story have a pedimented lintel. *C, NHL/NR listed 1968*

A mid-eighteenth-century, two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, wood-frame warehouse with a wood-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, fieldstone foundation, six-over-six double-hung wood replacement sash windows, and vertical-board entrance door is southeast of the residence. *C*

ATKINSON STREET

Atkinson Street is located west of Prescott Park in the northeast section of the District. The road runs southeast from State Street, intersects with Court Street, then crosses into Strawberry Banke Museum's property, where it curves eastward and connects with Marcy Street. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes. (Also see **Strawberry Banke Historic District**).

5 Residence, ca. 1820 (1)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 5 Atkinson Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated narrow cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and brick sill. *C*

19 Residence, ca. 1810 (2)

The house at 19 Atkinson Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated narrow cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted with a steeply pitched gable roof supported by simple brackets. Most windows are nine-over-nine or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and wood sill. *C*

20 Residence, ca. 1815 (3)

The house at 20 Atkinson Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated narrow cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and wood sill. *C*

AUSTIN STREET

Austin Street is located in the west portion of the District, southeast of North Mill Pond. It runs southwest from Middle Street to Madison Street, crossing Summer, Cabot, and Union streets along the way. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes.

27 Residence, mid-20th century (10)

The house at 27 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal Revival-style cape with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with narrow corner boards and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a gable roof supported by columns at the entrance porch. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has an extensive one-story, gable-roof ell projecting into the rear yard with a one-story, gable-roof ell with two garage bays on the northwest end bay of its northeast elevation. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

43 Austin-Pickering House, ca. 1800 (11, 12)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Austin-Pickering House at 43 Austin Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof portico with bracketed eaves and roof balustrade supported by channeled columns at the entrance porch. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a three-story, two-bay, gable ell with brick walls and tall paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. The building shares a southwest wall with the Harris-Heffenger House at 53 Austin Street. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, sill, and bracketed lintel. *C*

A nineteenth-century, wood-frame carriage house with a front-gable roof and clapboard walls is in complete disrepair and partially collapsed to the north of the residence. *NC*

50 Residence, ca. 1810

(13)

The house at 50 Austin Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are brick. The facade has an entrance door underneath the one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. A round window is at the facade second-story center bay. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell projecting past the northwest elevation of the main block. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with segmental wood surround and either granite sill and lintel or flush, splayed brick lintel. *C*

53 Harris-Heffenger House, ca. 1800

(14, 15, 16, 17)

The Harris-Heffenger House at 53 Austin Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three gable dormers with triangular pediment at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with single-light elliptical fanlight and rectangular sidelights surmounted by a flat-roof portico with overhanging bracketed eaves supported by channeled columns at the entrance porch. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell with a shed-roof dormer at the southwest slope and a brick chimney at the ridge. The building shares a northeast wall with the Austin-Pickering House at 43 Austin Street. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surrounds and bracketed lintels. *C*

West of the main building is a mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, seven-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame barn with a slate-shingle-clad side-gable roof and center ridge cupola. It has remnants of a brick chimney stack on the west elevation, clapboard walls, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows, and a one-story, full-width, shed-roof porch at the facade. The barn has been converted for use as an apartment building. *C*

Attached to the northwest corner of the main building is a late nineteenth-century, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame wagon shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and clapboard siding. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, and a double-leaf, vertical board door is west of the main building. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

64 Residence, ca. 1810

(18)

The house at 64 Austin Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, paired tall brick chimneys with three-arch caps at the northeast slope, and tall brick chimney with three-arch cap at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters surmounted by a wide gable roof supported by paired columns at the entrance porch. The southwest elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and slight sill. *C*

74 Residence, ca. 1800

(19)

The house at 74 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, skylight at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with triangular pediment. The southeast side of the facade has a hip-roof bay window. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround. *C*

82 J. Senter House, ca. 1800

(20, 21)

The J. Senter House at 82 Austin Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, two-light partial-sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature with triangular pediment. The northeast side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable ell with brick chimney at the rear ridge that projects past the northeast elevation of the main block. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, west of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with wood horizontal board siding, a board-and-batten door, and a four-light, fixed wood window. *NC*

85 Amos Dow House, ca. 1800

(22)

The Amos Dow House at 85 Austin Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimneys with one- and two-arch caps at the southeast and northwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, fluted pilasters, and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance on its southeast elevation. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell with flat-roof porch at its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six or six-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

110 Residence, ca. 1800

(23)

The house at 110 Austin Street is a two-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, slight gable returns, and skylight at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters slightly recessed under the roof overhang and facing northwest onto the street. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

116 Residence, ca. 1870

(24, 25)

The house at 116 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, brick chimney at the ridge, and paired shed-roof dormers at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood entrance door with four-light half-sidelights, five-light transom, and a wide triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, masonry garage, south of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, cinderblock walls with vinyl siding in the eaves, and a wood vertical board double-leaf swinging door rests on a cinderblock foundation. *C*

122 Residence, ca. 1800

(26, 27)

The house at 122 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable ell that projects past the northeast elevation of the main block. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

South of the residence is a one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage, built in the early twentieth century, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, and an overhead rolling door. *C*

125 St. Patrick's School, 1904

(28)

St. Patrick's School at 125 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, eighteen-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Georgian Revival-style school building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad hipped roof with a denticulated cornice; two full-height pavilions with overhang eaves and gable returns projecting slightly past the facade; four shed-roof dormers at the front slope and three shed-roof dormers at the northeast slope; and a brick chimney at the southwest side of the rear slope. Walls are brick with brick quoins along the edge of the full-height pavilions and rest on a granite foundation. The full-height pavilions on the facade have an aluminum-framed glass door with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

rectangular transom to the southwest and a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom to the northeast, both with eight-light fixed sidelights surmounted by a flat roof portico with a wide cornice supported by columns on brick piers. A two-story round-arch window with flush arched brick lintels is above each portico. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with shed-roof dormer at the northwest slope. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and granite sill. *C*

159-161 Residence, ca. 1850 (29)

The house at 159-161 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired gable dormers with gable returns at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround both surmounted by a hipped roof supported by columns at the entrance porch and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

170-172 Residence, ca. 1860 (30)

The house at 170-172 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with rectangular transom and both surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

171 Moses Yeaton House, ca. 1800 (31)

The Moses Yeaton House at 171 Austin Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, low-pitch, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with brackets at the facade and brick chimneys at the front and rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and parged brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom surmounted by a flat-roof supported by simple brackets. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay, hip-roof extension with entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

185 Residence, ca. 1800 (32)

The house at 185 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and two brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, partial-sidelight at the southwest side, and flat entablature. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, four-bay, gable ell. A two-story, three-bay, side-gable building with entrance on the southwest side of its southeast elevation was connected to the northeast side of the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

northwest elevation of the main block until recently. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. C

188 William Senter House, ca. 1800 (33)

The William Senter House at 188 Austin Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell with garrison overhang at its northwest elevation and a three-bay, gable ell with two garage bays at its northeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. C

217 Residence, late 19th century (34)

The house at 217 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, paired gable dormers at the northeast roofline, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick and concrete block foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof extension that wraps around to the northeast elevation with a recessed entrance door with simple surround at the southeast corner. The entrance porch has a triangular pediment and bracketed entry framed with decorative pilasters. The northwest side of the northeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay, shed-roof extension with entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. C

223 Residence, late 19th century (35)

The house at 223 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has an entrance door surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell projecting past the southwest elevation of the main block. The southwest elevation center bay has an entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay shed-roof ell with one garage bay facing southeast. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround. C

224-226 Residence, ca. 1876–1892 (36)

The house at 224-226 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors each with rectangular transom and both surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

brackets and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

235–237 Residence, ca. 1900

(37)

The house at 235–237 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the ridge, and hip-roof gables at the northeast and southwest sides of the facade. Walls are asbestos, wood-shingles, and clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors with simple surround both underneath a low-pitch gable-roof with triangular pediment supported by turned columns at the entrance porch and flanked by bay windows at the hip-roof gables. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay ell that projects past the southwest elevation of the main block. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

238 Residence, ca. 1850

(38, 39, 40)

The house at 238 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame cottage with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney on the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has an entrance door underneath a shed-roof overhang supported by columns at the entrance porch. The southeast elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A ca. 1900, one-and-a-half-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, wood-frame barn, southeast of the residence and fronting on Coffins Court has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with eave returns, clapboard walls, and rests on a brick foundation. It has a wood vertical board, sliding barn door with a hayloft door above and six-over-six-light, double-hung wood windows. The front ell has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with eave returns, clapboard walls, a double-leaf, wood vertical board door, and one-over-one-light, fixed wood windows. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, east of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof, drop board siding, and fixed four-over-four-light windows. *NC*

245 Residence, late 19th century

(41)

The house at 245 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style, side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney on the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof with boxed bay window at the southwest side and a wood-paneled entrance door with supportive decorative brackets under the shed-roof at the northeast side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

246 Residence, ca. 1905

(42)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 246 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and slight gable returns. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hipped roof supported by columns with an entrance door at the northeast side and a bay window at the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. The southeast elevation is connected to a three-story, five-by-one-bay, flat-roof building with clapboard walls and brick foundation. *C*

256 Residence, mid-19th century (43, 44)

The house at 256 Austin Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and narrow cornice. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns with roof deck and a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light partial-sidelights. The northwest corner has a Queen Anne-style, angled, bay window with gable-roof at the first-and second-stories. The southwest side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell with roof deck. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

East of the residence is a one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage, built in the early twentieth century, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, and concrete foundation with an eight-light top and wood paneled bottom, double-leaf, swinging door. *C*

257 Residence, mid-19th century (45, 46)

The house at 257 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom and four-light sidelights surmounted by a pyramidal hipped roof supported by simple brackets. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell with entrance surmounted by a pyramidal hipped roof supported by decorative brackets on its southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

Northwest of the residence is a ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with a thick cornice, clapboard walls, and rests on a concrete foundation. It has a wood vertical board, double-leaf swinging door. *C*

273 Residence, ca. 1813 (47, 48)

The house at 273 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and off-center ridge brick chimney. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, south of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, horizontal board siding, and a drop board double-leaf door. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

274 Residence, ca. 1820

(49)

The house at 274 Austin Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are wood-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with simple surround. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-by-one-bay, gable ell with entrance on its southwest elevation. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

287 Residence, ca. 1840

(50)

The house at 287 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has an entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof enclosed porch that projects past the northwest side of the facade. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

292 Benjamin Franklin Webster House, 1851

(51)

The house at 292 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Gothic Revival-style side-hall cottage with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging heavily bracketed eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are board and batten and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a slightly recessed entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

293 Residence, ca. 1860

(52, 53)

The house at 293 Austin Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door and four-light partial-sidelights underneath a roof overhang supported by a simple column. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first-story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround. *C*

Northwest of the residence is an early twentieth century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a glass-paneled double-leaf door. *C*

297 Residence, ca. 1905

(54, 55)

The house at 297 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, hip-roof dormer at the northeast slope, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width hipped roof over a bay window at the southwest side and a slightly recessed wood entrance door flanked

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

by supportive decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

Northwest of the residence is a one-story, late twentieth-century shed not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

306-308 Residence, ca. 1900 (56)

The house at 306-308 Austin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an Italianate-style wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell with one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns at its northwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

BLOSSOM STREET

Blossom Street is located in the southeast section of the District, south of South Mill Pond. The road runs southeast to northwest off of South Street across from the South Street Playground. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes in close proximity to the road.

17-19 Residence, ca. 1905 (57)

The house at 17-19 Blossom Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, paired skylights at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath a one-story gable roof with horizontal cornice forming a pediment and supported by simple columns at the entrance porch. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

21 Residence, ca. 1830 (58)

The house at 21 Blossom Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style cape with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, brick chimney at the center ridge, and three-bay shed-roof dormer at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a centered wood-paneled entrance door underneath the one-story hyphen at the northeast side connecting to a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable ell with double wood-paneled garage door facing southwest. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround. *C*

28 Residence, ca. 1800 (59)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 28 Blossom Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and narrow cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell with brick chimney at the ridge and a two-story, two-bay, shed roof ell at its southeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

33 John Tucker House, 1809

(60, 61, 62)

The John Tucker House at 33 Blossom Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimney with two-arch cap at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with triangular pediment accessed by a set of wood stairs. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

East of the residence is an early twenty-first-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with front-gable dormers. It has wood shingles; a concrete foundation; an overhead rolling door; and six-over-six, double-hung windows. *NC*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-by-one-bay, wood-frame garden shed with glass-paneled, side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. *C*

34 Residence, ca. 1800

(63, 64)

The house at 34 Blossom Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice and brick chimney at the southeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite, brick, and concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with triangular pediment. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-by-four-bay gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

South of the residence is a mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof, and drop board siding. *C*

BOW STREET

Bow Street is located in the northeast portion of the District, along the Piscataqua River. The circuitous road runs northeast from Market Street toward the Piscataqua River and curves southeast into Daniel Street and Harbour Place. The predominantly commercial street is characterized by densely developed historic and non-historic commercial buildings.

2 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1810

(65)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The mixed-use building at 2 Bow Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, wide brick cornice, three gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the northeast ridge. Walls are brick with granite blocks and pilasters dividing the bays at the first-story commercial entrances and rest on a granite foundation. The facade conforms to the curvature of the road and has two storefronts at the first-story, each flanked by full-height plate-glass display windows: a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom at the southwest side and a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom and rectangular partial-sidelights at the northeast. Most windows are two-over-two or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with wood sills and bracketed lintels. *C*

8 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (66)

The mixed-use building at 8 Bow Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry Greek Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three skylights at the front slope, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has an off-center recessed partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by full-height, one-over-one, plate-glass, wood-framed, display windows that are divided by wood pilasters supporting a wide entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with brick sill and lintel. *C*

31-33 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (67)

The mixed-use building at 31-33 Bow Street is a four-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are brick with a wide wood cornice between the third- and fourth-stories and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a double partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom at the angled south corner underneath a roof overhang supported by a column. The entrance is flanked by multi-light, wood-framed display windows at the facade and southwest elevation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. The fourth story was added ca. 2010. Most windows are twelve-over-eight or eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide segmental wood surround, wood sill, and flush, splayed brick lintel. *C*

35-43 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1820 (68)

The mixed-use building at 35-43 Bow Street is a three-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and four skylights at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom surmounted by a hip-roof boxed bay window supported by brackets framing the entrance. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. Most windows are six-over-six or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with wide segmental wood surround, granite sill, and flush, splayed brick lintel. *C*

45-47 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (69)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The mixed-use building at 45-47 Bow Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with triangular dentils at the corbeled brick cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a recessed, partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and pilasters with a plate-glass display window to the southwest. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with square transom and wide wood surround. A wide, full-width, wood entablature is above the first-story commercial entrance. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

53-59 Mixed-Use Building, late 19th century (70)

The mixed-use building at 53-59 Bow Street is a three-story, eight-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and narrow denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with blocked fanlight with flush, splayed brick lintel. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an angled vestibule and a wood-paneled entrance door with blocked fanlight. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

61-63 Mixed-Use Building, 1807 (71)

The mixed-use building at 61-63 Bow Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and narrow cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center double partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by full-height plate-glass display windows with wood pilasters dividing the bays. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The first-story commercial entrance is surmounted by a wide, full-width entablature. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow brick sill. *C*

67 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (72)

The mixed-use building at 67 Bow Street is a three-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and four skylights and a brick chimney at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a double partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature at the southwest side and two full-height, nine-light, fixed sash windows at the northeast side. The first-story commercial entrance is surmounted by a wide, full-width granite lintel. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

76-82 Rowhouse, ca. 1890 (73)

The rowhouse at 76-82 Bow Street is a one-and-one-half-story, eight-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, eight hip-roof dormers and seven skylights at the front and rear slopes, four brick chimneys at the ridge, and Stick Style decorative trusses at the gable end. Walls are clapboard with corner boards and rest on a brick and fieldstone foundation. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

facade has two sets of paired partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

99 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2010 (74)

The mixed-use building at 99 Bow Street is a three-and-one-half-story, seventeen-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and multiple shed-roof and gable dormers at the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade first-story has multiple commercial entrances mostly with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors flanked by full-height, plate-glass, aluminum-framed display windows. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite sill and lintel. *NC*

111 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1810 (75)

The mixed-use building at 111 Bow Street is a two-story, eight-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The southwest and northeast sides of the facade each has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story, four-bay gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six or six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

113 Apartment Building, ca. 2000 (76)

The apartment building at 113 Bow Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with asphalt-shingle-clad shed-roof slope at the facade with three shed-roof dormers at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and granite lintel surmounted by a gable canvas canopy supported by columns at the entrance porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash with simple surround and granite sill and lintel. *NC*

117 Apartment Building, late 20th century (77)

The apartment building at 117 Bow Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry, Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle and copper-clad, steeply pitched side-gable roof with six gable and arched dormers at the front slope. The roof is divided into three sections by brick stepped firewalls resembling Georgian-style paired end chimneys. Walls are brick and rest on brick and concrete foundation. The facade has three partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors with triangular or segmental pediment each with a garage bay with overhead rolling door at the southeast side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash with simple surround. *NC*

117 Portsmouth Brewing Company Warehouse, ca. 1910 (78)

The Portsmouth Brewing Company Warehouse at 117 Bow Street is to the southeast of the apartment building is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry, Classical Revival-style commercial building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with brick parapet,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

concrete coping, and corbeled brick cornice. Walls are brick with brick pilasters dividing bays and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a centered double fully glazed, metal entrance door with rectangular sidelights. The building shares a southwest wall with the adjacent building at 121 Bow Street. Most windows are two-over-two, fixed, aluminum sash with granite sill and lintel and arranged in groupings of two, three, or four. *C*

121-125 Portsmouth Brewing Company Building, 1896 (79)

The Portsmouth Brewing Company Building at 121-125 Bow Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Classical Revival-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with brick parapet, granite coping, brick denticulated cornice, and a hip-roof penthouse. Walls are brick with brick pilasters dividing the bays and a brick and granite cornice above the first-story and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door and the southeast side has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance wood with metal segmental surround. The southeast side of the facade is accessed by brick and concrete stairs. Most windows are one-over-one, fixed, aluminum sash or single-light, aluminum sash with horizontal siding sash and metal segmental surround. A one-story, three-bay, irregularly shaped addition with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation is connected to the southwest corner of the building. The addition has a steeply pitched roof with single-light, aluminum-framed windows. Walls are single-light, aluminum-framed windows and rest on a concrete foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a double aluminum-framed glass entrance door recessed under the roof overhang supported by metal columns. *C*

135 Apartment Building, ca. 1990 (80)

The apartment building at 135 Bow Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with projecting centered gable, gable dormers at the front and southwest slopes, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick and rest on brick and concrete foundation. The entrances at the facade and southwest elevation are not visible from the public right-of-way. The northwest elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, story, brick, hip-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, ten-bay-by-four-bay, gable ell with gable dormers at the southwest and northeast slopes, brick walls, and concrete foundation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash with simple surround and sill. *NC*

BRACKETT LANE

Brackett Lane runs northwest to southeast on the southeast side of South Street just southwest from the intersection with Junkins Avenue in the southern section of the District. The street is characterized by dense residential development.

7 Residence, ca. 1950 (81)

The house at 7 Brackett Lane is a one-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard with vertical-board at the gable end and rest on a concrete foundation. The centered wood-paneled entrance door and a tripartite window at the southeast side of the facade are slightly recessed from the main block. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

by-one-bay ell with wood-paneled entrance door and one garage overhead rolling door. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and sill. C

BREWSTER STREET

Brewster Street is located to the southeast of North Mill Pond in the Austinborough area of the District. It runs northwest from Islington Street toward the railroad right-of-way, crossing Hanover, McDonough and Sudbury streets along the way. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family residences with minimal yard space.

20 Residence, late 19th century (82)

The house at 20 Brewster Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, a wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a hip-roof dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom recessed underneath the one-bay second-story overhang with triangular pediment and supported by columns at the entrance porch. The facade second-story has a hip-roof bay window supported by decorative brackets at the northwest side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and sill. C

21 Apartment Building, early 20th century (83)

The apartment building at 21 Brewster Street is a three-story, three-by-six-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with low parapet, overhanging eaves, and narrow cornice. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, three-by-one-bay entrance vestibule at the center bay with low-pitch, front-gable roof, overhanging eaves, and wood-paneled entrance door with wide surround. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. C

28 Residence, ca. 1850 (84)

The house at 28 Brewster Street is a two-story, five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimney with one-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl. The facade has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof entrance vestibule at the center bay with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with three-light partial-sidelights flanked by supporting decorative brackets. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. C

30 Residence, mid-19th century (85)

The house at 30 Brewster Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom with pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast side

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

of the facade has a hip-roof bay window. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

39-41 Residence, ca. 1850 (86)

The house at 39-41 Brewster Street is a one-and-one-half-story, six-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingles with clapboard at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest and southeast sides of the facade each have a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround recessed underneath a one-bay overhang with triangular pediment supported by columns at the entrance porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

40 Residence, late 19th century (87)

The house at 40 Brewster Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom with pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast side of the facade has a flat-roof bay window. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with a deck at the first- and second-story of its southeast elevation and a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell at its southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

50 Residence, mid-19th century (88, 89)

The house at 50 Brewster Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, three skylights at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround and sill. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a vertical-board entrance door is to the south of the residence. *C*

82 Residence, late 19th century (90, 91)

The house at 82 Brewster Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, gable roof supported by columns at the entrance porch with entrance door not visible from the public right-of-way. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell with overhanging eaves. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell that projects past the northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame cottage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with deep overhanging bracketed eaves, and gable pediment with faux-log walls, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows is to the northwest of the residence. *C*

92 Residence, ca. 1850–1876 (92)

The house at 92 Brewster Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath a one-story, full-width, hipped roof supported by columns at the entrance porch. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

95 Commercial Building, early 20th century (93)

The commercial building at 95 Brewster Street is a one-and-one-half-story, seven-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad low-pitch front-gable roof. Walls are vinyl and wood-shingles at the facade first-story. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature underneath the one-story, full-width, shed-roof overhang. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a shed-roof extension with two garage bays with overhead rolling doors. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

96 Residence, early 19th century (94)

The house at 96 Brewster Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and narrow cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround at the first-story and an identical entrance door off-center at the second-story accessed by a wood stair at the northeast side. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

98 Residence, ca. 2000 (95)

The house at 98 Brewster Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround recessed facing southeast. The northwest side of the facade has a slight shed-roof three-bay window. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-two-bay, shed-roof ell with one garage bay with overhead rolling door at its northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *NC*

BRIDGE STREET

Bridge Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond and directly west of Maplewood Avenue in the northeast section of the District. It runs north to south from Islington Street, crosses Hanover Street, and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

curves east into Deer Street. The street consists primarily of commercial properties and a large public parking lot on the eastern side.

40 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2016 (96)

No architectural data available for this building. *NC*

44-46 Commercial Building, ca. 1850–1876 (97)

The commercial building at 44-46 Bridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, paired skylights at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround surmounted by a shed-roof supported by columns at the entrance porch flanked by slight shed-roof bay windows. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

54 Commercial Building, ca. 1876–1892 (98)

The commercial building at 54 Bridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround surmounted by a hipped roof supported by simple columns at the entrance porch. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

64 Commercial Building, early 19th century (99)

The commercial building at 64 Bridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl with wood-shingles at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a centered partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof extension at the northwest side. The facade second-story has three single-light, fixed windows at the center and northwest side that continue past the roofline onto the front slope. The northwest corner of the facade has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable extension. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

78 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (100)

The mixed-use building at 78 Bridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and skylight at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and concrete foundation. The facade and southeast elevation have a one-story, full-width extension with slight shed-roof overhang. The southeast side of the facade and northeast side of the southeast elevation each have a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof extension with a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door angled at the corner facing southeast. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

88-90 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1890

(101)

The mixed-use building at 88-90 Bridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has paired partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround, both surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The northwest side of the facade has a flat-roof boxed bay window at the first- and second-stories. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

96 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century

(102, 103)

The mixed-use building at 96 Bridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer at the southeast slope, and three brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood entrance door obscured from view by a canvas and plastic awning at a deck accessed by stairs. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, two-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, asphalt-tile siding, an overhead rolling garage door, and a boarded up window is to the south of the residence. *C*

CABOT STREET

Cabot Street is located in the Austinborough area of the District, south of North Mill Pond. The road runs northwest from Middle Street toward the railroad right-of-way and North Mill Pond, where it terminates. It crosses Austin, State, Islington, and McDonough streets. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes.

16 Residence, ca. 1880

(104)

The house at 16 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, skylight at the southeast slope, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with vinyl at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the southeast side and a flat-roof boxed bay window at the northwest side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

24-26 Residence, ca. 1860

(105)

The house at 24-26 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

the center ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with seven-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with a flat-roof bay window to the southwest. The southeast elevation has an identical entrance. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable ell with brick chimney at the ridge and a one-story, gable ell on its southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

25 Residence, 1880/1915 (106)

The house at 25 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable rafter tails, gable dormer at the northwest slope, paired shed-roof dormers at the southeast slope, and brick chimney at the rear ridge. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door underneath the full-width, second-story overhang supported by columns at the entrance porch. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

31 Residence, late 19th century (107)

The house at 31 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable rafter tails, and gable dormer and brick chimney with one-arch cap at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door underneath the full-width, second-story overhang supported by Queen Anne-style turned columns with spindlework and bracketed columns at the entrance porch. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

33 Perkins House, ca. 1850 (108)

The Perkins House at 33 Cabot Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney and shed-roof dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance is at the northwest side of the facade and not visible from the public right-of-way. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

34 Perkins House, ca. 1830 (109)

The Perkins House at 34 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature with triangular pediment. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

39 Benjamin Norris House, 1810 (110, 111)

The Benjamin Norris House at 39 Cabot Street is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and a tall brick chimney at the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay gable ell projecting past the facade with a two-story, four-bay, gable ell on its northeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

Northwest of the residence is a ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and resting on a concrete foundation. It has a wood vertical-board, double-leaf swinging door and six-over-six-light, fixed wood windows. *C*

42 Residence, late 19th century (112)

The house at 42 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, brick chimney at the center ridge, and gable dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath a one-story, full-width porch, with a hipped roof supported by decorative bracketed turned columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

46 Robert C. Sides House, late 19th century (113)

The Robert C. Sides House at 46 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northwest side and a flat-roof bay window on the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, five-by-two-bay gable ell with enclosed porch at the first- and second-stories of its southeast elevation and brick chimney at the center ridge. The southwest end bay of the northwest elevation of the main block has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

53 N.L. Maloon House, 1880 (114, 115)

The N.L. Maloon House at 53 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a shed-roof dormer at the southeast slope. Walls have asphalt-shingles resembling bricks and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, wood-paneled, hip-roof entrance vestibule with multi-light, wood-paneled door at the southeast elevation. The southeast side of the northeast elevation has a one-story, six-bay, enclosed porch with wood-shingle siding. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and flush asphalt-shingle lintel. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a concrete foundation and two overhead rolling garage doors is northeast of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

54 Robert H. Marden House, 1847

(116)

The Robert H. Marden House at 54 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimneys at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The southeast and southwest elevations are dominated by a one-story, full-width, flat-roof porch supported by bracketed turned columns. The southwest end bay of the northwest elevation first-story has a one-story, one-by-one-bay hip-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

61-65 J.S. Montgomery House, late 19th century

(117, 118)

The J.S. Montgomery House at 61-65 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, paired skylights at the southeast slope, and full-width shed-roof dormer at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has paired entrance doors both surmounted by a gable roof supported by columns. The northeast end bay of the southeast elevation has a flat-roof bay window. The northeast elevation has a two-story, five-bay, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

Northeast of the residence, not fully visible from the public right-of-way, is a mid-twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof. *C*

64-68 Daniel Marden House, late 19th century

(119, 120)

The Daniel Marden House at 64-68 Cabot Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast slopes. Walls are brick with marble belt course above the first-story and rest on a fieldstone, brick, and granite foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with fanlight surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southwest elevation has a two-story, clapboard, gable ell with slight garrison overhang. The southwest end bay of the northwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-three-bay, shed-roof extension with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door underneath a roof overhang supported by a column on its northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with marble sill; third-story windows have a decorative segmental lintel. *C*

Southwest of the residence is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame carriage house, built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with a cross-gable, clapboard walls, and rests on a concrete foundation. The facade has two vertical-board, double-leaf, swinging barn doors, one with four-light transoms, a wood vertical board hayloft door above, and a four-light, fixed wood window. *C*

67-69 Edward W. Hilton House, ca. 1850

(121, 122)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Edward W. Hilton House at 67-69 Cabot Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice at the gable end, gable returns, two skylights at the front slope, and a short brick chimney at the southeast end of the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround both surmounted by a gable roof with horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the gable supported by columns at the entrance porch and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with wide surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, three-story, four-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage and residence has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with wide denticulated cornice, vinyl siding, a second- and third-story overhang, two swinging, double-leaf, vertical board garage doors, and six-over-six, double-hung windows. *NC*

74 Edward D. Coffin House, 1862

(123, 124, 125)

The Edward D. Coffin House at 74 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and bracketed lintel. *C*

Two, late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame sheds with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roofs and vinyl siding are southeast of the residence. *NC, NC*

82-84 Residence, 1880

(126)

The house at 82-84 Cabot Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer at the center front and rear slopes, and brick chimney at the northwest rear slope. Walls are asphalt and rest on a brick and concrete block foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof supported by columns at the entrance porch with two irregularly spaced partially glazed entrance doors with simple surround. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

83-85 Robert H. Marden Tenant House, 1850

(127, 128)

The Robert H. Marden Tenant House at 83-85 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by an Italianate-style hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-three bay, hip-roof entrance porch with partially glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door. The northeast elevation has a one-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell projecting past the southeast elevation of the main block. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and an overhead rolling door is northeast of the residence. *C*

87 Residence, 1917 (129)

The house at 87 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by an Italianate-style hipped roof supported by decorative brackets at the southeast side and a hip-roof bay window at the northwest side. The northeast end bay of the southeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

96 Residence, mid-19th century (130, 131)

The house at 96 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated and horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the gable, three-bay shed-roof dormer at the southeast and northwest slopes, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard with channeled cornerboards and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and four-light sidelights recessed in a wood-paneled entrance vestibule with pilasters and flat entablature with decorative molding. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable ell. The facade gable has an elliptical window with rectangular surround and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and vinyl siding is south of the residence. *NC*

114 Residence, ca. 1900 (132)

The house at 114 Cabot Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The first-story of the southeast elevation has a flat-roof bay window. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill and lintel. *C*

124 Residence, 1880 (133, 134)

The house at 124 Cabot Street is a two-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

fanlight surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood vertical board siding, two overhead rolling doors, and hayloft door is southwest of the residence. *C*

125 Cabot Street Market, 1880 (135, 136)

The Cabot Street Market at 125 Cabot Street is a one-story, four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame commercial building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad shed-roof with parapet. Walls are vinyl that covers the foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a partially glazed, aluminum entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell projecting past the northwest elevation of the main block. Most windows are single-light, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

To the southwest of the main building is a ca. 1930, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and drop board siding. It has a shed roof addition with vertical-board siding at the facade and a vertical-board hinged entrance door at the southwest elevation. *C*

136 Residence, ca. 1865 (137, 138)

The house at 136 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and pilasters surmounted by a hipped roof with triangular pediment with vertical gable spindle supported by decorative brackets at the northwest side and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The first-story southwest end bay of the southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window. The southwest end bay of the northwest elevation has a two-and-one-half-story gable-roof ell with overhanging eaves. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and rectangular lintel. *C*

Southwest of the residence, not fully visible from the public right-of-way, is a late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. *NC*

137 Residence, late 19th century (139, 140)

The house at 137 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northeast ridge. Walls are asbestos and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets and a flat-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories at the northeast end bay. The northeast elevation has a two-story, five-bay, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround, narrow sill, and flush lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

To the northeast of residence is a mid-twentieth century, one-story, five-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with cupola at the ridge. The building has clapboard walls, a concrete foundation, and an oversized overhead rolling and double-leaf swinging doors and fixed one-light windows. *C*

142-146 Residence, late 19th century (141)

The house at 142-146 Cabot Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight surmounted by a gable roof with gable returns supported by brackets. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, five-bay, hip-roof ell with four-bay, gable ell at its second-story and a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door underneath a roof overhang supported by a column at its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

145-147 Residence, ca. 1895 (142)

The house at 145-147 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice and brick chimney at the southeast side of the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with rectangular transom and both surmounted by a shed-roof supported by decorative brackets. The northeast elevation has a one-story, three-bay, gable ell with paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes and three shed-roof dormers at the southeast slope. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

155 Residence, late 19th century (143)

The house at 155 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired brick chimneys with one-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged and fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest side of the northeast elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, gable ell projecting past the northwest elevation of the main block. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

158 Residence, ca. 1860 (144)

The house at 158 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants and flanked by flat-roof bay windows. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a three-story, one-bay, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and flat or shallow triangular lintel. *C*

166-168 T. Moore Double House, late 19th century (145, 146)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The T. Moore Double House at 166-168 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired gable dormers with triangular pediment at the northeast slope. Walls are wood-shingle and clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two flat-roof bay windows at the first- and second-stories and two identical entrances at outer bay comprised of wood-paneled entrance doors with wide surround surmounted by a flat-roof supported by brackets. The entrances are within two-story, one-by-three-bay, flat-roof ells attached to the northwest and southeast elevations. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with wide surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, wood vertical board siding, and one-over-one double-hung window is southwest of the residence. *NC*

175 Cabot Street School, 1860

(147)

The Cabot Street School at 175 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, Italianate-style wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice, gable returns, and a tall brick chimney at the northeast side of the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a double vertical-board entrance door with nine-light transom, pilasters, and triangular pediment with gable returns surmounted by a Palladian window infilled with vertical-board. The facade gable has a louvre window with ogee surround with two decorative shields above the second-story. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum replacement sash with molded surround and bracketed lintel. *C*

176 Joshua Brooks House, 1847

(148, 149)

The Joshua Brooks House at 176 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with added Queen Anne-style decoration and an asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard, a large gable with decorative vergeboard flanked by paired brick chimneys at the northwest slope facing State Street, and a gable dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with seven-light transom, rectangular sidelights, and wide surround surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative metal columns. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, two-bay enclosed porch. The second-story and gable at the northwest elevation have windows with segmental lintels. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and bracketed rectangular lintel. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood vertical board siding, and two double-leaf garage doors is southwest of the residence. *C*

202 Residence, ca. 1850

(150)

The house at 202 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The northwest side of

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights with pilasters, flat entablature, and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with narrow sill and molded lintel.
C

210 Residence, late 19th century (151)

The house at 210 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets at the northwest side and a flat-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories at the southeast side. The southwest end bay of the southeast elevation has a flat-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell with brick chimney. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

217 Residence, ca. 1850 (152)

The house at 217 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the rear slope, and projecting centered gable with horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the facade gable. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular partial-sidelights underneath a one-story gable overhang with bracketed eaves supported by fluted Corinthian columns. The centered gable has wood-shingles and fanlight at the pediment. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

220 Residence, ca. 1850 (153, 154)

The house at 220 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide denticulated cornice, paired gable dormers and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes, and a centered gable with gable returns at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves supported by columns, and a flat-roof bay window with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice at the second-story. The centered gable has paired full-arch, one-over-one, double-hung windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with rectangular lintel. *C*

A one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage, southwest of the residence, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and two overhead rolling doors dates to the mid-twentieth century. *C*

278 Residence, ca. 1890 (155)

The house at 278 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and hip-roof dormer and skylight at the front slope.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Walls are asphalt-shingles and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch with triangular pediment at the center bay and supported by columns. The facade has an off-center entrance door with simple surround underneath the entrance porch and a bay window directly above at the second-story. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a three-story turret. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

281 Residence, ca. 1870 (156, 157)

The house at 281 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an Italianate-style wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets at the northwest side, and a flat-roof bay window at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with narrow sill. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage, east of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, clapboard walls, and rests on a concrete foundation. *C*

284-286 Residence, 1865 (158, 159)

The house at 284-286 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof porch supported by columns and decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with a two-bay, shed roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, clapboard walls, and vertical board door is south of the residence. *NC*

287 Residence, ca. 1870 (160, 161)

The house at 287 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and partial-sidelights at the northwest side and a flat-roof bay window at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with narrow sill. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed northeast of the residence is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

295 Residence, 1910 (162)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 295 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are asbestos and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets at the northwest side and a hip-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories on the southeast side. The northeast end bay of the southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

303 Residence, 1890 (163, 164)

The house at 303 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, wide surround, and flat entablature. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, east of the residence is not fully visible from the public right of way. *NC*

304 Apartment Building, late 19th century (165)

The apartment building at 304 Cabot Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and four skylights at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors within the deeply recessed center bay with flat entablature flanked by two eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash windows with rectangular sill and lintel and tall wood-paneling surround. *C*

311 Residence, 1900 (166)

The house at 311 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights with wide surround and flat entablature at the entrance. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell with wood-shingle siding. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

312 Residence, ca. 1880 (167, 168)

The house at 312 Cabot Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide and horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with rectangular lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

To the south of the residence is a ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, overhead rolling door, and fixed one-light windows. *C*

CERES STREET

Ceres Street is located to the west of Old Harbour and the Piscataqua River, along the waterfront section of the District. The street, which runs northwest from Bow Street and curves west into Market Street is characterized by waterfront commercial buildings and a warehouse.

10 Commercial Building, ca. 1960 (169)

The commercial building at 10 Ceres Street is a one-story, three-bay, irregularly shaped, wood-frame building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a rolled asphalt-clad shed-roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are wood-shingles and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has three wood-paneled entrance doors; the center door is partially glazed. The south side of the facade has a one-story, shed-roof ell. No windows are visible from the public right-of-way. *C*

34 Commercial Building, late 19th century (170)

The commercial building at 34 Ceres Street is a two-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice. Walls are clapboard with narrow corner boards and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a center garage bay entrance with overhead rolling door. The northwest elevation has a one-story, lean-to ell with an entrance on its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

58 Commercial Building, mid-20th century (171)

The commercial building at 58 Ceres Street is a two-story, four-by-four-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry and wood-frame building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are concrete block at the first-story and vinyl at the second-story and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center partially glazed metal entrance door and a solid metal entrance door. The north side of the northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, wood-frame ell. Most windows are multi-light, fixed sash or single-light, vinyl horizontal sliding sash. *C*

64 Warehouse, early 20th century (172)

The commercial building at 64 Ceres Street is a one-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a gravel and tar-clad flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has an off-center partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a cantilevered segmental roof, and a loading bay set in a segmental opening with metal security grill at the southeast side. The northwest side of the facade has a four-part, multi-light bowed bay window with flush, splayed brick lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
CHAPEL STREET

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Chapel Street is located in the northeast portion of the District and runs north from State Street, crosses Daniel Street, and comes to an end at Bow Street. The street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes and St. John's Church at 105 Chapel Street.

20 Residence, late 19th century (173)

The house at 20 Chapel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with deep overhanging eaves at the facade, narrow cornice, gable returns, paired gable dormers with triangular pediment at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and asbestos and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights below a wide wood cornice dividing the first- and second-stories. The facade second-story has a full-height, nine-light, fixed, wood sash window at the center bay flanked by projecting bay windows. Most windows are twelve-over-one or twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

28 Residence, early 19th century (174)

The house at 28 Chapel Street is a two-story, five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimney at the northwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature with triangular pediment. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround. *C*

40 Residence, early 19th century (175)

The house at 38 Chapel Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular partial-sidelights and a rectangular transom surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative Italianate-style brackets with drop pendants. The southwest elevation has a two-story, full-width, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

100 Residence, ca. 1860 (176, 177)

The house at 100 Chapel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a slightly recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights with pilasters and flat entablature with a triangular pediment at the entrance. The southwest elevation has

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

a two-story, one-bay, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle-clad front-gable roof, vertical board siding, and two vertical board doors at the northeast elevation is southwest of the residence. *C*

101 St. John's Church Parish Hall, 1953 (178)

St. John's Church Parish Hall at 101 Chapel Street is a one-and-one-half-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are brick with granite watertable between the basement and first-story and rest on a brick foundation with exposed basement level at the southeast side. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with a three-light partial-sidelight to the northwest and eight-light, fixed rectangular transom recessed in a wood-paneled vestibule with granite block surround and granite keystone. The facade has five full-height, nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash windows with fanlight and granite sill. The northwest elevation has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof extension. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-two-bay, flat-roof ell with brick end chimney at its southeast elevation. The southeast side of the northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill. *C*

105 St. John's Church, 1807 (179)

St. John's Church at 105 Chapel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, horizontal denticulated cornice forming a pediment at the gable, slightly projecting centered gable with overhanging eaves and gable returns, one-story flat-roof bell tower at the front ridge with overhanging bracketed eaves and full arch shuttered bays at each elevation. A one-story cupola with full-arch metal roof and weathervane and full-arch, multi-light windows at each elevation flanked by pilasters with scrolled pediments tops the bell tower. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has three wood-paneled entrance doors with granite block surround with granite keystone. The slightly projecting centered gable has a Palladian window at the second-story and a segmented fanlight at the gable peak, each with granite sill and keystone and flush, splayed brick lintels. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, full-width, hip-roof ell. Most windows are eighteen-over-eighteen, double-hung, wood sash with fanlight or eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and keystone and flush, splayed brick lintel. *C, NR listed 1978*

Saint John's Cemetery, 1732 (180)

Saint John's Cemetery is a relatively flat, irregularly shaped cemetery which surrounds Saint John's Episcopal Church on the north and east sides, and is bound on the west by Chapel Street and on the north by Bow Street. The cemetery sits above street level, and is surrounded by a random-laid fieldstone wall, capped with granite blocks topped with a cast iron fence. Burials consists of three types: above-ground tombs, below-ground burials marked with headstones, and underground vaults, accessed via doors at street level. There are approximately 100 marked above-ground burials and 10 underground vaults, with headstones ranging from slate engraved with cherubs, death's heads, and urn and willow motifs, to upright Anglican crosses. Six of the underground vaults are accessed along Chapel Street, with the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

remainder accessed from Bow Street; the Chapel Street vaults are faced with hammered granite and inset with small metal doors. *C-3*

110 Residence, ca. 1860 (183)

The house at 110 Chapel Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and three-light transom with pilasters and flat entablature at the entrance. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with pilasters, sill, and flat lintel. *C*

132 Office Building, ca. 1880 (184)

The office building at 132 Chapel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable rafter tails, paired skylights at the southeast slope, and a shed-roof dormer and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door at the southeast side. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

CHESTNUT STREET

Chestnut Street is located in the central portion of the District between Maplewood and Pleasant Street. The road runs south from Congress Street to Porter Street, terminates at a private parking lot, and then runs from State Street to Court Street. It is characterized by commercial development on the northern stretch and by the Chestnut Street African Burial Ground in the southern section. The southernmost portion, consisting of single-family homes, is no longer accessible to vehicles and is now a memorial park to commemorate the Burial Ground.

25 Apartment Building, ca. 2000 (185)

The apartment building at 25 Chestnut Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a two-bay opening for automobiles to access the ground-level parking. The southwest corner is rounded toward the street intersection. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, aluminum sash with concrete sill and lintel. *NC*

28 The Music Hall, 1877 (186)

The Music Hall at 28 Chestnut Street is a two-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with hip on front gable ridge, overhanging bracketed eaves, and wide bracketed cornice. Walls are brick with two-story brick pilasters framing each bay and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a slightly recessed double partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

surmounted by a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash window with segmental surround. The southwest elevation has a three-story, hip-roof ell that houses the stage. Most windows are six-over-six or paired four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash with segmental surround, narrow sill, and flush, splayed brick lintel. *C*

96 Office Building, ca. 1860

(187)

The office building at 96 Chestnut Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the gable pediment and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround and sill. *C*

97 Office Building, ca. 1815

(188)

The office building at 97 Chestnut Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with shed-roof dormer at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by an Italianate-style flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The northeast side of the facade has a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door facing southwest and a deck at the roof level. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

Portsmouth African Burial Ground Memorial, 2015

The African Burial Ground Memorial is a 0.15-acre memorial park, bounded by Court and State Streets on the north and south (See Section 7 – **Contributing Sites-Archaeology**). The burial ground it marks was first laid out by the City of Portsmouth in 1705 as a “Negro Burying Ground,” was in use until about 1800, when Portsmouth expanded and the burial ground was covered over by Chestnut Street and numerous homes. The memorial park, a result of the rediscovery of the burial ground during routine utility work in 2003, was dedicated in 2015; Chestnut Street is now closed to through traffic, but there is still residential vehicular access. The park, which runs along the east side of Chestnut Street to a semi-circular terminus near State Street, consists of a curvilinear path edged with grey flagstone and inset with red paving stones engraved with phrases from an unsuccessful 1779 petition submitted by slaves to the New Hampshire legislature, asking for freedom; the path is broken into three segments. The entrance to the park, on Court Street, is marked by a monument consisting of two bronze figures, a male representing the first known enslaved Black man in Portsmouth in 1645, and a woman representing Mother Africa, standing back to back on opposite sides of a large granite slab. The semi-circular plaza at the north end of the park surrounds a burial chamber where exhumed African burials were reinterred, a semi-circle consisting of three sets of human figures in outline, cast in bronze, and a metal fence embedded with ceramic tiles. Semi-circular, granite edged planters, filled with low shrubs and plants, line the path to the burial chamber (Ramer 2015). *NC*

COFFIN’S COURT

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Coffin's Court is located in the Austinborough area of the District, southeast of North Mill Pond. The road runs southwest from Cabot Street to Union Street. The wholly residential court is a narrow single-lane road with closely placed single-family homes on both sides.

20 Residence, ca. 1895 (190)

The house at 20 Coffin's Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the gable. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the facade gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by an Italianate-style hipped roof supported by decorative brackets on the southwest side and a hip-roof bay window on the northeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

30 Residence, ca. 1860 (191)

The house at 30 Coffin's Court is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by an Italianate-style flat-roof supported by decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a two-story one-bay, gable ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with narrow sill and segmental lintel. *C*

37 Residence, ca. 1830 (192)

The house at 37 Coffin's Court is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by an Italianate-style flat-roof supported by decorative brackets. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell that projects one bay past the northeast elevation of the main block. A one-story, flat-roof porch supported by columns with entrance facing southeast is at the southeast side of the northeast elevation of the main block. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

45 Residence, ca. 1898–1904 (193)

The house at 45 Coffin's Court is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell with roof overhang supported by a column creating a porch that shelters an entrance door with simple surround. The northwest side of the facade has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first-story. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

COMMERCIAL ALLEY

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Commercial Alley is located north of Daniel Street, between Penhallow Street and Market Street in the central part of the District. It runs east to west and is characterized by densely developed commercial buildings.

2-6 Commercial Building, early 19th century (194)

The commercial building at 2-6 Commercial Alley is a three-story, two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof. Walls are brick with a marble belt course above the first and second-stories and rest on a brick foundation. The east side of the facade has an entrance with wood surround. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with marble sill. *C*

5-7 Commercial Building, early 19th century (195)

The commercial building at 5-7 Commercial Alley is a three-story, eight-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging eaves above the third-story angled windows. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door flanked by full-height, single-light display windows. Windows at the second-story are single-light, fixed sash with wide granite sill and lintel. *C*

9-13 Commercial Building, early 19th century (196)

The commercial building at 9-13 Commercial Alley is a two-story, nine-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with corbeled cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest and northeast bays of the facade have a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door. The southwest side of the facade has two slightly projecting shed-roof bay windows with paired arched windows and single-light display windows to the northeast. Most windows are single-light, fixed with wide granite sill and lintel. *C*

10 Commercial Building, ca. 2000 (197)

The commercial building at 10 Commercial Alley is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the facade first-story commercial entrance and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door flanked by paired full-height, single-light display windows all surmounted by a wide cornice. The east elevation has a wood-paneled bay window with roof deck at the second-story. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with wide granite sill and lintel. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

CONGRESS STREET

Congress Street runs west from Market Square, where it connects with Daniel Street, to Maplewood Avenue, where it connects with Islington Street in the center area of the District. It is characterized by densely developed commercial buildings.

1 Fay Block, ca. 1850 (198)

The Fay Block at 1 Congress Street is a three-and-one-half-story, two-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad straight Mansard roof with two gable dormers at the northeast slope, paired gable dormer at the front slope, and corbelled cornice. Walls are brick with sandstone belt course above the first- and second- stories and rest on a brick foundation. The facade is dominated by full-height single-light display windows with a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular transom angled toward the street underneath the roof overhang supported by brick columns at the northeast side. The sandstone above the facade first-story indicates the building as the "NATIONAL MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK." Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum sash with sandstone sill and lintel. *C*

2 North Church, 1854 (199)

North Church at 2 Congress Street is a two-story with bell tower and spire, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and horizontal denticulated cornice forming a pediment at the front gable. A one-story flat-roof bell tower is at the front roof ridge, with horizontal board, overhanging eaves with paired brackets, and narrow arched window at each elevation. The roof level of the bell tower has a circular clock face flanked by scrolled brackets at each elevation and is capped with a steep spire and weathervane. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a two-story projecting centered gable with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice, and gable returns. The projecting centered gable has a double wood-paneled entrance door with channeled pilasters and triangular pediment with three narrow full arch windows with arched hoods at the second-story. The northeast and southeast sides of the facade each have a double wood-paneled entrance door with channeled pilasters and triangular pediment surmounted by paired narrow full arch windows with arched hoods at the second-story. Most windows are paired, narrow, full arch, multi-light, fixed sash windows with arched hood. *C*

5 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1870 (200)

The mixed-use building at 5 Congress Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and overhanging bracketed eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with pilasters and square transom. The southwest side of the facade has a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular transom and rectangular sidelight at the southwest side. A single-light window is at the center bay between the entrance doors and a full-width metal lintel is above the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum sash with concrete sill and lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

6 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2000

(201)

The mixed-use building at 6 Congress Street is a three-and-one-half-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad straight Mansard roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, two hip-roof dormers with paired windows at the front slope, four hip-roof dormers at the northeast slope, and four-light, fixed circular window at the northwest bay angled toward the street intersection. Walls are brick with granite belt course above the first- and second-stories and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has paired fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance doors recessed underneath a roof overhang supported by a brick column, and flanked by single-light display windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash with granite sill and lintel. *NC*

7-9 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1920

(202)

The mixed-use building at 7-9 Congress Street is a two-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Art Deco-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and decorative molding at the cornice with a chevron and shell medallion pattern. Walls are concrete and rest on a concrete foundation. The first-story of the facade is dominated by single-light display windows punctuated by three fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance doors. The three commercial entrances are separated by two-story fluted pilasters. Most windows are single-light, fixed, steel sash. *C*

8-20 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2005

(203)

The mixed-use building at 8-20 Congress Street is a four-and-one-half-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and six gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by two-light, fixed display windows recessed in a two-story entrance vestibule with granite pilasters and keystone and flush, splayed brick lintel. The second-story of the granite arch has a tripartite multi-light, fixed window. The entrance is flanked by six-light, fixed, aluminum sash display windows. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash with granite sill, keystone, and flush, splayed brick lintel. *NC*

19 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1870

(204)

The mixed-use building at 19 Congress Street is a two-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, overhanging bracketed eaves, and wide cornice. Walls are brick with slightly protruding center bay and granite belt course underneath the second-story windows and rest on a concrete foundation. The first-story of the facade is dominated by single-light display windows punctuated with fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance doors accessing the three commercial units. The one southwest and two northeast commercial units are separated with fluted pilasters. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, aluminum replacement sash with concrete sill and metal triangular or segmental lintel. *C*

21-41 Pappas Block, 1860

(205)

The Pappas Block at 21-41 Congress Street is a three-story, nine-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, overhanging bracketed eaves, and wide cornice. Walls are brick with marble quoins and rest on a brick

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

foundation. The facade has three commercial units, each with a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelight that is flanked by single-light display windows with wood-paneled surround and wide wood cornice. The southwest side of the facade second-story has two tripartite windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with marble sill and lintel. *C*

24-26 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2005 (206)

The mixed-use building at 24-26 Congress Street is a four-and-one-half-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad straight Mansard roof with three paired segmental dormers at the front slope, overhanging eaves, and wide cornice. Walls are brick with wide granite belt course at the first-story and narrow granite belt course above the third-story and rest on a granite foundation. The first-story of the facade has two commercial units each with a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with square transom and flanked by two-light, fixed display windows. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel or fanlight with segmental lintel. *NC*

40 National Block, 1878 (207)

The National Block at 40 Congress Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-by-seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad straight Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, corbelled cornice, a gable dormer flanked by shed-roof dormers at the front slope, and four shed-roof dormers at the southwest slope. Walls are brick with granite belt course at each story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with six-light sidelights and arched transom recessed in an entrance vestibule with fluted pilasters and tall arched surround with decorative granite triangular pediment. The entrance is flanked by three sets of two-light, fixed, wood sash display windows with a wide full-width cornice. The facade has a one-bay porch supported by brick brackets with metal railing at the third-story center bay. A carved granite entablature above the center bay third-story indicates the building as "ODD FELLOWS HALL." The facade third-story has brick pilasters framing each bay. Most windows are arched or rectangular with fanlight, one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum sash with flush, splayed brick lintel and granite keystone. *C*

55 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2000 (208)

The mixed-use building at 55 Congress Street is a seven-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade each have a commercial entrance with wood and glass entrance door recessed in an entrance vestibule flanked by single-pane picture windows. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade each have metal shed-roof bay windows with four-light fixed windows on each level above the second-story. The southwest elevation has three bays of five-story metal shed-roof bay windows. Most windows are rectangular aluminum sash single-light underneath a one-by-one casement. *NC*

62 McIntosh Building, 1916 (209)

The McIntosh Building at 62 Congress Street is a seven-story, four-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

roof with parapet and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with full-height brick pilasters framing each bay and metal cornice between the first- and second-stories and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a recessed fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular sidelights recessed in an entrance vestibule flanked by paired single-light display windows. The southwest side of the facade has a recessed fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door. The southeast elevation has a five-story, flat-roof extension with a commercial entrance fronting Fleet Street. Most windows are paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite sill and flush, splayed brick lintels. *C*

65-87 Franklin Building, 1879 (210)

The Franklin Building at 65-87 Congress Street is a three-story, twenty-by-seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and corbelled cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has a double fully glazed, wood-framed entrance door with rectangular sidelights and single-light fanlight slightly recessed in an entrance vestibule with granite surround with Classical motifs. The entrance is flanked by one-story, single-light display windows with double fully glazed, wood-framed entrance doors at the northeast and southwest sides. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a three-story, six-by-five-bay, flat-roof ell with commercial entrances on Fleet Street. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a three-story, four-bay, flat-roof ell with commercial entrances on Vaughn Mall. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with full arch surround, granite sill, and rectangular granite lintel or flush, splayed brick lintel. *C, NR listed June 1984*

72 Commercial Building, ca. 1800 (211)

The commercial building at 72 Congress Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with an asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a recessed fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with single-light display window at the center bay and fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular transom at the southwest side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sills. *C*

74 Commercial Building, ca. 1730 (212)

The commercial building at 74 Congress Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and hip-roof dormer with paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash windows at the front slope. Walls are clapboard. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an entrance vestibule flanked by single-light display windows and recessed wood-paneled entrance door at the southwest side. Most windows are single-light, fixed with simple surround. *C*

76 Commercial Building, 1910 (213)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The commercial building at 76 Congress Street is a two-story, two-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular sidelights and transom recessed in an angled entrance vestibule with single-light display windows and wide lintel. The southwest side of the facade has a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular transom. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite sill. *C*

82-86 Hartford Building, ca. 1930 (214)

The Hartford Building at 82-86 Congress Street is a two-story, ten-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade have commercial entrances with wood-paneled entrance doors and rectangular partial-sidelights recessed in an entrance vestibule and flanked by single-light display windows. The first-floor has a band of glass blocks with wide molded lintel below the second-story. The roof level has a one-and-one-half-story, full-width, ca. 2010 addition with flat roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Most windows are two-light, fixed or one-by-one-light, casement with rectangular transom and aluminum sash. *C*

103-131 Worth Plaza, 1971 (215)

Worth Plaza at 103-131 Congress Street is a two-story, thirteen-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are concrete and brick and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade is separated by slightly projecting brick walls into four commercial sections, each three-bays wide with fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance doors flanked by single-light display windows. The northeast bay of the facade is recessed one-bay from the street. Most windows are six-light, fixed, aluminum sash. *NC*

104 Kearsarge Hotel, 1866 (216)

The Kearsarge Hotel at 104 Congress Street is a three-and-one-half-story, seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad concave Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three groups of paired dormers with segmental pediment at the front slope, two dormers with segmental pediment at the southwest and northeast slopes, paired brick end chimneys at the southeast slope, and brick end chimney at the northwest side of the northeast elevation. Walls are brick with granite belt course above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade have full-height bowed bays each with a wood-paneled entrance door flanked by eight-light, fixed, metal sash windows. The facade center bay has a double wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a cantilevered cloth awning. The southeast elevation has a three-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hip-roof ell with dormers with segmental pediment at the northeast and southwest slope. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

110-130 Commercial Building, ca. 1920 (217)

The commercial building at 110-130 Congress Street is a one-story, twelve-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and metal cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story and rest on a brick foundation. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

facade has four commercial units each with fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door recessed in an entrance vestibule flanked by single-light display windows. C

138-140 Montgomery Ward Building, 1920 (218)

The Montgomery Ward Building at 138-140 Congress Street is a two-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Art Deco-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, staggered vertical projections above the roofline, and panels with decorative cast geometric motifs at the cornice above the second-story windows. Walls are concrete with decorative cast panels and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has two commercial entrances recessed in an angled vestibule: a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with single rectangular sidelight at the southwest side; and a wood-paneled entrance door with single rectangular sidelight at the northeast side. The entrances are flanked by full-height aluminum-framed, single-light, fixed windows. A row of twelve aluminum-framed, single-light, fixed windows is above the first-story. The second-story has three single-light fixed windows each with four-light fixed windows above and flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum-sash windows. C

141 YMCA, 1905 (219)

The YMCA at 141 Congress Street is a three-story, eight-bay, rectangular, masonry Neoclassical-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, bracketed overhanging eaves, and wide denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a fully glazed, wood-framed entrance door recessed in an entrance vestibule with a single-light window to the northeast. The northeast side of the facade has a fully glazed, wood-framed entrance door with single-light window to the southwest recessed in an entrance vestibule, with five single-light display windows to the northeast. The center bay of the second and third-stories have six-over-one, double-hung, metal sash with granite sills and fanlight or single or triple granite keystones. The northeast and southwest bays of the second and third-stories have triple six-over-one, double-hung, metal sash windows each with three angled granite keystones or blocked arched fanlight with granite keystone. C

144-150 Commercial Building, 1920 (220)

The commercial building at 144-150 Congress Street is a two-story, nine-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet. Walls are stucco and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has a double fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door flanked by single-light display windows angled at the street intersection with a two-over-two-light fixed circular window above at the second-story with wood-paneling at the angled bay. The northwest elevation is dominated by one-story, single-light display windows with a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door with rectangular sidelight at the southeast and rectangular transom at the northeast side. The first-story has wood-paneling with denticulated cornice and projecting lintel below the second-story. Windows at the second-story are two-over-two-light, fixed, wood sash flanked by one-over-over, double-hung, wood sash with slightly projecting stucco sill. C

147-151 Commercial Building, 1950 (221)

The commercial building at 147-151 Congress Street is a two-story, seven-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet. Walls are concrete and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade is divided by two-story brick pilasters

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

into two commercial units each with a fully glazed, aluminum-framed entrance door and single-light display windows surmounted by a full-width canvas awning. Most windows are six-light, fixed, aluminum sash. *C*

CORNWALL STREET

Cornwall Street is located in the Austinborough area of the District, south of North Mill Pond. The road runs northwest from Islington Street, crossing McDonough Street, and ends at the railroad right-of-way. It is characterized by a mix of residential and commercial properties.

40 Residence, ca. 1850–1876 (222, 223)

The house at 40 Cornwall Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and wood vertical board siding is south of the residence. *NC*

43 Apartment Building, ca. 2000 (224)

The apartment building at 43 Cornwall Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves and projecting centered gable flanked by gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a double fully glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath the second-story overhang of the projecting centered gable supported by columns. The centered gable has an elliptical window at the gable. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash with simple surround. *NC*

50 Residence, early 19th century (225)

The house at 50 Cornwall Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with embedded fanlight surmounted by an Italianate-style flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southwest elevation has a one-story, three-bay, shed-roof ell with wood-shingles that extends past the facade. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

COURT STREET

Court Street is located north of South Mill Pond in the eastern part of the District and runs northeast from Middle Street to Marcy Street. The street is characterized by a mix of dense commercial and residential

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

development. The southeast side of Court Street between Washington and Marcy streets is part of the Strawberry Banke Historic District. (Also see **Strawberry Banke Historic District**).

16 Middle Street Baptist Church, 1955 (226)

The Middle Street Baptist Church at 16 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and projecting centered tower with bell tower and steeple. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and a flat entablature with broken ogee pediment below a two-story, gabled entrance porch attached to the projecting centered tower. The porch, supported by columns, features a wide raking cornice forming a pediment with decorative molding and an elliptical window. The projecting centered tower has circular windows with decorative sash at each elevation below the bell tower. The southeast side of the northeast elevation has a two-story over elevated basement, three-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a two-story over elevated basement, three-by-two-bay, flat-roof hyphen connecting to the Peirce Mansion (see separate entry below). Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

18 Peirce Mansion, ca. 1799 (227)

The Peirce Mansion at 18 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, decorative molding at the cornice, perimeter balustrade at the roof level, and a hip-roof cupola with molded cornice, balustrade, and urns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and elliptical surround and rectangular sidelights with tracery flanked by channeled pilasters. Windows set in elliptical surrounds with flanking molded medallions are on either side of the entrance. The facade has upper-story pilasters with a scrolled pediment. The southeast side of the northeast elevation is connected to the side hyphen of the Middle Street Baptist Church (see separate entry above). Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and sill. *C*

40 John E. Sise House, ca. 1889 (228, 229)

The John E. Sise House at 40 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Stick Style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, brick chimney with decorative brickwork at the southwest and northeast slopes, two-bay hip-roof dormer at the southwest slope, and centered gable with gable dormer at the front slope. Walls are clapboard interrupted by horizontal boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights recessed underneath the second-story overhang of the centered gable. The entrance is surmounted by a steeply pitched gable roof with decorative trusses at the gable and supported by turned columns at the entrance porch. The centered gable dormer has raised diagonal boards at the gable with overhanging eaves with gable tails and finial. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a hip-roof bay window at a side deck with hip-roof enclosed side porch at the southeast side. The southeast elevation has a significant hip-roof addition with hip-roof dormers, and rear tower. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

South of the house is ca. 1984 carriage house with a hip-roof and rear flat-roof addition, not visible from public right-of-way. *NC*

54 Residence, ca. 1810 (230)

The house at 54 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and tall brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light partial-sidelights flanked by pilasters surmounted by a flat-roof portico with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by columns. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a three-story, two-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell with paired tall brick chimneys at the northeast slope. The southwest side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-three-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and flush, narrow sill. *C*

70 Charles Treadwell House, 1758 (231)

The Charles Treadwell House at 70 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights flanked by pilasters with flat entablature and triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround; windows at the first-story have triangular pediments. The house was moved from the corner of State and Fleet streets ca. 1957 (Foss 1994:59). *C*

73 Central Baptist Church/Court Street Christian Church, ca. 1860 (232)

The Central Baptist Church at 73 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and centered tower with steeply pitched roof protruding from the facade. Walls are clapboard and wood-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood entrance door slightly recessed in a vestibule surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The tower has a full arch window with simple surround below the roofline. Most windows are paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

75-77 Residence, ca. 1795 (233, 234)

The house at 75-77 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and transom recessed in an entrance vestibule with pilasters and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a one-story, four-bay, hip-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door under the roof overhang of a column-supported side porch. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell that projects past the northwest elevation of the main block. Most windows are nine-over-six or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and clapboard walls is northwest of the residence. *C*

82 Residence, ca. 1810 (235)

The house at 82 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and four tall brick chimneys with decorative caps at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are rusticated boards (facade) and clapboard with quoins, and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical surround surmounted by a flat-roof portico supported by Corinthian fluted columns with overhanging bracketed eaves, denticulated cornice, and balustrade at the roof level, and granite steps. The northeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell with centered wood-paneled entrance surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround, flush sill, and flat, segmental, or elliptical lintel. *C*

95 Folsom-Salter House, 1808 (236)

The Folsom-Salter House at 95 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad steeply pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fluted pilasters, rectangular sidelights, and transom under a flat-roof porch with decorative cornice molding, roof balustrade, and fluted columns. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

98 Moses House, ca. 1810 (237)

The Moses House at 98 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, fanlight, and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a three-story, three-bay, full width, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

105 Residence, ca. 1790 (238)

The house at 105 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide surround and flat entablature with triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

110-112 Captain George Sims House, ca. 1810 (239)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The Captain George Sims House at 110-112 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom surmounted by a flat roof supported by decorative brackets. The northwest side of the northeast elevation has a three-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround on its northwest elevation underneath a hipped roof supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a one-story, three-by-three-bay, hip-roof ell with brick chimney at the rear slope. Most windows are six-over-six or two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

115 Residence, ca. 1905 (240)

The house at 115 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide bracketed cornice, hip-roof dormer at the southwest side of the front slope and gable dormer breaking the cornice line at the northeast side of the front slope. There is a hip-roof dormer and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and wood-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The facade center and southwest side has a centered wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof porch supported by columns. A bay window and diamond casement window are at the southwest side of the second-story. The northeast side of the facade has a flat-roof bowed bay window with spindle balustrade at the roof. The northeast gable dormer has a fanlight. The northeast elevation has a bay window at the first-story and second-story with a hipped roof above the roofline. The southwest elevation has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof extension. Some bay windows have diamond-pane or decorative sash windows. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

133 Residence, ca. 1830 (241)

The house at 133 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom, five-light sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a flat-roof bay window at the first-story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

140 Feaster Apartments, 1970 (242)

The Feaster Apartments at 140 Court Street is a six-story, seventeen-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are brick with concrete belt course above each story and rest on a concrete foundation. The southwest elevation has an off-center six-story, three-by-three-bay, flat-roof ell with aluminum-framed glass entrance door on its northwest elevation. Most windows are one-by-one-light, casement with metal sash. *NC*

152 Gideon Beck House, late 18th century (243)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The Gideon Beck House at 152 Court Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with triangular pediment. The northeast elevation has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The southeast elevation has five connected two-story, four-bay, gable ells at differing heights due to street slope. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flat lintel. *C*

161-165 Hobbs Building, 1953 (244)

The Hobbs Building at 161-165 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry commercial building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade is angled one-bay toward the street corner and has an aluminum-framed glass entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights. The first-story of the facade and northeast and southeast elevation are dominated by full-height, single-light display windows surmounted by a cantilevered metal awning. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

170 Central Fire Station, 1919 (245)

The Central Fire Station at 170 Court Street is a two-story, six-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof with brick parapet, overhanging bracketed eaves, and wide cornice. Walls are brick with granite belt course above the first-story and rest on a concrete and granite foundation. The facade has six garage bays. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door with a three-light partial sidelight to the northeast and a fanlight. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and capped with a slightly recessed arched single-light window. *C*

202 Central Engine House, ca. 1860 (246)

The Central Engine House at 202 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style former fire station with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard with brick at the facade first-story and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door flanked by garage bays. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

206 Karnan House, ca. 1815 (247)

The Karnan House at 206 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, gable returns, and brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat denticulated entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and slight sill. *C*

222 Rev. Arthur Browne House, ca. 1749 (248)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Rev. Arthur Browne House at 222 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick end chimney at the northeast elevation. Walls are clapboard with brick at the northeast elevation and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The southwest side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell, and the northeast side of the southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

232 Ayers House, ca. 1797 (249)

The Ayers House at 232 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a three-story, five-bay, hip-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. The ell projects diagonally at the street line with a vertical-board entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and triangular pediment facing northeast. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

278 Lighton-Delano House, ca. 1780 (250)

The Lighton-Delano House at 278 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and triangular pediment. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

300 Unitarian Chapel, 1857 (251)

The Unitarian Chapel at 300 Court Street is a two-story, three-by-five-bay, T-shaped, wood-frame Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and centered gable with overhanging bracketed eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has an elliptical double wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The facade projects one-bay past the northeast and southwest elevations to create a cruciform shape. Most windows are full arch six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

314 The Inn at Strawberry Banke, ca. 1850 (252)

The Inn at Strawberry Banke at 314 Court Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with four-light transom, five-light sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, gable ell projecting past the northeast elevation of the main block with a two-story, six-bay, gable-roof ell on the northeast side of its southeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

369 Frederick W. Fernald House, 1852

(254)

The Frederick W. Fernald House at 369 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with quoins and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights surmounted by a flat-roof column-support portico with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and balustrade. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and narrow sill. The building was moved to this location from its original location at the corner of Court Street and the former Court Place in the 1970s. *C*

371 Residence, late 19th century

(255)

The house at 371 Court Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable, gable dormer at the center front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door with simple surround with a flat-roof bay window at the first- and second-story of the southwest side. The facade is dominated by a one-story, full-width, flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns with a deck at the roof level and stairs to the gable dormer. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

0 Aldrich Park, n.d.

(256)

Aldrich Park is a small, grass and tree filled space at the northwest corner of Atkinson and Court streets, across Court Street from the Thomas Bailey Aldrich House. The park is on the site of the eighteenth-century Theodore Atkinson House and (on the corner of Atkinson Street) the Horney Tavern. The park is enclosed by a cast iron fence on the east and south, and wood privacy fences on the west and north; a brick path with multiple benches runs east-west along the north side of the park, terminating at two sets of swings on the west end. A wayside next to a gate in the center of the south fence discusses the history of the great fires in Portsmouth. *NC*

423 Residence, ca. 1820

(263)

The house at 423 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and tall paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with seven-light transom and four-light partial-sidelights with wood-paneling surround, that are surmounted by a gable roof supported by decorative brackets. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay hip-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and narrow sill. *C*

449 Apartment Building, ca. 2005

(264)

The apartment building at 449 Court Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

are clapboard and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The center three bays of the facade have three full arch garage doors. The second-story of the facade has a slightly elliptical balcony supported by simple brackets at the center bay flanked by two flat-roof boxed bay windows with roof balustrade. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *NC*

461 Residence, ca. 1820 (266, 267)

The house at 461 Court Street is a three-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and a brick chimney at the northeast and northwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple surround. Most windows are six-over-six or six-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation is west of the residence. *NC*

DANIEL STREET

Daniel Street is located in the northeast portion of the city, south of the Old Harbour section of the District. The street runs northeast from Market Square, crossing Penhallow and Chapel streets, and connects to Harbour Place. It is characterized by densely developed mixed-use properties of residential and commercial use and by the Macphedris-Warner House at 150 Daniel Street.

10 Commercial Building, ca. 1850 (268)

The commercial building at 10 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and stone belt course at the second and third-stories and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door, and the southwest side has two single-light display windows topped by two-light transoms. The second-story has two metal flat-roof bay windows. Windows at the third-story are full arch one-over-one with fanlight, double-hung, wood sash with sill. *C*

15 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (269)

The mixed-use building at 15 Daniel Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and wide cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a commercial entrance with aluminum-framed glass entrance door recessed in an angled entrance vestibule flanked by full-height single-light display windows. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door, and the northeast side has single-light display windows. The northeast side of the second-story has two bay windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood or granite sill or lintel. *C*

21 Commercial Building, ca. 1875 (270)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The commercial building at 21 Daniel Street is a three-story, four-by-nine-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with brick parapet and wide cornice with decorative brackets and panels. Walls are brick with quoins and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a center commercial entrance with fully glazed entrance door with transom and rectangular sidelights flanked by full-height, single-light display windows all surmounted by a paneled metal cornice. The facade has a secondary entrance at the southwest side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl and aluminum replacement sash with brownstone hoods and lintels. *C*

22 Commercial Building, late 19th century (271)

The commercial building at 22 Daniel Street is a one-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad shed-roof with parapet and wide cornice supported by brackets. Walls are vinyl and brick veneer and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door and single-light display window both surmounted by a wood-paneled cornice. *C*

30-34 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (272)

The mixed-use building at 30-34 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with Italianate-style brackets and a brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired off-center fully glazed, metal-framed entrance doors each with rectangular transom and full-height, single-light display windows to the southwest. The northwest elevation has a two-story, shed-roof, wood-frame ell and a large, irregularly shaped, masonry addition accessed from Penhallow Street. Most windows are six-over-six or two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

36-38 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (273)

The mixed-use building at 36-38 Daniel Street is a four-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with parged brick chimneys at the northeast end and a denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with quoins and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a recessed fully glazed, metal-framed entrance door with rectangular sidelights and rectangular transom flanked by full-height, single-light display windows all surmounted by a wide cornice. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sills. *C*

50-52 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (274)

The mixed-use building at 50-52 Daniel Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, L-shaped, wood-frame, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with wide cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired recessed fully glazed entrance doors flanked by full-height, single-light display windows. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

54 Mixed-Use Building, early 20th century (275)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The mixed-use building at 54 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-seven-bay, masonry, Classical Revival-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with two brick chimneys, brick parapet, and a decorative brick frieze with corbeled brackets capped by a wood cornice. Walls are brick with corbeled cornice pilasters and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a recessed entrance, blocked, wood-frame, fixed-sash windows, and a flat-roof bay window at the second-story center bay. A sign with the words "J.B. PAHLS" is at the facade parapet. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with segmental surround. *C*

62 Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building and Post Office, 1967 (276)

The Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building and Post Office at 62 Daniel Street is a four-story, four-by-four-bay, masonry, New Formalist-style building with an asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-and-gravel-clad flat-roof with a deep concrete overhang supported by concrete brackets. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a recessed first story with a groin-vaulted ceiling supported by paneled, concrete columns and segmental arches with paired off-center fully glazed, steel-framed entrance doors. One story wings at the southwest and northeast sides have secondary entrances and house additional office space and a post office. Most windows are full-height, multi-light, fixed, steel sash and upper stories have recessed window openings with wide concrete surrounds. *C*

77 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1820 (277)

The mixed-use building at 77 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom at the southwest side and a sixteen-light, fixed, wood sash window with granite lintels all surmounted by a metal cornice. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with granite lintels. *C*

79 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1820 (278)

The mixed-use building at 79 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with denticulated cornice and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick with brownstone quoins and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The facade has a recessed fully glazed, metal-framed entrance door flanked by single-light display windows and a secondary entrance at the southwest end all surmounted by a wood cornice. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with splayed granite lintels and keystones. *C*

85-87 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1860 (279)

The mixed-use building at 85-87 Daniel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has double partially glazed, wood-paneled doors with fluted pilasters surmounted by a flat-roof supported by scrolled brackets flanked by flat-roof bay windows at the first and second-stories. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide lintels. *C*

95-97 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1860 (280)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The mixed-use building at 95-97 Daniel Street is a two-story, one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are asbestos and clapboard with channeled corner boards. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance at its southwest side with single-light display windows at the northeast side all surmounted by a wide cornice. The northeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and channeled corner boards and a wood-paneled entrance at its northwest elevation. The southeast side of the northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, channeled corner boards, and brick chimney at its rear slope. A pointed-arch, Gothic Revival-style window is at the facade second-story center bay. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

99 Mixed-Use Building, early 19th century (281)

The mixed-use building at 99 Daniel Street is a two-story, three-by-four-bay, irregularly shaped, wood-frame, Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with blocked rectangular sidelights at the southwest side. The facade has a two-story, gable-roof ell with one-story, hip-roof porch at the junction with the main block. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

105 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1820 (282)

The mixed-use building at 105 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, hipped roof with brick denticulated cornice and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has paired recessed partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors flanked by sixteen-light, fixed, wood-sash windows all surmounted by a metal cornice. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

111-113 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1820 (283)

The mixed-use building at 111-113 Daniel Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with wood cornice. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a recessed entrance. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Secondary entrances are in the northeast end and southwest ell. Most window are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

123 Rowhouse, ca. 1820 (284)

The residential building at 123 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style rowhouse with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with a brick parapet at the northwest side, firewall at the southwest side, denticulated brick cornice, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, brick garage with overhead rolling door. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
125-127 Residential, ca. 1820

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(285, 286)

The residential building at 125-127 Daniel Street is a three-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with a brick parapet at the northwest side, firewall at the southwest side, denticulated brick cornice, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade northeast side has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, brick garage. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

A one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, ca. 1960 garage is located southeast of the building facing southeast toward Sheafe Street. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof, cinder block walls and a concrete foundation. An overhead rolling door is located in the center of the southeast (facade) elevation. *C*

126 Portsmouth High School, 1858 (287)

The Portsmouth High School is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with a symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with heavily bracketed eaves, denticulated cornice, and gable returns. Walls are brick with brownstone quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, fanlight, and rectangular sidelights surmounted by a flat-roof portico supported by Tuscan columns. The facade gable has a tripartite window with round-arch window hood. Most windows are rectangular or semi-circular, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with brownstone hoods and bracketed sills. *C*

129 Residence, ca. 1820 (288)

The residential building at 129 Daniel Street is a three-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style rowhouse with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with brick chimney and denticulated brick cornice. Walls are brick and follow the curve of the sidewalk at the northeast corner and rest on a granite block foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight at the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

143 Army & Navy Association Building, 1916 (289)

The Army & Navy Association Building at 143 Daniel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, seven-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry, Georgian Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof with denticulated cornice, gable returns, shed-roof dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has a double fully glazed, metal-framed entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights surmounted by a flat-roof portico with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and roof balustrade supported by Doric columns. The northeast and southwest gable have fanlights. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash with flush, splayed brick lintels and granite sills and keystones. A four-story addition is under construction at the northeast elevation (2015). *C*

150 Macphedris-Warner House, ca. 1715 (290)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Macpheadris-Warner House at 150 Daniel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, five gable dormers with triangular or segmental pediment at the front slope, balustrade and flat-roof hexagonal cupola at the ridge, paired double end chimneys at the southwest elevation, and brick chimney at the northeast side of the rear slope. Walls are brick with brick belt course between the first and second-stories and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fluted Corinthian pilasters and denticulated segmental pediment. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood frame visitor kiosk with wood-shingle-clad hipped pyramidal roof supported by wood columns with informational panels between the columns is northwest of the building. *C, NHL listed October 1960, NR listed November 1978*

164 Residence, 1882

(291, 292)

The house at 164 Daniel Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors both surmounted by a gable pediment supported by brackets. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame outbuilding, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and resting on a concrete foundation is south of the residence. It has six-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows. *NC*

DEER STREET

Deer Street runs southwest from Market Street, crosses Maplewood Avenue, and curves south into Bridge Street in the northeast section of the District. The wholly commercial street, with the exception of properties on The Hill, is primarily characterized by late twentieth-century commercial construction.

2 Utility Building, ca. 2000

(293)

The utility building at 2 Deer Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, granite block cornice, brick chimney at the ridge, and gable at the southwest side. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has three sets of double metal doors each with overhead multi-light segmental or rectangular window with flush, splayed brick lintel. The gable at the second-story has a double metal door with overhead multi-light segmental window with flush, splayed brick lintel. The northeast elevation has a full arch, sixteen-light, fixed, aluminum sash window. *NC*

22-28 Commercial Building, ca. 2000

(294)

The commercial building at 22-28 Deer Street is a three-and-one-half-story, seven-by-three-bay, L-shaped, masonry building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

shingle-clad, hipped roof with deeply overhanging eaves bracketed at the side elevations, wide cornice, and multiple gable-, segmental-, and hip- roof dormers. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has a recessed fully glazed, steel-frame entrance door with rectangular sidelights. The entrance is surmounted by a hipped roof supported by simple brackets and flanked by commercial storefronts. Each storefront has a fixed-plate, aluminum-framed, entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights flanked by three single-light display windows with eleven-light transom and granite lintel. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, aluminum sash arranged in groupings of two or three with granite sill and lintel. *NC*

62 Henry Sherburne House, 1766-1770 (295)

The Henry Sherburne House at 62 Deer Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, denticulated narrow cornice, brick chimney at the ridge, and three gable dormers with broken ogee pediment at the front slope. Walls are clapboard with quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with Corinthian pilasters, five-light transom, and flat bracketed entablature with broken ogee pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with narrow sill and bracketed lintel. The wooden fence with granite base was added to the north side of the lot after 1972. *C, NR listed 1972*

DOVER STREET

Dover Street is located south of North Mill Pond, in the Austinborough area of the District. The road runs northwest from Islington Street to McDonough Street. The residential street is characterized by densely developed multi-family homes and a large commercial building at 33 Dover Street.

15-17 Double House, ca. 1860 (296)

The house at 17 Dover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors both surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

18-20 Double House, ca. 1850 (297)

The house at 18-20 Dover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the northwest ridge. Walls are asbestos and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors each with rectangular transom and both surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

32 Residence, ca. 1850 (298)

The house at 32 Dover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with seven-light transom and blocked sidelights recessed in an entrance vestibule with pilasters and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, full-width hip-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

35 Mixed-use Building, ca. 1860 (299)

The apartment building at 35 Dover Street is a one-story, thirteen-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof. Walls are brick with wood-shingles at the top-half of the facade. The facade has a one-bay garage door with overhead rolling door at the northwest side and a wood-paneled entrance door at the center bay. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

40-42 Residence, ca. 1840 (300)

The house at 40-42 Dover Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, hip-roof porch that wraps around to the southwest elevation, and a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular-transom and blocked sidelights recessed underneath the porch facing northeast. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof ell with entrance at its northeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

46-48 Residence, ca. 1870 (301, 302)

The house at 46-48 Dover Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the southeast and northwest ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal-hipped roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling door is west of the residence. *C*

51 Residence, ca. 1860 (303, 304)

The house at 51 Dover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are asphalt and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light half-sidelights recessed in an entrance vestibule with pilasters and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof ell with entrance accessed by stairs on its northwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with simple surround and wide pedimented lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood vertical board siding, and resting on concrete piers is west of the residence. *NC*

EDWARD STREET

Edward Street is located north of South Mill Pond in the southern section of the District. The street runs southwest from Pleasant Street and connects with Junkins Avenue. The residential street is characterized by a single-family home at 3 Edwards Street and Haven Park on the east side of the street.

3 Residence, ca. 1800 (305)

The house at 3 Edward Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and narrow cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with diamond-light window, three-light transom, triangular pediment, and simple surround. The west side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the rear shed-roof slope. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

Whipple Monument, 1950 (306)

The Whipple Monument, dedicated in 1950, sits in a small, triangular traffic island, immediately to the west of Haven Park (see **Section 7 – Pleasant, Street, Haven Park**), separated by Edward Street, and bound by Junkins Avenue on the west and Parrott Avenue on the north, surrounded by a chain supported by square wooden posts. The monument, a granite obelisk set in the northeast corner of the lot, and surrounded by grass, is engraved,

A memorial to/Sen. William Whipple/ 1730–1785/ Signer of the/ Declaration of Independence/
Soldier – Statesman – Jurist/ Given by/ Gov. Charles M. Dale/ Sponsored by N.H. Society/ Sons
of the/ American Revolution. *C*

FLEET STREET

Fleet Street is located between Maplewood Avenue and Pleasant Street in the eastern section of the District. The street runs northwest from Court Street to Hanover Street and crosses State, Porter, and Congress Streets along the way. It is characterized primarily by dense commercial development.

12 Residence, ca. 1800 (307)

The house at 12 Fleet Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof. Walls are vinyl and rest on a granite foundation. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell is attached to the southwest elevation. The facade has implied symmetry; however, the fenestration pattern is asymmetrical with the primary entrance in the center. The entrance comprises a wood panel door covered by a modern storm door flanked by pilasters supporting a wide entablature. Most windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

154-156 Double House, ca. 1870

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

(308)

The house at 154-156 Fleet Street is a two-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style double house with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys on the southwest slope and shallow gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a partially parged brick foundation. The facade has two entrances near the center comprising two partially glazed, wood panel doors with rectangular transoms in a recessed bay surmounted by a flat-roof supported by scroll-sawn brackets. A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, wood-frame ell with one-story porch is at the northwest elevation. A two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends from the southwest elevation. A one-story, flat-roof bay window with a denticulated cornice and paired brackets is located at the northwest end of the facade. Most windows are one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung sash. *C*

155 Commercial Building, ca. 1920/mid-20th century/et seq. (309)

The building at 155 Fleet Street is a three-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Contemporary-style commercial building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet and aluminum coping around the perimeter of the roof and brick walls and foundation. The facade has an entrance in the southeast end comprising a pair of recessed, fully glazed aluminum doors with steel sidelights and transom in a recessed bay surmounted by a cantilevered, flat metal roof. A secondary entrance is located in the northwest end of the facade. Most windows are pairs of two-over-two, aluminum, double-hung sash with brick lintels and concrete sills. The building was converted into professional offices from a parking garage and altered to its present appearance in the mid-twentieth century with later updates. *C*

168 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1840 (310)

The building at 168 Fleet Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall, mixed-use with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with a shed dormer on the southeast slope, a brick chimney at the ridge, and a wood cornice. Walls are clapboard with narrow corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance in the northwest end comprising a fully glazed, wood door with full-height sidelights in a recessed bay with a paneled wood surround. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, concrete block addition is attached to the southwest elevation. A wood, plate-glass display window is southeast of the entrance. Most windows are two-over-two, wood, double-hung sash with wood trim. *C*

174 Commercial Building, ca. 1920 (311, 312)

The commercial building at 174 Fleet Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with low parapet. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed entrance door and two filled sidelights immediately to the southeast and a full-arch window above at the second-story. The southeast side of the facade has an entrance door recessed in a vestibule with stepped glassblocks and a glassblock window bay above the entrance. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has one roll-up garage bay. The second-story of the northwest elevation has an off-center full-arch window. *C*

An early to mid-twentieth-century, one-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame commercial building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation is near the southeast elevation of 174 Fleet Street.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The building has a flat roof with wood-shingle pent-roof, clapboard walls at the facade, and concrete foundation. The facade has a recessed entry with two fully glazed steel doors flanked by picture windows and a secondary entrance at the southeast side. *C*

175 Gilly's Diner, ca. 1940, ca. 1996 (313)

Gilly's Diner is a one-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, commercial building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof, wood and metal panel siding, and a concrete foundation. The original dining car with an asphalt-shingle-clad, barrel vault roof and wood panel siding is attached to the northwest end of the facade. The primary entrance is in the center of the southeast elevation of the dining car comprising a wood panel door. Windows are single-light, vinyl horizontal sliding and double-hung sash. *C*

FRANKLIN STREET

Franklin Street is located north of South Mill Pond in the central part of the District. The road runs southwest from Pleasant Street to the edge of South Mill Pond. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single- and multi-family homes.

17 Residence, ca. 1805 (314)

The house at 17 Franklin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with five-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell that extends northeast with an entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

25-27 Nathaniel Frost and Henry Beck Double House, ca. 1810 (315)

The house at 25-27 Franklin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired vertical-board entrance doors each with fanlight and pilasters and both with flat entablature accessed by stairs on the northeast and southwest sides. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

28-30 Samuel and Joshua Rand Double House, ca. 1805 (316)

The house at 28-30 Franklin Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with narrow corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with fanlight, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, three-by-one-bay,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

shed-roof ell at its southwest elevation. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a six-by-one-bay, shed-roof extension. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

37 Lighton House, ca. 1810 (317, 318)

The house at 37 Franklin Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys with two-arch caps at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, full-width, two-bay ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and narrow sill. *C*

A ca. 1920 one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, and a wood-paneled, double-leaf garage door is northwest of the residence. *C*

GARDNER STREET

Gardner Street is in the east section of the District and runs southwest to northeast from the northeast side of Marcy Street to the southwest side of Mechanic Street toward the Piscataqua River waterfront. This wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes in close proximity to the road.

17 Residence, ca. 1780 (319)

The house at 17 Gardner Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a central single wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a one-story, side-gable-roof ell with wood-shingle siding. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

27 Residence, ca. 1780 (320, 321)

The house at 27 Gardner Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a central single wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and vertical board siding is north of the residence. *NC*

30 Residence, ca. 1870 (322, 323)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 30 Gardner Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The entrance is flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The southeast elevation has a two-story, cross-gable ell. The southeast end of the northeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, drop board siding, and two overhead rolling doors is south of the residence. *C*

33-35 Residence, ca. 1750

(324)

The house at 33 Gardner Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, side-gable ell with secondary entrance on its northwest elevation. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a one-story, three-by-one-bay, side-gable ell with secondary entrance on its northeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

44 Residence, ca. 1900

(325, 326, 327)

The house at 44 Gardner Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a brick chimney at the rear ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a foundation elevated at the northeast elevation. The facade is dominated by a full-width flat-roof porch supported by columns with centered pediment and partially extending to the southwest elevation. The wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround is located underneath the porch. The northeast side of the facade has a flat-roof bay window with wide cornice at the first- and second-stories. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and two overhead rolling doors is south of the residence. *NC*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and fixed one-light window is southeast of the residence. *NC*

45 Residence, late 19th century

(328)

The house at 45 Gardner Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a partial-width recessed entrance porch supported by columns with an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southwest side of the facade has a flat-roof bay window at the first- and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

second-stories. The northwest side of the northeast elevation end bay has a secondary entrance door surmounted by a shed-roof supported by simple brackets. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

51 Residence, late 19th century (329)

The house at 51 Gardner Street is a two-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, brackets at the facade, a wide cornice, and a segmental-arch opening at the roofline in the center bay. Walls are clapboard at the first-story and wood-shingle at the second-story and rest on a brick foundation exposed at the northeast elevation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom recessed underneath the roof overhang supported by columns. There are two one-by-one-light windows immediately under the eaves at surrounded by the dropped wide cornice and brackets at the southwest and northeast sides of the facade. The end bay at the northwest side of the northeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay ell with secondary entrance facing southeast. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

GATES STREET

Gates Street is in the east section of the District and runs southwest to northeast from the northeast side of Pleasant Street to the west side of Mechanic Street. The street is located to the south of Strawberry Banke Museum and to the southwest of Prescott Park. This wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes in close proximity to the road.

55 Residence, early 19th century (330, 331)

The house at 55 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a wide cornice, and a brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a recessed double entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets. The southwest elevation fronts Washington Street and has a two-by-one bay window with flat-roof. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920 one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, overhead rolling garage door, and six-over-six, double-hung windows is east of the residence. *C*

64 Jonathan M. Sewall House, ca. 1780 (332, 333)

The Jonathan M. Sewall House at 64 Gates Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The southeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-clad side-gable roof and drop board siding is south of the residence. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

67 Residence, ca. 1840

(334)

The house at 67 Gates Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall, Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable returns, molded cornice, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and fluted pilasters. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

73 Residence, ca. 1780

(335)

The house at 73 Gates Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

74 Residence, ca. 1870

(336)

The house at 74 Gates Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted with a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

75 Residence, ca. 1890

(337)

The house at 75 Gates Street is a two-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable returns and a wide cornice. Walls have wood-shingle siding. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and channeled pilasters. The second-story of the facade has paired flat-roof bay windows. The northeast elevation has a slight second-story overhang. The northwest elevation has a two-story ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

83-85 James T. Fields Double House, late 18th century

(338)

The James T. Fields House at 83-85 Gates Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with two brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has two wood-paneled entrance doors each with flat entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. The northwest elevation has a one-story, gable ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

84 Residence, ca. 1780

(339)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 84 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

90 Residence, ca. 1780 (340, 341)

The house at 90 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The southeast elevation has a two-story shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

To the south of the residence is a late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

99 Residence, ca. 1800 (342)

The house at 99 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with segmental entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay ell with secondary entrance on its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

100 Residence, ca. 1780 (343)

The house at 100 Gates Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center vertical-board entrance door with diamond-pane window and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable ell. The northeast elevation shares a wall with 104 Gates Street. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

104 Residence, ca. 1780 (344)

The house at 104 Gates Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with flush gable rafter tails. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay ell with secondary entrance. The northwest end of the southwest elevation shares a wall with 100 Gates Street. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

111 Residence, ca. 1800

(345)

The house at 111 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The end bay of the southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell with secondary entrance on its southeast elevation. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell with secondary entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

112 Atkinson House, ca. 1770

(346, 347)

The Atkinson House at 112 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with segmental entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-two-bay, gable ell. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve or twelve-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-clad front-gable roof with end chimney, wood shingle siding, and six-over-six, double-hung windows is south of the residence. *C*

127 Residence, ca. 1820

(348)

The house at 127 Gates Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone, brick, and concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and rectangular four-light transom. The north side of the northeast elevation has a one-story, four-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

130 Joshua and Elizabeth Peirce House, ca. 1730

(349)

The Joshua and Elizabeth Peirce House at 130 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters underneath an elongated nine-over-nine window with fanlight. The southeast elevation has a secondary entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The northeast end of the southeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable ell. Most windows are nine-over-nine or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

135 Residence, ca. 1780

(351)

The house at 135 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with gable returns and a brick chimney with two-arch cap at the rear ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and rectangular five-light transom. The north side of the northeast elevation has a one-story, four-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

138 Residence, ca. 1780

(351)

The house at 138 Gates Street is a two-story-over-basement, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has an off-center vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters flanked by an access door and a ten-over-ten, double-hung wood sash window at the basement-level. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

143 Residence, late 18th century

(352)

The house at 143 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

170-172 Double House, ca. 1750

(353, 354)

The house at 170-172 Gates Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors recessed in an entrance vestibule with flat entablature and pilasters. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920 one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, and wood-paneled double-leaf doors with four-over-four-light transom is south of the residence. *C*

171 Tobias Langdon House, ca. 1710

(355, 356)

The Tobias Langdon House at 171 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney with double-arch cap at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters and rectangular transom. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

To the north of the residence is a late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-clad side-gable roof. *NC*

175 Residence, ca. 1780 (357)

The house at 175 Gates Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters and rectangular transom. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

180 Residence, ca. 1750 (358, 359)

The house at 180 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with flush gable rafter tails and massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. The end bay of the northeast elevation has a secondary entrance door with three-light transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-clad front-gable roof with gable end dormer at the west elevation, clapboard walls, and two overhead rolling doors with hayloft door above is southeast of the residence. *C*

183 Residence, ca. 1750 (360)

The house at 183 Gates Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with flush gable rafter tails and a massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and rectangular transom. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

188 Residence, ca. mid-20th century (361, 362)

The house at 188 Gates Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. It is locally believed to be a Sears, Roebuck prefabricated or kit house. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with overhanging eaves and a two-bay shed-roof dormer at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters directly underneath the roof overhang. The southwest elevation has a centered secondary wood-paneled entrance door. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-clad front-gable roof with bracketed eaves at the slopes, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, six-over-six double-hung windows, and two overhead rolling garage doors with two three-over-three transoms is south of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

189 Residence, ca. 1870

(363, 364)

The house at 189 Gates Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with later Queen Anne-style ornamentation and an asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a decorative truss in the front gable. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the front gable and rest on a parged brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a double vertical-board entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a hipped roof supported by simple brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, two-bay garage with asphalt-clad front-gable roof with cupola at the ridge, wood-shingle siding, concrete foundation, and two overhead rolling doors with hayloft door is north of the residence. *C*

199 Residence, late 19th century

(365)

The house at 199 Gates Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has an entrance door surmounted with a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants and the northeast side has a hip-roof two-by-one-bay window. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

210 Residence, ca. 1740

(366)

The house at 210 Gates Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, flush gable rafter tails, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated fieldstone foundation. The facade has an entrance door with pedimented entablature. Most windows are nine-over-six or four-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

213 Double House, ca. 1890

(367)

The house at 213 Gates Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors surmounted by a shared hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants and flanked by hip-roof two-by-one bay windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

HANOVER STREET

Hanover Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond in the northeast section of the District. The street runs southwest from Market Street to Brewster Street. The portion of Hanover Street east of Maplewood

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Avenue, is characterized by dense commercial development. The west portion of the street, west of Maplewood Avenue, is characterized by densely developed single and multi-family homes, with the Heinemann Building at 361 Hanover Street.

34 Parking Garage, 1985 (374)

The parking garage at 34 Hanover Street is a three-story, irregularly shaped, Contemporary-style garage with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a steel structure with an open-level at the third-story. Walls are brick and concrete and rest on a concrete foundation. The northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations have garage bay entrances with overhead rolling steel security grills. Window openings are vacant. *NC*

37 Residence, ca. 1830 (375)

The house at 37 Hanover Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with two brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ends and a brick sawtooth cornice. Walls are brick laid in Flemish bond and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has wood-paneled entrance door with semi-circular fanlight slightly recessed in a wood-paneled arched opening with pilasters and denticulated triangular pediment. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell is at the northwest elevation. The southwest elevation is attached to 51 Hanover Street via a two-story, gable-roof wood-frame ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl replacement sash with paneled masonry lintels. *C*

51 Mixed-use Building, ca. 1830 (376)

The mixed-use building at 51 Hanover Street is a three-story, three-bay, L-shaped, wood-frame, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with narrow molded cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a full-story granite foundation. The facade has an off-center, partially glazed, wood-paneled door at the basement level with a tripartite window to the west. The building is connected to 37 Hanover Street at its northeast elevation via a two-story, gable-roof wood-frame ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

55 Mixed-use Building, ca. 1990 (377)

The mixed-use building at 55 Hanover Street is a four-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, shallow-pitch hipped roof with narrow overhang. Walls are clapboard and rest on a full-story brick foundation. The facade has a fully glazed wood-frame entrance door at the basement level with a tripartite picture window to the west and a six-over-six, double-hung window to the east. The southeast bay of the southwest elevation has a secondary entrance. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash. *NC*

80 Commercial Building, ca. 1970 (378)

The commercial building at 80 Hanover Street is a one-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry commercial building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and wood-shingle-clad pent roof. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

facade has a recessed fully glazed steel entrance door flanked by aluminum-frame, plate-glass display windows. *NC*

172 New England Telephone Company Building, ca. 1910 (379)

The New England Telephone Company Building is a one-and-one-half-story, seven-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry, Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with wide cornice, gable returns, five gable dormers with triangular pediments at the northwest and southeast slopes, and a brick chimney at the northeast end. Walls are brick laid in common bond with brick pilasters dividing each bay and rest on a raised brick and granite foundation. A one-story, flat-roof brick, mid-twentieth-century addition is at the southeast elevation. An aluminum-frame, shed-roof, glass vestibule with brick foundation was added to the northeast elevation in the late twentieth century. The facade has an off-center fully glazed entrance door. Most windows are fixed, single-light, aluminum replacement sash with granite sills or six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. *C*

263 Residence, ca. 1930 (380)

The house at 263 Hanover Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, two-bay shed-roof dormer at the southwest and northeast slopes, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a parged foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a gable roof supported by columns at the entrance porch. The southwest side of the facade has a hip-roof bay window at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

282 Residence, ca. 1880 (381)

The house at 282 Hanover Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a shed-roof. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

285 Double House, ca. 1880 (382)

The house at 285 Hanover Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors surmounted by a shared hipped roof supported by decorative brackets and flanked by hip-roof bay windows at the first-story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

288 Residence, ca. 1860 (383, 384)

The house at 288 Hanover Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer at the northeast and southwest slopes, and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom recessed in a wood-paneled entry surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. A flat-roof boxed bay window is southwest of the entrance. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and double-leaf, swinging, wood vertical board door is east of the residence. *C*

296 Residence, ca. 1890 (385)

The house at 296 Hanover Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged and concrete foundation. The facade has a one-bay, full-width, flat-roof addition with a full-width shed-roof entrance porch supported by columns with an off-center wood-paneled entrance door at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

299 Apartment Building, late 20th century (386)

The building at 299 Hanover Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, apartment building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and gable at the center bay. Walls are clapboard and wood-shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center recessed wood-paneled entry with flat, paneled entablature. The southwest elevation has an off-center wood entrance door with simple surround and rectangular transom. The southeast side of the southwest elevation and southwest side of the facade have two open bays at the first-story allowing for automobile parking. Most windows are paired single-panes with simple surround. *NC*

304-306 Residence, ca. 1890 (387)

The house at 304-306 Hanover Street is a two-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged and concrete foundation. The facade has a full-width, flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns at the first- and second-stories with two off-center wood-paneled entrance doors at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

314 Residence, ca. 1900 (388)

The house at 314 Hanover Street is a two-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof. Walls are wood-shingle with vertical-board at the facade gable and brick at the northeast and southwest first-story and rest on a parged and concrete foundation. The facade has a two-story, full-width, enclosed entrance porch with an off-center entrance door. The northeast and southwest elevation have a second-story overhang. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

317-319 Multi-family Residence, ca. 1900 (389)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 317-319 Hanover Street is a two-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and paired short brick chimneys. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a two-bay flat-roof porch supported by columns at the first and second stories and flanked by flat-roof bay windows at each story. Paired wood entrance doors with simple surround are at each story underneath the porch roof. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, slight extension. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

324 Residence, ca. 1870 (390)

The house at 324 Hanover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, full-width shed-roof dormer at the northeast slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets on the northeast side and a hip-roof bay window at the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

327-329 Multi-family Residence, ca. 1900 (391)

The house at 327-329 Hanover Street is a two-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and paired short brick chimneys. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a two-bay flat-roof porch supported by columns at the first and second stories flanked by flat-roof bay windows at each story. Two individual wood entrance doors with simple surround are at each story underneath the porch roof. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, slight extension. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround and slight sill. *C*

332 Residence, ca. 1870 (392, 393)

The house at 332 Hanover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets side on the northeast and a flat-roof bay window with paired brackets at the southwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame workshop with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows is south of the residence. *C*

337-339 Multi-family Residence, ca. 1900 (394)

The house at 337-339 Hanover Street is a two-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and paired short brick chimneys. Walls are

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a two-bay flat-roof porch supported by columns at the first and second stories flanked by flat-roof bay windows at each story. Paired wood entrance doors with simple surround are at each story underneath the porch roof. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, slight extension. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

349-351 Multi-family Residence, ca. 1900 (395)

The house at 349-351 Hanover Street is a three-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, triple-decker residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has paired wood entrance doors with simple surround flanked by flat-roof, three-story bays. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a three-story, two-bay, slight extension. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

350-352 Double House, ca. 1860 (396)

The house at 350-352 Hanover Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof entrance porch with enclosed center bay with wood-paneled entrance door at its northeast and southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

361 Portsmouth Steam Factory, ca. 1840 (397)

The Portsmouth Steam Factory at 361 Hanover Street is a two-story, seventeen-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate Renaissance Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof. Walls are brick with rough-faced squared granite block and brick quoins and rough-faced granite blocks surrounding the end doorways at the northeast and southwest sides of the facade and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an aluminum-framed glass entrance door flanked by double-height single-pane windows and surmounted by an open cantilevered metal awning. Above the entrance, metal letters indicate the building as: "HEINEMANN." The northeast and southwest bays of the facade have aluminum-framed glass entrance doors surround by single-pane windows set within an elliptical surround framed by rough-faced squared granite blocks. Most windows are four single-panes with wood sash and simple elliptical surround. The building was significantly reduced in height as a result of a fire in the late nineteenth century. *C*

394 Residence, ca. 1870 (398)

The house at 394 Hanover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the front gable and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southwest side of the facade and the southeast side of the southwest elevation each have a flat-roof bay

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

window at the first-story. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

407 Residence, ca. 1800 (399)

The house at 407 Hanover Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom and flat entablature. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. The northwest side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof extension. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

427 Residence, ca. 1905 (400, 401)

The house at 427 Hanover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl with wood-shingles at the gable and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The southwest side of the facade has a hip-roof bay window at the first and second stories. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, drop board siding, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling door is west of the residence. *C*

428 Residence, ca. 1780 (402)

The house at 428 Hanover Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door flanked by boxed bay windows surmounted by a shared asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, shed roof supported by columns at a side porch. The southeast elevation has a two-story gable ell projecting past the northeast and southwest elevations of the main block. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

439 Residence, ca. 1900 (403, 404)

The house at 439 Hanover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof extension with a wood-paneled entrance door at its southeast elevation. The southeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with concrete foundation and double entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights at the southeast side of its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof and double-leaf wood vertical board door is southwest of the residence. *C*

440-442 Double House, ca. 1850 (405)

The house at 440-442 Hanover Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors surmounted by a shared hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

446 Residence, ca. 1850 (406)

The house at 446 Hanover Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a gable roof supported by simple brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

HARBOUR PLACE

Harbour Place is located west of and below the Memorial Bridge on-ramp in the northeast edge of the District. The circuitous road runs east from the intersection of Bow Street and Daniel Street toward the Piscataqua River and curves southward into State Street under the Memorial Bridge. This street is characterized by densely developed commercial buildings along the Piscataqua River.

1 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1890 with 2005 additions (407)

1 Harbour Place (northeast) is a five-story, nine-by-seven-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry, Classical Revival-style, mixed-use building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with aluminum coping. Walls are brick and rest on an elevated brick foundation. Two stories are exposed below the main level on the northeast and southeast elevations, which are covered by a flat-roof, parking garage attached to the southwest elevation. A secondary, corbeled brick and granite cornice runs between the first and second story. The facade has an off-center entrance recessed within a double, round-arch opening flanked by granite pilasters with granite keystones. Windows are aluminum fixed and awning sash in segmental and round arch and rectangular openings with brick lintels. The building was substantially altered with the addition of the upper three stories and the garage addition in the late twentieth century. *C*

1 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1910 (408)

1 Harbour Place (southwest) is a three-story, three-bay-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry, Classical Revival-style, mixed-use building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet, aluminum coping, and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors set in a round-arch

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

opening. Windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung vinyl replacement sash with granite sills set in segmental arch openings. *C*

HIGH STREET

High Street is located to the west of Memorial Bridge in the northern part of the District. The street runs northwest from Congress Street to Deer Street, with a break in between Ladd Street and Hanover Street, where the City of Portsmouth's Hanover Street Parking Garage is located. The residential street is characterized by densely developed homes, with The Hill properties along the west side of the upper portion of the road.

18 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1880 (409)

The mixed-use building at 18 High Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves with center segmental pediment, and wide denticulated cornice. Walls are clapboard with horizontal board at the facade and quoins and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and the southeast side has a wood-paneled entrance door. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with flattened or full-arch crown. *C*

20 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1900 (410)

The mixed-use building at 20 High Street is a two-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are clapboard with wide cornice above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The northwest elevation has a one-story, hip-roof ell with entrance facing northeast underneath a roof overhang supported by a column. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

93 Residence, ca. 1800 (411)

The house at 93 High Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with narrow cornerboards and rest on a raised brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with partial-height side-lights, pilasters, and triangular pediment. A two-story lean-to stretches across the northeast elevation and a two-story, shed roof ell extends northeast from the north corner of the main block. Secondary entrances are in the north ell and basement level of the southeast elevation. The northeast bay of the southeast elevation has a one-story, Italianate-style bay window with a raised brick foundation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

103-105 Double House, ca. 1800 (412)

The house at 103-105 High Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge, molded cornice, and shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The northwest and southwest elevations each have a two-story gable ell with identical wood-paneled entrance doors with full-height sidelights beneath

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

hip-roof porches supported by Doric columns. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with projecting lintels. *C*

127 Residence, ca. 1830 (413)

The house at 127 High Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a gable supported by wrought-iron scroll brackets. The northeast elevation has a one-story, gable ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with diamond-pane and vinyl replacement casements on the southwest elevation. *C*

137 Residence, ca. 1800 (414)

The house at 137 High Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge and molded cornice with shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard with narrow cornerboards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights recessed in an opening with fluted pilasters and wide entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

145 Residence, 2007 (415, 416)

The house at 145 High Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with dormers, hip-roof cupola, and wood cornice. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a raised fieldstone and concrete foundation. The facade has two garage bays on the first story. The primary entrance on the southeast elevation is not visible from the public right-of-way. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash and large, fixed, multi-light, wood sash. *NC*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame detached garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle and vinyl siding, and concrete foundation is southeast of the residence. *C*

151 Residence, ca. 1800 (417)

The house at 151 High Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge, full-width shed-roof dormer on the northeast slope, and wood cornice with shallow gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with full-height sidelights surmounted by an Italianate style flat-roof supported by heavy scroll sawn brackets. The northeast elevation has a two-story, shed-roof addition. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

154 Simeon P. Smith House, 1810 (418)

The Simeon P. Smith House is a two-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick interior chimneys. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood cornerboards and rest on

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and a triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood trim and projecting lintels at the first story. A secondary entrance on the southeast elevation was added after 1972 when the building was converted to offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

157 Residence, ca. 1880

(419, 420)

The house at 157 High Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with wide entablature and rake boards. Walls are clapboard with paneled cornerboards and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with flat wood trim capped by a metal shed roof supported by wrought iron brackets at the northwest side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with wood trim. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and board-and-batten walls is northeast of the residence. *NC*

165-185 Commercial Building, ca. 1950

(421)

The commercial building at 165-185 High Street is a two-story, ten-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with dormers on the northeast slope and flat entablature. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The facade has three storefronts each with a centered fully glazed, wood-framed door flanked by full-height, multi-light, aluminum windows separated by flat pilasters underneath the wide entablature running along the top of the storefronts. A one- to two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame addition is at the northwest end of the northeast elevation. A secondary entrance is off-center on the facade comprising a wood panel door with a rectangular transom and full-height sidelights flanked by pilasters supporting a wide entablature. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl replacement windows. The second story appears to be a late twentieth-century addition. *C*

HILL STREET

Hill Street is located south of North Mill Pond in the Austinborough area of the District. The street runs southwest from Bridge Street and curves southward into Hanover Street east of the Heinemann Building. The street is characterized by densely developed homes on the southern side of the street and commercial development along the northern side.

126 Residence, ca. 1860

(422)

The house at 126 Hill Street is a two-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormers at the northeast and southwest slopes, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door facing northwest. The southeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. The southeast bay of the southwest elevation has an entrance door facing onto Tanner Street. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(423)

136 Residence, ca. 1970

The house at 136 Hill Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, raised Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a second-story overhang and off-center wood-paneled entrance door. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

159 Residence, ca. 1870 (424)

The house at 159 Hill Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a double partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and wide surround flanked by flat-roof bay windows underneath the flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns at the first and second-stories. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

171 Residence, ca. 1780 (425)

The house at 171 Hill Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

191 Industrial Building, ca. 1870 (426)

The industrial building at 191 Hill Street is a one-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad wide side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door set in a slightly recessed wood-paneled bay with flat entablature. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flush splayed brick lintel. *C*

THE HILL- CORNER OF HIGH and DEER STREETS

The Hill is at the northeast end of the District at the corner of High and Deer streets. The buildings around the perimeter of the block are set close to the sidewalks, while buildings on the interior are surrounded by brick pedestrian walkways and patches of grass and planting beds.

400 Daniel Pinkham House, ca. 1815 (427)

The Daniel Pinkham House at 400 The Hill is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with narrow wood cornice running beneath the eaves. Walls are clapboard with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

narrow wood corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with semi-circular fanlight flanked by flat pilasters supporting a wide entablature. Most windows are six-over-six and six-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with flat wood trim and slightly projecting sills. The building was moved to its current location in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

401 James Neal House, 1832

(428)

The James Neal House at 401 The Hill is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with corbelled brick chimneys at the east and west ends and a combination wood and brick sawtooth cornice running below the eaves. Walls are brick laid in common bond and rest on a granite block foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with semi-circular fanlight recessed in a round-arch opening. The south elevation has a two-story, hip-roof brick ell. Most windows are six-over-six or six-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The building was converted to professional offices ca. 1972. *C, NR listed 1972*

402 Samuel Gerrish House, ca. 1822

(429)

The Samuel Gerrish House at 402 The Hill is a two-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with three brick chimneys, narrow wood cornice, and shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with semi-circular fanlight flanked by flat pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. An identical entrance is located in the center of northwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with flat wood trim and slightly projecting wood sills. The building was converted to professional offices ca. 1972. *C*

403 John Hart Jr. House, ca. 1750

(430)

The John Hart Jr. House at 403 The Hill is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation and reflecting architectural ornamentation from the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian-era styles. The building has a wood-shingle-clad shallow-pitch hipped roof with two brick chimneys and wood cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite block and brick foundation. A two-story, wood-frame ell is attached to the north end of the northeast elevation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with sidelights and rectangular transom surmounted by a one-story, flat-roof Greek Revival-style portico with wide entablature supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters. The granite steps and landing are flanked by decorative wrought iron railings. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash in diminishing sizes with the largest on the first story and the shortest on the third story. Window openings on the first and second stories have wide wood trim with slightly projecting wood sills and lintels. The building was originally constructed as a two-story Georgian-style residence ca. 1750. The third story, hip-roof, and Federal-style elements, including the fenestration, were added in the early nineteenth century. The Greek Revival-style portico and Victorian-era details, such as the wrought iron railings, were added ca. 1840. The building was moved to the current site in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

404 Phoebe Hart House, ca. 1812

(431)

The Phoebe Hart House at 404 The Hill is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney on the northwest slope, wood cornice, and shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with semi-circular fanlight flanked by round Doric pilasters supporting a denticulated triangular pediment. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood trim and slightly projecting wood sills. The building was moved to its current location in 1973 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

405 Jeremiah Hart House, ca. 1800

(432)

The Jeremiah Hart House at 405 The Hill is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge and narrow wood molded cornice with gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by flat pilasters supporting a shallow triangular pediment with wide entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with narrow wood trim and slightly projecting wood sills. Window openings on the first story of the facade also have slightly projecting narrow wood lintels. The building was moved to its current location in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

406 Jabez Fitch House, ca. 1720

(433)

The Jabez Fitch House at 406 The Hill is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with large pilastered central chimney at the ridge and narrow wood cornice that continues into the gable ends. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood corner boards and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The northeast end of the northwest elevation has a two-story gable ell. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat wood trim and slightly projecting lintel. An identical entrance is located at the center of the northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood trim and sills. The building was converted to professional offices ca. 1972. *C*

407 Samuel Beck House, ca. 1760

(434)

The Samuel Beck House at 407 The Hill is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge, wood cornice, and shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with semi-circular fanlight flanked by round Doric pilasters supporting a heavy triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The building was moved to its current location in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

408 Hart-Rice House, ca. 1750

(435)

The Hart-Rice House at 408 The Hill is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

shingle-clad hipped roof with three gable dormers on the northeast slope, two gable dormers on the southwest slope, paired brick chimneys at the ridge, and a wood cornice underneath the eaves at all elevations. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by fluted Doric pilasters supporting a wide denticulated entablature and triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash and slightly projecting lintels. The building was moved to its current location in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

409 Nutter-Rymes Double House, 1808–1809 (436)

The Nutter-Rymes House at 409 The Hill is a two-story, nine-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style double house with southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge, a wood cornice, and shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard with narrow wood corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a carriageway dividing the first floor and extending the width of the building with a blind segmental arch fanlight surrounded by wood trim with a wood keystone at the southeast and northwest ends of the passage. The facade has paired wood-paneled doors with semi-circular fanlights flanked by pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C, NR listed 1972*

410 Sugar Warehouse, ca. 1780 (437)

The sugar warehouse at 410 The Hill is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad shallow-pitch hipped roof with brick chimney at the ridge and a wood cornice underneath the eaves on all elevations. Walls are clapboard with narrow cornerboards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled door with blind transom flanked by round Doric pilasters supporting a shallow triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The building was originally constructed as a warehouse, but converted into a residence ca. 1810. It was moved to its current location in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C*

411 Whidden-Ward House, ca. 1720 (438)

The Whidden-Ward House at 411 The Hill is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with brick chimney at the ridge and a narrow wood cornice. Walls are clapboard with narrow cornerboards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. Most windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash and triangular pediments. The building was moved to its current location in 1972 and converted to professional offices. *C, NR listed 1972*

HOLMES COURT

Holmes Court is located to the southeast of South Mill Pond in the southeast part of the District. The road runs southeast from Marcy Street toward the Piscataqua River. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes along the bank of the Piscataqua River.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

24 Residence, ca. 1830

(439)

The house at 24 Holmes Court is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and off-center brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick and concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature. The west elevation has a one-story, one-bay deep, hip-roof ell and the east side of the south elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with concrete foundation and a one-bay garage door facing west onto Walden Street. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

33 Residence, ca. 1880

(440, 441, 442)

The house at 33 Holmes Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the west side and a hip-roof bay window at the east side. The north end of the west elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay flat-roof ell, and the south end of the west elevation has a one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch with fanlights. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with shed-roof dormer at the east elevation, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, double overhead rolling door, and a one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash window is south of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, double board-and-batten entrance door, and a one-over-one double-hung window is west of the residence. *NC*

39 Residence, ca. 1880

(443)

The house at 39 Holmes Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gable-front roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are aluminum and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the west side and a hip-roof bay window at the east side. The north end of the west elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell and the south end of the west elevation has a one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

43 Residence, ca. 1880

(444, 445)

The house at 43 Holmes Court is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Gothic Revival-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with steeply pitched paired gables at the front slope, overhanging eaves, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door underneath a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The east elevation

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

has a one-story ell and the north elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell not visible from the public right-of-way. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround. C

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and drop board siding is north of the residence. C

HOWARD STREET

Howard Street is located north of South Mill Pond and south of Strawberry Banke Museum in the southeast part of the District. The street runs east from the intersection of Washington Street and Pleasant Street to Manning Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single and multi-family homes set close to the road.

11 Residence, ca. 1780 (448)

The house at 11 Howard Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has an off-center vertical-board entrance door with diamond-pane window, pedimented entablature, and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story, partial-width, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

19 Ebenezer Lord House, ca. 1780 (449)

The Ebenezer Lord House at 19 Howard Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, segmental entablature, and pilasters. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

33-35 Double House, ca. 1850 (450)

The house at 33-35 Howard Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired double wood-paneled entrance doors recessed in an opening with flat entablature and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

40 Residence, ca. 1780 (451)

The house at 40 Howard Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, flat entablature, and pilasters. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, gable ell with brick chimney at the southeast ridge. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

47 Residence, ca. 1780 (452, 453)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 47 Howard Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story, shed- and flat-roof ell with one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof extension on its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-nineteenth century, two-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, and double vertical-board door with above hayloft is north of the residence. *C*

HUMPHREYS COURT

Humphreys Court is located south of South Mill Pond in the south part of the District. The L-shaped road runs west from Marcy Street and takes a perpendicular turn to connect to New Castle Avenue. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes surrounded by manicured lawns.

10 Residence, 1960 (454, 455)

The house at 10 Humphreys Court is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable-roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling door is west of the residence. *C*

21 Residence, ca. 1880 (456)

The house at 21 Humphreys Court is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney at the east slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a flat-roof supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the west side. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof garage. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

22 Residence, ca. 1880 (457, 458)

The house at 22 Humphreys Court is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard roof with shed-roof dormer at the rear slope and two shed-roof dormers at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, one-by-three-bay, asphalt-shingle-clad, hipped roof, wood-paneled entrance vestibule with entrance door at the east elevation with above hip-roof bay window. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

An early to mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with double gable peak, drop board siding, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling door is southeast of the residence. *C*

33 Residence, ca. 1880 (459)

The house at 33 Humphreys Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with flush gable rafter tails, wide cornice, and gable dormer at the northeast slope. Walls are wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by brackets at the southwest side and a hip-roof bay window at the northeast side. The southeast side of the northeast elevation has a one-story, partial-width, flat-roof porch supported with columns and a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

43 Residence, ca. 1880 (460)

The house at 43 Humphreys Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with flush gable rafter tails, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by brackets at the southwest side and a hip-roof boxed bay window with wood paneling at the northeast side. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

44 Residence, ca. 1900 (461, 462)

The house at 44 Humphreys Court is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, shed-dormer at the northeast slope, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround at the southwest side and a flat-roof, rounded bay window with Queen Anne-style wood-shingles at the first and second stories of the northeast side. The facade and northeast elevation have a one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad hip-roof wrap-around porch supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, and overhead rolling door is southeast of the residence. *C*

53 Residence, ca. 1880 (463, 464)

The house at 53 Humphreys Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and flush gable rafter tails. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hipped roof supported by decorative brackets at the southwest side and a hip-roof boxed bay window at the northeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof, dropboard siding, and two overhead rolling doors is northeast of the residence. *C*

54 Residence, ca. 1900 (465, 466)

The house at 54 Humphreys Court is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and wood-shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell with gable dormer, wide entablature, and recessed partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature underneath the roof overhang supported by columns at the entry porch. The southeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell. The facade has a Palladian window with segmental arch and keystone with decorative wood sash at the second story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, double wood-paneled door is southeast of the residence. *C*

58 Residence, 1967 (467)

The house at 58 Humphreys Court is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick end chimney at the south elevation. Walls are wood shingles with vertical board at the north gable and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a two-story gable bay with overhanging eaves with decorative vergeboard to the southeast of the wood-paneled entrance door with four-light partial-sidelights and Colonial Revival-style broken pediment surround. The northwest elevation has a one-bay garage at the northeast side and an entrance door on the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

63 Residence, 1958 (468, 469)

The house at 63 Humphreys Court is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with a one-story, gable hyphen at its northeast elevation connecting to a one-story, one-bay gable-roof garage. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vertical-board walls is north of the residence. *NC*

75 Residence, 1961 (470, 471)

The house at 75 Humphreys Court is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with asymmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick end chimney at the north elevation. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with metal front-gable roof, concrete foundation, wood-shingle walls, double board-and-batten door, and a three-over-three, double-hung window is northeast of the residence. *NC*

HUNKING STREET

Hunking Street is in the east section of the District and runs southwest to northeast from the northeast side of Marcy Street to the southwest side of Mechanic Street toward the Piscataqua River waterfront. This wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes in close proximity to the road. (Also see **Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District**).

16 Residence, ca. 1780 (472, 473)

The house at 16 Hunking Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The northeast side of the southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation is south of the residence. *C*

17 Residence, ca. 1780 (474)

The house at 17 Hunking Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and rectangular transom. The southwest side of the northwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

24 Residence, ca. 1780 (475, 476)

The house at 24 Hunking Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the side elevations and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The southwest side of the southeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof and wood-shingle and clapboard walls is south of the residence. *NC*

25 Residence, ca. 1750 (477, 478)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 25 Hunking Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and sidelights. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and clapboard walls is north of the residence. *NC*

33 Residence, ca. 1870 (479, 480)

The house at 33 Hunking Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, decorative gable truss, gable dormer at the northeast slope, and brick chimney on the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, six-by-two-bay hip-roof enclosed entrance porch with wood-paneled entrance door on its northeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, and three-over-three double-hung wood sash windows is north of the residence. *NC*

34 Residence, ca. 1780 (481)

The house at 34 Hunking Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys with two-arch caps at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

42 Residence, ca. 1780 (482)

The house at 42 Hunking Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has an off-center vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a one-story, three-by-two-bay ell extending past the northeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

69 Residence, ca. 1780 (484)

The house at 69 Hunking Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and five-light sidelights. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

ISLINGTON STREET

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

Islington Street is located in the western portion of the District south of North Mill Pond. The street runs southwest from Maplewood Avenue, crosses the Route 1 Bypass, and terminates at Middle Street across from the Calvary Cemetery. The portion of Islington Street in the District ends at the intersection with Columbia Street. In this section, the street is characterized by a mix of densely developed single and multi-family homes, historic and scattered non-historic commercial buildings, all set in close proximity to the road, and Goodwin Park located between Summer and Cabot streets.

7 Warner-Buckminster House, ca. 1730 (485)

The Warner-Buckminster House at 7 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof with shallow eaves, three pedimented gable dormers at the front slope, paired tall brick chimneys at the ridge, and a centered hexagonal cupola with eight-over-twelve, double-hung, wood-sash windows framed by pilasters and capped with a triangular denticulated pediment. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a flat-roof porch supported by Corinthian columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, four-bay, hip-roof ell set back from the main facade with a gable dormer on its northeast slope, brick chimney at the rear ridge, and an entrance with a wood-paneled door under a triangular pediment supported by Doric columns at its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flat lintel. *C*

8-10 Portsmouth Academy/ Portsmouth Public Library, 1809; additions 1895, 1954, 1976 (486)

The former Portsmouth Academy (later Portsmouth Public Library, now Discover Portsmouth) at 8-10 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, seven-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, curved cornice brackets, paired tall brick chimneys at the front slope, and a wide gable front dormer with overhanging eaves and bracketed cornice. Walls are brick in Flemish bond with a marble belt course above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The three-bay frontispiece consists of the central roof gable and entrance with flanking windows. The entrance has a wood-paneled door with fanlight flanked by paired engaged columns with Ionic capitals and flat entablature ornamented with modillions. The northeast elevation on Middle Street has a similar, but simpler entry with a wood-paneled entrance door slightly recessed in an elliptical wood-paneled opening flanked by single Ionic columns and under a flat modillioned entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and marble sill and splayed lintel. Both entries have granite steps and decorative railings. In 1954, the Portsmouth Public Library was attached by a passageway to the Morton-Benedict House (see separate entry below). The southeast elevation of the Portsmouth Public Library connects to a two-story, eight-bay, rectangular, masonry addition built in 1976 with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation facing Middle Street. The addition has a tar-clad flat-roof, brick walls, and rests on a concrete foundation. The northwest side of the addition facade has a recessed aluminum-frame glass entrance door; the remainder of the first-story is dominated by single-light large windows. The southwest elevation has a three-story, flat-roof brick ell with a two-story, flat-roof brick ell on its southeast elevation. *C, NR listed 1973*

Morton-Benedict House, 1812 (487)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The northeast side of the southeast (rear) elevation of the Portsmouth Public Library has a ca. 1976 addition that is connected to the Morton-Benedict House (1812) (originally 30 Middle Street). The Morton-Benedict House is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and tall paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and three-light half-sidelights beneath a rounded flat-roof porch supported by Ionic columns. Directly above the entrance, at the second-level, is a six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash window with fanlight with channeled side pilasters and segmental surround. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with marble sill. *C, NR listed 1973*

19 Residence, ca. 1860

(488)

The house at 19 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with Queen Anne-style detailing and asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, hip-roof dormer at the center front slope, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl with wide channeled corner boards and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a centered wood-paneled entrance door with granite stairs, shallow segmental pediment, and four-light partial-sidelights. The southwest side of the facade has a bay window at the first-story and a boxed-bay window with steeply pitched gable roof with decorative truss and wood shingles directly above at the second-story. The northeast side of the facade has a hexagonal turret at the second-story corner with the northeast elevation, with flared base, decorative paneling, and steeply pitched hipped roof. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and triangular pediment. *C*

20 New High School, 1903

(489)

The New High School at 20 Islington Street is a four-story, thirteen-by-twelve-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with a symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation framed by projecting end blocks. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, three-bay gable wings at the northeast and southeast sides, brick chimney at the rear slope, hip-roof dormer at the center of the front slope and at the southwest slope, and two round, metal-roof cupolas at the ridge. Walls are yellow brick with granite belt course above and below the first-story and above the fourth-story, and rest on a granite foundation. The five-bay center pavilion of the facade is flanked by entrances next to the projecting end blocks with double metal-framed glass doors and rectangular transom below a segmental-arch window with granite-arch surround. A large three-part window is above each entrance. Most windows are four-over-four, double-hung, sash with metal panels above and granite sills; some windows are full arch with granite lintel. *C*

51 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2010

(490)

The mixed-use building at 51 Islington Street is a four-and-one-half-story, nine-by-six-bay, rectangular, steel-framed masonry-clad building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with wide-gable dormers at the front, northeast, and southwest slopes, five hip-roof dormers at the front slope, three hip-roof dormers at the northeast slope, and two hip-roof dormers at the southwest slope. Walls are concrete and brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The first-story at the facade and northeast and southwest elevations is dominated by full-height single-pane large windows punctuated by metal-framed glass entrance doors flanked by flush concrete columns. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

second- and third-stories have irregularly spaced, two-story-height protruding flat-roof metal bays; the central projecting bay above the main entrance at the facade is under an elliptical metal awning. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with flush concrete lintel and sill. *NC*

56 Commercial Building, 1954 (491)

The commercial building at 56 Islington Street is a two-story, six-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof with a one-story concrete extension at the front roofline. Walls are brick with a concrete belt course creating a cornice line above the second-story and rest on a concrete foundation. The southwest half of the facade contains a centered entrance with fanlight transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with metal balustrade under a window in a concrete panel surround. A double-height window with concrete sill is northeast of the entrance and a small window is southwest. The northeast half of the facade is set back with three bays of windows. A two-story, two-bay, full-width, flat-roof ell extends from the southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with concrete sill. *C*

72 Residence, ca. 1800 (492, 493)

The house at 72 Islington Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-period residence, with Italianate-style alterations and symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The center entrance has a double wood-paneled door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by square columns and pilasters on paneled bases. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell with balustrade at the roof level. Third floor windows are smaller than those on the lower levels. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flat or segmental bracketed lintel. *C*

A mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, two-bay, masonry carriage house is south of the residence. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging boxed eaves and dentils, brick walls, brick foundation, and a double vertical-board barn door with oculus window above. *C*

86 Residence, ca. 1800 (494)

The house at 86 Islington Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, pedimented gable ends, decorative medallions on a wide frieze, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged and fieldstone foundation. The center entrance has a double wood-paneled door flanked by pilasters and sheltered by a flat-roof porch with molded cornice, decorative frieze, and metal balustrade supported by Doric fluted columns. The southeast elevation has a three-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Window openings are progressively smaller from the first to third story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

93 Commercial Building, ca. 1950 (495)

The commercial building at 93 Islington Street is a one-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and stucco and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

has an off-center aluminum-framed glass entrance door with one-bay garage door to the southwest and tripartite single-pane window to the northwest. The northeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell with stucco walls and one-bay garage facing southeast. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-by-three-bay, flat-roof, concrete block ell with two garage bays facing southeast. *C*

96 American Legion Frank E. Booma Post, No. 6, ca. 1800 (496)

The American Legion at 96 Islington Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building (originally a residence) with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged and fieldstone foundation. The center entrance has a modern door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by fluted columns and pilasters on square bases. The southeast elevation has a three-story, hip-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Third floor windows are smaller than those on the lower levels. Window openings on the facade and side elevations have been covered with vinyl siding. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

97 Commercial Building, ca. 1930 (497)

The commercial building at 97 Islington Street is a one-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame and brick masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation comprised of two parts. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof. The wood-frame southwest part of the building has overhanging bracketed eaves and clapboard walls. It has a south corner entrance with an aluminum-framed glass door with blocked transom and flanked at the southeast and southwest elevations by four, one-story, single-pane display windows. The northeast section walls are brick with a recessed band below the roofline punctuated by full-height pilasters and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has an aluminum-frame glass entrance door flanked by brick pilasters and banded single-pane display windows. This section wraps around to the north and has a northwest elevation with a one-bay garage door facing southwest. *C*

100 Commercial Building, late 20th century (498)

The commercial building at 100 Islington Street is a two-story, nine-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation set back with parking in front. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a second-story overhang and a wood-and-glass entrance door with simple surround flanked by four single-pane picture windows. The southwest elevation has a two-story, eleven-bay, side-gable-roof ell with second-story overhang. The ell entrance is immediately to the southwest of the main block at the second-story, accessed by a staircase and an off-center double entrance door at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *NC*

133 Joshua Haven House, ca. 1812 with ca. 2000 addition (499)

The Joshua Haven House at 133 Islington Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and two tall brick chimneys, one at the southwest and northeast slopes. Walls are brick with marble belt course above the first- and second-stories and rest on a granite foundation. The center entrance has a wood-paneled door with fanlight, three-light half-sidelights,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

and elliptical surround under a flat-roof elevated entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. The northwest elevation has a three-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. The third floor windows are smaller than those of the lower levels, and most windows have two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flush marble sill. The northwest elevation has a one-story hyphen connecting to a three-story, nine-bay apartment building with hipped roof and paired gable dormers on its southeast and northwest slopes, vinyl siding, and concrete foundation. *C*

149 Jailer's House, ca. 1780 (500)

The Jailer's House at 149 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with Italianate-style details and symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, three gable dormers with triangular pediment at the front slope, and brick chimney at the southwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom under a seamed-metal hipped roof supported by decorative brackets and a seamed-metal hip-roof bay window at the southwest side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

163 Commercial Building, ca. 1930 (501)

The commercial building at 163 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-seven-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad wide front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and false front. Walls are vinyl with wood-paneling at the facade first-story and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has three recessed wood-paneled entrance doors with rectangular transom flanked by one-story, single-pane picture windows. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, wide-gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

171-173 Commercial Building, ca. 1920 (502)

The commercial building at 171-173 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The first-story of the facade is heavily fenestrated as a single storefront with single-pane display windows surrounded by wood-paneling that wraps around to the first-bay of the northeast and southwest elevations. The facade has an aluminum-framed glass entrance door with rectangular transom recessed in an opening flanked by pilasters. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

180 Commercial Building, ca. 1860 (503)

The commercial building at 180 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an aluminum-framed glass door with blocked transom recessed in an opening with channeled pilasters and flat entablature with decorative molding under a shallow flat-roof hood. The entrance is flanked by two large single-pane picture windows with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a two-story, full-width, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at its rear slope. The northeast elevation has a flat-roof, boxed-bay window at the first- and second-stories and a one-story, shed-roof extension attached to a two-story,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and flat sill. *C*

198 Residence, ca. 1820 (504)

The apartment building at 198 Islington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a large early twenty-first century addition of multiple two- or three-story blocks with multiple gable peaks, shed-roof dormers, and bay windows. *C*

201 Mobil Gas Station, ca. 1996 (505)

The commercial building at 201 Islington Street is a one-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a double aluminum-framed glass entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by three single-pane picture windows. A flat metal roof supported by metal piers over three gasoline pumps is southeast of the commercial building. *NC*

202-218 Captain Samuel Chauncey House, ca. 1807 with 1936 alterations (506)

The Captain Samuel Chauncey House at 202-218 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof with decorative false-front. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a deep second-story overhang supported by vinyl-clad columns; the wood-paneled entrance door is recessed underneath the overhang and flanked by paired single-pane picture windows at the northeast side. The southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell with a one-story, five-bay ell with shed-roof overhang, off-center aluminum-framed glass entrance door, and one-bay garage door. The southwest elevation of the rear ell has a one-story, six-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The building was heavily altered for conversion to a gas station in 1935. *C*

237-245 Office Building, late 20th century (507)

The office building at 237-245 Islington Street is a two-story, twelve-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with irregular overhanging eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has six metal entrance doors under a shed-roof hood with simple brackets; each grouping of two entrance doors is flanked by shed-roof bay windows with aluminum-framed single-pane windows at the first- and second-stories. *NC*

240 Residence, ca. 1900 (508, 509)

The house at 240 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, paired skylights at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an aluminum-frame glass

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

entrance door under a hipped roof porch supported by columns. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof ell. Most windows are paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround and flat lintel. C

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, wood-frame garage, southeast of the residence, with an asphalt-shingle-clad roof, shed roof addition on the northwest elevation, and vinyl siding is not visible from the public right of way. C

249 Marcellus Eldridge House, ca. 1850 with ca. 2010 additions (510)

The Marcellus Eldridge House at 249 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building was designed by Rufus Sergeant, an architect from Newburyport, Massachusetts. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, center gable with overhanging eaves and gable returns, and brick chimneys at the northeast, northwest, and southwest slopes. Walls are flushboard with quoins and wide wood-paneling above and below the first story and rest on a granite foundation. The centered gable at the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical rectangular transom and pilasters under a flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by paired columns. The center gable has an elliptical single-pane window with molded surround. The first-story of the southwest elevation has a flat-roof boxed bay window with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. The northwest elevation has a two-story, four-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround, wide flat lintel and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation is connected to a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame apartment building with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice, vinyl siding, and concrete foundation. The southwest (facade) elevation has a centered gable with overhanging eaves and gable returns with double wood-paneled entrance door under a seamed-metal hipped roof porch supported by columns. C

0 Goodwin Park, 1888 (511, 512, 513, 514, 515)

Goodwin Park is an approximately 1.2 acre, roughly square, park, bounded east and west by residential development, and north and south by Islington and State streets. Dedicated in 1888 and named for Ichabod Goodwin, the park is accessed by poured concrete sidewalks flanked by low curved brick walls at the north and south; the north side of the park is separated from Islington Street by a decorative iron fence. Concrete sidewalks lead from each corner to the center of the park, and circle around the 1888 Portsmouth Soldiers and Sailors Monument. Low decorative shrubs surround the monument, and large trees line the street edges; the predominantly flat open space is filled with grass. The south facing Soldiers and Sailors Monument consists of a tall zinc pillar with casts of Lady Liberty at the top, a Civil War soldier and sailor on the east and west, and stacks of cannon shot on the north and south. Three battles are commemorated on the monument, Antietam on the north face, Fredericksburg on the east, and Gettysburg on the south; the *Kearsarge*, a Union ship named after the mountain in New Hampshire, is commemorated on the east. A plaque affixed to the front reads:

In honor of the men/ of/ Portsmouth/ Their services on the/ land and on the sea/ in the war which/ preserved the union/ of the states this/ monument is erected/ by grateful citizens/ 1888.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Three other monuments are placed around the Soldiers and Sailors monument: the 1948 Spanish-American War monument, the undated Memorial for All Wars, and the World War I Honor Roll, dedicated on September 19, 1920 in Haymarket Square, later relocated to Goodwin Park. A small granite block dedicated to the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 is in the southeast corner of the park. The Spanish-American War monument consists of a cast bronze plaque affixed to a small, upright slab of granite set on a granite base; the undated Memorial for All Wars is similar to the Spanish-American War memorial, comprising a bronze plaque on a granite edifice set into a concrete base. The Honor Roll consists of four cast bronze plaques bolted together in a square, seated on a square granite pillar, and lists the names of those who served in World War I. The Oklahoma City monument is a small granite block set into a concrete base, nearly flush with the ground (Foss 1994:23). C-5

302-304 Double House, ca. 1850

(516)

The house at 302-304 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and a centered, slightly projecting, gable. Walls are clapboard with wide channeled corner boards and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors with rectangular transoms and sidelights. Porches and wrought iron balconies are directly above at the second-story, all framed by three full-height channeled and engaged columns supporting the centered gable. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

303 Residence, ca. 1880

(517)

The house at 303 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brackets, wide denticulated cornice, and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging denticulated eaves supported by columns. The entrance is flanked by flat-roof bay windows with overhanging denticulated eaves with paired brackets. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the southwest slope. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

313 Residence, ca. 1880

(518)

The house at 313 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging denticulated eaves supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. C

314 Residence, ca. 1870

(519)

The house at 314 Islington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a segmental gable flanked by paired gable dormers with Palladian windows at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and wide denticulated cornice supported by columns. The facade second-story center bay has a full arch window with segmental hooded lintel. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with flat lintel. *C*

322 Residence, ca. 1870

(520, 521)

The house at 322 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide denticulated cornice supported by Corinthian columns. The southwest elevation first-story has two flat-roof bay windows with overhanging eaves and wide denticulated cornice. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame carriage house, southeast of the residence, with an asphalt-shingle-clad mansard roof with a thick cornice, clapboard walls, resting on a brick foundation dates to the mid-nineteenth century. It has a full-width, paneled and three-light door, six-over-six-light, double-hung wood windows, and a centrally located rounded-arch hayloft opening with a double-leaf, swinging wood door. *C*

323 Residence, ca. 1860

(522)

The house at 323 Islington Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys with one-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and sidelights under a flat roof porch with overhanging denticulated eaves supported by columns. A flat-roof bay window with overhanging denticulated eaves protruding from the roofline is directly above the entrance at the second-story. The southwest elevation has a flat-roof bay window with overhanging denticulated eaves at the first- and second-stories. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell with secondary entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

342 Residence, ca. 1870

(523)

The house at 342 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad concave Mansard roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice, paired dormers at the northwest, northeast, and southeast slopes, and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. A flat-roof bay window with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice is to the northwest of the entrance. The southeast elevation has a two-story, full-width, one-bay, flat-roof ell that extends to the southwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with denticulated lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
356-358 Residence, ca. 1860

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(524, 525)

The house at 356-358 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with two-light sidelights both under a hipped roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late nineteenth century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-framed carriage house, converted to a garage, with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with thick cornice, clapboard walls, overhead rolling door, six-over-six double-hung wood replacement sash windows, and a central hayloft entry at the facade is south of the residence. *C*

361 Commercial Building, 1961 (526)

The commercial building at 361 Islington Street is a one-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof and concrete block walls and foundation. The facade has two large boarded-up bays at the southwest side with simple molded surround and a wood-paneled entrance door and single-light picture windows at the northeast side. *C*

366 Residence, ca. 1860 (527, 528)

The house at 366 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice, and decorative molding supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth century, one-story, two-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding with vertical-board eaves, and paired overhead rolling doors is south of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

369-373 Double House, ca. 1880

(529)

The building at 369-373 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with rectangular transom and both under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets. The northeast side of the facade is dominated by single-light picture windows for the commercial space. The northeast and southwest sides of the second-story of the facade have hip-roof bay windows. The center bay of the northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The building has been converted to a commercial building. *C*

378 Residence, ca. 1860

(530)

The house at 378 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice, gable returns, brick chimney at the southwest side of the rear slope, and a row of skylights at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light sidelight at the northeast and rectangular transom under a hip-roof hood with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

383-385 Double House, ca. 1850

(531)

The house at 383-385 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors, each with rectangular transom, flanking pilasters and a flat entablature. The center bay of the northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

392-394 Residence, ca. 1880

(532)

The house at 392-394 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a paired double wood-paneled entrance doors, each with rectangular transom and set under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof hyphen to 12 Union Street. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

401 Residence, ca. 1840

(533)

The house at 401 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center double wood-paneled entrance door under an Italianate-style flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide denticulated cornice supported by Corinthian columns. A flat-roof three-by-one-bay window directly above at the second-story. The southwest side of the facade first-story has a flat-roof two-by-one bay window with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width hip-roof ell with channeled corner boards. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded lintel. *C*

404 Residence, ca. 1815

(534)

The house at 404 Islington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable end. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

410 Residence, ca. 1870

(535, 536, 537)

The house at 410 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vertical-board siding, and double swinging board-and-batten door is southeast of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and vertical-board walls is southeast of the shed. *NC*

415 Residence, ca. 1835

(538, 539)

The house at 415 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has paired metal entrance doors recessed in an opening with a flat-roof, two-by-one-bay window with overhanging denticulated eaves directly above at the second-story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and bulls-eye corners. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, wood-framed outbuilding with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vinyl walls, northwest of the residence, is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

420 Residence, ca. 1870

(540)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 420 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast side of the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights recessed in an opening with molded surround and bulls-eye corners. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

425 Residence, ca. 1860 (541)

The house at 425 Islington Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a rubber membrane Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, three dormers with segmental pediment at the front slope, and brick chimney and paired dormers with segmental pediment at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

432 Residence, ca. 1870 (542)

The house at 432 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, a gable dormer at the front slope, and shed-roof dormer at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom recessed in an opening with pilasters and triangular pediment. The southeast elevation has a two-story, flat-roof ell with roof deck. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

439 Residence, ca. 1850 (543)

The house at 439 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl with wide channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with six-light sidelights and flat entablature. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights recessed in an opening under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. A flat-roof bay window with overhanging eaves and wide denticulated cornice is at the first- and second-stories of the northeast side of the facade. The northwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell and the southwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof extension with flat-roof bay window. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

442 Akerman Cottage, 1833 (544)

The Akerman Cottage at 442 Islington Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Gothic Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with steeply pitched centered gable and overhanging eaves with decorative scalloped vergeboard. Walls are clapboard with quoins and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by turned columns. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

facade gable has a pointed-arch window. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded sill and lintel. *C*

449 Residence, ca. 1850

(545)

The house at 449 Islington Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a flat-roof porch with triangular pediment supported by columns. A flat-roof bay window with overhanging eaves with paired brackets and wide cornice is at the southwest side of the facade. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

450-452 Residence, ca. 1860

(546, 547)

The house at 450-452 Islington Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom and five-light sidelights. The northeast elevation has a one-story, six-bay, hip-roof extension with secondary entrance on its northwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth century, one-story, three-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, drop-board walls, concrete foundation, and three overhead rolling doors is south of the residence. *C*

459 Commercial Building, ca. 1860

(548, 549, 550)

The commercial building at 459 Islington Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an aluminum-framed glass entrance door with rectangular sidelights flanked by four one-story single-light picture windows. Windows at the second-story of the facade are four-by-four-light, wood sash with simple surround. The northwest elevation has a one-story, six-bay, flat-roof ell with four garage bays on its southwest elevation. At the northeast elevation is a one-story, flat-roof masonry building that extends to the rear lot line of 268 McDonough Street. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl walls, a one-story flat-roof side ell on the east elevation is northwest of the residence. It has paired overhead rolling doors with hayloft door above flanked by three-over-three fixed wood sash windows *C*

A six-bay, wood-framed carport with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and vertical-board and corrugated metal walls extends off the garage facade. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

JOHNSON'S COURT

Johnson's Court is located in the southeast section of the District just south of South Mill Pond. The road runs northwest to southeast from South Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by single-family homes surrounded by lawns that are of a substantial size for the urban location.

24 Residence, ca. 1780 (559, 560)

The house at 24 Johnson's Court is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a two-story, four-by-three-bay gable-roof ell with a wood-paneled entrance door underneath a shed-roof porch on its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle, front-gable roof is located southwest of the residence. *NC*

33 Residence, ca. 1910 (561)

The house at 33 Johnson's Court is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and three-bay shed-roof dormer at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, three-by-two-bay, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch with uncovered access stairs at the northwest and southeast sides. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, side-gambrel-roof ell with concrete foundation and paired garage bays. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

JUNKINS AVENUE

Junkins Avenue runs (north to south) from South Street, across South Mill Pond, and ends at Pleasant Street. The street is characterized by the City of Portsmouth City Hall and City Offices Complex at 1 Junkins Ave, parks and sports fields along the west and east sides of the road, and its crossing of South Mill Pond.

1-7 Portsmouth Municipal Complex, 1928, 1934, and 1962 (562, 563, 564)

The municipal complex at 1, 3, and 7 Junkins Avenue is comprised of three connected individual historic buildings and houses Portsmouth City Hall and Police Department, as well as various social services. The southernmost part of the complex is the Seybolt Maternity Building (1934), which is connected on its northwest elevation to the Nurses Home/Administration Building (1928), which is connected on its northwest elevation to the Hospital Building (1962).

The Seybolt Maternity Building is a three-story, twelve-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves and a metal-roof cupola at the center ridge.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Walls are brick with granite quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade is dominated by a protruding gable-roof center bay with wide denticulated cornice forming a pediment at the gable, full-height granite Corinthian pilasters, and a Palladian window at the third-story. The entrance is surmounted by a one-story, flat-roof portico supported by Corinthian columns. The northeast elevation has an off-center three-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell with wood-paneling surrounding the windows. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The northeast side of the northwest elevation has a three-story, flat-roof ell with a one-story, two-by-two-bay, flat-roof ell on its southwest elevation connecting to the Nurses Home/Administration Building.

The Nurses Home/Administration Building is a three-story, twelve-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves. Walls are brick with granite quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade is dominated by a protruding gable-roof center bay with wide denticulated cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and full-height granite Corinthian pilasters. The entrance is enclosed in a one-story, flat-roof enclosed entrance vestibule with heavy fenestration on its southeast elevation at the center bay of the facade. The northeast elevation has an off-center three-story, three-bay, hip-roof ell projecting to the northeast and connecting to a two-story and one-story, flat-roof later additions at its northeast elevation and at the northwest side of the northeast elevation of the main block. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The northwest elevation has a three-story, flat-roof ell connecting to the Hospital Building.

The Hospital Building is a three-story, rectangular Mid-Twentieth-Century-Modern masonry building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof, brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The southwest elevation has a two-story, full-width, one-bay, flat-roof ell with a one-story, flat-roof entrance porch projecting from its southwest elevation. The southwest side of the southeast elevation has a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof extension. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, four-by-two-bay, wood-framed garage and workshop with corrugated sheet-metal flat roof, corrugated sheet-metal walls, and three overhead rolling doors is east of City Hall. *NC*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop-board siding, and a double vertical-board door is east of City Hall. *NC*

5 Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, 1895, 1921, and later additions

(565)

The Portsmouth Cottage Hospital includes the Cottage Hospital, originally constructed in 1895 with later additions dating to 1921, 1925, and the 1950s; the Power House, constructed in 1921; and a twentieth-century garage building (not extant). *C, NR listed 1996*

The Cottage Hospital is a three-story, five-bay, square, masonry Georgian Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a metal-roof cupola at the center ridge. Walls are brick with granite quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an entrance door surmounted by a pedimented portico supported by columns. The southwest and northeast elevations have a three-story, three-bay, flat-roof hyphens connecting to three-story, five-by-three-bay, hip-roof pavilions flanking the main block. The northeast elevation of the northeast wing has a three-story, flat-roof ell with enclosed wood-paneled solarium at the third-story with a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof extension on its southeast elevation. The ell between the main block and the northeast pavilion projects in the southeast direction with an enclosed,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

wood-paneled solarium on its second- and third-stories. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surrounds and surmounted by decorative molding.

Power House 1921

(566)

A ca. 1921, two-story, three-by-three bay, masonry boiler house with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof capped with a flat-roof monitor with fixed six-light wood replacement sash windows, brick walls, and brick foundation is south of Cottage Hospital. The building has a paneled overhead rolling garage door and eight-over-eight double-hung wood replacement sash windows with granite lintels on the facade. The south elevation has eight-over-eight double-hung wood replacement sash windows with granite lintels and a paneled overhead rolling garage door with paired twelve-over-eighteen-light transom. A four-story, yellow brick boiler smoke stack topped with lightning rods is south of the boiler house. The smoke stack was repointed in the mid-to-late twentieth century. *C, NRIND-C*

0 Langdon Park, 1867–1876

(567)

Langdon Park, on the west side of Junkins Avenue between Lincoln and South Streets, was laid out in 1867 as a five-acre park, extending as far north as the South Mill Pond. Today, Langdon Park consists of a small, grass- and tree-filled, rectangular parcel, which is at a lower elevation than the surrounding roads, used as an off-leash dog park by the City of Portsmouth. The remainder of the original five-acre park has been divided into Leary and Central Fields/South Mill Playground to the north of Langdon Park. In the center of the park is a circular space outlined by a tri-part monument, dedicated to Prisoners of War/Missing in Action, flanked by low granite benches to the west, a flagpole just east of center, and a granite plinth with a sloped face, seated on a rough dressed granite block, is flanked by wooden benches at the east edge of the circle. The tri-part granite monument, seated on a rough-dressed granite slab, has a center slab flanked by two shorter slabs, each with engraved metal plaques affixed to the east face. The center plaque, topped with the POW-MIA logo, reads,

This stone is dedicated to all/ POW/MIAs from New Hampshire/ from all wars and acts of/
Aggression against this/ Great country.

The only thing that's worse/ Than being a POW/MIA is to be/ A forgotten POW/MIA.

Dedicated by Squadron #6/ Sons of the American Legion Portsmouth/ November 2004.

The center of the middle plaque bears the names of POW/MIAs from Vietnam, and the smaller plaques list the names of Korean Conflict POW/MIAs.

The sloped top of the granite plinth is inset with bronze castings of the seals of the five branches of the United States military, and the east face is engraved, "To All Who Served." *C*

LADD STREET

Ladd Street is located south of Old Harbour and the Piscataqua River in the northern section of the District. It runs west from Market Street and crosses into Haven Court at the intersection of High Street. The commercial street is characterized by the rear of the City of Portsmouth Hanover Street parking garage along the north side and densely developed commercial properties along the southern side of the street.

9-11 Commercial Building, ca. 1800

(568)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The commercial building at 9-11 Ladd Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade have recessed entrance doors flanked by single-pane picture windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround and sill. *C*

10 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (569)

The mixed-use building at 10 Ladd Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and end chimneys at the southwest and northeast elevations. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a recessed entrance door with cantilevered awning. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

18 Mixed Use Building, ca. 1830 (570)

The mixed-use building at 18 Ladd Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with denticulated cornice and paired brick chimneys. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a centered double wood-paneled entrance door with angled granite lintel. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite sill and angled granite lintel. *C*

20-24 Apartment Building, ca. 2010 (571)

The apartment building at 20-24 Ladd Street is a three-and-one-half-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with seamed-metal shed-roof at the roofline and six shed-roof dormers with segmental pediment. Walls are brick with concrete belt course above the first-story and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The northwest corner has one-bay angled toward the street intersection with a recessed entrance door flanked by multi-light fixed picture windows at the northwest and southwest elevations. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with concrete sill and lintel. *NC*

LANGDON STREET

Langdon Street is located south of North Mill Pond in the Austinborough area and extends between Islington Street, across McDonough Street, and the railroad right-of-way. The street is characterized by its densely developed single and multi-family homes set close to the road.

18 Residence, ca. 2009 (572)

The house at 18 Langdon Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and cornice forming a pediment at the gable. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The entrance is not visible from the public right-of-way. The first-story of the southeast elevation has two garage bays surmounted by a slight hipped roof. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(573, 574)

21-23 Double House, ca. 1860

The house at 21-23 Langdon Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable-roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood entrance doors under a shared shed-roof porch supported by simple columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed is east of the residence. *NC*

25 Residence, ca. 1880 (575)

The house at 25 Langdon Street is a two-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the front slope. Walls rest on a brick and concrete block foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

28 Residence, ca. 1860 (576, 577)

The house at 28 Langdon Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, five-bay shed-roof dormer with center triangular pediment at the front slope, and brick end chimney at the southeast elevation. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a flat-roof porch supported by columns. The southwest elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with two-story, three-bay gable-roof ell on its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame Italianate-style carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, clapboard walls is northwest of the residence. It has paired sliding wood doors with above hayloft door. *C*

37-39 Residence, ca. 1850 (578)

The house at 37-39 Langdon Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets, and a flat-roof bay window at the first and second-stories with overhanging bracketed eaves at the southeast side. The center bay of the northwest elevation has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the northwest and southeast slopes. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

47 Residence, ca. 1780 (579, 580)

The house at 47 Langdon Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

gable roof with massive brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with triangular pediment. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. The northwest side of the northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage, east of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a double, paneled, overhead rolling door. *C*

48-50 Residence, ca. 1780

(581, 582)

The house at 48-50 Langdon Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof enclosed porch with entrance door on its northeast elevation. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-three-bay, gable-roof ell. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with one-story, three-bay ell on its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and double vertical-board door is south of the residence. *C*

72 Residence, ca. 1800

(583)

The house at 72 Langdon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The southwest elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

82 Residence, ca. 1850

(584, 585)

The house at 82 Langdon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, shed-roof dormer at the northwest slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick and rubblestone foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation, and paired overhead rolling doors is west of the residence. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

LIVERMORE STREET

Livermore Street is located north of South Mill Pond. It runs southwest-northeast between Pleasant Street and the bank of South Mill Pond. The street is characterized by single-family homes set close to the road and Haven Park along the west side of the street.

32 Matthew Livermore House, 1735 (586, 587)

The Matthew Livermore House at 32 Livermore Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with five gable dormers with triangular and segmental pediments at the front slope and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and segmental entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, three-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell. The southwest elevation has a one-story, four-by-one-bay ell with secondary entrance on its northwest elevation, and a two-story, shed-roof extension at its center and end bays. Most windows are nine-over-nine or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The house was originally located on the opposite side of Livermore Street facing southeast. In 1900, it was moved to its present location when Haven Park was established. *C, NR listed 1985*

A mid-to-late-nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame carriage house with slate-composite-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and six-over-six double-hung wood replacement sash windows is southeast of the residence. *C, NRIND-C*

46 Nathan Parker House, 1810 (588, 589)

The Nathan Parker House at 46 Livermore Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimneys at the northeast, southwest, and southeast slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical transom, four-light sidelights, and simple surround. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell connected to a two-story, six-bay, gable-roof wing. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and clapboard walls is southwest of the residence. *NC*

MADISON STREET

Madison Street is located south of North Mill Pond. The street runs northwest-southeast between Middle Street and State Street. The contributing section of the street consists of the northeast side of the road. The wholly residential street is characterized by single family homes.

21 Residence, ca. 1900 (590, 591)

The house at 21 Madison Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with four-square form and asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, hip-dormer at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The northwest side of the facade has an entrance door with simple surround under a one-story, two-bay hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is east of the residence. *C*

29 Residence, ca. 1900 (592)

The house at 29 Madison Street is a one-story, seven-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame cottage with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a steeply pitched gable at the center front slope. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast end bay of the southeast elevation has a bay window. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

33 Residence, 1966 (593)

The house at 33 Madison Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick end chimney at the northwest elevation. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a second-story overhang and entrance door with simple surround with bay window at the northwest side. The northeast elevation has a one-story hyphen connecting to a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with one-bay garage door at its southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. *C*

37 Residence, ca. 1870 (594, 595)

The house at 37 Madison Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and denticulated flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a bay window. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with denticulated wood lintel. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, a double-leaf sliding door, and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows is northwest of the residence. *C*

71 Residence, ca. 1940 (596, 597)

The house at 71 Madison Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame cottage with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, off-center brick chimney at the ridge, and a gable at the northwest side. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The gable at the northwest side of the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround facing southeast. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, clapboard walls, and double-leaf wood-paneled door is east of the residence. *C*

85 Residence, ca. 1900 (598, 599)

The house at 85 Madison Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, square, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and full-width shed-dormers at the front and rear slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof and clapboard walls is northeast of the residence. *NC*

97 Residence, ca. 1800 (600, 601)

The house at 97 Madison Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with sidelights under a gable roof porch supported by columns and accessed by stairs. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof, drop board siding, is east of the residence. It has an overhead rolling door, double-leaf wood-paneled swinging door with above hayloft. *C*

141 Residence, ca. 1925 (602, 603)

The house at 141 Madison Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, four-square, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and hip-roof dormer at the front slope. Walls and foundation are rusticated concrete block. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with concrete sill and lintel. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is northwest of the residence. *C*

159 Residence, ca. 1780 (604, 605)

The house at 159 Madison Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

fanlight, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, and wood-paneled accordion door is east of the residence. *C*

169 Residence, ca. 1880 (606, 607)

The house at 169 Madison Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns and accessed by stairs. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, double-leaf swinging door, and fixed two-light windows is northeast of the residence. *C*

173 Residence, ca. 1880 (608, 609)

The house at 173 Madison Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and three-bay shed-dormer at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof overhang. The southeast side of the facade has a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves, clapboard walls, paneled overhead rolling door, and one-over-one double-hung window is northeast of the residence. *C*

185 Residence, ca. 1880 (610)

The house at 185 Madison Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad concave-Mansard roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, denticulated wide cornice, three elliptical dormers at the front slope, paired shed-roof dormers at the southeast elevation, and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and rectangular half-sidelights under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by columns, and accessed by stairs. The entrance is flanked by flat-roof bay windows with bracketed eaves, denticulated cornice, and decorative wood molding. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

194 Residence, ca. 1780 (611)

The house at 194 Madison Street is a two-story, one-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest elevation has a one-story, four-bay, shed-roof enclosed entrance porch on its northeast elevation with a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northwest elevation has a shed-roof ell flush with the center gable. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

197 Residence, ca. 1780 (612)

The house at 197 Madison Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround surmounted by a shed-roof porch supported by columns, and accessed by stairs. The entrance is flanked by flat-roof bay windows with bracketed eaves, denticulated cornice, and decorative wood molding. The northeast elevation has three-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with one-story, one-bay ell at its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

MANNING STREET

Manning Street is an irregularly shaped street that runs southwest from the south side of Gates Street and then the southwest side of Marcy Street encircling the South Ward Room, now referred to as the Portsmouth Public Meeting House. The road is characterized by low density urban development in close proximity to a civic building.

18 Residence, ca. 1870 (613)

The house at 18 Manning Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, gable dormer on the northeast roof line, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a one-story, full-width, flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

32 Residence, ca. 1780 (614)

The house at 32 Manning Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight gable returns and massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

36 Residence, ca. 1890 (615)

The house at 36 Manning Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice with decorative molding forming a pediment at the gable, flush gable tails, and gable dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the gable end and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets with drop pendants at the southeast side, and a flat-roof bay window at the northwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

44-46 Captain Daniel Fernald House, ca. 1730; ca. 1780 additions (616)

The Captain Daniel Fernald House at 44-46 Manning Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with massive brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, flat entablature, and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a full-height, one-bay ell. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

51 Residence, ca. 1810 (617, 618)

The house at 51 Manning Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a four-light transom. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and wood-shingle siding is east of the residence. *NC*

58 Residence, ca. 1780 (619)

The house at 58 Manning Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature and fluted pilasters. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

59-61 Double House, ca. 1750 (620)

The house at 59-61 Manning Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof, slight gable returns, two-bay shed-roof dormer at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors under a hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants, flanked by Italianate-style hip-roof, wood-paneled bay windows at the first and second-stories. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Maplewood Avenue is located in the northern portion of the District. The street runs between the intersection of Congress Street and Middle Street, curving to cross North Mill Pond, and Woodbury Avenue. The contributing section of the street is between Congress Street and Hanover Street. The wholly commercial street is characterized by a City of Portsmouth Parking Lot on the west side and a non-historic commercial building and parking lot on the east side of the street.

15 North Church Parish/Salvation Army, 1876 (621)

The North Church Parish/Salvation Army at 15 Maplewood Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, raking bracketed cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a brick chimney at the rear northwest slope. Walls are brick with parged gable and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight recessed in a wood-paneled entrance vestibule flanked by fluted pilasters with flat entablature and broken segmental pediment with urn detail. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, full-arch, multi-pane window with wide surround, fluted pilasters, flat entablature, and broken segmental pediment with urn detail. The facade center bay second-story has a Palladian window with elliptical surround. The facade gable has a circular window with molded surround. The northeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, front-gable building with brick chimney at its northeast slope. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. Windows at the first-story of the southeast elevation are one-story capped with a fanlight. *C*

25 Commercial Building, 1974 (622)

The commercial building at 25 Maplewood Avenue is a two-story, three-by-five-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry Contemporary commercial building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof. Walls are brick with a steel flashing band along the roofline and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The first story is open providing a covered parking lot. The facade has paired fully glazed, steel doors with full-height sidelights and rectangular transom. Most windows are full-height, steel fixed plate glass with small sections of casement sash. *NC*

MARCY STREET

Marcy Street runs northwest to southeast in the southeast section of the District almost parallel to the Piscataqua River. The street becomes Route 1B from Pleasant Street at the bridge over South Mill Pond and curves into New Castle Avenue. The dense wholly residential street has a sidewalk on its east side. (Also see **Strawbery Banke Historic District**).

24 Captain Thomas M. Shaw House, ca. 1750 (623, 624)

The Captain Thomas M. Shaw House at 24 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and segmental entablature. Most windows are

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. In the 1930s, the house was moved from near the former Liberty Bridge, over Puddle Dock near Washington Street, to its present location. C

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with slate-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling door is west of the residence. C

0 Prescott Park, 1940

(625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630)

Prescott Park, an approximately 10 acre, relatively flat, City-owned park on the east side of Marcy Street, between State and Mechanic Streets, deeded to the City of Portsmouth in 1940. The park is composed of several parcels purchased by Josie and Mary Prescott in the 1930s to create a park as a form of urban renewal, after having numerous wood and brick buildings removed from the site. The grass-filled, tree-lined park encompasses several gardens, fountains, and walkways, a fishing pier and boat moorings, an open-air theater space, and two historic buildings overlooking the river, the Shaw Warehouse and the Sheafe Warehouse. Numerous brick-lined walkways cross the park, running between Marcy Street and the waterfront, as well as diagonally through and around the various areas of the park.

The gardens consist of a ca. 1960 formal garden in the center of the west side of the park, which has three lighted fountains, a series of Japanese crabapple trees, along with annual and perennial beds, and ca. 1975 annual flower trial gardens in three rows of wood-framed beds at the southern end of the site, which were once used by the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension, but are now maintained by Prescott Park. The Liberty Pole, a 110-ft wooden mast, first erected 1766, and replaced in 1824 and 1899 sits at the street edge at the northwest corner of the trial gardens, topped with a gilt carved eagle and a liberty cap, with a wood shield affixed to the pole near the base (City of Portsmouth 2009; Davidson 2011). A fourth fountain, the Charles Emerson Hovey Memorial sits in the middle of an allee of trees near the north end of the park. The open-air theater space is in the approximate center of the park, and consists of a low, wood stage surrounded by lawn, with an open-sided, shed-roof booth to the north, and two side-gable, wood-frame buildings west of the booth, a one-story, shed-roof storage shed clad with vertical boards, with four openings across the middle of the east elevation, and a two-story, asphalt-clad pent-roof concession stand with wood shingle walls, with two vertically stacked pairs of three openings in the south elevation, and a single small door under the gable in the east elevation. West of the open-air theater is a one-story, hip-roof, brick concession stand, immediately behind the property at 57 Marcy Street. The asphalt-clad roof, topped with a rectangular balustrade, is pierced by a hip roof dormer in the center of the east slope. A deep overhang, supported by round columns on brick piers, shelters the concession stand windows, filled with vertical metal inserts. Small, single-pane, clerestory windows illuminate the restrooms in the west end of the building. Near the wharves at the north end of the park, at the northeast corner of an asphalt-paved parking area, is a small, one-room, end-gable booth, clad with blue-painted wood shingles on the walls and asphalt shingle on the roof, fenestrated with one-over-one vinyl sash.

The Shaw Warehouse, constructed between 1806 and 1813, sits on its original site at Shaw's wharf near the southern end of Prescott Park, and is accessed by Water Street, running east from Marcy Street to the waterfront, over the original wharf. The three-story, end-gable, post-and-beam warehouse with two one-story ells projecting east, sits on a stone and cinderblock foundation west of the original waterfront, which has been altered due to infill. The walls and roof are clad with wood shingle, and a brick chimney pierces the east end of the ridge of the middle ell. The building is fenestrated with nine-over-six, six-over-six, and three-over-three double hung windows which were replaced ca. 1940. The interior of the building is accessed via an entrance centered in the west elevation, a double door in the middle of the center ell, and two double doors in the center and east end of the eastern ell; two doors in the east edge of the main block

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

of the building provide access to a metal fire escape. Public restrooms are accessed via two doors in the west end of the south elevation.

The Sheafe Warehouse, constructed ca. 1720, originally sat on the north side of Mechanic Street, and faced north onto the Piscataqua River, before being moved to its present location near Shaw's wharf in 1940 due to the construction of a bridge to Peirce Island (replaced in 1958 by the Prescott Memorial Bridge). The two-story, end-gable, post-and-beam warehouse sits on a poured concrete foundation overlooking the river. The roof and walls are clad in wood shingles, and fenestration consists of nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung sash. The building is accessed via a large double door in the west elevation; a loading door topped with a hoist is above the entrance. In 1994 a concrete handicap-accessible ramp was added on the south side of the building.

West of the stage, south of the residence at 57 Marcy Street, is a ca. 1920, one-story, one-by-two-bay, masonry utility building, owned by the City of Portsmouth. It has a slate-shingle-clad hipped roof, brick walls, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows, and rests on a concrete foundation. *C-4, NC-2*

57 Residence, ca. 1800 (633, 634)

The house at 57 Marcy Street is a three-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround on the northwest side. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

Northeast of the residence is a ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage which has a slate-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, and rests on a concrete foundation. It has a swinging, wood-paneled, double-leaf door. *C*

105 Portsmouth Marine Railway Office, ca. 1833 (637)

The Portsmouth Marine Railway Office at 105 Marcy Street is a two-story, eight-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style rowhouse with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has three individual irregularly spaced wood-paneled doors: the door in the northwest bay is recessed with a decorative segmental pediment; the middle door is recessed with a granite lintel; and the southeast bay door is flush with simple elliptical surround. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite sills and simple elliptical surrounds. *C*

187 Residence, ca. 1750 (639)

The house at 187 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and parged brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

209 Residence, ca. 1950 (641)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 209 Marcy Street is a one-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and full-width shed-dormer at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled door with simple surround. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay ell with brick chimney at the northwest ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

225-227 Deacon John Marshall Double House, 1740 (642)

The Deacon John Marshall Double House at 225-227 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and four brick chimneys at the front and rear slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors, each with a three-light transom and three-light partial-sidelight, recessed in a shared entry with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

226 Residence, ca. 1780 (643)

The house at 226 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under an Italianate-style, flat-roof bay window supported by decorative brackets. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the northwest slope and a second-story bay window at the center bay slightly protruding from the roofline. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The gable at the southeast elevation has a fanlight. *C*

235 Residence, ca. 1830 (644)

The house at 235 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are asphalt-shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, metal entrance door with rectangular sidelights recessed in an entry with flat entablature, molded lintel, and pilasters, at the northwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

238 Residence, ca. 1900 (645)

The house at 238 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired gable dormers and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a metal entrance door with a simple pediment. The northwest elevation has a secondary entrance. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

244 Residence, ca. 1870 (646)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 244 Marcy Street is a two-and-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northwest side, and a flat-roof bay window at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

245 Residence, ca. 1780

(647, 648)

The house at 245 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, molded lintel, pilasters, and a narrow rectangular transom. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell and a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with slight sill. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard siding, and double-leaf door is east of the residence. *C*

252 Residence, ca. 1780

(649)

The house at 252 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and rectangular transom. The southwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

260 Residence, ca. 1870

(650)

The house at 260 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimneys at the southeast and northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and four-light partial-sidelights under a flat roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northwest side, and a hip-roof bay window at the first and second-stories at the southeast side. The end bay of the southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof ell with entrance on its southeast elevation, and its northwest side has a one-story, gable-roof hyphen to a one-story, gable-roof ell with entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

267 Residence, ca. 1870

(651, 652)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 267 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with shed-roof at the northwest elevation with a brick chimney, overhanging denticulated eaves with paired brackets with drop pendants, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center partially glazed entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled entrance vestibule under a hip-roof hood with overhanging denticulated eaves and decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southeast side of the facade second-story has a hip-roof bay window with overhanging denticulated eaves with paired brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with denticulated lintels. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, clapboard walls, and paired overhead rolling doors is east of the residence. *C*

277-279 Residence, ca. 1870 (653)

The house at 277-279 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with shed-roof at the southeast elevation, overhanging eaves, and shed-roof dormers on both slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has a shed-roof ell with garage door. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. In the late 1970s, the building was heavily altered for use as a multi-unit rental property. *C*

280 South Ward Room, 1866 (654)

The South Ward Room at 280 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a dominant clock tower with weathervane atop its bracketed flat roof at the front ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door underneath the one-story, full-width, flat-roof entrance porch supported by fluted columns. The center bay at the southwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. Windows at the second and third-story facade have a molded full-arch hood. *C, NR listed 1982*

287 Residence, ca. 1870 (655)

The house at 287 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable end brackets, flush gable rafter tails, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets at the northwest side, and a hip-roof bay window on the southeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

293 Residence, ca. 1870 (656)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 293 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and flush gable rafter tails. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets at the northwest side, and a hip-roof bay window on the southeast side. The end bay of the northwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

294 Residence, ca. 1780 (657)

The house at 294 Marcy Street is a two-story, seven-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and rectangular transom. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

305 Residence, ca. 1780 (658, 659)

The house at 305 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight gable returns and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is east of the residence. *C*

306-308 Hart House General Store, ca. 1800 (660)

The Hart House General Store at 306-308 Marcy Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight recessed in a wood-paneled entry with pediment and pilasters. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-three-bay, hip-roof ell with an entrance on its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

311 Residence, ca. 1850 (661)

The house at 311 Marcy Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and steeply pitched center gable flanked by shed-roof dormers. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a shed roof supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

325 Residence, ca. 1780 (662)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 325 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and partial-sidelights recessed in an entry with flat entablature and molded lintel. The northeast elevation has two-and-one-half-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

326 Residence, ca. 1780

(663)

The house at 326 Marcy Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, flat entablature, and molded lintel. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay ell with entrance on its northwest elevation and a one-story projecting vestibule with entrance on its northeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

333 Residence, ca. 1780

(664, 665)

The house at 333 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, two-story, two-by-two-bay, wood-frame carriage house with steeply pitched asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is east of the residence. It has a one-story shed-roof ell at the facade with a double-leaf vertical-board barn door. *C*

359 Commercial Building, ca. 1800

(666)

The commercial building at 359 Marcy Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with symmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under an Italianate-style flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets, and flanked by three-over-three-light picture windows. The east elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

367 Commercial Building, ca. 1860

(667)

The commercial building at 367 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door at the northwest side and a recessed partially glazed metal entrance door underneath a one-story, full-width, shed roof overhang. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-four-bay, shed-roof ell over the water on wood piers. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

419 Residence, ca. 1870

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

(668, 669, 670)

The house at 419 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, decorative gable truss, brick chimney at the front slope, gable end brackets, and flush gable rafter tails. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the gable ends and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door at the northwest side under a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The southeast side of the facade has a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. The northwest elevation has a flat-roof bay window at the first and second-stories. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, two overhead rolling garage doors, and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows is southeast of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and drop board siding is southeast of the residence. *NC*

434 Residence, ca. 1780

(671)

The house at 434 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, flush gable rafter rails, and narrow cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pilasters, fanlight, and molded lintel. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

437 Residence, ca. 1900

(672, 673)

The house at 437 Marcy Street is a two-and-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice forming a pediment at the side gables, and paired gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the gable and bay windows and rest on a brick foundation. The facade is dominated by a partial-width porch at the northwest end of the first and second stories. The entrance door is recessed at the first-story porch supported by columns, and the second-story porch has decorative spindlework and oval framing. The southeast side of the facade has a flat-roof, boxed-bay window at the first and second-stories. The northeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and vertical board siding is east of the residence. *C*

442 Residence, ca. 1780

(674, 675)

The house at 442 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with flush slight gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and fanlight. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof, horizontal board siding, double-leaf vertical-board door, and one-over-one double-hung window is west of the residence. *C*

445 Residence, ca. 1930 (676)

The house at 445 Marcy Street is a one-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular wood-frame cottage with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are drop board and asbestos and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade is dominated by a five-by-two-bay enclosed entrance porch with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

454 Noah Broughton House, ca. 1790 (677, 678)

The house at 454 Marcy Street is a one-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame cottage with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with front-gable dormer and full-width shed-roof overhang with columns at the facade. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevation foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under the roof overhang. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling garage door is east of the residence. *C*

458 Residence, ca. 1870 (679)

The house at 458 Marcy Street is a two-and-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, flush gable rafter tails, brick chimney at the southeast slope, and shed-roof dormer at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the facade gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed entrance door framed by decorative brackets at the northwest side, and a bay window at the southeast side under a shared one-story, full-width shed-roof hood with overhanging bracketed eaves. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

466 Residence, ca. 1870 (680)

The house at 466 Marcy Street is a two-and-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets at the northwest side, and a hip-roof bay window on the first and second stories at the southeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

469 Residence, ca. 1860 (681, 682)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 469 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround at the northwest side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The facade gable window has an arch cap with decorative wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, vertical-board door, and one-over-one double-hung window is east of the residence. *C*

475 Residence, ca. 1800 (683, 684)

The house at 475 Marcy Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The east elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell connecting to the building formerly at 14 Partridge Street. The building at 14 Partridge Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence that faces northwest. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with narrow cornice and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick chimney. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, double-leaf door, and two-over-one double-hung window is south of the residence. *NC*

478 Residence, ca. 1870 (685, 686)

The house at 478 Marcy Street is a two-and-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a seamed-metal hip-roof hood supported by brackets at the northeast side, and a seamed-metal hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and horizontal board siding is west of the residence. *NC*

490 Residence, ca. 1800 (687, 688)

The house at 490 Marcy Street is a one-and-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style cape with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and rectangular sidelights. The southwest elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell with one-and-one-half-story, three-bay gable-roof ell on its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, drop board siding, three double-leaf garage doors, and two-over-two double-hung windows is west of the residence. *C*

491 Residence, ca. 1800 (689, 690)

The house at 491 Marcy Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and slight gable returns. Walls are clapboard and vinyl and rest on a fieldstone, brick, and concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The northeast elevation has a one-story shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, double vertical-board garage door, and six-over-six wood sash windows is east of the residence. *C*

499 Residence, ca. 1780 (691, 692)

The house at 499 Marcy Street is a two-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets at the northwest side, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay garage with wood-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, double-leaf garage door, and six-over-six double hung wood sash windows is east of the residence. *C*

508 Residence, ca. 1900 (693, 694)

The house at 508 Marcy Street is a two-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, flush gable rafter tails, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the facade gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance door recessed under the roof overhang of a partial-width entrance porch with Queen Anne-style turned columns at the northwest side, and a shallow shed-roof bay window with wood-shingles at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The southeast elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with decorative vergeboard, drop board siding, overhead rolling door, and one-over-one double-hung windows is west of the residence. *C*

513 Residence, ca. 1870 (695, 696)

The house at 513 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by scrolled decorative brackets. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with side ell, asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, one-over-one double-hung windows is south of the residence. It has a double-leaf garage door with bullseye window above. *C*

535 Marcy Street Wastewater Pumping Station, 1989 (697)

The Marcy Street Wastewater Pumping Station is a one-story, one-bay building with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation. *NC*

536 Residence, ca. 1870 (698, 699)

The house at 536 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets with drop pendants at the southeast side, and a flat-roof, boxed bay window at the northeast side. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-three-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and double-leaf door is northwest of the residence. *C*

540 Residence, 2004 (700)

The house at 540 Marcy Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door at the southeast side underneath a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns at the facade that wraps around to the southeast elevation. The southwest sides of the southeast and northwest elevations each have a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

MARK STREET

Mark Street is located northwest of South Mill Pond. It runs southeast-northwest between Court Street and the rear of the Portsmouth Middle School. The wholly residential street is characterized by single-family homes, set close to the road, with manicured yards.

28 Residence, ca. 1900 (701, 702)

The house at 28 Mark Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with four-square form and asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, hip-roof dormer

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

at the front slope, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a rubble stone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with sidelights at the northwest side under a hip-roof porch supported by Craftsman-style columns on a kneewall and accessed by stairs. Rounded bay windows are at the first and second-stories at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

South of the residence is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage, built in the early twentieth century, with an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, wood shingle siding, a concrete foundation, and a sliding vertical board door with a hayloft above. *C*

35 Residence, ca. 1780 (703, 704)

The house at 35 Mark Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell on its northwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, and paired overhead rolling doors is north of the residence. *NC*

46 Residence, ca. 2013 (705)

The house at 46 Mark Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are wood-shingle with molded belt course above the first-story at the northeast elevation and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom facing northeast at the junction of the main block and garage ell underneath a one-story, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The northeast elevation has hip-roof bay windows at the first and second-stories. The northwest elevation has a full-height, one-bay gable with a one-and-one-half-story ell projecting northwest with two garage bays and a two-bay shed-roof dormer at its northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

65-67 Double House, ca. 1850 (706)

The house at 65-67 Mark Street is a two-story, seven-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and three brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired off-center wood-paneled entrance doors each with rectangular transom and flat entablature. The southwest

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

MARKET SQUARE

Market Square is the commercial center of Portsmouth, located directly north of the North Church of Portsmouth and southeast of Hanover Street. The square extends west-east between the intersection of Market Street and Daniel Street and the intersection of High Street. The broad square is lined by party-wall connected buildings, primarily of red brick masonry construction, and commercial or mixed-use with storefronts on the first story and professional offices or residences on the upper levels.

1-4 Peirce Building, 1803 (707)

The mixed-use building at 1-4 Market Square is a four-story, ten-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and molded wood cornice. Walls are brick with wood belt course above the second- and third-stories and a denticulated molded wood belt course above the fourth-story and rest on a brick foundation. The facade first-story has three wood-framed glass entrance doors flanked by plate-glass windows. The window at the southwest side wraps partially around to the southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround and flat sill. *C*

6-8 Foye Building, 1803, 1983–1984 (708)

The Foye Building at 6-8 Market Square is a four-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building was renovated in 1983 and the facade replaced with the current facade, a replica of the original, in 1984. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with marble belt course above each story and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a multi-light full arch window with molded surround flanked by a twelve-by-twelve-light casement window at the northeast and a wood entrance door with ten-light sidelight on its northeast side at the southwest side. The center bay at the second, third, and fourth-stories have a four-light elliptical window with brick surround. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and sill. *NC*

9 Portsmouth Athenaeum, 1803–1805 (709)

The Portsmouth Athenaeum at 9 Market Square is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice with medallions, four chimneys at the front and rear slope. The northeast and southwest sides of the roofline have a curved denticulated parapet connecting it visually and physically to the flanking buildings. Walls are brick with marble belt course running through the tall first-story and above the second-story with four upper level Corinthian pilasters and modallions at the second-story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, four-light partial-sidelights with decorative sash, flat entablature, and two-part fanlight with decorative sash capped with a marble keystone, and flanked by round arch, single-hung windows with marble keystone. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C, NR listed 1973*

10-12 Haven Block, ca. 1805; 1850 (710)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The commercial building at 10-12 Market Square is a three-story, ten-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has two individual commercial entrances with recessed entrance doors flanked by plate-glass windows. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide wood surround and plate-glass windows to the northeast. The first-story commercial entrances are surmounted by a wide molded cornice. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with sill and rectangular bracketed lintels. *C*

14-16 Commercial Building, ca. 1840

(711)

The commercial building at 14-16 Market Square is a three-story, seven-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the northwest and northeast sides. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade first-story has wood-paneling that wraps around one-bay at the northwest elevation and is dominated by plate-glass windows and three wood-paneled entrance doors under a full-width cantilevered awning. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with wood sill and lintel. *C*

22 New Hampshire Bank Building, 1803, remodeled 1903

(712)

The New Hampshire Bank Building at 22 Market Square is a two-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet. Walls are white marble and rest on a granite foundation. The interior of the building was rebuilt in 1914 with reinforced concrete. The facade is dominated by a full-height, engaged, temple-front pavilion in the Ionic order. End pilasters and columns with scrolled capitals support a full entablature and an egg-and-dart and denticulated cornice at the pediment. The facade has a double aluminum-frame glass entrance door with rectangular transom and flat denticulated entablature with volutes and denticulated cornice capped with Classical details and a cartouche carved with the date "EST. 1871." Two windows flanking the entrance are set in punched openings; the second-story window above the entrance has a molded surround with eared architrave. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash with granite sill or lintel. *C, NR listed 1979*

26 First National Bank, 1904

(713)

The First National Bank at 26 Market Square is a two-story, two-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with bracketed metal parapet and wide granite cornice. Walls are brick with granite block sheathing on the facade and eight raised granite horizontal bands at the first-story piers and rest on a granite foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-framed glass entrance door with simple surround accessed by granite steps. A carved granite panel directly above the entrance at the tall first-story has a decorative shield with the company initials intertwined and dates "1803" and "1904" below a bracketed granite lintel. Above is a small rectangular window with molded surround and keystone. The northwest side of the facade has a metal-framed plate-glass window capped with a leaded-glass three-light transom. "FIRST NATIONAL BANK" is carved in granite above the window, underneath a granite belt course, that is surmounted by two windows in punched openings. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash with granite sill and lintel. *C, NR listed 1979*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

MARKET STREET

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

Market Street is in the north end of the District running roughly north–south into Market Square at the south end. The buildings along the street are primarily of brick masonry construction for commercial or mixed-use with storefronts on the first story and professional offices or residences on the upper levels. The majority of the buildings are connected to adjacent buildings by party walls and sited close to the sidewalks.

1-9 Pickering Block/Jacob Sheafe Block, 1803 (714)

The commercial building at 1-9 Market Street is a three-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and four brick chimneys with four-arch cap at the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick with masonry belt course at the second and third stories and wood-paneling at the first-story commercial units, and rest on a brick foundation. The north side of the facade has a wood entrance door recessed in an angled entrance vestibule flanked by plate-glass windows. The south side of the facade has three plate-glass windows with two-light transoms and a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and transom. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded sill and lintel. *C*

11-13 Commercial Building, ca. 1830 (715)

The commercial building at 11-13 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a recessed wood entrance door flanked by pilasters and plate-glass windows underneath a full-width awning and wide cornice. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with sill. *C*

16-18 James Rundlet Store, 1804–1805 (716)

The commercial building at 16-18 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a recessed entrance door flanked by plate-glass windows with blocked transoms. The northeast side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light square transom. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with sill and splayed brick lintel with arched wood surround. *C*

19-21 Commercial Building, 1805 (717)

The commercial building at 19-21 Market Street is a three-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gable roof with denticulated cornice and paired brick chimneys with three-arch cap at the front slope. Walls are brick with granite quoins and rest on a brick foundation. Paired granite belt courses run between the second and third stories and below the cornice and wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance. The north side of the facade has a bay window flanked by recessed wood entrance doors with three plate-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

glass windows to the south. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

20 Commercial Building, ca. 1830 (718)

The commercial building at 20 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood entrance door with rectangular transom recessed in an angled vestibule flanked by plate-glass windows with two-light transoms. The second-story has seven single-pane windows surmounted by a full, width narrow denticulated cornice. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded sill and lintel. *C*

23-25 Commercial Building, ca. 1805 (719)

The commercial building at 23-25 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gable roof with denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with quoins and wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a brick foundation. The north side of the facade has a recessed wood entrance door with plate-glass windows to the south. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

24 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830 (720)

The mixed-use building at 24 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice at the northwest elevation. Walls are brick with wood-paneling and granite belt course at the facade first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an entrance door recessed in an angled vestibule flanked by nine-light, fixed windows. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

31 Commercial Building, ca. 1810 (721)

The commercial building at 31 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad hipped roof with metal cornice and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are brick with granite belt course above the second-story and granite blocks at the first-story commercial unit and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom with two plate-glass windows at the southwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite sill and angle granite lintel. *C*

36 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830 (722)

The mixed-use building at 36 Market Street is a four-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with stepped parapet. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-framed glass entrance door recessed in a vestibule flanked by plate-glass windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

40-42 Commercial Building, ca. 1830

(723)

The commercial building at 40-42 Market Street is a four-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow denticulated cornice and paired skylights at the front slope. Walls are brick with brick belt course above every story and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The north side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. The south side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door flanked by multi-light fixed display windows, all surmounted by an awning. Most windows are eight-over-one or eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround, sill, and keystone. *C*

41 Commercial Building, ca. 1880

(724)

The commercial building at 41 Market Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with segmental parapet, overhanging bracketed eaves, and wide cornice. Walls are brick with three narrow granite belt courses at the second and third stories and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade each have a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with plate-glass window with molded blocked fanlight. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite lintel. *C*

44-46 Commercial Building, 1809

(725)

The commercial building at 44-46 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with overhanging eaves and narrow cornice. Walls are brick with brick belt course above the second and third stories and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door with two-light transom recessed in an angled vestibule flanked by plate-glass windows. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and keystone. *C*

45-47 Commercial Building, ca. 1830

(726)

The commercial building at 45-47 Market Street is a four-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style building with symmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer at the front slope, and brick end chimneys with raised parapets at the north and south elevations. Walls are vinyl with wood at the first-story commercial unit and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an aluminum-framed glass entrance door recessed in an angled vestibule flanked by plate-glass windows. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

48-52 Commercial Building, ca. 1830

(727)

The commercial building at 48-52 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The north side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with square transom.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The south side of the facade has a recessed entrance door flanked by plate-glass windows with rectangular transoms. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with sill and lintel. *C*

49 Commercial Building, ca. 1830 (728)

The commercial building at 49 Market Street is a four-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The north side of the facade has two recessed wood-framed glass entrance doors with rectangular transoms and a bay window with plate-glass windows surmounted by rectangular transoms at the south side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill and denticulated lintel. *C*

53 Commercial Building, 1805 (729)

The commercial building at 53 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick end chimneys with raised parapets at the northeast and southwest elevations. Walls are brick with quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a plate-glass window with rectangular transom flanked by wood-framed glass entrance doors with rectangular transoms surmounted by a wide wood-paneled cornice. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with brick sill and lintel. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell with clapboard siding and wood-framed glass entrance door with wide surround facing northeast onto Penhallow Street. *C*

55- 57 Commercial Building, ca. 1860 (730)

The commercial building at 55-57 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-framed bay window with three plate-glass windows each surmounted by a rectangular transom; the bay window is flanked by recessed wood-paneled entrance doors with rectangular transom. The center bay of the facade second-story has a hip-roof oriel bay window. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with sill. *C*

56 Commercial Building, 1870 (731)

The commercial building at 56 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with quoins and wood-paneled at the first-story commercial entrance and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a recessed double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transoms flanked by four-light, fixed display windows with rectangular transoms. Most windows are full arch, two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded sill and segmental molded lintel. *C*

60 Commercial Building, ca. 1870 (732)

The commercial building at 60 Market Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are brick with wood-paneled at the first-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

story commercial entrance and granite cornice above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The northwest side of the facade has two individual wood-paneled entrance doors each with rectangular transom and a plate-glass window at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

61-65 Commercial Building, ca. 1860 (733)

The commercial building at 61-65 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and three gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are brick with granite blocks at the facade first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood entrance door with rectangular transom and granite pilasters flanked by commercial storefronts, each with a wood-framed glass entrance door with rectangular transom surrounded by plate-glass windows. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with brick sill and lintel ghost marks. *C*

62-64 Commercial Building, ca. 1880 (734)

The commercial building at 62-64 Market Street is a three-story, seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and four brick end chimneys at the north and south sides. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial entrances and wide granite cornice above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by granite pilasters. The north and south sides of the facade each have a double wood-paneled entrance door under an awning, and flanked by plate-glass windows. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

78-80 Commercial Building, ca. 1870 (735)

The commercial building at 78-80 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and tall gable end parapets. Walls are brick with wood-paneling at the first-story commercial unit and rest on a granite foundation. The southeast side of the facade has an entrance door recessed in a vestibule with granite pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest side of the facade has a commercial entrance with double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light square transom and flanked by three-light, fixed display windows. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

85 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (736)

The commercial building at 85 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry row building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation attached to the adjacent building on the northwest separated by a brick firewall. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, shallow, side-gable roof and brick walls with brick quoins at the northwest corner. The brick and granite foundation is exposed a full story at the basement level on the southeast and northeast elevations. The asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation has a storefront on the first story comprising off-center recessed entrances containing partially glazed, wood panel doors flanked by full-height, plate-glass display windows in a cast-iron surround with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Ionic pilasters and a wide entablature. Windows are eight-over-eight and twelve-over-eight, wood, double-hung replacement sash with brick window hoods and lintels. The Italianate architectural details appear to be late nineteenth-century additions. *C*

87-89 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (737)

The mixed-use building at 87-89 Market Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, Italianate-style, mixed-use, masonry row building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation and attached to the adjacent building on the northwest separated by a brick firewall. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, shallow, side-gable roof. Walls are brick with brick quoins at the southeast corner and rest on a brick and granite foundation with exposed full story at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has a first-story storefront with off-center recessed entrances containing partially glazed, wood-paneled doors flanked by full-height, plate-glass display windows in cast-iron surrounds with Ionic pilasters and wide entablatures. A similar secondary entrance is in the northwest end of the facade. Most windows are eight-over-eight and twelve-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash with brick window hoods and lintels. The Italianate architectural details appear to be late nineteenth-century additions. *C*

91-93 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (738)

The mixed-use building at 91-93 Market Street is a four-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, Federal-style mixed-use, masonry row building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation and attached to the adjacent building on the northwest and southeast elevations separated by a brick firewall. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation with exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has a storefront on the first story with off-center recessed entrance containing a partially glazed, wood-paneled door flanked by full-height, plate-glass windows. Secondary entrances consisting of partially glazed, wood-paneled doors with rectangular transoms are in the north and south bays on the facade. The storefront is capped with a slightly projecting, cast-iron cornice running between the first and second stories. Marble belt courses run between the upper stories. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood replacement sash in segmental arch openings with brick lintels on the second stories. *C*

100 Commercial Building, 1999 (739)

The commercial building at 100 Market Street is a four-story, four-by-three-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry, Classical Revival-style building with asymmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has a flat, tar and gravel, rubber-membrane roof with a metal balustrade and corbelled brick cornice. Walls are concrete on the first story with brick veneer on the upper stories. The facade has a steel, revolving door flanked by full-height, plate-glass windows with metal-frame awnings. A secondary pedestrian entrance is in a recessed bay on the northwest elevation, and a loading bay entrance is at the south elevation. Most windows are plate-glass, display windows or six-light, aluminum-frame, fixed sash. *NC*

101 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (740)

The mixed-use building at 101 Market Street is a four-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style row building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, attached to the adjacent buildings on the northwest and southeast elevations separated by a brick firewall. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has a storefront on the first story comprising an off-center recessed entrance containing a fully glazed, wood-frame door flanked by full-height, plate-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

glass windows. A granite block lintel extends across the top of the storefront between the first and second stories. Windows are six-over-six and six-over-three, wood, double-hung replacement sash in segmental arch openings with splayed brick lintels. *C*

105-107 Mixed-Used Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (741)

The mixed-use building at 105-107 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style mixed-use, row building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, attached to the adjacent buildings on the northwest and southeast elevations separated by brick firewalls. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with a shed dormer on the east slope and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has a storefront on the first story with a recessed fully glazed, wood-framed entrance door flanked by multi-light, full-height display windows. A secondary entrance is located in the northwest bay consisting of a partially glazed, wood panel door with a rectangular transom. The bays are divided by paneled pilasters supporting a wide entablature. Windows are twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung replacement sash with granite sills and lintels. *C*

111 Mixed-Used Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (742)

The mixed-use building at 111 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style row building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, attached to the adjacent buildings on the northwest and southeast elevations separated by brick firewalls. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the southeast elevation. The facade has a storefront on the first story with partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with a semi-circular fanlight flanked by single-light, wood fixed sash windows. Secondary entrances consisting of partially glazed wood panel doors are in the northwest and southeast bays of the facade. The first story is covered by horizontal wood flush boards divided by fluted, round Ionic pilasters supporting a denticulated cornice. Marble belt courses run between the upper stories. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash in segmental arch openings with splayed brick lintels and marble keystones. *C*

113 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (743)

The mixed-use building at 113 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style row building with southeast (facade) elevation, attached to the adjacent buildings on the northwest and southeast elevations separated by brick firewalls. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has a storefront on the first story with recessed paired partially glazed, wood-panel entrance doors flanked by plate-glass windows, all flanked by fluted cast-iron pilasters supporting a cast-iron entablature. Marble belt courses run between the upper stories. Windows are fifteen-over-fifteen, wood, double-hung sash and twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-eight, vinyl, double-hung sash. The second story window openings are segmentally arched with splayed brick lintels and marble keystones. *C*

115-117 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (744)

The mixed-use building at 115-117 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style row building with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation, attached to the adjacent buildings on the north and south elevations separated by brick firewalls. It has an asphalt-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

shingle-clad, side-gable roof and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the east elevation. The facade has a storefront on the first story with a recessed partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door flanked by multi-light, wood-frame display windows with brick bases. Marble belt courses run between the second and third, and third and half stories. A single, wood panel door with a rectangular transom is located in the south bay of the facade. Windows are eight-over-eight, vinyl, double-hung sash in varying sizes with masonry sills. *C*

123 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (745)

The mixed-use building at 123 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style row building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, attached to adjacent buildings on the northwest and southeast elevations separated by brick firewalls. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has a recessed paired partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors leading to the shops in the northwest and southeast ends of the building and flanked by paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows with granite lintels and sills. A flat granite cornice runs between the first and second stories. Windows on the upper stories consist of six-over-six, vinyl, double-hung sash with masonry sills and lintels. *C*

129 Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row, ca. 1810 (746)

The mixed-use building at 129 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style row building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, attached to adjacent buildings on the northwest and southeast elevations. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and brick walls. The brick and granite foundation is exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and a secondary wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom in a recessed bay at the southeast end. A wood-frame, plate-glass window is located between the entrances. A wood cornice runs between the first and second stories. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash with masonry sills and lintels. *C*

133-143 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830 (747)

The mixed-use building at 133-143 Market Street is a three-story, seven-by-two-bay, rectangular, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation and attached to the adjacent building to the southeast. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with two brick chimneys on the northeast slope and a heavy denticulated entablature on the southwest overhang. The brick walls are laid in common bond and rest on a brick and granite block foundation exposed two full stories at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has two storefronts at the northwest and southeast ends: the southeast comprising a recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass windows; and the northwest side has a wood-paneled door with rectangular transom with wood-frame windows to the northwest and southeast. A secondary wood-paneled entrance door is near the center of the facade. A wood cornice runs between the first and second stories over the storefronts. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with granite lintels and sills. *C*

154 Moffatt-Ladd House, 1763 (748, 749, 750, 751)

The Moffatt-Ladd House at 154 Market Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

clad hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, molded cornice, balustrade with urn finials at a roof walk, paired brick chimneys at the southeast slope, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are wood clapboard with quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with wide surround and pilasters under a gable-roof portico with overhanging bracketed eaves and raking bracketed cornice forming a pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, eight-bay, gable-roof ell with wood entrance door with three-light transom at its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and broken ogee or segmental pediment. *C, NHL listed 1968, NR listed 1971*

A ca. 1832, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame Counting House is north of the residence. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with chimney on the northeast slope, clapboard and drop-board walls, and a granite foundation. There are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash windows and a wood-paneled entrance door with above semi-circular fanlight. *C, NHL-C*

A ca. 1765, Federal-style, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame Warehouse, moved to its present location about 1840. A one-bay addition was constructed ca. 1790. The building has a wood-shingle-clad front-gable roof and clapboard walls. The facade has a fanlight in the gable peak with below bulls-eye window with vertical-board shutter and molded surround, and a double vertical-board barn door with decorative molding and keystone. The northwest elevation has a vertical-board, hayloft door and three entrance doors on the first story. The southeast elevation has a modern shed-roof ell. *C, NHL-C*

The landscape consists of restored formal gardens, a service yard, a modern parking area, and a formal landscape on the northeast side of the property. To the southwest of the house are the gardens, which were laid out in the late nineteenth century and restored by the Colonial Dames ca. 1915. A 300-ft-long, axial path, lined with pea gravel, runs southwest from the house to a wrought iron gate at the rear of the property, and is flanked by formal gardens arranged along four terraces. Grass steps lead to flower beds which are immediately southwest of the house, on the north side of the path. A semi-circular herb garden is south of the axial path. A curvilinear path leads north from the west elevation of the Counting House, turns west to run along the northern boundary, then south, terminating at the axial path. Grape arbors and fruit trees dot the landscape at the rear of the house. South of the Moffatt-Ladd House, between the house and the Warehouse, is a service yard. The service yard is accessed via a gravel driveway which runs southwest from Market Street beginning at the southeast corner of the house, and is separated from Market Street by a wide, wooden fence. A second driveway, beginning at the northeast corner of the house, leads southwest from Market Street to a parking area between the house and the Counting House. The northeast side of the property, along Market Street, is enclosed by a fence which consists of three distinct fence segments. The northern section, which runs between the northern boundary of the property and the Counting House, consists of a wooden fence composed of flat, vertical boards, seated atop a low, dry-laid stone wall. A white picket fence with a lattice bottom encloses the main elevation of the house, along with the stairs which lead from the sidewalk to the main entrance. The fence rests on a low granite base, and square pillars with decorative finials flank the sidewalk entrance and anchor the north and south ends of the picket fence. The grassy area enclosed by the picket fence, slopes gently down from the house toward the sidewalk. A third fence encloses the southern portion of the northeast side of the property, and consists of a wooden fence composed of broad and narrow boards, and includes the service drive gate. Numerous small trees and low shrubs are planted along the inside of the fence. The southern fence also encloses a large horse chestnut tree, planted in 1776 by General William Whipple, which is immediately southeast of the Moffatt-Ladd House. The tree is on the National Register of Historic Trees. *C, NHL-C*

175 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830

(752)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The mixed-use building at 175 Market Street is a three-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with brick stepped parapets at the northwest and southeast ends and brick denticulated cornice. Walls are brick laid in Flemish bond and rest on a brick and granite block foundation with exposed full story at the basement level on the northeast elevation. The facade has an off-center fully glazed, wood-framed entrance door. The brick has been removed from the first story at the facade leaving brick piers supporting the upper stories. A wall of wood-frame, plate-glass display windows with brick bases is recessed behind the piers. Most windows are single-light, aluminum casements with splayed granite lintels. *C*

182 Noah Parker House, ca. 1750 (753)

The Noah Parker House is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The house was originally constructed in the Georgian style with later Italianate-style details. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with gable-roof dormer on the lower east slope and a wood cornice. Walls are vinyl and rest on a raised fieldstone and concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and pedimented roof supported by wood brackets. An Italianate-style bay window is at the southeast bay. A two-story, shed-roof wood-frame addition stretches across the southwest elevation, and a one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition extends from the north corner. A hip-roof porch supported by columns is at the northwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. A mid-twentieth-century, three-part plate-glass window is northwest of the primary entrance. *C*

205-207 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830 (754)

The mixed-use building at 205-207 Market Street is a three-and-one-half-story, eight-by-one-bay, rectangular, brick, Federal-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with brick stepped parapets at the northwest, center, and southeast ends; large, shed-roof dormers on the northeast and southwest slopes; and a brick sawtooth cornice. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and rest on a brick and granite block foundation. The facade has three off-center entrances. Two are composed of wood panel doors with a single sidelight and splayed granite lintels, and the third has a modern replacement door with a decorative, frosted glass window and sidelight. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood and vinyl replacement sash with splayed granite lintels. *C*

206-210 Commercial Building, ca. 1900 (755)

The commercial building at 206-210 Market Street is a three-story, six-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular, brick, Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. It has a flat roof with brick parapet and aluminum coping and exterior brick chimneys on the northwest and southeast elevations. The brick walls are laid in common bond and rest on a brick and granite block foundation. The facade has two storefronts at the northwest and southeast ends comprising a fully glazed door on the southeast and a partially glazed, wood-frame door on the northwest; both entrances are in recessed openings with rectangular transoms flanked by aluminum-frame, plate-glass display windows. A secondary entrance in the center of the facade comprises a partially glazed, wood-frame door with a rectangular transom and single sidelight to the southeast. A wide metal cornice runs along the top of the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

storefronts between the first and second stories. Windows are a one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung replacement sash with masonry sills and splayed lintels. *C*

MCDONOUGH STREET

McDonough Street is located south of North Mill Pond. The street runs west-east between the intersection of Sudbury Street and Brewster Street and its terminus just past the intersection with Dover Street. The residential street is characterized by single and multi-family homes, set close to the road, with a large commercial building on the northern side between Cabot and Cornwall streets.

3 Residence, ca. 1850 (756)

The house at 3 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a shed-roof hood supported by simple brackets. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

4-6 Double House, ca. 1850 (757)

The house at 4-6 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors, each with a six-light transom and five-light sidelights slightly recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and flat lintel. *C*

7 Residence, ca. 1900 (758)

The house at 13 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets, and a flat-roof bay window at the first and second-stories of the northeast side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

13 Residence, ca. 1890 (759, 760)

The house at 13 McDonough Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are wood-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by simple brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vertical-board walls, double-leaf swinging door, and fixed four-light window is northwest of the residence. *NC*

16 Residence, ca. 1860 (761)

The house at 16 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and flat entablature. A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof extension is at the northeast side of the facade. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash; windows at the second-story of the facade are capped with an elliptical single-pane. *C*

18 Residence, ca. 1870 (762)

The house at 18 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide surround, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

28 Residence, ca. 1870 (763)

The house at 28 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and triangular pediment. The southeast end bay of the southwest elevation has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a three-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

51 Residence, ca. 1860 (764)

The house at 51 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl with wood-shingles at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with channeled pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

57 Residence, ca. 1900 (765)

The house at 57 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance vestibule with wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround recessed under a porch roof overhang. The northwest side of the facade has a one-and-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

one-half-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

58 Residence, ca. 1850 (766, 767)

The house at 58 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof and wood-shingle walls is southeast of the residence. *NC*

63-75 Residence, ca. 1870 (768, 769)

The house at 63-75 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof enclosed porch with a secondary entrance that has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround recessed under a porch supported by a turned column. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, horizontal board siding, and blocked windows is northwest of the residence. *NC*

64 Residence, ca. 1870 (770)

The house at 68 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with slight gable returns and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide surround. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

68 Residence, ca. 1870 (771)

The house at 68 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

80-92 Rowhouse, ca. 1830 (772)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 80-92 McDonough Street is a two-story, twelve-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style rowhouse with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and four tall brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone, brick, and granite foundation. The facade has four entrances: the center bay has two individual doors with rectangular sidelights with shared flat entablature; the southwest bay door has three-light half-sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature; and the northeast bay door has with six-light sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround.

C

89 Residence, ca. 1870

(773)

The house at 89 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, decorative spindles at the gable peaks, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof entrance vestibule with wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround at its southeast elevation. The southwest elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. C

98-102 Rowhouse, ca. 1830

(774)

The house at 98-102 McDonough Street is a two-story, nine-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style rowhouse with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, paired brick chimneys irregularly spaced at the ridge, a gable dormer at the front slope, and a three-bay shed-roof dormer at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with six-light sidelights and flat entablature. The northeast side of the facade has two individual wood-paneled entrance doors with six-light sidelights with shared flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. C

135 Continental Shoe Corporation Manufacturing Building, ca. 1930

(775)

The manufacturing building at 135 McDonough Street is a two-story, fourteen-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad low-pitched side-gable roof. Walls are brick and rest on a raised concrete block foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof, concrete block extension; its southeast elevation has glass blocks at the second-story and a one-story, flat-roof extension at the first-story with wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround facing southeast. The southeast elevation has two recessed bays with two roll-up doors at an elevated loading dock. The first and second-stories are dominated by glass blocks at each window bay with concrete sill; window bays at the southeast elevation first-story are blocked with vinyl siding. C

159 Residence, ca. 1870

(776, 777)

The house at 159 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

chimney at the ridge. Walls are asphalt-shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide surround, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

The house to the northwest of 159 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation not visible from the public right-of-way constructed ca. 1900. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

167-169 Double House, ca. 1870

(778, 779)

The house at 167-169 McDonough Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors with flat entablature recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

North of the residence is a late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, with an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof and clapboard walls. *NC*

178 Residence, ca. 1870

(780)

The house at 178 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney at the northeast slope and skylight at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed within an opening with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell and the southwest elevation has a one-story, four-bay, gable-roof ell with a carport and two garage doors. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

179 Residence, ca. 1870

(781)

The house at 179 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad wide front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl with channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a pedimented gable-roof porch supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

187 Residence, ca. 1870

(782)

The house at 187 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide vinyl surround. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell and a one-story, four-bay, enclosed porch. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

199 Residence, ca. 1870 (783)

The house at 199 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, two-by-one-bay, hip-roof enclosed entrance vestibule with wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first-story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

200 Residence, ca. 1880 (784, 785)

The house at 200 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, center gable-roof ell with a gable dormer on its northeast slope. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay shed-roof ell with secondary entrance. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board and clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is east of the residence. *C*

209 Residence, ca. 1870 (786, 787)

The house at 209 McDonough Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with entrance. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows is north of the residence. *NC*

230 Residence, ca. 1870 (788, 789)

The house at 230 McDonough Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom slightly recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

entablature under a hip-roof hood. The facade gable contains a short Palladian window. The southwest elevation has a two-story, partial-width, one-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are four-over-four, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with ridge cupola, overhead rolling door, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows is northeast of the residence. *C*

268 Residence, ca. 1870 (790)

The house at 268 McDonough Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

MECHANIC STREET

Mechanic Street is in the east section of the District directly at the bank of the Piscataqua River, west of Peirce Island, and north of South Mill Pond. The street travels east from the east side of Marcy Street at the southern boundary of the Trial Gardens and Prescott Park. At the junction with Peirce Island Road it takes a sharp turn and runs southeast to Pickering Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by single-family homes, commercial, and utility buildings located at the water's edge. (Also see **Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District**).

14 Residence, ca. 1780 (791)

The house at 14 Mechanic Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-story, four-by-eight-bay, shed-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

0 Point of Graves Cemetery, 1671–ca. 1840 (792, 793)

The Point of Graves Cemetery, a roughly .4-acre rectangular burying ground sits on the south side of Mechanic Street near the Peirce Island Bridge, across from Prescott Park. Deeded to the City by Captain John Pickering 2nd in 1671, the burying ground was used until the mid-1800s and contains approximately 150 headstones, ranging in date from 1683 to 1840; cattle were permitted to graze in the cemetery during the late 1600s, damaging or destroying some stones. Headstones in the cemetery are predominantly slate engraved with death's head motifs, and arranged facing east or west in rows that run north-south. The cemetery is surrounded on three sides by a low parged brick wall; a wood and chicken wire fence encloses the space at the south side. A wrought iron turnstile and gate set into granite bollards pierce the north wall near the northeast corner. The grassy terrain gently slopes south away from Mechanic Street; ornamental plantings are in the center of the south fence and southwest corner. Large, old growth trees are in the northeast corner. *C-2*

95 Double House, ca. 1780 (796, 797, 798, 799)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The building at 95 Mechanic Street is a two-story, eight-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has paired wood entrance doors each surmounted by a gable-roof hood supported by simple brackets. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame commercial building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, clapboard walls, metal entrance door, one-story shed-roof ell at the northwest elevation, and one-over-one double-hung wood replacement sash windows is southeast of the residence. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with tar-clad shed roof and clapboard walls is east of the residence. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves and clapboard walls is east of the residence. *C*

112 Residence, ca. 1920 (800)

The house at 112 Mechanic Street is a one-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable end bay at the northwest side. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with a hip-roof bay window at the southeast. The northwest bay has a vertical-board garage door. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

113 Wastewater Pumping Station, 1975 (801)

The utility building at 113 Mechanic Street is a two-story, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with wide cornice and parapet extension. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The southwest elevation fronting Mechanic Street has one metal access door and three irregularly spaced louvre windows at the second story. The northwest elevation facing the Piscataqua River has one metal access door on the southeast, a double metal access door on the northwest, and an elevated second-level supported on metal I-beams. *NC*

114 Residence, ca. 1780 (802)

The house at 114 Mechanic Street is a two-story over basement, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has an off-center vertical-board entrance door with diamond-pane window, pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The entrance is elevated over a basement-level with an entrance porch accessed by stairs on the southeast side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

121 Residence, ca. 1830 (803, 804, 805)

The house at 121 Mechanic Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door. The northeast elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell with brick chimney and the southeast side has a one-story, two-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-by-four-bay, wood-frame workshop with rear addition is east of the residence at the wharf. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with cinderblock chimney, vertical-board walls, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, and wood-paneled door. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-by-one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with rear shed roof, vertical-board walls, and six-light wood sash windows is east of the residence at the wharf. *C*

122 Luke M. Loughton House, ca. 1760

(806)

The Luke M. Loughton House at 122 Mechanic Street is a three-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with curved brackets at the overhanging eaves and massive brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented and denticulated entablature, fluted pilasters, and a six-light transom. The entrance is elevated over a basement-level with an entrance porch accessed by stairs on the northwest and southeast sides. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay hip-roof ell at the center bay flanked by one-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof ells. Most windows are twelve-over-eight or eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

170 Brewster House, ca. 1930

(807)

The Brewster House at 170 Mechanic Street is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with full-width shed-dormers on the northeast and southwest slopes and a brick chimney at the ridge. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door surmounted by a pedimented gable roof supported by columns at the northwest side. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay hip-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-five-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

177 Geno's Coffee Shop, mid-20th century

(808, 809, 810)

Geno's Coffee Shop at 177 Mechanic Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame mixed-use building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with full-width shed dormer on the southeast and northwest slopes. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof entrance vestibule with metal entrance door. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell with entrance on the southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, and a vertical-board door is southeast of the mixed-use building. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle and clapboard walls is southwest of the mixed-use building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

set on wooden piers over the water. It has an overhead rolling garage door and six-over-six double-hung, wood sash windows *C*

MEETING HOUSE HILL ROAD

Meeting House Hill Road is a circular road on an elevation that runs southwest to northeast from the east side of Manning Street to the southwest side of Marcy Street encircling the South Ward Room, now the Portsmouth Public Meeting House. The road is characterized by low density urban development in close proximity to a civic building.

11 Residence, ca. 1780 (811, 812)

The house at 11 Meeting House Hill Road is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, two-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, paired overhead rolling doors, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is west of the residence. *NC*

12 Residence, ca. 1870 (813)

The house at 12 Meeting House Hill Road is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets, and a hip-roof bay window is at the southeast side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

MELCHER STREET

Melcher Street is located north of South Mill Pond and south of Strawberry Banke Museum. The street runs southwest from Pleasant Street and ends at the bank of South Mill Pond. The wholly residential street is characterized by the Mark Wentworth Home on the west side of the street and single-family houses set close to the road along the east side.

1 Residence, ca. 1850 (814)

The house at 1 Melcher Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide molded cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with horizontal board at the front gable and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights, four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

3-5 Double House, ca. 1880

(815)

The house at 3-5 Melcher Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors with simple surround underneath a shared hip-roof porch supported by columns and flanked by hip-roof bay windows. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-four-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

7 Residence, ca. 1850

(816, 817)

The house at 7 Melcher Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-six-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and flat entablature at the northeast side. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-three-bay, hip-roof enclosed porch with wood-paneled entrance door facing northwest. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation is southwest of the residence. *NC*

MIDDLE STREET

Middle Street is located west of South Mill Pond and south of North Mill Pond. The street runs south from the intersection of Congress Street and Maplewood Avenue, curves southwest at Court Street, continues southwest until a serpentine curve between Park Street and Lafayette Road, and ends at the intersection with South Street. The section within the District includes the section from Congress Street to the intersection with Wibird Street, excluding the south side of the street between Richards Avenue and Miller Avenue. The street is characterized by densely developed, single-family homes, set close to the road.

42 Bodge-Chase House, ca. 1842

(818)

The Bodge-Chase House at 42 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with Queen Anne-style details and asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, decorative gable truss, brick chimney at the southeast slope, and paired shed-roof dormers at the side slopes. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has an entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a flat-roof entrance porch with a segmental pediment, turned columns, and decorative brackets. Directly above the entrance, is a flat-roof bay window at the second story. The southeast side of the facade has a flat-roof rounded bay window at the first and second stories. The northwest elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first and second stories projecting from the roofline. The southwest elevation has a two-story, three-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with segmental glass pediment and molded surround. *C*

43 John Paul Jones House, 1758

(819, 820, 821)

The John Paul Jones House at 43 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, shed-roof dormer at the rear slope, tall paired brick chimneys at the ridge, and three gable dormers at the front slope with triangular or segmental pediments. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom, fluted pilasters, and bracketed segmental pediment. The northeast elevation has a centered wood-paneled entrance door with fluted pilasters and triangular pediment. The northeast elevation has a two-story, four-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with triangular pediment. *C, NHL listed 1972*

An early to-mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, two-by-three-bay, wood-framed carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and stone foundation is northeast of the residence. The building has six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash windows and a swinging, vertical-board entrance door with second-story hayloft door on the north elevation. *C, NHL-C*

South and east of the John Paul Jones House is a ca. 1923 Colonial Revival-era landscape, which is currently being restored to align with an 1859 Samuel Lord diagram of the landscape. The landscape consists of a shallowly terraced lawn, divided into geometric patterns by angular paths topped with crushed shells, Perennial beds are along the south and east sides of the lot, and a row of shade trees runs north-south, beginning in the center of the southern boundary. *C, NHL-C*

56 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1840, ca. 1910

(822)

The mixed-use building at 56 Middle Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Gothic Revival-style cottage with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with centered gable flanked by paired gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and wood shingles and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with six-light transom and six-light sidelights. The northeast side of the facade has a flat-roof bay window with diamond-panes. The northeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, wood-frame, Tudor Revival-style addition with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The addition has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood shingles with half-timbering at the second story and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled segmental entrance door set within a projecting entrance vestibule with a steeply pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and decorative molding. The southeast elevation has a group of three tall, narrow windows at the first- and second-stories and a flat-roof bay window with wood-shingles at the first story. Most windows are double-hung with diamond panes. *C*

85 Granite State Insurance Company Office Building, 1924

(823)

The Granite State Insurance Company Office Building at 85 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with parapet and brick end chimney at the northeast elevation. Walls are brick with a wide granite cornice and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

entrance door with rectangular partial-sidelights and transom with decorative metal sash under a metal hooded awning with arched glass windows at the cornice and Classical detailing at the roof. The facade has tripartite windows at the first and second story with full arch surrounds at the second-story, separated by two-story granite columns flanking the entrance. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel; windows at the second-story are tripartite with full arch surround. *C*

93 The American Postal Workers' Accident Benefit Association Building, 1935 (824)

The American Postal Workers' Accident Benefit Association Building at 93 Middle Street is a one-story, seven-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat denticulated entablature capped with a fanlight with full arch decorative surround. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with concrete sill. In 1987, the basement was converted for use as offices. *C*

116 Captain Richard Shapleigh House, ca. 1800 (825, 826)

The Captain Richard Shapleigh House at 116 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, cornice with decorative molding, and paired tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and rectangular sidelights flanked by pilasters and under a flat-roof portico with overhanging denticulated eaves and fluted Corinthian columns. At the facade second story, directly above the entrance, is a flat-roof, elliptical bay window with overhanging denticulated eaves and decorative molding at the cornice with windows flanked by pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with tall paired brick chimneys at the northwest slope. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

A one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage that dates to the mid-twentieth century is west of the residence and fronting State Street, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls with vertical board in the eaves, and a concrete foundation. It has two, paneled with a four-light row, overhead, rolling doors, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows. *C*

132 -134 Parrott House, ca. 1865 (827)

The Parrott House at 132-134 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt- and slate-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, four tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes, three shed-roof dormers with segmental pediment at the southwest and northeast slopes, paired shed-roof dormers with segmental pediment at the front slope, and paired dormer with broken segmental pediment at the recessed facade center bay. Walls are brick with brownstone quoins and a belt course between the first and second stories, and rest on a stone foundation. The facade center bay has two individual double wood-paneled entrance doors with rectangular transoms recessed under the second-story porch overhang with flat denticulated brownstone entablature, scrolled pediment and columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell with paired brick chimneys on the northeast and southwest slopes and a two-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell at its northwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flat lintel with channeled stone panel at the sill. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

145-147 Ebenezer Thompson House, 1801

(828)

The Ebenezer Thompson House at 145-147 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, denticulated cornice, and tall brick chimney with three-arch cap at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a three-story, three-by-two-bay, hip-roof ell with tall brick chimney with three-arch cap at the ridge. The northeast elevation of the ell has a secondary entrance under a hip-roof porch with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flat lintel. *C*

152 Langley Boardman House, ca. 1804

(829, 830, 831)

The Langley Boardman House at 152 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and four tall brick chimneys with three-arch caps at the southwest and northeast slopes. Walls are clapboard with flushboard at the facade and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and rectangular sidelights under an elliptical flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by columns with scrolled capitals. At the facade second story, directly above the entrance, is a Palladian window with columns with scrolled capitals slightly recessed in an elliptical surround. The northwest elevation has a one-story, elliptical, enclosed porch with seamed-metal roof. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, two-story, two-bay, wood-framed carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, and paired overhead rolling doors with shuttered bullseye window above the right garage door is northwest of the residence. *NC*

A late-twentieth-century, one-story, wood-frame gazebo with an asphalt-shingle-clad roof is located at the northwest corner of the property. *NC*

159 Ham-Briard House, ca. 1805

(832)

The Ham-Briard House at 159 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, decorative molding at the cornice, and paired tall brick chimneys with three-arch cap at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and four-light sidelights flanked by channeled pilasters under a flat-roof porch supported by fluted columns with overhanging eaves, wide decoratively molded cornice, and at the roof-level balustrade. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof porch supported by columns that wraps around to the southeast elevation. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell with a brick chimney on its northeast slope. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

160 Samuel Larkin House, ca. 1808

(833, 834)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Samuel Larkin House at 160 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys with three-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and pilasters under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves supported by fluted columns with scrolled capitals. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns that wraps around to the northwest elevation. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and paired overhead rolling doors each with a rectangular transom is west of the residence. *NC*

171 A.W. Walker House, ca. 1870

(835)

The A.W. Walker House at 171 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, centered gable with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, paired gable dormers with triangular pediment flanking the centered gable at the front slope, and paired tall brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone, brick, and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and rectangular half-sidelights flanked by fluted pilasters under a flat-roof porch supported by columns with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide denticulated cornice. Directly above the entrance, at the second-story, is a Palladian window. The centered gable has fluted corner boards with one flat and one Corinthian capital and a bulls-eye window at the gable. The northeast elevation has a hip-roof rounded bay window at the first story. The southeast elevation has a two-story, four-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround, sill, and flat denticulated lintel. *C*

180 Larkin-Rice House, 1815

(836, 837)

The Larkin-Rice House at 180 Middle Street is a three-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves, paired tall brick chimneys at the rear slope, and tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and granite surround slightly recessed in an elliptical surround. The southwest elevation has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof porch that wraps around to the northwest elevation. The northwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. The entrance is flanked by Palladian windows slightly recessed in an elliptical surround. The facade second story has full arch windows slightly recessed in an elliptical surround. Most windows are three-over-three or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C, NR listed 1979*

An early nineteenth-century, Federal-style, two-story, three-bay, masonry carriage house with slate-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging denticulated eaves, brick walls, and brick foundation is northwest of the residence. The building has an exterior chimney on the south elevation, a swinging double-leaf vertical-board door with above bullseye window, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. *C, NRIND-C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(838, 839, 840)

199 Stanwood House, 1790

The Stanwood House at 199 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with seamed-metal at the roofline, overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys with two-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-shuttered entrance door with fanlight, fluted pilasters, and a triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and paired overhead rolling doors is east of the residence. *NC*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, is located southwest of the residence. *NC*

240 William Haven House, ca. 1800 (841)

The William Haven House at 240 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors under a hip-roof porch supported by Corinthian columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with two-story, flat-roof ell at its southwest elevation and a tall brick chimney at its northeast slope. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with decorative molding at the flat lintel. *C*

241 Jones-Sinclair House, 1865 (842)

The Jones-Sinclair House at 241 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad concave Mansard roof with centered three-and-one-half-story tower, multiple wings, overhanging eaves with curved brackets, and paired or single dormers with segmental crowns at the slopes on each elevation. Walls are brick with stone belt course above the first story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a paired wood-paneled entrance door recessed within the centered tower under a flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns with overhanging eaves and roof balustrade. The second story at the tower has a paired full arch window with decorative stone elliptical crown and the third story has three full arch windows with stone elliptical crown. The northeast elevation has a one-story, five-by-four-bay, flat-roof enclosed porch. The southwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with flat stone lintel and sill. *C*

266 Andrew P. Peabody Cottage Villa, 1852 (843, 844)

The Andrew P. Peabody Cottage Villa at 266 Middle Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired full-height gables at the northeast and southwest sides, overhanging eaves, cornice brackets, and paired tall brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a paired entrance door with rectangular sidelights under a steeply pitched gable-roof porch with cornice brackets and columns. The entrance porch is flanked by hip-roof boxed bay windows at the first-story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, two-story, three-by-two-bay, wood-frame carriage house is northwest of the building. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves, clapboard walls, paired overhead rolling garage doors, and a vertical-board hayloft door. *C*

282 Residence, ca. 1800 (845)

The house at 282 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an entrance door with fanlight and three-light half-sidelights under a hip-roof porch supported by columns. The northwest elevation has a three-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with brick chimney at its southwest slope. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded lintel. *C*

298 Hunking-Penhallow House, 1807 (846, 847)

The Hunking-Penhallow House at 298 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, curved cornice brackets, and paired tall brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard with belt course above the first and second stories and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight under a hip-roof porch with decorative molding at the cornice, supported by columns. The northwest elevation has a three-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with brick chimney at its southwest slope. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

An early to-mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and paired paneled overhead rolling doors is west of the residence. *C*

314 Residence, ca. 1800 (848)

The house at 314 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, paired tall brick chimneys with two-arch cap at the southwest and northeast slopes, and wide gable dormer with Palladian window at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. *C*

338 Residence, ca. 1900 (849, 850)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 338 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, three shed-roof dormers at the front slope, a shed-roof dormer at the rear slope, a side-gable roof extension at the ridge with paired tall brick chimneys, and a centered bay with overhanging bracketed eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard. The centered bay at the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets, which is surmounted by a Palladian window with decorative elliptical pediment directly above at the second story. Most windows are eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround and lintel. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and paneled overhead rolling garage door is northwest of the residence. *C*

351 Wallace Hackett House/Masonic Temple, 1891-1892, with 1928 addition (851)

The Wallace Hackett House at 351 Middle Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-and metal-clad hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves; wide cornice; three gable dormers at the front slope with triangular and broken ogee pediments; one gable dormer with triangular pediment at the northeast, southwest, and southeast slopes; and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are yellow brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with large fanlight and rectangular sidelights underneath a flat-roof portico supported by columns. The entrance is flanked by rounded bays projecting from the roofline. Most windows are one-over-one or eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flush granite lintel. The southeast elevation is dominated by a three-story, flat-roof a yellow brick auditorium that was added in 1928 after the building was converted to a Masonic Temple. The northeast elevation of the rear auditorium has a centered bay with full-height columns supporting a triangular pediment with flat denticulated entablature and bracketed eaves. The columns flank the recessed paired wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and pedimented entablature. Most windows are eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

364 Rundlet-May House, 1806 (852, 853)

The Rundlet-May House at 364 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, perimeter balustrade at the roof level, and four tall brick chimneys at each corner. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and rectangular sidelights under a flat-roof porch with roof balustrade and supported by columns. The northwest elevation has a one-story, five-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell. The ell has a one-story, one-by-seven-bay, gable-roof ell projecting into the rear yard, and a one-story, one-by-six-bay, gable-roof ell that projects northeast and connects to the two-story, hip-roof carriage house. The carriage house has a double-height vertical-board entrance bay flanked by bulls-eye windows at the second story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with flat molded lintel. *C, NR listed 1975*

On the southeast and northwest side of the property are a series of ca. 1812 formal gardens and orchards, in rectangular plots delineated by gravel walking paths arranged on the north and south sides of an axial path. A pet cemetery, established ca. 1865, is at the southwest corner of the property. The symmetrical, orderly garden was restored by Historic New England following its acquisition of the property in 1973. *C, NRIND-C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

375 Portsmouth Women's City Club Building, ca. 1915

(854)

The Portsmouth Women's City Club Building at 375 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, three gable dormers at the front slope, and paired brick end chimneys at the northeast and southwest elevations. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and rectangular sidelights under a flat-roof porch with a roof balustrade, supported by columns. Directly above the porch is a set of double glazed doors with a fanlight at the second story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

381 Residence, ca. 1880

(855)

The house at 381 Middle Street is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice and one hip-roof dormer at each slope. Walls are stucco and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and pilasters underneath the one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

404 Residence, ca. 1880

(856, 857)

The house at 404 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the ridge, and centered gable with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a paired entrance door with rectangular transom under a hip-roof porch with overhanging eaves, flat entablature, and centered triangular pediment with decorative molding supported by paired columns. A set of paired full arch windows with elliptical entablature and decorative scrolled molding is directly above the entrance porch at the second level. A single full arch window with elliptical hooded crown and decorative molding is in the facade gable. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with flat molded lintel and simple sill. *C*

North of the residence is a mid-to-late nineteenth-century, two-and-one-half story, three-bay, wood-frame, Italianate-style carriage house, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with end returns and a thick cornice, a cupola on the center ridge, and clapboard walls. It has a centrally located, wood vertical board, double-leaf, swinging barn door with a hayloft above on the facade, and six-over-six-light, double-hung wood windows. *C*

411 Residence, ca. 1870

(858)

The house at 411 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a paired wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof porch supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

three-bay, gable-roof ell with four-by-four-bay, gable-roof ell on its southeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with denticulated flat lintel. *C*

425 Residence, ca. 1870

(859, 860)

The house at 425 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide denticulated cornice, brick chimney at the rear slope, and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a paired wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by decorative columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with two-story, two-bay ell with hip-on-gable roof at its southeast elevation. The southeast elevation of the main block has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with denticulated flat or segmental lintel. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, wood-frame carriage house, south of the residence, is two-stories and three-bays with a slate-tiled side-gable roof, with a cupola, and clapboard walls, six-over-nine-light, double-hung, wood windows, and three overhead rolling garage doors. *C*

426 Residence, ca. 1830

(861, 862)

The house at 426 Middle Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, steeply pitched gable dormer at the rear slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a paired wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, wood-frame carriage house, west of the residence, is one-and-a-half stories tall and one bay wide with a front-gable roof, partially caved in, with cupola; clapboard walls; a wood, diagonal board, double-leaf sliding barn door; and a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood window. *C*

439 Gerrish-Norris House, ca. 1860

(863)

The Gerrish-Norris House at 439 Middle Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide denticulated cornice; a centered gable with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and gable returns; and paired tall brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard, with rusticated boards and quoins at the façade, and rest on a granite foundation. The centered gable has a paired wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by decorative columns. A window with full arch hooded surround and blocked fanlight is directly above the entrance porch at the second level. The centered gable has a bulls-eye window with molded surround. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with denticulated flat or segmental lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

442-444 Double House, ca. 1830

(864, 865)

The house at 442-444 Middle Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors under a shared hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling garage door is northwest of the residence. *C*

454-456 Double House, ca. 1830

(866, 867)

The house at 454-456 Middle Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with seamed-metal at the roofline, overhanging eaves, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl. The facade has paired entrance doors under a shared pedimented gable-roof hood. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, shed-roof outbuilding, northwest of the residence, is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *C*

461 Morris C. Foye House, 1891

(868, 869)

The Morris C. Foye House at 461 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Shingle-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad steeply pitched front-gable roof with gable overhang, steeply pitched gable at the northeast elevation, gable dormer at the southeast elevation, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the gable and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed under a one-bay roof overhang supported by columns as the entrance porch with flat entablature and triangular pediment. The northeast side of the facade a hip-roof bay window with balustrade at the roof. The front gable has a Palladian window. The gable overhang at the northwest elevation is supported by decorative brackets. The first story of the northwest elevation has a hip-roof bay window with balustrade at the roof. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves, wood-shingle walls, and concrete foundation is southeast of the residence. It has paired overhead rolling doors with above overhanging gable, and two-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. *C*

462-464 Residence, ca. 1870

(870)

The house at 462-464 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and centered gable with exposed rafters and decorative gable end brackets. Walls are aluminum siding and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights with decorative stained glass windows recessed within the centered bay under a steeply pitched, Stick-style, gable-roof porch with truss

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

and gable tails supported by turned columns. The centered gable has a pointed arch tripartite window. The southwest elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first and second stories. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

473 Residence, ca. 1860

(871, 872)

The house at 473 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves with paired bracket, wide denticulated cornice, paired gable dormers with segmental pediment at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a paired wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. The facade is dominated by a one-story, flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves, paired brackets; and wide denticulated cornice, supported by columns. The porch encompasses the entrance and wraps around the full-width of the northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround and flat lintel. The center bay window at the facade second-story has a segmental pediment. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-framed carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with rear gable-roof ell, and clapboard walls is northeast of the residence. It has a double sliding door with bracketed roof overhang, and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. *C*

476-478 Residence, ca. 1800

(873)

The house at 476-478 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with tall paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

496 Residence, ca. 1815

(874, 875)

The house at 496 Middle Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, five-by-two-bay, masonry garage, now converted to living space, with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, brick walls, brick foundation, and eight-light casement windows is northwest of the residence. *C*

499 Residence, ca. 1860

(876)

The house at 499 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide denticulated cornice, three gable dormers at the front slope, one gable dormer at the southwest and northeast slopes, and paired brick

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards with decorative molding and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom and fluted pilasters under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The entrance is flanked by flat-roof bay windows with overhanging bracketed eaves, windows separated by pilasters, and decorative molding at the wide cornice. The southeast elevation has a two-story, hip-roof ell with a one-story, hip-roof ell on its southeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, flat sill, and decorative molded lintel. *C*

504 Double House, ca. 1900

(877)

The residence at 504 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the gables and bay windows and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. The southwest and northeast elevations each have a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns with entrance doors facing southwest and northeast, respectively. The facade is dominated by bay windows at the southwest and northeast sides of the first and second stories underneath the projecting gable. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. The building has since been converted for commercial use. *C*

514 Residence, ca. 1860

(878)

The house at 514 Middle Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are aluminum-siding and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. A flat-roof bay window is at the first- and second-story of the southwest side of the facade. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. *C*

526-528 Samuel Shackford House, 1812

(879)

The Samuel Shackford House at 526-528 Middle Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves with comma brackets and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flanking fluted pilasters and flat entablature underneath a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and wide denticulated cornice supported by fluted columns. A rounded, flat-roof bay window with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, and Corinthian pilasters is directly above the entrance at the second-story. The southwest elevation has a one-story, flat-roof extension with roof overhang supported by a column, and a secondary entrance door. The northwest elevation has a two-story, flat-roof ell with tall paired brick chimneys, a one-story, flat-roof ell on its northwest elevation, and a one-and-one-half-story, Mansard roof carriage house with clapboard walls and concrete foundation facing southeast at its northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two or six-over one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

MOUNT VERNON STREET

Mount Vernon Street runs southeast to northwest on the northwest side of South Street just northeast from the intersection with Junkins Avenue. The street is characterized by dense residential development to the southeast of the Portsmouth City Hall complex.

14 Residence, ca. 1780 (880)

The house at 14 Mount Vernon Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and flush gable end rafter tails. Walls are clapboard. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay gable-roof ell with concrete foundation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

15 Residence, ca. 1970 (881)

The house at 15 Mount Vernon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt shingle-clad side-gable roof with shed-roof dormer at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-roof garage with projecting parapet and segmental garage bay. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

18 Residence, ca. 1800 (882, 883)

The house at 18 Mount Vernon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style cape with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell with entrance on its northeast elevation. Most windows are eight-over-twelve, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, and vertical-board double entrance door with six-light rectangular transom is west of the residence. *C*

39 Residence, ca. 1840 (884)

The house at 39 Mount Vernon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights under a pedimented gable-roof porch supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a one-story hyphen connecting to a one-and-one-half-story, asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable, wood-shingled barn. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

40 Residence, ca. 1880 (885, 886)

The house at 40 Mount Vernon Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets with drop pendants at the northwest side, and a flat-roof bay window at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, a board-and-batten double-leaf door, and two-over-two, double-hung windows is southwest of the residence. *NC*

49 Residence, 1963 (887, 888)

The house at 49 Mount Vernon Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Neo-Colonial-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves at the front slope and a brick end chimney at the northwest elevation. Walls are wood-shingle, with vertical-board at the facade first-story under the second-story overhang, and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The southeast elevation has a one-story hyphen connecting to a two-story, two-bay, wood-frame, gable-roof garage with double-width bay. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-tile roof and siding is east of the residence and not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

50 Residence, ca. 1870 (889, 890)

The house at 50 Mount Vernon Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and a full-width shed-roof dormer at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets with drop pendants at the northwest side, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a one-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage and workshop with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with thick cornice and gable returns, clapboard walls, single overhead rolling door, and two-over-two, double-hung windows is southwest of the residence. *C*

57 Residence, late 20th century (891)

The house at 57 Mount Vernon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

shingle-clad side-gable roof with shed-roof dormer at the front slope. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northeast side of the facade has a one-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

64 Captain Richard Smart House, ca. 1815 (892, 893)

The Captain Richard Smart House at 64 Mount Vernon Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and three-bay shed-roof dormer at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with blocked rectangular transom under a one-story, partial-width hip-roof porch supported by columns. The southwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and clapboard walls is southwest of the residence. *C*

NEW CASTLE AVENUE

New Castle Avenue runs west to east in the southeast section of the District from a bend in South Street and across the peninsula to Shapleigh Island and directly south of an inlet of the Piscataqua River. The road becomes Route 1B where it connects with Marcy Street and changes to Portsmouth Avenue after crossing Shapleigh Island. The wholly residential street is characterized by single-family homes surrounded by lawns.

0 New Castle Avenue Seawall, 2007 (894)

The New Castle Avenue Seawall is a 5-ft-high, 3-ft-thick, 1,066-ft-long concrete retaining wall on the north side of New Castle Avenue that replaced an earlier stone seawall. A metal fence on the top of the wall runs the length of the seawall. *NC*

28 Residence, ca. 1900 (895, 896, 897)

The house at 28 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, hip-roof dormer at the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch. The south elevation has a one-story, hip-roof ell at a lower elevation with a secondary entrance under a hip-roof porch supported by columns at its west elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A ca. 1920 one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete block foundation, and overhead rolling door is west of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vertical-board siding, and double-leaf door is south of the garage. *NC*

39 Residence, ca. 1900 (898, 899)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 39 New Castle Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets on the east side, and a flat-roof bowed bay window at the first and second stories on the west side. The west elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof porch supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. The north elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, drop board siding, paired overhead rolling doors, and two-over-two, double hung wood sash windows is north of the residence. *C*

50 Residence, ca. 1900 (900, 901)

The house at 50 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The east side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The west elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell on the south side, and a one-story, shed-roof porch supported by columns at the north side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vertical board siding, and porch at its south elevation is south of the residence. *C*

59 Residence, ca. 1900 (902, 903)

The house at 59 New Castle Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and cornice forming a pediment at the front gable. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingle at the front gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door at the east side and a hip-roof bay window at the west side. The entrance door is under a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof wrap-around porch supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. The east elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at its ridge and a one-story ell on its north elevation. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920 one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, overhead rolling garage door, a six-over-six, double-hung window, and a board-and-batten entrance door is north of the residence. *C*

69 Residence, ca. 1850 (904, 905)

The house at 69 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek-Revival-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with gable returns, overhanging eaves, wide cornice, channeled cornerboards, and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, five-light sidelights, and pilasters. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, two-story, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, wood vertical board double-leaf doors with above hayloft door, and six-over-six double-hung wood replacement sash windows is north of the residence. *C*

70 Residence, ca. 1880 (906)

The house at 70 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The west side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch with bracketed overhanging eaves supported by simple columns. The south elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with a taller, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell on its south elevation. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

77 Joseph M. Martin House, ca. 1860 (907)

The Joseph M. Martin House at 77 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters under a one-story, full-width, flat-roof porch supported by columns. The north elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. The south elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first story. The west elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

88 Residence, ca. 1950 (908, 909)

The house at 88 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope, full-width shed dormer at the rear slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door set in a slightly protruding gable bay. The west elevation has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door under a gable-roof hood supported by simple brackets. The south elevation has a one-story shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, overhead rolling door, and six-over-one double hung window is located south of the residence. *C*

89 Residence, ca. 1850 (910, 911)

The house at 89 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The north side of the facade has a one-story, three-by-two-bay, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch with partially glazed entrance door on its south

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

elevation. The west elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, concrete foundation, and double wood-paneled door is south of the residence. *NC*

99 Residence, ca. 1850 (912)

The house at 99 New Castle Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek-Revival-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The west side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a slightly projecting lintel. The north elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell with a full-width, shed-roof porch on its north elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

100 Residence, ca. 1900 (913, 914)

The house at 100 New Castle Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with boxed overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, rafter tails, bracketed gable ends, and brick chimney at the west slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The west side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof and clapboard walls is southeast of the residence. *C*

111 Residence, ca. 1850 (915)

The house at 111 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and full-width shed-roof dormer on the east slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets at the west side, and a hip-roof bay window at the east side. The north elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell with secondary entrance on its east elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

112 Residence, ca. 1870 (916)

The house at 112 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard, and wood-shingle at the front gable, and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the west side, and a hip-roof bay window at the east side. The east elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell with brick chimney at the north side, and a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell at the south side. The south

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

elevation has a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

122 Residence, ca. 1900

(917, 918)

The house at 122 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The west side of the facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The east elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the north side and a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. The south elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, built in the late twentieth century, with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, a concrete foundation, wood shingles, double-leaf, board-and-batten door, and a two-over-three-light window is located south of the residence. *NC*

127 Residence, ca. 1780

(919, 920)

The house at 127 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slight gable returns and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, rectangular partial-sidelights, and pilasters. The north elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell with shed-roof enclosed porch on its east elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and clapboard walls is northwest of the residence. *C*

137 Residence, ca. 1800

(921, 922)

The house at 137 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and five-light sidelights. The north elevation has a two-story gable-roof hyphen with brick chimney at the ridge and a one-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell on its east elevation and connects to a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, double overhead rolling door, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash windows is northeast of the residence. *C*

140 Residence, ca. 1900

(923)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 140 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style with Four-Square form residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, two-bay hip-roof dormer at the front slope, and brick chimney at the west slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The entrance door is located under the porch with a bay window at the west side. The first story of the west elevation has a hip-roof bay window. The south elevation has a ca. 2012 one-story, gable-roof hyphen connecting to a one-story, one-bay, asphalt-shingle-clad, hip-roof garage facing west. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

150 Residence, ca. 1930

(924, 925)

The house at 150 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, low-pitched, front-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl. The west side of the facade has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, low-pitched gable-roof brick ell with partially glazed entrance door on its east elevation. The south elevation has a one-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are paired, fixed, single-light wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with one-bay ell, asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, and a double-width overhead rolling door is south of the residence. *C*

166 William Leach House, ca. 1857

(926)

The William Leach House at 166 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard at the facade, brick chimney at the ridge, and two shed-roof gables at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a partially glazed entrance door with Greek Revival-style door surround comprising full-height sidelights, pilasters, wide entablature and deep lintel. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell at the first story and a one-bay, gable-roof overhang at the second-story. Most windows are double one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

180 Residence, ca. 1800

(927, 928)

The house at 180 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide entablature and pilasters. The south elevation has a one-story, three-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell with entrance on its south elevation set in a protruding gable. The west elevation has a one-story, three-by-three-bay, hip-roof ell with wide cornerboards and entrance on its west elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and board-and-batten double door is south of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

192 Residence, ca. 1780

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

(929)

The house at 192 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slight gable returns, two skylights on the east side of the front slope, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated cut-stone and brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The south elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with slight wood sill and lintel. *C*

200 Elbridge Gerry House, ca. 1780

(930, 931)

The Elbridge Gerry House at 200 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with steeper rear slope, slight gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the rear slope, and large skylight at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite and cut-stone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with diamond-pane window set in a protruding hip-roof vestibule with wide entablature, three-light sidelights, and pilasters. The east elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash with molded trim with bullseye corner blocks. *C*

A one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, built in the mid-twentieth century, with a side-gable asphalt-shingle-clad roof, wood drop board siding, a raised concrete-block foundation, a double-leaf, board-and-batten door, and a two-over-two, single pane, wood window is located southwest of the residence. *C*

220 Captain Jethro Furber House, ca. 1780 with later alterations

(932, 933, 934)

The Captain Jethro Furber House at 220 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, wood-frame, Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick and concrete block foundation exposed at the north elevation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a shed-roof hood supported by brackets. The south elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. The north elevation has a secondary wood-paneled entrance door at the foundation flanked by two fixed six-pane windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, two-story, one-by-three bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard and wood-shingle walls with second-story overhang at the north (facade) elevation, concrete foundation, double board-and-batten door, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows is southeast of the residence. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hip-on-gable roof, drop board siding, overhead rolling door with above circular six-light window is southeast of the residence. *C*

244 Residence, ca. 1780

(935, 936)

The house at 244 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, hip roof with paired tall brick chimneys at the east and west slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with triangular pediment, four-light transom, and pilasters. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, raised concrete block and wood foundation, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window is southeast of the residence. *C*

254 Residence, ca. 1880 (937, 938)

The house at 254 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame modified Cape Cod cottage with an asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with full-width shed dormer at front slope and brick end chimney at the west elevation. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width enclosed entrance porch with low-pitch gable roof with double-height six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows at the west side. The east side of the porch has an entrance facing east under the porch roof overhang supported by a simple column. The south elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, overhead rolling garage door, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window is east of the residence. *C*

272-274 Residence, ca. 1830 (939)

The house at 272–274 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and a brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door flanked by five-light sidelights recessed in a wood-paneled entry with flat entablature and channeled pilasters. The south elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, three-bay, hip-roof ell at the intersection with the main block. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

284 Residence, ca. 1830 (940)

The house at 284 New Castle Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with gable returns and wide cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The west side of the facade has a partially glazed entrance door set in a slightly protruding concave-hip-roof vestibule. The west elevation has a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or two-over-two, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

300 Residence, 2015 (941, 942)

No architectural information available for this building under construction. *NC*

A ca. 1958, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with scalloped vergeboard, clapboard walls, and a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window is south of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

320 Residence, 1957

(943)

The house at 320 New Castle Avenue is a one-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slight overhang at the front slope and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center partially glazed and aluminum entrance door with simple surround flanked by a tripartite window to the east and a casement window to the west. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

330 Residence, 1960

(944)

The house at 330 New Castle Avenue is a one-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The east side of the facade has a two-bay hyphen with off-center wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a shed-roof overhang supported by simple columns at the porch. The east elevation of the hyphen connects to a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gable-roof garage with wood-shingles at the gable. Most windows are four-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

333 Residence, 1950

(945)

The house at 333 New Castle Avenue is a one-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The east side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The east elevation has a one-story, gable-roof hyphen with secondary entrance with single-light sidelights connecting to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable-roof garage. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash. *C*

363 Residence, ca. 1800

(946, 947)

The house at 363 New Castle Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope and full-width shed dormer at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the east and west elevations and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with blocked rectangular transom. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, one-over-one, double-hung window, and double-leaf board-and-batten door is south of the residence. *NC*

379 Residence, ca. 1800

(948, 949)

The house at 379 New Castle Avenue is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired stone chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingle at the gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door. The west elevation has a one-story, three-bay, hip-roof ell with rear one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and overhead rolling door is west of the residence. *C*

389-395 Residence, ca. 1870

(950)

The house at 393 New Castle Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, end returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney. Walls are clapboard and vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets at the west side and a flat-roof bay window with bracketed overhanging eaves at the east side. The west elevation has a one-story gable-roof ell with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. The east elevation has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof enclosed porch with single-pane windows and secondary recessed entrance. The south elevation has a one-story gable-roof hyphen connecting to a one-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-roof building with overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard, and a pyramidal hip-roof cupola. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

390 Residence, ca. 1850

(951, 952)

The house at 390 New Castle Avenue is a one-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and Queen Anne-style decorative vergeboard. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are two-over-two, wood, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

To the west of the residence is a ca. 1870 one-story, one-by-two-bay, rectangular wood-frame, Italianate-style shed with symmetrical east (facade) elevation, which local tradition holds is the former toll house for the New Castle Bridge (just outside District). The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with deeply overhanging eaves with brackets and drop pendants. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double vertical board door with diagonal flat stickwork detailing at each panel and flanked by narrow, fixed, one-over-one windows with pointed arch. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. *C*

PARKER STREET

Parker Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond and south of Union Cemetery. The street runs northwest from Islington Street and terminates at the intersection with Hanover Street. The residential street is characterized by single-family homes, set close to the road, and an Islington Street commercial building's parking lot on the east side of the street.

30 Residence, ca. 1880

(953, 954)

The house at 30 Parker Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, brick chimney, and three gable dormers at each slope. Walls are brick and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood entrance door with rectangular sidelight on the southeast and two-light transom under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof boxed-bay window at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with flush granite sill and lintel; granite has been replaced with wood where missing. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vertical-board siding, and a one-over-one-light, double-hung window is west of the residence. *NC*

40 Residence, ca. 1860 (955)

The house at 40 Parker Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled entry with molded surround. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

PARROTT AVENUE

Parrott Avenue is located west of South Mill Pond and east of Middle Street. The circuitous street runs east at Richards Avenue, curves northeast at Leary Field, curves back east at the intersection with Rogers Street, and ends at Junkins Avenue. The portion of street at the beginning of Richards Avenue to the northeast curve includes the Portsmouth Public Library. The street is characterized by commercial and civic buildings, including Portsmouth Middle School, and the City of Portsmouth's Parrott Avenue Parking Lot on the north side of the street and Leary Field, South Playground, and South Mill Pond on the south side of the street.

0 Utility Building, late 20th century (956)

On the corner of Rodgers Street and Parrott Avenue is a late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, masonry, municipal garage, with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, brick walls, a concrete foundation, an overhead rolling door, and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. *NC*

111 Portsmouth District Court, 1980 (957)

The Portsmouth District Court at 111 Parrott Avenue is a two-story, three-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade is dominated by angled single-glass-panes and a metal-framed double-door recessed in an opening. The northeast side of the facade at the second-story has aluminum letters indicating the building as "PORTSMOUTH DISTRICT COURT" above an open passageway at the first-level. Most windows are vertical single-light with aluminum framing. *NC*

127 Home for Aged Women, 1952 (958, 959)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Home for Aged Women at 127 Parrott Avenue is a two-story, fourteen-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat roof. Walls are brick with granite belt course between the second-story and roof level and rests on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights, fanlight, and simple elliptical surround under a flat-roof hood elliptical portico supported by columns with a roof balustrade. The northwest elevation has a two-story, flat-roof, four-bay ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple wood sill and shutters. *C*

A ca. 1955, one-story, two-bay, masonry garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, brick walls, concrete foundation, and overhead rolling garage door is west of the building. *C*

155 Portsmouth Junior High School, 1930 with ca. 2000 addition (960)

The Portsmouth Junior High/Middle School at 155 Parrott Avenue is a three-story, 29-by-3-bay, rectangular, masonry Georgian Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and gable dormers at the center bay and southwest and northeast end bays, and a cupola supported by columns at the center ridge. Walls are brick with granite belt course above the first and third stories and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a glass and aluminum entrance door with large rectangular transom, sidelights, and granite surround under a triangular pediment. The center five bays at the facade are dominated by six two-story Corinthian pilasters framing the windows and a triangular denticulated granite pediment with the City of Portsmouth seal and carved letters at the frieze indicating "PORTSMOUTH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL" at the center. The northeast elevation has a three-story, hip-roof ell projecting northwest. The northwest elevation has a ca. 1963 three-story, flat-roof masonry ell. The southwest elevation of this ell has a significant 2013 addition with asphalt-clad hip roof, brick walls with heavy fenestration, resting on a concrete foundation. Most windows are 15-over-15 or 12-over-12, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and decorate granite lintel. *C*

0 Leary and Central Field/South Mill Pond Playground, ca. 1907–1908 (961)

Leary Field and the South Mill Pond Playground is north of Langdon Park, comprising a large, generally grass-filled, irregular parcel which encompasses the South Mill Pond west of Junkins Avenue, bound by Rockland Street and Lincoln Avenue on the south, Parrott Avenue on the north, and private property on the west. The entire parcel slopes downward toward the South Mill Pond from Lincoln Avenue, terminating in a large, flat plateau surrounding the west end of the pond. The western portion of the park consists of two baseball diamonds which run north to south between Parrott Avenue and Rockland Street, each with two dugouts, bleachers, a concession stand and announcer's booth, and chain-link backstop. The southern field is designated Leary Field, and has concrete block, shed-roof dugouts, bleachers behind home plate which are covered by a shed roof, with a concession stand and bathrooms constructed of concrete block under the rear of the bleachers, and a set of unprotected metal bleachers north of the covered bleachers. A scoreboard stands at the north end of the field. Central Field, north of Leary Field, adjacent to Parrott Avenue, has a scoreboard along the north edge of the field, two unenclosed dugout benches on either side of home plate, two sets of unsheltered aluminum bleachers, and a two-story, shed-roof concrete block and wood frame concession stand/announcer's booth located behind home plate, clad in vertical board siding, and fenestrated with three one-over-one double hung sash in the south elevation second story, and a small, horizontally sliding concession window on the north elevation; the first story concession stand is accessed by a metal door in the west elevation, and the second story press booth is accessed by a run of external wood stairs to a door in the east elevation.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

East of the ballfields is a rectangular dog park, enclosed with chain link fence, which runs approximately east-west, a block of six tennis courts and two basketball courts, and a large, oval-shaped, asphalt-paved parking area. Immediately south of the parking area is the playground, with swings and play structures. Running south toward Langdon Park, sloping uphill from the play and parking area, is a long, rectangular, grass filled space lined with trees, many of which may have been planted following the opening of the park in 1876, when Frank W. Miller supervised the planting of 600 trees (Candee 2005: 193).*C*

PARTRIDGE STREET

Partridge Street is located southeast of South Mill Pond. The circuitous road runs east from Marcy Street toward the Piscataqua River and curves south into Partridge Street where it reconnects with Marcy Street. The residential street with a single commercial building is characterized by densely developed single-family homes along the bank of the Piscataqua River. The median south of Pray Street and north of Partridge Street is largely undeveloped and features a large lawn associated with 445 Marcy Street and 40 Pray Street.

20 Residence, ca. 1800 (962, 963)

The house at 20 Partridge Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and wood shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with slight molded lintel and small uncovered entrance porch. The south elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with wood shingles and brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with side-gable asphalt-shingle-clad roof, clapboard walls, two vertical board doors, and two-over-two double-hung vinyl sash windows is south of the residence. *NC*

31 Residence, ca. 1840 (964)

The house at 31 Partridge Street is a one-and-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge and paired gable dormers at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door. The east elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay ell with concave rear roof slope above an enclosed porch on the north elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. According to the 1982 survey form the building was moved from near 54 Pray Street in 1963, however the ell at the east elevation appears similar to the cottage presently located at 445 Marcy Street. *C*

32 Residence, ca. 1870 (965, 966, 967)

The house at 32 Partridge Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and three-light transom. The south elevation has a one-story, two-bay deep ell, and the east elevation has a one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls concrete foundation, and double board-and-batten doors is southwest of the residence. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable returns, shed roof at the east elevation, drop board siding, and double-hung vinyl window is southeast of the residence. *C*

39 Residence, ca. 1830 (968)

The house at 39 Partridge Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with flat denticulated entablature and pilasters. The east elevation has a one-story, one-by-five-bay, flat-roof ell with roof deck. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

PEARL STREET

Pearl Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond and northeast of Goodwin Park. The street runs northwest-southeast between Islington Street and the intersection with Hanover Street. The street is characterized by single and multi-family homes, set close to the road, and the Pearl Street Church on the east side of the street at the corner of Hanover Street.

19 Residence, ca. 1905 (969)

The house at 19 Pearl Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, hip-roof dormer at the northwest slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath a one-story, full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

31 Residence, ca. 1870 (970, 971)

The house at 31 Pearl Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, gable dormer at the center front slope with overhanging eaves and bracketed raking cornice, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat denticulated entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, flat-roof ell. The northwest elevation has a two-bay porch with flat-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround and flat lintel. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, vertical-board walls, and open facade is northeast of the residence. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

36 Residence, ca. 1850

(972)

The house at 36 Pearl Street is a one-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek-Revival style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, gable dormer at the center front slope, and brick chimney with two-arch cap at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

45 Pearl Street Baptist Church/Freewill Baptist Church, 1857 and enlarged 1868 (973)

The Pearl Street Baptist Church/Freewill Baptist Church at 45 Pearl Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and one-story bell cupola with vertical-board siding, full-arch shuttered windows with segmental crown at each elevation, and steeply pitched and curved hip roof at the front ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical wood-paneled surround and an elliptical stained glass window. Most windows are paired three-over-three-light, narrow double-hung sash set in one round-arch opening with stained glass inset and molded lintel with keystone and drop pendants. *C, NR listed 2003*

48 Residence, ca. 1850 (974, 975)

The house at 48 Pearl Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek-Revival style residence with Italianate-style details and asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, four-bay shed-roof dormer at the northwest slope, paired skylights at the southeast slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southeast side of the facade has a flat-roof bay window at the first and second stories. The southeast elevation has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround at the center bay. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, plywood siding, and double-leaf swinging door is south of the residence. *C*

PEIRCE ISLAND ROAD

Peirce Island Road is a narrow, two-lane, asphalt-paved road running approximately east-west between the Prescott Memorial Bridge and a terminus at the east end of Peirce Island. The western end of the island is relatively open, and predominantly used for recreation and commercial purposes, while the eastern side of the island is largely wooded, and is the location of a municipal wastewater treatment plant.

0 Prescott Memorial Bridge, 1958 (976)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The Prescott Memorial Bridge is a four-span, continuous, steel stringer bridge connecting Mechanic Street to Peirce Island Road. The bridge rests on concrete abutments and three rolled steel bents on concrete footings. The cast-concrete deck is surfaced with asphalt and flanked by steel railings. C

PEIRCE ISLAND

(977)

Peirce Island, a 27-acre, irregularly shaped island in the Piscataqua River on the east side of the District, was purchased by the city in 1923. The island is accessed via the Prescott Memorial Bridge, a steel-construction bridge built in 1958, leading to Peirce Island Road, a narrow asphalt road which runs approximately one-half-mile east-west for nearly the entire length of the island, terminating at a City of Portsmouth wastewater treatment plant. The eastern side of the island is predominantly tree-covered, with the exception of the wastewater treatment plant, while the western end of the island has some scattered trees, but is generally grass-covered. The island also provides access to Four Tree Island, a small island to the north, outside the District, via a narrow pedestrian causeway.

On the north side of the island, near the Prescott Memorial Bridge is a ca. 1970s state pier, with a two-story, shed-roof, shingle-clad tower at the south end of the pier. South of the bridge is a municipal boat launch with a large, roughly rectangular, dirt parking area. Near the water's edge is a small gambrel-roofed shed with horizontal board siding, and a pair of vertical-board doors in the center of the west elevation, used by the boat launch attendant.

The main recreational feature of the island is the Peirce Island pool. To the west of the pool is a sand volleyball court and two playgrounds. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block pool house with changing rooms and staff offices is immediately south of the pool, accessed by numerous steel doors in the north and east elevations. An off-leash dog park and series of walking trails are along the eastern side of the island, outside the boundary of the wastewater treatment plant.

Two asphalt-paved parking areas are on the north side of Peirce Island Road, one small rectangular lot near the causeway to Four Tree Island, near the western end of the island, and the other is a large, triangular lot to the east of the municipal pool. A dirt lot near the wastewater treatment plan provides parking for visitors using the walking trails or the dog park. C

1 Commercial Fish Market, ca. 1976

(978)

The Commercial Fish Market at 1 Peirce Island Road is a large, one-story, side-gable utilitarian building sited near the pier on the western end of the island, north of Peirce Island Road. The building clad with white clapboards and fenestrated with one-over-one double hung sash. The building is surrounded by an asphalt lot, accessed via a narrow road running north then west from Peirce Island Road. NC

99 Peirce Island Pool, 1937; 2003

(979)

The Peirce Island Pool at 99 Peirce Island Road, constructed in 1937 by the Works Progress Administration, is a 100-yard (yd)-long, 33-yd-wide, roughly elliptical-shaped swimming pool, surrounded by a poured concrete deck added in 2003 as part of a refurbishment project. Two small sheds, one with a shed roof and the other with a gambrel roof, sit near the north end of the pool. The pool is oriented roughly north-south in the approximate center of Peirce Island; a triangular, asphalt-paved parking area is immediately to the east. C

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(980)

Peirce Island Pool House, ca. 1970

The Pool House at 99 Peirce Island Road is a north-facing, one-story, three-bay-wide, concrete block utilitarian building on the south side of the Peirce Island Pool. The building is seated on a concrete foundation and topped with a flat roof. Access to the building is through steel personnel doors in the east and north elevations. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double hung sash and narrow casement windows arranged in a clerestory ribbon to light changing rooms, and blocks of three rows of two windows. *NC*

**200 Portsmouth Wastewater Treatment Plant,
ca. 1963–1964, 1975, 1990**

(981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986)

The Portsmouth Wastewater Treatment Plant, on the east end of Peirce Island, consists of six buildings and two large, open, water tanks, arranged in an approximate U-shape, with the base of the U pointing east. Most of the buildings are not visible from the public way; descriptions are taken from aerial images. Buildings are described beginning at the northwest corner of the complex and ending at the northeast corner.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 1 (Map No. 981, 1975) on the south side of the island is an irregularly shaped, one to one-and-one-half story, flat-roof brick, utilitarian building with a vertical-lift door in the west elevation and a paired half-light personnel door in the east elevation; the main entrance is a recessed door in the east end of the north elevation. *NC*

Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 2 (Map No. 982, 1990) is a two-story, rectangular, flat-roof, brick, utilitarian building on the south side of the island. Two vertical-lift doors are in the east elevation, and the main entrance is a recessed door in the west end of the north elevation. Fenestration consists of paired horizontal windows. *NC*

Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 3 (Map No. 983, 1975) is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roof, brick, utilitarian building on the east edge of the island. The main entrance is recessed in the south end of the west elevation. Fenestration consist of one-over-one, double-hung sash. *NC*

Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 4 (Map No. 984) is a small, one-story, concrete block, utilitarian building east of Building 3. The white-painted building is topped with a red, flat roof. A vertical lift door is centered in the south elevation. *C*

Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 5 (Map No. 985) is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roof, brick, utilitarian building north of Building 2. The main entrance is in the center of the south elevation, sheltered by an overhang. Fenestration consists of tall, rectangular windows. *C*

Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 6 (Map No. 986) is a one-story, rectangular, concrete, end-gable, utilitarian building west of Building 5. *C*

PENHALLOW STREET

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Penhallow Street is located south of Old Harbour and the Piscataqua River and east of Market Square. The street runs northwest-southeast between State Street, across Daniel Street, and Bow Street. The commercial street is characterized by densely developed masonry commercial and institutional buildings, set close to the road.

12 Residence, ca. 1820 (987)

The house at 12 Penhallow Street is a three-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast ends and a brick denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite block foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, fluted pilasters, and a splayed lintel with keystone. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, wood-frame addition is at the southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. C

25 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1820 (988)

The mixed-use building at 25 Penhallow Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style mixed-use building with Italianate-style details with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge and a brick sawtooth cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a storefront on the first story with a recessed fully glazed, wood-paneled entrance door flanked by full-height, plate-glass wood display windows under a wide, wood entablature. A flat-roof, two-story, one-bay deep, wood-frame Italianate-style addition added to the facade in the mid-nineteenth century has deep overhanging eaves and a wide entablature. Secondary entrances are on the northwest elevations in segmentally arched openings that were originally carriage bays. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. C

30 Former Rockingham County Jail and Jailor's House, 1891 (989)

The former Rockingham County Jail at 30 Penhallow Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-nine-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry, Richardsonian Romanesque-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad, compound roof with gable brick parapets with terra cotta tile coping on the facade and southeast elevations, hip-roof dormers on the southeast slope, and a heavy corbelled and denticulated brick cornice. Walls are brick with granite belt courses and decorative terra cotta tiles in the gables and rest on a rough-faced, granite block foundation. A granite panel with the date "1891" is set in the facade gable. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door with granite lintel underneath a gable-roof porch supported by columns with decorative capitals. A two-story, brick bay window is southeast of the entrance. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash arranged singularly and in pairs with granite sills and flat or segmental-arch granite lintels. A large, three-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roof, brick addition constructed in 2001 is at the southwest elevation. C

51 Commercial Building, ca. 1950 (990)

The commercial building at 51 Penhallow Street is a one-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with wood cornice and parapet on the facade and concrete block chimney at the north corner. Walls are concrete block and stuccoed at the facade and rest on a concrete foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a round-arch opening. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash with round-arch fanlights. C

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

59-65 Custom House, 1816

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

(991)

The Custom House at 59-65 Penhallow Street is a three-story, six-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with a symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, and a secondary one-bay-wide northwest elevation on Daniel Street. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three brick chimneys at the northeast side, and brick end chimney at the southeast elevation. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a centered double wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, engaged columns, and flat entablature with a carved marble block identifying the building as the "CUSTOM HOUSE" above the second-story and a wood-paneled entrance door with six-light transom and simple surround at the southeast side. The northwest corner of the building is curved toward the street corner and has a double wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. Windows on the facade and Daniel Street elevation vary by floor, and all have flush brick lintels and white marble sills: first floor windows are flat-head, twelve-over-eight double-hung wood sash; second-story windows are tripartite, nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with three-over-two, double-hung, wood sash side panels, all capped with an elliptical blind head with fan louvre; third floor windows are smaller than those on the lower levels with three-over-three double-hung wood sash. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell with single-pane picture window on its southwest elevation. The northeast elevation (rear) has a three-story wood porch. Side and rear elevation windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and marble sill. C

88 Commercial Building, ca. 1910

(992)

88 Penhallow Street is a one-story, five-bay-by-one-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry commercial building facing northeast and attached to the adjacent buildings on the southeast and southwest elevations. It has a flat roof with a tall brick chimney at the southeast end, a wood and corbelled brick cornice on the northeast (facade) elevation, and brick walls and foundation. The asymmetrical facade has two entrances at the northwest and southeast ends comprising a pair of partially glazed wood panel doors with a transom and a pair of solid wood doors with security grills and a transom, respectively. Windows are single-light, wood fixed sash in segmental arch openings with brick lintels. C

106-108 Commercial Building, ca. 1890

(993)

106 Penhallow Street is a one-story, five-bay-by-seven-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry, Italianate-style commercial building facing northeast and attached to the adjacent building on the northwest elevation. It has a flat roof with a brick parapet with granite coping, denticulated brick cornice, and brick brackets. The brick walls have corner brick pilasters and rest on a granite block foundation. The symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation has a storefront in the center comprising a pair of partially glazed, wood panel doors flanked by wood, plate-glass display windows in a wood panel surround under a granite lintel. Round-arch, single-light, wood fixed sash windows with brick lintels and granite keystones and sills are on either side of the storefront. C

110-112 Commercial Building, a. 1810

(994)

110-112 Penhallow Street is a two-story, four-bay-by-four-bay, irregular-shaped, masonry Greek Revival-style commercial building facing northeast and attached to the adjacent building on the southeast elevation. It has a flat roof with brick parapet on the northeast (facade) and northwest elevations with brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast ends. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The asymmetrical facade has a storefront at the southeast end containing a centered entrance comprising a pair of partially glazed, wood panel doors flanked by wood, plate-glass display windows, all under a granite

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

lintel. A secondary entrance with a partially glazed, wood panel door, rectangular transom, and granite lintel is at the northwest end of the facade. Windows are two-over-two, wood, double-hung sash with granite lintels and sills. *C*

114 Commercial Building, ca. 1810 (995)

The commercial building at 114 Penhallow Street is a two-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with slight parapet and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an off-center storefront comprising a double wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an angled entrance vestibule with flanking plate-glass windows in a wood surround with narrow fluted pilasters, and capped with a rectangular transom and three-bay wide granite lintel. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and granite lintel. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and granite sill and lintel. *C*

128 Mixed-use Building, early 19th century (996)

128 Penhallow Street is a three-story, eight-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style mixed-used building facing northeast. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with two brick chimneys on the southwest slope and a brick denticulated cornice. Walls are brick laid in Flemish bond and rest on a granite block foundation. A two-story, one-bay, side-gable, wood-frame ell is attached to the southeast elevation. The asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation has a storefront on the first story containing two entrances at the northwest end and one at the southeast end comprising wood panel doors with a four-part wood, plate-glass window in the center, all under a granite lintel. Windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, vinyl double-hung replacement sash. *C*

PICKERING AVENUE

Pickering Avenue is in the east section of the District and runs northeast to southwest between the southeast side of Pickering Street and the north side of South Mill Street along the bank of the Piscataqua River toward the inlet to South Mill Pond. This wholly residential street is characterized by single-family homes in close proximity to the road and water's edge.

11-15 Residence, ca. 1900 (997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001)

The house at 11-15 Pickering Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are wood shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has two central metal entrance doors under a hip-roof porch supported by columns. The east side of the facade has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. The north elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with one-story, shed-roof ell at its north elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vertical-board and wood-shingle siding, concrete foundation, sliding barn door with above hayloft door, and a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is northeast of the residence. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and wood-shingle walls is southeast of the residence. *NC*

Two identical, late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame sheds with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roofs and wood-shingle walls are southeast of the residence. *NC, NC*

41 Residence, ca. 1850

(1002, 1003, 1004)

The house at 41 Pickering Avenue is a two-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with flush gable rafter tails. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets at the northwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, two-story, two-by-two bay, wood-frame boathouse with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney at the southeast slope, wood-shingle siding, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, a double vertical-board hayloft door with pulley system, and a one-story shed-roof addition on the north elevation is north of the residence. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and wood-shingle siding is east of the boathouse. *C*

PICKERING STREET

Pickering Street is in the east section of the District and runs southwest to northeast between the Piscataqua River from the northeast side of Marcy Street and the south end of Mechanic Street. This primarily residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes in close proximity to the road.

7 Commercial Building, ca. 1950

(1005)

The commercial building at 7 Pickering Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-six-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with five-bay shed-roof dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are wood-shingle. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door flanked by two recessed entrances set within a one-story, full-width, gabled entrance vestibule. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

17 Residence, ca. 1780

(1006, 1007)

The house at 17 Pickering Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney with three-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the northeast elevation, and brick at the southwest end elevation, and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and denticulated pedimented entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with shed-roof dormer on the northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof with weathervane, clapboard walls, and fully glazed door is north of the residence. *C*

18 Residence, ca. 1870

(1008, 1009, 1010)

The house at 18 Pickering Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable dormer at the southwest slope. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets at the southwest side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, hip-roof porch supported by columns at the northwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable dormer, clapboard walls, overhead rolling door, and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows is southwest of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, wood-shingle walls, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows is southeast of the residence. *NC*

29 Residence, ca. 1760

(1011, 1012)

The house at 29 Pickering Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging denticulated eaves at the facade and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, fluted pilasters, and four-light transom. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with entrance on its southeast elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The windows at the first-story of the facade are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with pedimented lintels. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, northeast of the residence, is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

32 Residence, ca. 1760

(1013, 1014)

The house at 32 Pickering Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with rear shed-roof slope and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The southeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell connected to a two-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with shed-roof ell on the east elevation, an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and vertical-board garage door with above hayloft door is south of the residence. *C*

38 Residence, ca. 1780

(1015)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 38 Pickering Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the gable ends. The facade has a centered single wood-paneled entrance door under a shed-roof hood. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

39 Residence, ca. 1800 (1016)

The house at 39 Pickering Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the side elevations and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, flat entablature, and four-light transom. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

44 Residence, ca. 1870 (1017, 1018)

The house at 44 Pickering Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets at the southwest side and a hip-roof bay window at the northeast side. The northeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell that wraps around the entirety of the southeast elevation and connects to a one-story, two-bay gable-roof garage facing southeast. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-framed garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable returns, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, paired overhead rolling doors, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows is south of the residence. *NC*

49 Residence, ca. 1800 (1019)

The house at 49 Pickering Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves at the facade, a molded cornice, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood shingles at the side elevations and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters at the southwest side. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell connected to a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

PLEASANT POINT DRIVE

Pleasant Point Drive curves north to south in the southwest section of the District from the south side of New Castle Avenue, just prior to the bridge to Shapleigh Island, and near Frame Point fronting the Piscataqua River. The wholly residential street is characterized by one single-family house surrounded by lawns.

4 Residence, 1952 (1020)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 4 Pleasant Point Drive is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Cape Cod cottage with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the front slope and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround set in a protruding center-bay gable that projects past the roof line. The south elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell with brick end chimney. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

PLEASANT STREET

Pleasant Street is located north of South Mill Pond and southwest of Prescott Park. The street runs southeast/northwest from Market Square to the intersection of Pleasant, Marcy, and South Mill Streets. The street is characterized by a mix of commercial buildings, single-family homes, and parks set close to the street.

3 New Hampshire National Bank, 1912 (1021)

The New Hampshire National Bank at 3 Pleasant Street is a three-story, three-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet and wide denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with marble belt course above the foundation and paired marble belt course above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double aluminum-framed entrance door in a wide granite surround with four double-height pilasters with scrolled pediments, single-pane sidelights, and denticulated flat entablature with carved "NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL BANK." The windows at the third-story have splayed marble lintels with keystones and decorative metal (copper) paneling under and above the second-story windows. Most windows are tripartite six-over-six, double-hung, metal sash flanked by four-light fixed sidelights all with marble sill. *C*

10 Mixed-Use Building, 1998 (1022)

The mixed-use building at 10 Pleasant Street is a three-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, hip-roof dormer at the northeast and southwest slopes, and three gable dormers at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are brick with granite belt course above first-story and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a partially glazed entrance door with rectangular sidelights and three-light transom under a metal segmental hood supported by columns. The entrance is flanked by tripartite plate-glass windows with eleven-light transoms. The facade and southeast elevation third-story center bay have fixed four-light circular windows with granite surround. The southeast elevation has a double metal-framed glass entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by tripartite plate-glass windows with eleven-light transoms. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, metal sash with granite sill and lintel. *NC*

15 Piscataqua Savings Bank/Rockingham Bank, 1857 (1023)

The Piscataqua Savings Bank/Rockingham Bank at 15 Pleasant Street is a three-story, three-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

building has a flat-roof with parapet, overhanging eaves, and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with quoins and granite block at the first story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an entrance door with blocked fanlight at the northeast side. The southwest elevation fronting Pleasant Street has three multi-pane tripartite windows with blocked fanlight. The northwest and southwest elevations have a full-width wide molded lintel below the second story. Most windows are full arch six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with bracketed sill and molded segmental or ogee lintel. *C*

21- 27 Exchange Block, 1820

(1024)

The Exchange Block at 21-27 Pleasant Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gable roof with seamed-metal at the roofline, slightly overhanging eaves, and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick with quoins and granite block at the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has two metal-framed glass entrance doors flanked by pilasters with flat entablature and under a flat-roof cantilevered awning at the northwest side, and seven narrow bays of multi-light fixed windows at the southeast side. A wide molded lintel is above the first story and states in gold metal letters "PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK EST. 1872." Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill and decorative metal lintel. *C*

29-33 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1860

(1025, 1026)

The mixed-use building at 29-33 Pleasant Street is a three-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and hip-roof dormer at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood entrance door recessed in an angled fenestrated opening at the northwest side, two multi-light fixed windows at the center bay, and a wood-paneled entrance door at the southeast side. Each bay is separated by pilasters topped with a flat full-width entablature and wide molded lintel running below the second-story windows. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and decorative metal lintel. *C*

East of the building, fronting State Street, is a late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame structure (Piscataqua Savings Bank Parking Kiosk) with a slate-shingle-clad hip roof with a thick cornice, wood columns supported by brick piers and attached to a late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame outbuilding (parking attendant booth) with a slate-shingle-clad, side-gable roof, vertical board walls, and resting on a concrete foundation. It has sixteen-light, fixed wood windows and three-over-three-light, double-hung wood windows. *NC*

35-43 Mixed-Use Building, 1897

(1027)

The mixed-use building at 35-43 Pleasant Street is a three-and-one-half-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, three shed-roof dormers and two hip-roof dormers and brick chimney at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has two commercial entrances with aluminum-framed glass entrance doors flanked by plate-glass windows with full-width metal awning below the second-story windows. Most windows are six-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill and decorative metal lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

40 U.S. Post Office/Custom House, 1857

(1028)

The U.S. Post Office/Custom House at 40 Pleasant Street is a three-story, seven-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Italian Renaissance-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building's architectural treatment is similar on all elevations. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, denticulated cornice, and paired decorative granite chimneys at each slope. Walls are granite block, rusticated on the first floor and smooth above, with granite belt courses above the first and second stories, and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a shallow three-bay center pavilion with a double glazed and wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom set in a segmental-arch opening, flanked by four windows in segmental-arch openings of similar scale with granite lower panels in the pavilion and one in each of the end bays. Granite steps extend fully along the length of the facade. The northwest elevation has a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell addition. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded granite surround and triangular pediment (second floor) or flat lintel (third floor). *C*

45-49 Mixed-Use Building, 1850

(1029)

The mixed-use building at 45-49 Pleasant Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad straight Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, four gable-dormers with triangular pediment at the southeast slope, two gable dormers with triangular pediment at the southwest slope, and a gable dormer with segmental pediment at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has one-bay angled toward the street intersection with an aluminum-framed glass entrance door with simple surround. The southwest elevation has a commercial entrance recessed in an opening with wood-paneling at the first-story encompassing the rounded corner and first bay of the southeast elevation. The northeast elevation has a two-story, four-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash or fixed nine-light with granite sill and angled lintel. *C*

75 Commercial Building, 1917

(1030)

The commercial building at 75 Pleasant Street is a one-story, two-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad, flat roof with a slight vertical projection at the center bay, inset with a granite block indicating the date of construction above decorative brickwork. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has two individual wood-paneled entrance doors flanked by plate-glass windows recessed in elliptical openings at the northwest and southeast sides. Most windows are one-by-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

84-94 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1850

(1031)

The mixed-use building at 84-94 Pleasant Street is a two-story, eleven-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, seven hip-roof dormers on the northeast slope and three hip-roof dormers on the southeast side of the southwest slope, and brick chimney on the southeast ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has three individual entrances: the southeast side has two wood-paneled entrance doors recessed in a wood-paneled opening with pedimented entablature and pilasters accessed by stairs and the northwest side has a double glass entrance door flanked by two large single pane picture windows all under a metal awning. The northwest side of the facade has a single glass entrance door and the bay between the two pedimented

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

entrance doors on the southeast side has a recessed staircase with single-light picture window. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. A large, three-story concrete block addition is on the southwest elevation. *C*

93 Treadwell-Jenness House, 1818 (1032)

The Treadwell-Jenness House at 118 Pleasant Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hip-roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three tall brick chimneys at the southeast and northwest slopes, and a balustrade at the center ridge. Walls are brick with a white marble belt course between the first and second stories, and second and third stories, and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and pedimented denticulated surround with pilasters. A reproduction of a John Haley Bellamy eagle, carved by a local artisan, is over the entrance and below the first-story belt course. The southeast elevation has a one-story, gable-roof extension. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell with one-story, hip-roof covered porch over a secondary entrance. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

118 Lord House, 1792 (1033, 1034)

The Lord House at 118 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and a tall brick chimney at the southeast ridge and northwest side of the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, sidelights, and flat entablature under a pedimented portico supported by columns. The entrance is flanked by flat-roof bay windows at the first story. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, wood-frame barn with asphalt-shingle-clad roof and clapboard walls is west of the residence and not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *C*

134 Citizen's Bank, ca. 1955 (1035)

The Citizen's Bank building at 134 Pleasant Street was built as a First National Stores supermarket. The building is a one-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof, brick and concrete walls, and a concrete foundation. The primary entrance is under a flat-roof portico supported by brick columns at the facade. The southeast elevation has a one-story, partial-width, flat-roof covered walkway supported by brick columns. Most windows are large single-light. *C*

143 Governor John Langdon Mansion, 1784 (1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040)

The Governor John Langdon Mansion at 143 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three dormers at the front slope with broken scroll pediment, a balustrade at the center ridge, and paired tall brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard with Corinthian corner boards and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom under a significant flat-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

roof portico with roof balustrade supported by Corinthian columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney on the southeast slope, and a two-story, gable-roof ell at its northwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C, NHL listed 1974, NR listed 1974*

A 1784, two-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof, double vertical-board door facing southwest, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is southeast of the residence. *C, NHL-C*

An early-nineteenth-century, one-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, brick building with asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with brick chimney, wood-paneled entrance door facing southwest, and blocked single-light windows is northwest of the residence. *C, NHL-C*

An early-nineteenth-century, one-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, brick building with asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with brick chimney, wood-paneled entrance door facing southwest, and blocked single-light windows is southeast of the residence. *C, NHL-C*

On the northeast side of the property is a wide lawn, enclosed by hedges and perennial beds and shaded by mature trees. A small garden is immediately northeast of the mansion. A 100-ft-long rose and grape arbor runs northeast from the kitchen gardens, leading to a small pavilion and secluded garden. The landscape was restored in 1957 to reflect three periods of occupancy: 1785–1800, 1825–1850, and 1900–1910. *C, NHL-C*

179 Captain Thomas Thompson House, 1784

(1041, 1042)

The Captain Thomas Thompson House at 179 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three gable dormers at the front slope, and paired tall brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof portico with denticulated cornice supported by Corinthian columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early to mid-nineteenth century, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame carriage house with slate-shingle-clad hip roof, clapboard walls, and stone foundation is east of the residence. The building has a double-leaf barn door and hayloft door on the facade, six-over-six and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash windows, and a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof shed extension at the northwest elevation. *C*

212 Tibbetts House, 1750

(1043, 1044)

The Tibbetts House at 212 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, paired gable dormers with triangular pediment at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom, pilasters, and segmental pediment. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation is west of the residence. The building has a paneled overhead

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

rolling garage door with rounded arch and keystone door surround and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. *C*

213 Residence, ca. 2010

(1045)

The house at 213 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad flat roof with brick chimney at the northwest side and center octagonal cupola. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light sidelights and fanlight under a flat-roof elliptical portico supported by columns with second-story elliptical bay window above. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

222 Jacob Wendell House, 1789

(1046, 1047, 1048, 1049)

The Jacob Wendell House at 222 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging denticulated eaves, three gable dormers at the front slope with broken ogee pediments, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature with denticulated broken triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

To the southwest of the residence is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation constructed ca. 1800. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick end chimney with one-arch cap at the southwest elevation. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the gable ends. The facade has two individual wood-paneled, heavily fenestrated double entrance doors with triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof enclosed porch. The northeast elevation has a one-story, five-by-one-bay extension with a shed-roof and barn door on its southeast elevation. *C*

West of the residence and 212 Pleasant Street is a one-story, three-bay, wood-frame garage, built in the mid-twentieth century, with an asphalt-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, a concrete foundation, three paneled overhead rolling doors, and two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood windows. *C*

On the south side of the house is a ca. 1910 Chinese puzzle garden. The small, square garden is lined with brick paths creating geometric flowerbeds similar to the pieces of a tangram puzzle, including square, triangles, and a rhombus. *C*

0 Haven Park, 1899–1906

(1050, 1051)

Haven Park, a 2.2-acre rectangular park, bounded by Pleasant Street to the north, Edward Street to the west, Livermore Street to the east, and the South Mill Pond on the south, was deeded to the City of Portsmouth in 1899 through the will of Eliza Haven (d. 1897), carrying out a stipulation in her father, Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven, had set forth in his will. The Haven wills stipulated that upon the death of the last member of the family, the Haven house was to be dismantled, and the surrounding homes purchased and removed from the site to create the park. Most of the houses on the property were demolished, save for two which were moved to nearby lots; one is the Matthew Livermore House at 32–34 Livermore

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Street, the birthplace of Major General Fitz John Porter, who fought in the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) and the American Civil War (1861–1865), and the other is the Edward Parry House (moved to Marginal Road, later Parrott Avenue; building is no longer extant).

The focal point of the park, designed during the City Beautiful movement, is the Major General Fitz John Porter Statue designed by sculptor David Edward Kelly and cast by the Bronze Iron Works of New York in 1904. The statue, dedicated in 1906, consists of Porter seated astride a horse, on a rectangular pedestal with bronze reliefs on the sides and back depicting the capture of Mexico City, the Battle of Malvern Hill, and a hot air balloon. The surrounding park consists of a wide, grassy lawn which gently slopes down to the South Mill Pond, with an asphalt path running diagonally across the park; a grove of mature oak and hemlock trees dominates the southern end of the park and cast iron benches are scattered around the lawn.

C-2

229 Haven-White House, ca. 1800

(1052, 1053, 1054)

The Haven-White House at 229 Pleasant Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, cornice with decorative molding, and brick chimneys at the southeast slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a slightly recessed wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The northeast elevation has a three-story, hip-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with lintels with decorative molding. *C, NR listed 1985*

A ca. 1800, two-story, two-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hip roof, clapboard walls, a sliding barn door with above bulls-eye window, six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows is northeast of the residence. *C, NRIND-C*

A ca. 1813, one-story, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and six-over-six double-hung wood replacement sash windows is northeast of the residence. *C, NRIND-C*

249 Residence, ca. 1902

(1055, 1056)

The house at 249 Pleasant Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, a denticulated cornice, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and a pedimented dormer at the center roof line. Walls are clapboard and rest on a cut-stone foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door under a flat-roof portico with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and supported by columns. The facade center bay has full-height, engaged Corinthian pilasters framing the entrance portico, a flat-roof bay window at the second-story, and a bulls-eye window at the gable peak. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell at the northwest side and a one-story, flat-roof porch at the southeast side. The southeast elevation has bay window at the first- and second- stories. Most windows are eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with slate-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is northeast of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
283 Abraham Wendell House, ca. 1815

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1057, 1058, 1059)

The Abraham Wendell House at 283 Pleasant Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, a denticulated cornice, and paired tall brick chimneys at the southeast and northwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical entablature, Corinthian pilasters, and a fanlight. The northeast elevation has a three-story, hip-roof ell with tall brick chimney on its northwest slope. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay garage with side-gable roof. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with granite sills and lintels. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, one-story, one-bay, masonry carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, brick walls, granite foundation, and paired double-leaf vertical-board doors is northeast of the residence. *C*

Southeast of the first carriage house is a two-story, two-bay, masonry carriage house, built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, with an asphalt-clad front-gable roof, brick foundation and walls, two double-leaf vertical board doors with six-light panels on the facade, six-over-six double-hung replacement wood widows, and a circular nine-light and fanlight windows on the facade. *C*

290-294 Pleasant Street Baptist Church, late 19th century (1060, 1061)

The Pleasant Street Baptist Church at 290 Pleasant Street is a two-and-one-half-story, seven-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style building with three apartments and asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation; the building was renovated for residential use following the dissolution of the church in the late nineteenth century. The building has a slate-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and four pedimented dormers at the front and rear slopes and paired pedimented dormers at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has three individual slightly recessed entrances with rectangular transom and flat denticulated entablature: a single wood-paneled entrance door is at the northwest side, and paired wood-paneled entrance doors with shared entablature are at the southeast side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

Southwest of the residence is a one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage, built in the early to-mid-twentieth century, with an asphalt-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, a concrete foundation, and two paneled, overhead, rolling doors. *C*

303 William Fraser House, ca. 1875 (1062)

The William Fraser House at 303 Pleasant Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, bracketed cornice, and paired gable dormers at the southwest and southeast slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom under a flat-roof portico with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and supported by columns. The end bay of the southeast elevation has a flat-roof with denticulated cornice, one-by-two-bay window at the first-story. The end bay of the northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell with brick chimney. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with granite sills and lintels. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1063, 1064)

308 Residence, ca. 1850

The house at 308 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light sidelights under a flat-roof portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns. The southwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, double overhead rolling door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is southwest of the residence. *C*

337 John E. Colcord House, ca. 1878 (1065)

The John E. Colcord House at 337 Pleasant Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and three shed-roof dormers at the front slope and a shed-roof dormer at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northwest and southeast bays of the facade have bay windows at the first and second stories and at the Mansard roof. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight recessed in a wood-paneled opening with flat denticulated entablature and fluted pilasters. The southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay stuccoed ell with denticulated cornice and roof deck. The northeast elevation has a two-story, hip-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with granite sills and lintels. *C*

0 Pleasant Street Burial Ground, 1754 (1066, 1067)

The Pleasant Street Burial Ground, a narrow, rectangular, grass-covered property which gently slopes down from Pleasant Street to the South Mill Pond, is bound on the east by Wentworth Street, and on the west by private residences, and accessed by an opening in a wood fence along Pleasant Street. The land was deeded to the City of Portsmouth by the Pickering family in 1754, and the oldest stone out of the approximately 50 graves in the burial ground dates to 1763. The headstones in the cemetery are primarily slate decorated with urns, death's heads, and cherubs, and generally run north-south in roughly parallel rows, oriented to face west. The tomb of the John Wendell family is in the southern end of the burial ground, accessed by a semi-below-grade door in the center of a semi-circular brick face; the tomb is now empty. *C-2*

**346 Governor John Wentworth Mansion and the Wentworth Home Annex,
1763 and 1927 with ca. 1987 additions** (1068)

The Governor John Wentworth Mansion at 346 Pleasant Street is connected on its southeast and southwest elevations to the Wentworth Home Annex, which is connected on its southwestern corner to a large apartment complex. The Governor John Wentworth Mansion is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, three dormers with elliptical entablature at the front slope, one dormer with pedimented entablature at the northwest slope, and paired tall brick chimneys at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with quoins and rest on a

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight under a flat-roof portico with denticulated cornice supported by columns. A two-story, one-bay extension off the southeast elevation connects the Governor John Wentworth Mansion to the northwest elevation of the Wentworth Home Annex. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. The Wentworth Home Annex is a two-story over basement, twelve-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, gables at the southeast and northeast elevations, paired dormers at the front slope, and a tall brick chimney at the northeast elevation. Walls are brick with granite quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an entrance door under a pedimented gable-roof portico supported by columns. Most windows are four-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A three-story, ten-by-twenty-two-bay nursing home with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation, dating to the late twentieth century, is connected at the northwest elevation of the Wentworth Home Annex. *C, NR listed 1973*

369 Residence, late 19th century

(1069)

The house at 369 Pleasant Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard concave-roof with overhanging eaves, three flat-roof dormers at the front slope, and paired flat-roof dormers at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard. The facade has an entrance door under the one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The second-story center bay has a flat-roof bay window. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

383 Captain Charles Blunt House, ca. 1800

(1070)

The Captain Charles Blunt House at 383 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, three gable dormers at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the center ridge. Walls are wood-shingled and rest on a parged foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom and four-light sidelights under a flat-roof portico supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

394 Elisha Whidden House, 1791; ca. 1880 alterations

(1071)

The Elisha Whidden House at 394 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with centered gable at the facade, overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door beneath a two-story, gable-roof portico supported by columns, with an enclosed second story and bulls-eye window in the gable. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch at its southwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

395 Benjamin Holmes Jr. House, ca. 1800

(1072, 1073)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Benjamin Holmes Jr. House at 395 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash window, and board-and-batten door is northeast of the residence. *NC*

404-406 Residence, ca. 1850

(1074)

The house at 404-406 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide denticulated cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two individual entrances at the northwest and southeast sides with double wood-paneled doors under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets and drop pendants. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell and a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

405 Residence, ca. 1800

(1075, 1076)

The house at 405 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and paneled overhead rolling door is northeast of the residence. *C*

420 Fernald-Tyler House, ca. 1810

(1077)

The house at 420 Pleasant Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney with four-arch cap at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat denticulated entablature, pilasters, and fanlight accessed by stairs. Simple wood molding separates the first and second stories and second and third stories at the facade and elevations. The southwest elevation has a three-story, hip-roof ell with one-story, hip-roof extension at its southwest elevation. The southwest elevation has a two-story, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

421 Residence, ca. 1870

(1078, 1079)

The house at 421 Pleasant Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide denticulated cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rounded glass panes under a flat-roof portico with bracketed overhanging eaves and a balustrade supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with a one-story, two-bay ell on its northeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with substantial surround and a denticulated and bracketed lintel. The second-story center bay of the facade and the gable-ends have full-arch windows with hooded crowns. *C*

North of the residence, on Meeting House Hill, is a two and a half story, three-by-three bay carriage house, built ca. 1870, with an asphalt-clad clipped-gable roof, a central square cupola with crossed-gable roof and a weathervane, wood clapboard walls, and a brick foundation. It has a central sliding barn door with diagonally laid matchboard panels; a paneled door to the right of the barn door with hayloft door above; and six-over-six-light, three-over-three-light, and single-light, wood windows. *C*

425 Residence, ca. 1800 (1080)

The house at 425 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable end tails, and a brick chimney at the northeast side of the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

428 Residence, ca. 1800, 2014 (1081)

The house at 428 Pleasant Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building was damaged by fire in 2014, and rehabilitated to its current appearance. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on an elevated brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and fanlight accessed by stairs. The southwest elevation has a two-story, flat-roof ell with porch at the first and second stories. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

431 Residence, ca. 1800 (1082, 1083)

The house at 431 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and a massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pedimented entablature and pilasters. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two or two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-clad side-gable roof and vertical-board walls is northeast of the residence. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

438 Pleasant Street Senior Citizen Housing, 1962

(1084)

The Pleasant Street Senior Citizen Housing at 438 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame and masonry apartment building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl at the facade and northwest elevation and brick at the northeast and southwest elevations and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a pedimented portico supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. *C*

444 Apartment Building, 1962

(1085)

The Pleasant Street Senior Citizen Housing at 444 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame and masonry apartment building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl at the facade and northwest elevation and brick at the northeast and southwest elevations and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a pedimented portico supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. *C*

445 Residence, early 19th century

(1086, 1087)

The house at 445 Pleasant Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast side of the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable roof ell with brick chimney on its northeast slope. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with cupola, board-and-batten walls, stone foundation, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is north of the residence. *C*

PORTER STREET

Porter Street is located between Congress and State Streets and runs southwest from Pleasant Street to Middle Street. The street is characterized by the rear elevations of densely developed commercial buildings, many of masonry construction, set in close proximity to the street, and fronting onto other streets.

12-32 Apartment Building, ca. 2010

(1088)

The apartment building at 12-32 Porter Street is a three-and-one-half-story, twenty-seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Colonial Revival-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with six protruding steeply pitched gables, and twelve steeply pitched gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has twelve residential entrances and six bays of hip-roof, wood-paneled bay windows at the first- and second-stories. Most windows are four-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with concrete sill or lintel. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

PRAY STREET

Pray Street is located east of Marcy Street and southeast of South Mill Pond. It runs east from Marcy Street toward the Piscataqua River and curves southward to connect with Partridge Street. The primarily residential street, is characterized by densely developed single-family homes along the north side of the street. The south side of the street consists of the yards.

17 Residence, ca. 1780 (1089)

The house at 17 Pray Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with one garage bay. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

39 Residence, ca. 1780 (1090, 1091)

The house at 39 Pray Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a four-light transom. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and drop board siding is north of the residence. *NC*

40 Residence, 1964 (1092, 1093)

The house at 40 Pray Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame neo-Colonial-style residence with symmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl with second-story overhang at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light sidelights. The east elevation has a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with cupola and weathervane at the ridge. The south elevation has a one-story, two-bay ell with roof-level porch. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, horizontal board siding, and a double-leaf board-and-batten door is southeast of the residence. *NC*

43 Residence, ca. 1780 (1094)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 43 Pray Street is a two-story, two-bay deep, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical east (facade) elevation barely discernable from the public-right-of-way. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with gable-gable returns and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

53 Residence, ca. 1750

(1095, 1096, 1097)

The house at 53 Pray Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style cape with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slight gable returns, shed-roof dormer at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double entrance door with flat entablature and two-light transom. The east elevation has a one-story, flat-roof open hyphen supported by columns connecting to an associated outbuilding not visible from the public right-of-way due to a wooden privacy fence. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with wood-shingle-clad front-gable roof with enclosed pediment, vertical-board siding, and overhead rolling door is east of the residence. *C*

An early twentieth-century one-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame boathouse with a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof and wood-shingle siding is northeast of the residence. *C*

54 Sanders Lobster Pound, 1950

(1098)

The Sanders Lobster Pound commercial building at 54 Pray Street is a one-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with asymmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a concrete-block chimney at the south slope. Walls are wood-shingle. The facade has a sliding barn door and wood entrance door at the south side. The south elevation has a secondary entrance and one garage bay. The east elevation has a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with one garage bay. Most windows are one-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

RICHARDS AVENUE

Richards Avenue is located southwest of South Mill Pond and west of City Hall. The street runs southeast from Middle Street and ends at South Street. The contributing section of the street includes the portion north of Parrott Avenue, excluding all properties on the west side except residences at 80, 94, and 104 Richards Avenue. The residential street is characterized by densely developed, single-family homes, set in close proximity to the road.

3 Long-Ladd House, 1812

(1106)

The Long-Ladd House at 3 Richards Avenue is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys with three-arch caps at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are brick with four full-height pilasters at the facade and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled double entrance door with fanlight and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

pilasters underneath the hip-roof entrance porch supported by four columns. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

19 Residence, ca. 1850 (1107)

The house at 19 Richards Avenue is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and three shed-dormers at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

31 Residence, ca. 1810 (1108)

The house at 31 Richards Avenue is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has an off-center entrance door under a hip-roof porch supported by columns. The northwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof Italianate-style porch with overhanging eaves, brackets, and dentils, supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell on its northeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

36 Residence, ca. 1950 (1109)

The house at 36 Richards Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame cottage with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and cornice with corner brackets. Walls are wood shingles and rest on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The facade has an entrance door with simple surround. Most windows are six-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

39 Residence, 1813 (1110)

The house at 39 Richards Avenue is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance with six-light sidelights and four-light transom facing southwest recessed underneath the one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by a column. The northeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

51 Residence, ca. 1810 (1111, 1112)

The house at 51 Richards Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard with corner pilasters and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a Federal-style vertical-board entrance door with fanlight, triangular pediment, and pilasters. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell with porch supported by columns at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage, northeast of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof and clapboard walls. The facade has two double-leaf, nine-light window, wood paneled doors; six-over-nine, double-hung, wood windows, and a five-light fanlight. *C*

69 Sise-Laughton House, 1806 (1113)

The Sise-Laughton House at 69 Richards Avenue is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and pilasters under a flat-roof porch supported by fluted Doric columns. The second floor window over the porch has a tall molded lintel. The third floor windows are smaller than those on the first and second levels. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay hip-roof ell with brick chimney at the northwest slope. The northwest elevation has a one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-one or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash in simple molded surrounds. *C*

79 Residence, ca. 1810 (1114)

The house at 79 Richards Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northwest ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom, surmounted by a hip-roof bay window protruding from the roof line and supported by brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

80 Residence, ca. 1810 (1115, 1116)

The house at 80 Richards Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence, set end to the street, with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment with gable returns. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell with brick chimney. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, wood-frame garage, south of the residence, is one-story and two-bay with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. It has two single overhead rolling paneled doors with a four-light row. *C*

83 Residence, ca. 1870 (1117)

The house at 83 Richards Avenue (at rear of 87 Richards Avenue) is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and a bay window at the southeast side under a full-width, hip-roof Porch. Most windows are four-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

87 Residence, ca. 1870 (1118)

The house at 87 Richards Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with decorative molding at the cornice supported by columns, and a flat-roof bay window directly above the entrance at the second-level. The southeast elevation has a two-bay porch with shed-roof supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

94 Residence, ca. 1810, ca. 1870 alterations (1119, 1120)

The house at 94 Richards Avenue is a two-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast ridge, and a one-bay shed-dormer on the southeast side of the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick and fieldstone foundation. The facade has an aluminum entrance door with simple surround and flanked by flat-roof bay windows with wide cornices. The southwest elevation has a three-story, four-bay gable-roof ell with a one-story, five-bay ell on its southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, southwest of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vertical board siding. *NC*

97 Residence, ca. 1810, ca. 1870 alterations (1121)

The house at 97 Richards Avenue is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with sidelights with bay window directly above at the second-level under a gable dormer with wood shingles at the gable. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, enclosed porch. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

104 Residence, ca. 1810; ca. 1915 (1122)

The house at 104 Richards Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with Colonial Revival details and an asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick and fieldstone foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical pediment and pilasters. The southeast elevation has a full-height, one-bay, gable-roof ell with a brick chimney and an attached two-story two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. The southwest elevation of the main block has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one or

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Later alterations have obscured the original ca. 1810 core of the building. *C*

105-107 Residence, ca. 1900

(1123)

The house at 105-107 Richards Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style apartment building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and paired gable dormers at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors with simple surround separated by pilasters under a steeply pitched hip-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

111-115 Residence, ca. 1810

(1124)

The house at 111-115 Richards Avenue is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, brick chimney at the northwest slope, and paired brick chimneys at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under an Italianate-style porch with flat-roof with brackets and dentils, supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the southeast slope. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

121-123 Residence, ca. 1830

(1125)

The house at 121-123 Richards Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch with a roof balustrade, supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

135 Residence, ca. 1810

(1126)

The house at 135 Richards Avenue is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

RICHMOND STREET

Richmond Street is located north of South Mill Pond and southwest of Strawberry Banke Museum. The street runs northeast-southwest between Pleasant Street and Washington Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed, single-family homes, set close to the road.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

21 Residence, ca. 2010

(1127)

The house at 21 Richmond Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with three gable dormers at the front slope with triangular and segmental pediments and paired tall brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with broken ogee pediment and pilasters. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

33-35 Residence, ca. 1830

(1128)

The house at 33-35 Richmond Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with paired tall brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and pedimented entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, seven-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

36 Residence, ca. 1870

(1129)

The house at 36 Richmond Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The facade faces into the yard, not visible from the public right-of-way, on a six-by-two-bay, shed-roof ell at the southwest elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a full-width shed-dormer on the northeast slope, and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

45 Residence, ca. 1870

(1130, 1131)

The house at 45 Richmond Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets, with a flat-roof bay window on the northeast side. The northwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, flat-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, and double vertical-board door is northeast of the residence. *NC*

ROCK STREET

Rock Street is located in the West End of the District between Islington Street and North Mill Pond. It runs northwest from Islington Street to the railroad right-of-way. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family residences with minimal yard space and the McDonough Street Playground.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

4-6 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830

(1132)

The mixed-use building at 4-6 Rock Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide raking cornice forming a pediment at the southeast gable end, and paired brick chimneys with two-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wide channeled corner boards and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge and one-story, shed-roof extension at its northwest elevation with one garage bay. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

26 Residence, ca. 1900

(1133)

The house at 26 Rock Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, three-bay shed-roof dormer at the southeast slope, gable dormer at the northwest slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a rubblestone foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood entrance door recessed in an opening with flat entablature and decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a bay window directly under the overhanging eaves at the first story. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

27 Residence, ca. 1880

(1134)

The house at 27 Rock Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with brackets with drop pendants, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear ridge. Walls are brick with brick quoins and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants. The southeast side of the facade has a flat-roof boxed bay window at the first-story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell with clapboard siding. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and decorative segmental brick lintel. *C*

34 Residence, ca. 1860

(1135)

The house at 34 Rock Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, three-light half-sidelights, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, three-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with deck at the second-story of its northeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

44 Residence, ca. 1780

(1136, 1137)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 44 Rock Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with sloping rear shed-roof and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, three-light half-sidelights, and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, overhead rolling door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is southeast of the residence. *C*

0 McDonough Street Playground, late 20th century (1138)

The McDonough Street Playground is a small park on the east side of the north end of Brewster Street, bound by Brewster on the west, an asphalt-paved parking lot to the east on Rock Street, and privately owned property on the north and south. The flat, grass-and-tree-lined park is accessed via a curving dirt path which runs between Brewster Street and the parking lot on Rock Street, past a large children's play structure surrounded by wood chips at the west end, picnic tables and benches, and a basketball half-court at the east end. *NC*

ROCKINGHAM STREET

Rockingham Street is located south of North Mill Pond and northwest of Goodwin Park. The street runs northwest-southeast between Islington Street and McDonough Street. The residential street is characterized by densely developed, single and multi-family homes, set close to the road.

28 Residence, ca. 2010 (1139)

The house at 28 Rockingham Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Millennium Mansion-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door underneath the one-story hip-roof overhang above the first-story supported by columns at the entrance porch, and one garage bay at the northwest side. The second story above the entrance has a four-light elliptical window. Most windows are four-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

29 Residence, ca. 1900 (1140)

The house at 29 Rockingham Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

35 Residence, ca. 1900 (1141, 1142)

The house at 35 Rockingham Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl with wood shingles at the bay windows and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door underneath the one-story, full-width, flat-roof Queen Anne-style entrance porch supported by turned columns that wraps around the length of the southeast elevation. To the southeast of the entrance is a flat-roof bay window at the first and second stories. The southeast elevation has a full-height, one-bay, gable-roof ell with flat-roof bay window at the first and second stories. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and double overhead rolling garage door is east of the residence. *NC*

40 Residence, ca. 1870 (1143, 1144)

The house at 40 Rockingham Street is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and board-and-batten walls is south of the residence. *NC*

44-46 Residence, ca. 1870 (1145, 1146)

The house at 44-46 Rockingham Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by simple brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof, plywood walls, fixed four-light wood sash window, and double vertical-board door is southwest of the residence. *C*

45 Residence, ca. 1900 (1147)

The house at 45 Rockingham Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with Italianate-style entrance and bay window and asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets and a hip-roof bay window on the southeast side. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-by-two-bay, hip-roof extension. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1148, 1149)

49 Residence, ca. 1900

The house at 49 Rockingham Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with Italianate-style entrance and asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. A flat-roof bay protrudes from the facade at the first- and second-stories to the southeast of the entrance. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vinyl siding is northeast of the residence. *NC*

ROGERS STREET

Rogers Street is located southwest of Market Square and northwest of South Mill Pond. The street runs south-north between Court Street and Parrot Avenue. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes set close to the road.

19 Residence, ca. 1870 (1150, 1151)

The house at 19 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a gable dormer on the northwest slope, and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround recessed in a two-bay entrance porch with triangular pediment flush on the facade and a hip-roof bay window on the southeast side. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, full-width ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, overhead rolling garage door, and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows is east of the residence. *C*

27 Residence, ca. 1870 (1152)

The house at 27 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets with drop pendants, and flat-roof, one-by-two-bay windows at the first and second stories on the southeast side. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick end chimney on its northwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

35 Residence, ca. 1800 (1153, 1154)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 35 Rogers Street is a two-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimneys with two- and three-arch caps at the southeast and northeast slopes. Walls are asbestos shingle and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story, brick, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, horizontal-board walls, concrete foundation, and double board-and-batten doors is east of the residence. *C*

36 Residence, ca. 1870 (1155, 1156)

The house at 36 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and five-light sidelights recessed in a wood-paneled opening with simple surround. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage, converted to living space, with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vinyl walls, and concrete foundation is southwest of the residence. *NC*

44 Residence, ca. 1860 (1157, 1158)

The house at 44 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, a shed-dormer on the front slope, paired shed-dormers at the northwest and southeast slopes, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature with decorative wood molding under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets, and a flat-roof bay window with overhanging bracketed eaves at the southeast side. The southwest elevation has a one-story, four-bay ell with roof deck. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vinyl walls, concrete foundation, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows is southwest of the residence. *NC*

45 Residence, ca. 1870 (1159, 1160)

The house at 45 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear center ridge. Walls are

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance door with simple surround is at the southeast end bay of the facade recessed within a one-story, one-by-six-bay, hip-roof enclosed porch supported by columns. A hip-roof bay window is at the northwest side of the facade. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, drop-board and wood-shingle walls, concrete foundation, paired double vertical-board doors, and fixed eight-light wood sash windows is east of the residence. *C*

53 Residence, 1885 (1161, 1162)

The house at 53 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a flat-roof hood supported by brackets, and a flat-roof bay window at the first and second stories on the southeast side. The northeast elevation has a one-story, five-bay ell with a two-story, three-bay ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and fixed six-light vinyl sash windows is southeast of the residence. *NC*

54 Residence, ca. 1860 (1163)

The house at 54 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and five-light sidelights under a pediment supported by brackets. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

65 Residence, ca. 1880 (1164)

The house at 65 Rogers Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a shed-roof hood supported by brackets, and flat-roof two-by-one-bay windows at the first and second stories of the northwest side. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

ROUND ISLAND

Round Island is located off the eastern shore of Portsmouth surrounded by the Piscataqua River, east of South Mill Pond and south of Peirce Island. The island has one residential building with associated outbuildings.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

0 Residence, ca. 1900, with ca. 2000 additions

(1165, 1166, 1167)

The house at Round Island is a two-story, three-by-twelve-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and three gable dormers at the southeast elevation. Walls are clapboard and stucco and rest on a concrete foundation. The southeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof partially enclosed porch with eight single-pane arched windows, and an open porch under the roof overhang supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof and wood-shingle siding is east of the residence. *NC*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame boathouse with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, wood-shingle siding, and a double partially glazed entrance door is east of the residence. *NC*

SALEM STREET

Salem Street is located south of North Mill Pond and northwest of Goodwin Park. The street runs southeast-northwest between McDonough Street and Islington Street. The residential street is characterized by densely developed, single and multi-family homes, set close to the street, with yards.

30 Residence, ca. 1860

(1168, 1169, 1170)

The house at 30 Salem Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a brick chimney with one-arch cap at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom and four-light sidelights slightly recessed in an entrance vestibule with pilasters and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad roof and clapboard walls is south of the residence and not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame carport with tar and tarp covered shed roof and wood lattice-work walls is northwest of the residence. *NC*

41 Residence, ca. 1880

(1171, 1172)

The house at 41 Salem Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants and a flat-roof bay window at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with an aluminum-clad front-gable roof, aluminum siding, and double-leaf swinging door is southeast of the residence. *NC*

45 Residence, ca. 1880

(1173, 1174)

The house at 45 Salem Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vertical-board siding is northeast of the residence. *NC*

50 Residence, ca. 1860

(1175, 1176)

The house at 50 Salem Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are aluminum-siding and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a one-story, two-by-eight-bay, shed-roof entrance porch with double fully glazed entrance door facing northeast. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, masonry garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with cinderblock end chimney, cinderblock and clapboard walls, concrete foundation, paired overhead rolling doors, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is south of the residence. *C*

SALTER STREET

Salter Street is located southeast of South Mill Pond. The road runs east-west between Marcy Street and the Piscataqua River. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes with the occasional small lawn. The properties at the north side and east end of the south side of the road are located directly at the bank of the Piscataqua River.

13 Captain Titus Salter House, ca. 1747

(1177, 1178)

The Captain Titus Salter House at 13 Salter Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof with a massive brick chimney at the west ridge and a gable dormer at the center front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. The west elevation has a one-story porch with a seamed-metal hip roof supported with columns. The north end of the east elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell. The north elevation has a one-story, full-width, one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad, hip-roof, enclosed porch and a full-width shed-roof dormer. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve or eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung replacement sash. The building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

was extensively remodeled in the early twenty-first century, including new siding, roof-cladding, windows, and the west elevation porch. *C*

An early twenty-first-century, two-story, two-by-three-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle and vinyl walls, concrete foundation, four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows, and paired overhead rolling doors is east of the residence. *NC*

24 Captain Titus Salter Servant's House, ca. 1747 (1179)

The Captain Titus Salter Servant's House at 24 Salter Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style cape with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof with a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and concrete foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with four-light transom directly under the eaves. The south elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay ell with full-width shed dormer at the west slope. The east elevation of the rear ell has paired front-gable dormers and a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

34 Residence, ca. 1990 (1180)

The house at 34 Salter Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with rear shed-slope and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled door with flat entablature and slightly projecting seamed-metal hip-roof lintel. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

35 Residence, ca. 1890 (1181, 1182)

The house at 35 Salter Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, flush rafter tails, gable end brackets with drop pendants, decorative vergeboard at the gable peak, brick chimney at the west slope, and a full-width shed dormer at the east slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the facade gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door under a steeply pitched gable-roof hood supported by spindles with decorative brackets at the east side. A hip-roof boxed bay window is at the end bay of the west elevation and a two-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell is at the end bay of the east elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is southwest of the residence. *C*

41 Residence, ca. 1780 (1183)

The house at 41 Salter Street is a one-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with triangular pediment. The north elevation has an early twenty-first-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

century, two-story, flat-roof, wood-shingle-clad ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

53 Residence, ca. 1780 (1184, 1185)

The house at 53 Salter Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingle at the east elevation and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and slightly projecting molded lintel. The north elevation has a two-story, one-bay, wood-shingled, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, wood double-hung replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and horizontal board siding is northwest of the residence. *C*

56 Residence, ca. 1830 (1186, 1187)

The house at 56 Salter Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, flush rafter tails, and brick end chimney at the east elevation. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The east elevation has a one-story, one-by-three-bay, flat-roof ell with roof-level porch. The south elevation has a full-height, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and paired double-leaf board-and-batten doors is southeast of the residence. *NC*

57 Residence, ca. 1780 (1188, 1189, 1190)

The house at 57 Salter Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with seven-light transom, pilasters, and triangular entablature. The west and north elevation have a ca. 2000 two-story, gable addition. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash; windows at the facade first story are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with triangular pediment. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is north of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle and vinyl siding, and two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash window is southeast of the residence. *NC*

75 Residence, late 20th century (1191)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 75 Salter Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with full-width shed-roof dormer at the north slope. Walls are wood-shingle. *NC*

SHEAFE STREET

Sheafe Street is located east of Market Square and between Daniel and State Streets. The street runs east-west between Penhallow Street and Chapel Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed, single and multi-family homes, set close to the street, including a group of masonry rowhouses on the north side of the street.

3 Residence, ca. 1820 (1192)

The house at 3 Sheafe Street is a three-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style residence facing southeast. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, shallow-pitch, hipped roof with a sawtooth brick cornice and brick chimney on the northwest slope. The brick walls are painted and rest on a granite block foundation. The symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation has a center entrance in a round-arch opening with a keystone comprising a partially glazed, wood panel door with a fanlight. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

9 Rowhouse, ca. 1820 (1193)

The rowhouse at 9 Sheafe Street is a three-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style rowhouse facing southeast, attached to the adjacent buildings on the southwest and northeast elevations. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with a stepped brick parapet containing two brick chimneys and a brick denticulated cornice. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and rest on a granite foundation. A one-and-one-half-story, shed-roof, brick ell is attached to the northwest elevation. The asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation has an entrance in the round-arch opening with a keystone southwest end comprising a wood panel door with a fanlight. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with wood sills. *C*

11 Rowhouse, ca. 1820 (1194)

The rowhouse at 11 Sheafe Street is a three-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style rowhouse facing southeast, attached to the adjacent buildings on the southwest and northeast elevations. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with a stepped brick parapet containing two brick chimneys and a brick denticulated cornice. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and rest on a granite foundation. A one-story, flat-roof, wood-frame ell is attached the northwest elevation. The asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation has an entrance in the round-arch opening with a keystone southwest end comprising a wood panel door covered by a modern storm door with a fanlight. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood sills. *C*

17 Rowhouse, ca. 1820 (1195)

The rowhouse at 17 Sheafe Street is a three-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style rowhouse with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation, attached to the adjacent buildings on the southwest and northeast elevations. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with a stepped brick parapet containing two brick chimneys and a brick denticulated cornice. The brick walls are

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

laid in Flemish bond and rest on a granite foundation. A one-and-one-half-story, flat-roof, wood-frame ell is attached to the northwest elevation. The facade has an entrance in the round-arch opening with a keystone southwest end comprising a wood panel door covered by a modern storm door with a fanlight. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood sills. *C*

18-20 Double House, ca. 1820 (1196)

The house at 18-20 Sheafe Street is a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry double-house facing northwest. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with wood brackets, brick walls, and a brick foundation. The northwest (facade) elevation has implied symmetry; however, the fenestration pattern is asymmetrical with the two primary entrances located slightly off center. The entrances comprise a board-and-batten door and a wood panel door. A secondary entrance is on the northeast elevation. A one-story, gable-roof brick ell is attached to the southeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with wood sills and brick lintels. *C*

19 Rowhouse, ca. 1820 (1197)

The rowhouse at 19 Sheafe Street is a three-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry, Federal-style rowhouse facing southeast, attached to the adjacent building on the southwest elevation. It has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with a stepped brick parapet containing two brick chimneys and a brick denticulated cornice. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and rest on a granite foundation. The asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation has an entrance in the round-arch opening with a keystone southwest end comprising a wood panel door covered by a modern storm door with a fanlight. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell is attached to the northwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

29-31 Double House, ca. 1870 (1198)

The house at 29-31 Sheafe Street is a two-and-one-half-story, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style double-house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys on the front slope. Walls are clapboard with wood bands running between the stories and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance doors with rectangular transoms each under a hip-roof hood with overhanging denticulated eaves supported by scroll sawn brackets. Two-and-one-half-story, one-bay wings extend from the northwest ends of the northeast and southwest elevations. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood original and vinyl replacement sash. *C*

37 Residence, ca. 1820 (1199)

The house at 37 Sheafe Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney on the southwest slope, narrow wood cornice, and shallow gable returns. Walls are clapboard with narrow corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with board-and-batten storm door with pilasters and wide entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1200)

43 Twomey House, ca. 1820

The Twomey House is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with narrow corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a board-and-batten entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and wide entablature. A two-story, side-gable, wood-frame, late twentieth-century addition is at the northwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

49 Residence, ca. 1820 (1201, 1202, 1203)

The house at 49 Sheafe Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope and simple wood cornice. Walls are clapboard with narrow cornerboards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a board-and-batten entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and wide entablature. A one-and-one-half-story lean-to extends across the northwest elevation creating a salt-box form with a one-story, wood-frame addition at the northwest elevation. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1860, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and brick foundation is northeast of the residence. *C*

A two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame residence with asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation is northwest of the residence and faces southwest toward Custom House Court and was constructed in 2008. *NC*

59 Residence, ca. 1820 (1204)

The house at 59 Sheafe Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with a blind fanlight. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

SOUTH STREET

South Street is in the southeast section of the District and meanders northeast-southwest between Marcy Street just after the bridge over South Mill Pond over Lafayette Road (Route 1) and Middle Road just prior to the Route 1 Bypass. The section of South Street in the District ends at the intersection with Junkins Avenue. In this section, the wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes close to the road.

12 Residence, ca. 1780 (1205, 1206)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 12 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with flush gable rafter tails. Walls are clapboard and rest on a cut-stone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-three-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with steeply pitched wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof and board-and-batten siding is south of the residence. *C*

17-21 Residence, ca. 1780

(1207)

The house at 17-21 South Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, four-light transom, and four-light rectangular sidelights. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, brick chimney at the ridge, and a one-story, shed-roof ell at its rear connecting to a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof barn with wood-shingle siding and fieldstone foundation at the bank of South Mill Pond. The northwest juncture of the main block and rear ell has a two-story, one-bay ell with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and a rounded six-bay ell at its southeast elevation, with a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelight, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

28 Isaac E. Nelson House, ca. 1800

(1208, 1209)

The Isaac Nelson House at 28 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, and brick chimneys at the ridge and rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and two-light transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay deep, gable-roof ell. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof entrance porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable returns and shed roof dormer at the east slope, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, overhead rolling door, and three-over-three double-hung wood sash windows is south of the residence. *NC*

37 Residence, ca. 1800

(1210)

The house at 37 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, brick chimney with three-arch cap at the northeast side of the rear slope, and brick chimney at the southwest side of the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and three-light sidelights. The northwest elevation has a one-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

38 Residence, ca. 1780

(1211)

The house at 38 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with narrow cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with three-light sidelights and five-light transom set in a protruding one-story, one-bay, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch with fluted pilasters and wide entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with a brick chimney at the southwest slope and a one-story, six-bay, shed-roof ell at its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded lintel. *C*

47 William Evans House, ca. 1800

(1212)

The William Evans House at 47 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, slight gable returns, and tall brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature and pilasters. The northwest elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with a two-story, four-bay, shed-roof ell at its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with flush sill. *C*

48 Residence, ca. 1800

(1213, 1214)

The house at 48 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The southeast elevation has a two-story, five-by-three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is south of the residence. *C*

57 Melcher-Gotham House, ca. 1780

(1215)

The Melcher-Gotham House at 57 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, fluted pilasters, and six-light transom. The northwest elevation has a one-story, three-bay, shed-roof ell with full-width shed-roof dormer. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wood sill and molded lintel. *C*

58 Residence, ca. 1780

(1216, 1217)

The house at 58 South Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, early Federal-style cape residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof overhanging eaves, wide cornice, flush gable rafter tails, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

paneled entrance door with fluted pilasters immediately under the eaves. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and clapboard walls is southeast of the residence. *C*

67 Residence, ca. 1860 (1218)

The house at 67 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northeast side, and a hip-roof bay window at the southwest side. The northwest elevation has a two-story, hip-roof ell with brick chimney at the northwest slope. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

68 Residence, ca. 1780 (1219, 1220)

The house at 68 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with sill and molded lintel. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with attached workshop and asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, wood-shingle siding, and vertical-board garage door is south of the residence. *C*

77 Residence, ca. 1860 (1221)

The house at 77 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and a brick chimney and four-bay shed-roof dormer at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a shed-roof hood with decorative brackets at the northeast side, and a shed-roof boxed bay window with decorative wood shingles at the southwest side. The northeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, one-bay ell. The northwest elevation has a one-story ell with a five-bay shed-roof enclosed porch at its southwest elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

0 Haven School Playground/South Street Playground, late 20th century (1222)

The Haven School Playground//South Street Playground is a small, triangular parcel at the intersection of South School Street and South Street, associated with the former Haven School (1846) at 50 South School Street. The playground is surrounded by a low wood retaining wall and planted with grass and deciduous trees; a high, wood privacy fence separates the playground from adjacent residential properties. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

playground consists of play structures designed for a wide range of ages, surrounded by play sand, and a small grassy space along the south edge, all accessed from numerous points along the south and northwest edges. *NC*

91 Residence, ca. 1780

(1223, 1224)

The house at 91 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, narrow cornice, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature with molded lintel, pilasters, and fanlight. The northwest elevation has a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with paired gable dormers at the northeast slope. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with sill and molded lintel. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with paired gable dormers at the southeast slope, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, two overhead rolling doors, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is northwest of the residence. *C*

97 Residence, ca. 1800

(1225)

The house at 97 South Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and wood lintel. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

105 Residence, ca. 1880

(1226, 1227)

The house at 105 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, flush gable rafter tails, brick chimney at the southwest slope, and shed-roof dormer at the northeast slope. Walls are aluminum and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northeast side, and a hip-roof bay window at the first and second stories at the southwest side. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge and a one-story, four-bay enclosed porch at its southwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with attached workshop and asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and single overhead rolling door is northwest of the residence. *C*

115 Residence, ca. 1900

(1228, 1229)

The house at 115 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style residence with southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, steeply pitched, side-gambrel roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are wood-shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround underneath a one-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The northeast and southwest elevations have a steeply pitched cross gambrel ell with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. The northwest elevation has a two-story, flat-roof ell. The facade gable has a fanlight with wood keystone. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, wood-shingle siding, concrete foundation, and paired vertical-board garage doors is northwest of the residence. *C*

125 Residence, 1961 (1230)

The house at 125 South Street is not visible from the public right-of-way. *C (based on assessor's date)*

134 Residence, ca. 1870 (1231)

The apartment building at 134 South Street is a three-story, five-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style triple-decker with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney. Walls are vinyl clapboard with belt course between the first and second stories and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed entrance door with rectangular sidelights and transom flanked by two-story full-height angled bays that create balustraded porches with entrance doors on the second and third stories. The southeast elevation has a three-story, full-width covered porch at each level. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

139 Residence, ca. 1780, late 20th century (1232, 1233, 1234, 1235)

The property at 139 South Street includes four individual buildings that have been converted into apartments. The three rear buildings date to at least 1904 and had historic agricultural and automobile uses.

The house at 139 South Street is a two-story over raised basement, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and tall brick chimney at the center ridge.

Walls are clapboard and rest on a raised brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, wood lintel, pilasters, and four-light transom. The facade is dominated by a full-width uncovered elevated deck with lattice siding. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with a one-story ell at its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

The renovated barn at 139 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, flush gable rafter tails, and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard. Most windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A one-story hen house converted into a duco shop by 1949 is not visible from the public right-of-way. (Sanborn 1904, 1949). *C (based on historic maps and current aerial photos)*

A one-story machine shop is not visible from the public right-of-way (Sanborn 1904, 1949). *C (based on historic maps and current aerial photos)*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1236, 1237)

151 Residence, ca. 1780

The house at 151 South Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with fluted pilasters, pedimented entablature, and five-light transom. The northeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge and a two-story gable-roof ell on its northwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with shed roof, vertical-board siding, and double-leaf vertical-board door is west of the residence. *C*

152-154 Residence, ca. 1780 (1238)

The house at 152-154 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and concrete block foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pilasters and pedimented entablature. The southeast sides of the southwest and northeast elevations each have a two-story, two-bay ell with brick chimney at the rear slope. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

161 John Emerson House, ca. 1730 (1239, 1240)

The John Emerson at 161 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight gable returns and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The southwest elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with vergeboard, board-and-batten walls, and a nine-over-six double-hung wood sash window is south of the residence. *C*

172 Residence, ca. 1930 (1241)

The house at 172 South Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, paired gable dormers at the front slope, shed-roof dormer at the rear slope, and brick end chimney at the northwest elevation. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation elevated at the southwest and southeast elevations. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a steeply pitched gable-roof hood with simple brackets. The northeast elevation has a shed-roof covered porch at the center bay. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

191 Residence, ca. 1830 (1242, 1243)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 191 South Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves at the front slope and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. The southwest elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, an overhead rolling door, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows is west of the residence. *C*

196 Residence, ca. 1840 (1244, 1245)

The house at 196 South Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical west (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and shed-roof dormer at the rear slope. Walls are aluminum and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a double entrance door under a gable-roof hood with simple brackets. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-by-two bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, board-and-batten double-leaf door, and two-over-two double-hung windows is east of the residence. *C*

210 Residence, ca. 1880 (1246, 1247)

The house at 210 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, decorative gable truss, and gable dormer and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the front gable and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with brackets and drop pendants at the northeast side, and a flat-roof bay window at the first and second stories with wood panels and wood shingles at the southwest side. The southeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with entrances at the southwest and northeast elevations. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof, drop board siding, a double wood-paneled door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is east of the residence. *C*

213 Residence, ca. 1795 (1248, 1249)

The house at 213 South Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with massive brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and pedimented entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-by-two-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with sloping shed roof on the west elevation, clapboard walls, vertical-board door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is north of the residence. *NC*

220-222 Residence, ca. 1880 (1250)

The house at 220-222 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable end brackets, flush gable rafter tails, decorative truss at the front gable, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are aluminum and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets at the northeast side, and a hip-roof bay window at the southwest side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

225 Residence, ca. 1830 (1251)

The house at 225 South Street is a two-story, two-bay deep, rectangular wood-frame, Federal-style residence with northeast (facade) elevation not visible from the public right-of-way. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, four-bay shed-roof dormer at the rear slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

232-234 Residence, ca. 1800 (1252)

The house at 232-234 South Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with gable returns and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with brackets, flanked by Italianate-style hip-roof bay windows. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

241 Gunnison House, ca. 1780 (1253, 1254)

The Gunnison House at 241 South Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with saltbox form and symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vinyl siding is northwest of the residence. *NC*

244 Samuel Gardner House, ca. 1780 (1255)

The Samuel Gardner House at 244 South Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite, fieldstone, and brick foundation.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story ell. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

251 Residence, ca. 1830 (1256)

The house at 251 South Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with gable returns and overhanging eaves. Walls clapboard walls and rest on a parged brick foundation. The wood-paneled entrance door is under a gable-roof hood with brackets. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the rear slope. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with cinder block end chimney. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

254 Residence, late 19th century (1257)

The house at 254 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and flush gable rafter tails. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with partial-sidelights under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northeast side, and a two-by-one-bay, flat-roof boxed bay window at the southwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

259 Residence, ca. 1780 (1258, 1259)

The house at 259 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys with two-arch caps at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, two-by-four-bay, hip-roof enclosed porch. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with cupola and clapboard walls is north of the residence. *C*

261 Marconi's Grocery, ca. 1940 (1260)

Marconi's Grocery at 261 South Street is a one-story, two-by-three-bay, wood-frame commercial building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad hipped roof with deep overhang, parapet extension at the facade, and brick end chimney at the northwest corner of the northwest elevation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door at the southwest side and a plate-glass window at the northeast side. The northwest elevation has a one-story, seven-by-two-bay ell with entrance at the southwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

262-264 Residence, late 19th century (1261)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 262-264 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors under a shared hip-roof hood with simple brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

270 Residence, ca. 1780 (1262)

The house at 270 South Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled door with flat entablature, pilasters, six-light transom, and six-light sidelights. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

272 Residence, ca. 1920 (1263)

The house at 272 South Street is a two-story, one-bay deep, rectangular, wood-frame residence with northeast (facade) elevation not visible from the public right-of-way. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

280 Residence, ca. 1780 (1264, 1265)

The house at 280 South Street is a two-story, one-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has an entrance door underneath the one-story, partial-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns. The southeast side of the facade has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vinyl and clapboard walls, and paired double vertical-board doors is south of the residence. *C*

0 Hall Cemetery, ca. 1789 (behind 280 South Street) (1266, 1267)

The Hall Cemetery, on the south side of the property at 280 South Street is a small, rectangular cemetery enclosed by a low stone wall, with about 40 marked graves, the earliest dating to 1789, and the latest being 1881. Headstones in the cemetery consist generally of slate markers carved with a willow and urn, solitary urn, or compass sunburst motif, or marble markers in the later years of interments. *C-2*

283 Residence, ca. 1870 (1268, 1269)

The house at 283 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed, wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets at the southwest side and a two-story, two-by-one-bay,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

shed-roof bay window at the northeast side. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof protruding end bay. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling door is north of the residence. *C*

291 Residence, ca. 1890 (1270)

The house at 291 South Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with gable at the center bay, slightly overhanging eaves with gable end tails, wide cornice, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door set within the protruding center bay gable underneath the one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, hip-roof boxed bay window. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

292-296 Residence, ca. 1800 (1271, 1272)

The house at 292-296 South Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and four-light transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with one-story, shed-roof ell at its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash. *C*

A one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, built in the mid-twentieth century, with a side-gable asphalt-shingle-clad roof with a sloping shed roof in rear, clapboard walls, and six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, is located south of the residence. *C*

299 Residence, ca. 1840 (1273, 1274)

The house at 299 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, three gable dormers with pediment at the front slope, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a five-light transom. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell with entrance under a shed-roof porch supported by columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with gable dormers, clapboard walls, three overhead rolling doors, and six-over-six double-hung windows is north of the residence. *NC*

306-308 Residence, ca. 1800 (1275, 1276)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 306-308 South Street is a two-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and sidelights. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with an attached workshop, and asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, an overhead rolling door, and a two-over-two, double-hung wood window is southeast of the residence. *C*

320 Richard Call House, ca. 1890 (1277, 1278)

The Richard Call House at 320 South Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and a brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the dormers and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a one-story, partial-width, flat-roof entrance porch supported by columns, with an open deck at the roof level. The northeast and southwest sides of the facade have a flat-roof bay window at the first and second stories. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and paired overhead rolling doors is southeast of the residence. *C*

332 Residence, ca. 1890 (1279, 1280, 1281)

The house at 332 South Street is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal roof. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a gable-roof hood with decorative spindlework supported by turned columns. The southwest side of the facade has a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell with gable dormer and brick chimney at the southwest slope. The northeast elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Two identical, late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame sheds with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roofs and horizontal board siding are south of the residence. *NC-2*

SOUTH MILL STREET

South Mill Street is in the east section of the District and runs west-east between the Piscataqua River waterfront at the northeast side of Pleasant Street and the southwest end of Mechanic Street. This wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes in close proximity to the road and water's edge.

5-7 Double House, ca. 1850 (1282)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 5-7 South Mill Street is a two-story, six-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a centered two-bay gable dormer at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors under a shared hip-roof porch supported by columns. The north elevation has a one-story, flat-roof rear porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

25 Residence, 2014 (1283, 1284)

No architectural information is available for this building, currently under construction. *NC*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, and overhead rolling door is north of the residence *C*

33-35 Residence, ca. 1850 (1285)

The house at 33-35 South Mill Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the northeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. The north elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with entrance at its west elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

41 Captain Daniel Marcy House, 1840 (1286)

The Captain Daniel Marcy House at 41 South Mill Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature and five-light sidelights. The north elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with entrance at its west elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

SOUTH SCHOOL STREET

South School Street is located in the southeast section of the District just south of South Mill Pond. The road runs west-east between a bend on South Street and Marcy Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by single-family homes and converted apartment buildings near the South Street Playground.

19 Residence, ca. 1780 (1287)

The house at 19 South School Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and a rectangular transom. The northwest elevation has a full-height, gable-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1288, 1289)

37 Residence, ca. 1780

The house at 37 South School Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical south (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled door with pilasters and flat entablature. The north elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, overhead rolling door, and four-light casement window is east of the residence. *C*

38 Residence, ca. 1780 (1290)

The house at 38 South School Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The southeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast slopes. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

50 Haven School, 1846 with 1900, 1922, and 1980 alterations (1291)

The Haven School at 50 South School Street is a two-story, ten-by-nine-bay, rectangular, masonry Richardsonian Romanesque-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with paired brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast slopes, hip-roof dormer at the southwest and northeast slope, and a corbeled brick cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite block foundation. The facade is dominated by the Richardsonian Romanesque-style granite arch entrance with recessed paired double partially glazed wood-paneled doors. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite lintels and sills. The southeast corner of the main block has extensive ca. 2000 additions. The building was recently converted into apartments. *C*

76-78 Residence, ca. 1850 (1292)

The house at 76-78 South School Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical north (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are aluminum and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed entrance door with simple surround at the east end. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

86 Residence, ca. 1840 (1293)

The house at 86 South School Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood with denticulated overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The southeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

STATE STREET

State Street is located east/southeast of North Mill Pond and north/northwest of South Mill Pond. The street begins at a westward curve beneath the Memorial Bridge, runs southwest at the intersection with Marcy Street and ends at Cass Street. The portion of the street in the District includes the section from the Memorial Bridge to the intersection with Madison Street. State Street is characterized by a mix of densely developed commercial buildings and single and multi-family homes, set close to the street.

10 Apartment Complex, ca. 2015 (1294)

The soon-to-be apartment complex at 10 State Street is currently under construction. *NC*

36 Rowhouse, ca. 1815 (1295)

The house at 36 State Street is a three-story, two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style rowhouse with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

38 Residence, ca. 1815 (1296)

The house at 38 State Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice. The roof level has a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof ell with deck at its northwest elevation and a hip-roof octagonal cupola at the southwest side. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom and three-light partial-sidelights recessed in an opening with flat entablature. The southwest side of the facade has an entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening with molded surround. Decorative metal bracing is at the facade between the first and second stories. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

46 Residence, ca. 1815 (1297)

The house at 46 State Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging denticulated eaves and four chimneys at the front and rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, flat entablature, and wide surround flanked by a row of three windows at the northeast side and four windows at the southwest side with wide wood lintel. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1298)

56-60 Mixed-Use Building, 2008

The mixed-use building at 56-60 State Street is a three-story, seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, five gable dormers at the front slope, brick chimney at northeast ridge, and off-center brick parapet extension at the roofline between #56 and #60. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has three irregularly spaced wood-paneled entrance doors with four-light transoms. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and granite sill and lintel. *NC*

64-68 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 2010 (1299)

The mixed-use building at 64-68 State Street is a four-and-one-half-story, nine-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ridge and seven shed-roof dormers at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an angled opening flanked by twenty-light display windows. The northeast and southwest elevation each have a wood-paneled entrance door with blocked transom and paired twenty-light display windows. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. The southeast elevation has a three-and-one-half-story, four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal Revival-style apartment building with asymmetrical southeast elevation facing onto Court Street. The asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof has two shed-roof dormers at its southeast slope and a brick chimney at the ridge. The southeast elevation has a wood entrance door with three-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. Its southwest elevation has a three-and-one-half-story, one-by-one-bay ell with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with shed-roof dormer at its southeast slope and a brick chimney at the ridge. Its southeast elevation has a double wood-paneled garage door. Most windows are six-over-six or eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

67-77 Building, ca. 2015 (1300)

The building at 67-77 State Street is currently under construction. *NC*

70-80 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1301)

The mixed-use building at 70-80 State Street is a three-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimneys at the front and rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and elliptical entablature, and the southwest side has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

93 Kingsbury House, 1815 (1302)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Kingsbury House at 93 State Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope and northeast ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-by-one-bay, hip-roof ell with brick chimney on its northwest ridge. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with clapboard walls and a wood entrance door facing southeast. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

96 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1303)

The mixed-use building at 96 State Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and four brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround under a metal gable-roof hood with brackets. The northwest elevation has a wood entrance door recessed in an angled opening flanked by rows of three windows. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

102 Commercial Building, ca. 1815 (1304)

The commercial building at 102 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style Cape with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and paired gable dormers at the front slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and a row of five three-pane windows with wood sash at the northeast side. *C*

107 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1830, ca. 1870 (1305, 1306)

The mixed-use building at 107 State Street is a three-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround at the center bay and southwest side with a plate-glass window at the northeast side. Most windows are six-over-six or two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

The northwest elevation shares a wall with a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation fronting Chapel Street ca. 1800. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround and sill. *C*

110 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1307)

The mixed-use building at 110 State Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround with paired sixteen-light windows at the northeast side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

111 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1308)

The mixed-use building at 111 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, and three gable dormers and paired brick chimneys at the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an off-center double wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround under a triangular pediment supported by brackets. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround with paired eight-by-eight casement windows at the northeast side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

112 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1309)

The mixed-use building at 112 State Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest side of the front slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround with an entrance door and plate-glass window both under a wood lintel at the southwest side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

116 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1310)

The mixed-use building at 116 State Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash window flanked by wood-paneled entrance doors with pilasters and flat entablature under a shared wide molded lintel. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and granite sill. *C*

121-123 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1311)

The mixed-use building at 121-123 State Street is a three-story, five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northeast sides of the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom with simple surround and a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

124 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1312)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The mixed-use building at 124 State Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the northeast ridge. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom recessed in a wood-paneled opening with pilasters, and denticulated flat entablature. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, sill, and lintel. *C*

126 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1313)

The mixed-use building at 126 State Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad wide front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and two brick chimneys at the northwest slope and one brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an entrance door recessed in an elliptical opening. The southeast elevation has a three-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell extending to Court Street. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

129 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1850 (1314)

The mixed-use building at 129 State Street is a three-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast sides of the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick with marble belt course above the first- and second-story at the southeast elevation and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom slightly recessed with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, sill, and segmental lintel. *C*

0 Jay McCance Smith Memorial Park, ca. 2002 (1315)

The Jay McCance Smith Memorial Park is a pocket park on the north side of State Street and bound by private property on the east and west, and Sheafe Street on the north. The small park is enclosed by an iron fence, and consists of granite edged garden beds along the brick sidewalk, and a brick pathway leading to a semi-secluded circular seating area composed of semi-circular stone benches, surrounded by trees and low shrubs. A small, rough dressed granite pillar is inset with a carved slate plaque reading, "In memory of/ Jay McCance Smith/ Oct. 16, 1932/ Sept. 5, 2002." *NC*

132-136 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1316)

The mixed-use building at 132-136 State Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround, a one-story picture window with flat lintel at the northeast side, and a recessed double wood entrance door and picture window both with flat lintel at the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and brick sill. *C*

147 Residence, ca. 1815 (1317)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 147 State Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with elliptical eight-light transom and three-light partial-sidelights under a flat-roof portico with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by fluted Corinthian columns. The northwest elevation has a three-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, sill, and angled lintel. *C*

148 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1318, 1319)

The mixed-use building at 148 State Street is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimneys at the northeast side of the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick with marble belt course above the first-story and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening with granite lintel with a plate-glass window at the northeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with granite sill. *C*

The southwest elevation has a three-story, three-bay, rectangular masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ridge edge. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening with granite lintel, and an aluminum-framed glass double entrance door at the northeast side. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with sill and segmental lintel. *C*

150 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1320)

The mixed-use building at 150 State Street is a three-story, two-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimneys at the northeast side of the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a centered aluminum-framed glass entrance door with two plate-glass windows at the southwest side. The southwest elevation has a plate-glass window and centered recessed residential entrance. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-three-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

159-165 Sheafe House, ca. 1827 (1321)

The Sheafe House at 159-165 State Street is a three-story, six-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and Georgian-style paired double end chimneys at the northeast and southwest elevations. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with fanlight, fluted pilasters, and triangular pediment. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, sill, and lintel. Windows at the third story have decorative ogee lintels. *C*

170 Office Building, 1960 (1322)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The office building at 170 State Street is a one-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a center wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and simple triangular pediment flanked by one-bay of glass blocks at the northeast side, and a roll-up garage door at the southwest side. The three-bays at the southwest side of the facade project at the two-story, flat-roof, concrete-block ell. The ell has one-by-one-light casement windows with wood sash. C

175 – 177 Thomas Sheafe Tenant House, ca. 1815 (1323)

The Thomas Sheafe Tenant House at 175 and 177 State Street is a three-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and four chimneys at the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with fanlight and slightly recessed in a wood-paneled opening with pilasters and ogee pediment. Most windows are six-over-six or three-over-three, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, sill, and decorative ogee lintel. C

189-195 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1324)

The mixed-use building at 189-195 State Street is a three-story, six-by-eight-bay, L-shaped, masonry Federal-style rowhouse with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and two brick chimneys at the southeast side of the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom and flat entablature angled toward the street intersection. The southeast elevation fronting State Street has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight at the southwest side. The northeast elevation fronting Penhallow Street has a full arch carriageway filled with double entrance door and three-light partial-sidelights and a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and elliptical surround at the northwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and sill. C

200 Temple Israel, 1827, ca. 1960s, ca. 2000 (1325)

The Temple Israel at 200 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style religious building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, gable returns, and a brick end chimney at the southwest elevation. Walls are brick and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has three double wood-paneled entrance doors with fanlight and simple brick surround. The front gable has a full arch with scroll detail. Most windows are twelve-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash capped with a full arch window with decorative sash and simple brick surround. A ca. 1960s addition was expanded and refenestrated ca. 2000. C

214 Matthew Marsh House, 1814 (1326)

The Matthew Marsh House at 214 State Street is a four-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad wide side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and tall parapet extension at the gable end. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and simple elliptical surround with paired twenty-five-light

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

display windows at the northeast side. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and sill. *C*

218-226 Telephone Co. Office, 1954 (1327)

The Telephone Co. Office at 218-226 State Street is a two-story, five-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof and brick walls resting on a brick foundation. The facade has a four commercial entrances with aluminum-framed glass doors flanked by plate-glass windows under a shared metal lintel. The facade second-story has four groupings of single-pane window with metal lintel. *C*

238 Mixed-Use Building, 1974 (1328)

The mixed-use building at 238 State Street is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has an aluminum-framed glass entrance door deeply recessed in an opening. *NC*

242-250 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1870 (1329)

The mixed-use building at 242-250 State Street is a two-story, seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, four skylights at the front slope, and four brick chimneys at the front and rear slope. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by two commercial entrances each with a double wood-paneled entrance door flanked by nine-light display windows under a metal lintel. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

252-254 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1815 (1330)

The mixed-use building at 252-254 State Street is a three-story, four-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast side of the front and rear slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door flanked by twelve-light display windows and a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom at the northeast side. The southwest elevation has a wood-paneled entrance door. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

266-268 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1870 (1331)

The mixed-use building at 266-268 State Street is a three-story, three-by-six-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, denticulated cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are asphalt tiles and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood entrance door flanked by one-story picture windows. The northeast elevation has a wood entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening accessed by stairs. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flat or segmental lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

276 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1870

(1332)

The mixed-use building at 276 State Street is a three-story, four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice. Walls are clapboard with wood-paneling at the facade first-story. The facade has an off-center wood entrance door slightly recessed in an angled bay flanked by one-story, two-over-two-light windows. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flat or segmental lintel. *C*

278 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1870

(1333)

The mixed-use building at 278 State Street is a four-story, four-by-seven-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with slight parapet, overhanging eaves, and denticulated cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has an aluminum-framed glass door recessed in an angled bay flanked by full-height plate-glass windows under fanlights. The northeast side of the facade has stairs leading to a recessed entrance door. The facade has a granite belt course above the first-story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and granite sill and lintel. *C*

292 South Parish Unitarian Universalist Church, 1824

(1334)

The South Parish Unitarian Universalist Church at 292 State Street is a two-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Federal-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with rear hip-on-gable, overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the front gable, brick chimney at the front southwest slope, and flat-roof cupola with full arch shuttered windows at each face at the front ridge. Walls are granite and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a two-story porch supported by four columns, with front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable. The facade first-story has three double wood-paneled entrance doors slightly recessed in a wood-paneled blind arch with simple surround; each door is flanked by two-story pilasters. The southwest and northeast elevations each have five double-height full arch, multi-pane windows with wood sash and simple surround. *C, NR listed 1978*

325 First National Bank, 1994

(1335)

The First National Bank at 325 State Street is a two-story, five-by-nine-bay, rectangular, masonry building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, overhanging eaves, and wide cornice. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a metal-framed glass entrance door with rectangular transom flanked by four large single-light sidelights, all under a metal elliptical cantilevered awning. The northeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. The northeast and southwest elevations have double metal-framed glass entrance doors with rectangular transom under a cantilevered awning. Most windows are vertical three single-pane, wood sash with simple surround. A late-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, flat-roof structure (ATM kiosk) with brick and metal columns is northeast of the building. *NC*

333 Portsmouth Savings Bank, 1953

(1336)

The Portsmouth Savings Bank at 333 State Street is a two-story, seven-by-six-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat-roof with parapet, overhanging eaves, and metal awnings over the wide cornice. Walls are brick with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

wide molded wood belt course and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has one bay angled toward the street corner flanked by two-story fluted Corinthian columns with a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, fanlight, and pilasters, all set in an elliptical brick surround at the first-story, and surmounted by a Palladian window and belt course at the second-story. The southeast elevation has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and four-light partial-sidelights slightly recessed in a brick surround. To the southwest, are paired wood-paneled entrance doors to the slightly recessed in an angled opening flanked by one-story, multi-light display windows. Most windows are eight-over-eight or twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and sill. *C*

340 Automobile Banking Building, 1973 (1337)

The Automobile Banking Building at 340 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry Georgian Revival-style building with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad steeply pitched front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wood cornice, brick end parapets, balustrade, and five gable dormers at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are brick and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with wood-paneled entablature and fanlight with simple brick surround. A hexagonal window with brick surround is directly above the entrance, which is flanked by full-arch windows. The southwest elevation has two arched drive-thru passageways to the northeast elevation. The southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell with roof balustrade and one arched drive-thru passageway. *NC*

379 Captain Abraham Shaw House, 1810 (1338)

The Captain Abraham Shaw House at 379 State Street is a three-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and tall paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch supported by columns, with overhanging bracketed eaves. A Palladian window with ogee surround, gable returns, and side windows flanked by pilasters is directly above the porch at the second-story. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

388-390 Double House, ca. 1870 (1339)

The house at 388-390 State Street is a three-story, eight-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and brick chimney at the front slope. Walls are clapboard with quoins at the main block corners and at the center bay separating the apartments and rest on a granite and fieldstone foundation. The facade has paired double wood-paneled entrance doors slightly recessed in an opening flanked by fluted pilasters and under a flat-roof portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns, with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice. The southeast elevation has a three-story, wide gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge and a two-story, wide gable-roof ell at its southwest corner. The southeast elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-bay, flat-roof ell with one-story, one-bay, hip-roof extension on its southeast elevation. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flat lintel. The building has since been converted to commercial use. *C*

401 The Rockingham Hotel, ca. 1884 and 1973 additions (1340)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Rockingham Hotel at 401 State Street is a five-story, ten-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Classical Revival-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad flat-roof with parapet with decorative brickwork and triangular capitals with Classical decorative elements flanked by brick extensions capped with orbs. Walls are brick with sandstone and terracotta details and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has paired double wood-paneled entrance doors at the northeast and southeast sides, each with a rectangular transom, under a flat-roof porch supported by columns, with roof balustrade. Above each porch, at the third and fourth stories is a copper bay window with metal roof balustrade. Stone medallions with Classical decorative elements are between the windows at the third and fourth stories. A bracketed cornice separates the fourth and fifth stories. The Porter Wing, at the northwest elevation of the hotel, is a five-story, four-bay, flat-roof ell with a four-story, five-bay, flat-roof ell at its northeast elevation. A tall brick chimney is at the northeast elevation of the rear bay. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple sill. The John Paul Jones Wing, attached to the northwest side of the hotel, is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, masonry, Second Empire-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle- and slate-clad Mansard roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, three shed-roof dormers at the front and rear slopes and paired shed-roof dormers at the northeast and southwest slopes flanked by tall brick chimneys. Walls are brick. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple surround and flush granite sill and lintel. *C, NR listed 1982*

402 Residence, ca. 1850

(1341)

The house at 402 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and tall paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with horizontal board at the facade and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening flanked by pilasters under a flat-roof porch supported by fluted columns, with roof balustrade. A flat-roof boxed bay window with full arch window set in a rectangular surround is directly above the entrance porch at the second-level. Windows at the facade second-story are full arch with rectangular molded surround. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with rectangular molded surround and lintel. *C*

414 Abraham Isaacs House, ca. 1800

(1342)

The Abraham Isaacs House at 414 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and tall paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with horizontal flushboard at the facade and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom and three-light sidelights recessed in a wood-paneled opening under by a flat-roof hood supported by wide decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-four, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flat lintel; the window above the entrance at the second-story is paired full arch. *C*

426-432 Residence, ca. 1800

(1343)

The house at 426-432 State Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and tall paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

rectangular transom, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The southeast side of the southwest elevation has a one-story, one-by-three-bay, hip-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door on its northwest elevation under an Italianate-style one-story, hip-roof side porch with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, supported by turned columns. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and simple sill. *C*

438 Residence, 1860 (1344)

The house at 438 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad straight Mansard roof with centered gable containing a full arch window with decorative crown, overhanging bracketed eaves, decorative facade cornice, roofline balustrade, paired segmental dormers at the southwest and northeast slopes, three segmental dormers at the rear slope, and brick chimney at the northeast, southeast, and southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with horizontal flushboard at the facade, and channeled corner boards at the centered gable and main block, and rest on a brick and granite foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door with arched transom, rectangular sidelights, pilasters, and wide decorative surround under a flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and wide cornice supported by channeled columns. The entrance is flanked by flat-roof boxed bay windows with overhanging bracketed eaves and full arch windows flanked by channeled pilasters. The window at the second-story of the centered gable above the portico is a paired full arch window with segmental bracketed crown. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with decorative flat lintel. *C*

480 Apartment Building, 2003 (1345)

The apartment building at 480 State Street is a two-story, eight-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal Revival-style building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors recessed in an opening under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. The northeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay ell with paired brick chimneys at the ridge that wraps around the gore corner of Middle and State streets and extends three-by-two-bays in the southwest direction along State Street. The ell has paired wood-paneled entrance doors and rectangular transom recessed in an opening under a hip-roof hood with decorative brackets. The southeast elevation of the ell has a porch at the corner of the first- and second-stories under the roof overhanging supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

481 Residence, ca. 1850 (1346, 1347)

The house at 481 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a one-story, two-by-one-bay, gable extension with a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround on its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and flat sill. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, concrete foundation, and paneled overhead rolling door with above fixed three-light window is east of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

487 Mixed-Use Building, ca. 1850

(1348)

The mixed-use building at 487 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom, four-light partial-sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. A flat-roof, boxed-bay window at the first- and second-stories is to the northeast side of the entrance. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

495 James Odiorne House, ca. 1844

(1349)

The James Odiorne House at 495 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with channeled corner boards and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom recessed within a wood-paneled opening under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants. A flat-roof, boxed-bay window at the first- and second-stories is to the northeast of the entrance. The northwest elevation has a two-story, four-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

503 Residence, ca. 1850

(1350, 1351)

The house at 503 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, slight gable returns, and a brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are vinyl with corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom recessed in an opening with pilasters and a flat-roof bay window directly above at the second story. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flat molded lintel. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vinyl walls, and concrete foundation is northeast of the residence. *NC*

507 Commercial Building, 1883 with 1920 alterations

(1352)

The commercial building at 507 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad steeply pitched front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and three skylights at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade gable has a circular window with simple surround. Most windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround and flat sill. The facade has a one-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame ell dating to the mid-twentieth century. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad wide front-gable

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

roof with overhanging eaves and wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The wood-paneled entrance door with segmental entablature and four-light partial-sidelights is recessed in an opening with simple surround and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround and flat sill. The northwest elevation has a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. *C*

530 Apartment Building, ca. 1850 (1353)

The apartment building at 530 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-five-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt- and slate-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated brick cornice, three shed-roof dormers at the northeast slope, one shed-roof dormer at the front slope, and paired shed-roof dormers at the southwest slope. Walls are brick with brick quoins and rest on a granite foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with blocked transom recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat denticulated entablature. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof extension with secondary entrance on its northwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

534 Apartment Building, ca. 1880 (1354)

The apartment building at 534 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, masonry Second Empire-style building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt- and slate-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated brick cornice, two shed-roof dormers and a dormer with paired windows and segmental pediment at the front slope. Walls are brick with brick quoins and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance door with granite lintel and rectangular sidelights recessed in an opening with elliptical brick surround. The southeast side of the facade has a hip-roof bay window with wood-paneling. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

536 Vennard House, 1812 (1355)

The Vennard House at 536 State Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and a brick chimney with two-arch cap at the ridge and rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and pilasters under a gable-roof porch with denticulated cornice supported by columns with scrolled capitals. The southeast elevation has a one-story, hip-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with flat sill and lintel. *C*

542 Residence, ca. 1850 (1356)

The house at 542 State Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight gable returns and an off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl with brick at the rear elevation and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an aluminum entrance door with simple surround under an aluminum awning and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

southeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

547-549 Double House, ca. 1850 (1357)

The house at 547-549 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard with flushboard at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with transom and flanked by channeled pilasters and under a shared flat-roof porch supported by channeled columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and flat lintel; the two windows at the center bay of the facade second-story are double-height *C*

552 Abner and Miriam Greenleaf House, 1812 (1358)

The Abner and Miriam Greenleaf House at 552 State Street is a three-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys with two-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround, flat sill, and wood shutters. *C*

557 Ebenezer Haines House, 1836 (1359, 1360, 1361)

The Ebenezer Haines House at 557 State Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with flushboard at the facade and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and rectangular transom and sidelights under the one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns. An elliptical fanlight with molded surround and center bulls-eye molding is at the facade gable. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround, bulls-eye corners, and flat sill. *C*

A mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, three-by-four-bay, wood-frame barn with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl walls, overhead-rolling garage door, and centered vertical-board hayloft door is northwest of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, clapboard walls, and vertical-board door is northwest of the barn. *NC*

567 Residence, ca. 1830 (1362)

The house at 567 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves supported by fluted pilasters and columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround. *C*

579 Residence, ca. 1830 (1363)

The house at 579 State Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-shuttered entrance door set in a protruding flat-roof entrance vestibule with overhanging eaves, pilasters, and wood-paneling. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

600 Office Building, ca. 1960 (1364)

The office building at 600 State Street is a two-story, eleven-by-seven-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has a tar-clad flat-roof. Walls are brick and rest on a concrete foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a double aluminum-framed glass entrance door with rectangular single-light transom and sidelights surmounted by a concave metal hip-roof awning supported by decorative metal columns. The facade is dominated by single-light windows at the first- and second-stories with metal paneling between the windows. *C*

606 Residence, ca. 1930 (1365)

The house at 606 State Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, three-bay shed-roof dormer encompassing the second-story, brick chimney at the rear slope, and skylight at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with three-light partial-sidelights under a gable-roof porch with wide cornice forming a pediment supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

608-610 Stavers House, 1846 (1366)

The Stavers House at 608-610 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom and pilasters under the one-story, full-width, flat-roof entrance porch supported by fluted columns. The southwest elevation has a secondary entrance under a one-story, hip-roof porch supported by channeled columns at the center bay of the first-story. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround and corner bulls-eye. *C*

609 The Whipple School, ca. 1889 (1367)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Whipple School at 609 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story over basement, twelve-by-ten-bay, rectangular, masonry Richardsonian Romanesque-style building with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. Two-and-one-half-story gable-roof wings extend from the northeast and southwest sides. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with decorative brickwork at the cornice, paired brick chimneys flanking a shed-roof dormer at the northwest and southeast slopes of the main block, one hip-roof dormer at the northeast slope, and paired hip-roof dormers flanking a hip-roof tower at the center bay of the southwest slope. Walls are brick with granite belt course below first-story and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a granite-block arch springing from wall surface framing the wood-paneled opening with stairs to the entrance doors. Directly above the entrance, at the second-story, are two bulls-eye windows with brick and granite surround. The gable peaks of the two gable-roof wings have Palladian windows. The southwest elevation has a granite-block arch springing from brick piers framing the opening with paired wood-paneled entrance doors. Most windows are one-over-one-double-hung, wood sash either full arch or rectangular with granite sills and lintels. In 1980, the building was converted to condominiums. *C*

634 Jeremiah Mason House, 1808 with 1941 alterations (1368)

The Jeremiah Mason House at 634 State Street is a three-story, five-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door fanlight under a flat-roof porch supported by paired columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The southeast elevation has a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell connecting the house to the Advent Christian Church. *C*

634 Advent Christian Church, 1941 (1369)

The Advent Christian Church at 634 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-eight-bay, rectangular, masonry, Colonial Revival-style religious building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front gable roof with overhanging eaves, bracketed wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, a brick chimney at the northwest slope, and one-and-one-half-story cupola with steeple. Walls are brick with wood cornice, pilasters, and corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has double wood-paneled entrance doors with rectangular transom recessed in an opening with pilasters under a flat entablature and broken ogee pediment. The entrance is flanked by paired pilasters. The southeast elevation has five bays of two-story full arch windows. Most windows are six-over-six-double-hung, wood sash. *C*

649 Residence, ca. 1860 (1370, 1371)

The house at 649 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and three-light sidelights under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves, denticulated cornice, and brackets, supported by channeled columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, masonry garage with asphalt-shingle-clad flat roof, concrete walls and foundation, and double-leaf wood doors with diagonally laid matchboard panels is north of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

663 Residence, ca. 1860

(1372)

The house at 663 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired flat-roof rounded dormers at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with channeled pilasters and flat denticulated entablature. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

664 Residence, ca. 1840

(1373)

The house at 664 State Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, paired shed-roof dormers at the front slope, shed-roof and gable dormers at the rear slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance door with rectangular transom under a wide gable-roof hood. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell. The southwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, hip-roof ell. Most windows are paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

671 Residence, ca. 1870

(1374)

The house at 671 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door under a gable-roof porch supported by turned columns with a hip-roof bay window at the southwest side. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof porch with turned columns and decorative brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

683 Residence, ca. 1880

(1375, 1376, 1377)

The house at 683 State Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer with triangular pediment at the front slope, paired gable dormers at the southwest slope, a gable former at the northeast slope, brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast slopes, and balustrade at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light transom and rectangular sidelights under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves supported by channeled columns with a hip-roof bay window at the northeast side. The southwest side of the facade has a two-story, gable tower with wide cornice forming a pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, four-by-three-bay, flat-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-nineteenth-century, two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with wide cornice, gable returns, and cupola is north of the residence. The building has vinyl replacement sash windows and has since been converted into living space. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A late twentieth-century, two-story, three-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with second-story living space, asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, vinyl walls, and concrete foundation is northwest of the residence. *NC*

684 Residence, ca. 1860 (1378)

The house at 684 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide denticulated cornice, three gable dormers with triangular pediment at the front and rear slopes, paired gable dormers at the northeast and southwest slopes, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and pilasters under a flat-roof hood with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by decorative brackets. The facade has a one-story, full-width porch with flat-roof with denticulated eaves and drop-panels supported by metal framing. A flat-roof bay window with denticulated cornice is directly above the entrance at the second-story. The southeast elevation has a one-story, hip-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with flat entablature and flat-roof lintel. *C*

685 Residence, ca. 1960 (1379, 1380)

The house at 685 State Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Ranch-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad wide side-gambrel roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are wood-shingles with a garrison-overhang. The facade has an off-center entrance door with simple surround. The northwest side of the facade has a two-story, three-bay ell with side-gambrel roof with a shed-roof dormer and a secondary wood-paneled entrance door on its southeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof and vinyl walls is north of the residence. *NC*

692 Residence, ca. 1860 (1381, 1382)

The house at 692 State Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a hip-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with secondary entrance on its northwest elevation under a one-story, hip roof supported by fluted columns along the main block. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, two paneled overhead rolling garage doors with above vertical-board hayloft door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is southeast of the residence and fronts onto Chatham Street. *C*

698 Joseph G. Sise House, 1852 (1383)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Joseph G. Sise House at 692 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a seamed-metal hip-roof porch supported by decorative brackets. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves supported by fluted columns. A secondary entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights is recessed at the southeast end of the porch. The southeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround and flat lintel. *C*

708 Residence, ca. 1870

(1384, 1385)

The house at 708 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and four-light sidelights recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gable returns, clapboard walls, brick foundation, vertical-board overhead swing-up door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows is south of the residence and fronts onto Chatham Street. *C*

718-720 Double House, ca. 1860

(1386)

The house at 718-720 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors flanked by fluted pilasters and under a shared flat-roof porch with overhanging bracketed eaves and denticulated cornice supported by fluted Corinthian columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. The entrance is flanked by paired windows with elaborate denticulated segmental lintel. *C*

728 Residence, ca. 1860

(1387, 1388)

The house at 728 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, brick chimney at the rear slope, and paired skylights at the front slope. Walls are clapboard with channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and denticulated cornice supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround and flat lintel. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half story, three-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, clapboard walls, brick foundation, three overhead rolling garage doors, vertical-board barn door on the western elevation, and one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows is south of the residence and fronts onto Chatham Street. *C*

757 Residence, ca. 1890

(1389, 1390)

The house at 757 State Street is a two-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, a hip-roof dormer at the southeast and northeast slopes, and a brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and wood-shingles. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights under one-story, full-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a bay window at the first- and second-stories. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, wood-shingle and clapboard walls is northwest of the residence. *NC*

758 Residence, ca. 1890

(1391)

The house at 758 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, a three-bay shed-roof dormer on the northeast slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are wood-shingles. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-three-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

760 Residence, ca. 1895

(1392)

The house at 760 State Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard. The facade has a one-story, partial-width, hip-roof entrance porch supported by columns that extends passed the northwest elevation and has a recessed entrance door under the porch roof facing northwest. The northwest elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories and a fanlight at the gable. Most windows are six-over-six or four-over-four, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

767 Double House, ca. 1860

(1393, 1394)

The house at 767 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the ridge, and paired skylights at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors recessed in an opening with pilasters under a slight flat-roof hood with overhanging bracketing eaves and wide cornice. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A mid-to-late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and clapboard walls is northwest of the residence. *C*

777 Rowhouse, ca. 1850 (1395)

The house at 777 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, nine-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style rowhouse with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are aluminum-siding and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has three irregularly spaced entrance doors recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded lintel. *C*

809 Residence, ca. 1860 (1396)

The house at 809 State Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormer at the southwest slope, and paired brick chimneys at the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest elevation has a full-height, two-bay, gable-roof ell with overhanging eaves and the wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights on its southeast elevation. The entrance is under a one-story, hip-roof porch supported by columns. The northwest elevation of the main block has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with paired gable dormers on its southwest slope. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

820 Residence, ca. 1860 (1397, 1398)

The house at 820 State Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and vertical-board walls is southeast of the residence. *NC*

824-826 Double House, ca. 1860 (1399, 1400)

The house at 824-826 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with rectangular transom and under a shared flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants and flanked by flat-roof bay windows with wide cornices. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with molded surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, plywood walls, and vertical-board double-leaf door is east of the residence. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

827 Residence, ca. 1860 (1401)

The house at 827 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and three skylights at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a flat-roof porch with wide entablature, shed-roof overhang at the sides, and decorative spindlework supported by turned columns. A flat-roof, two-by-one-bay window with overhanging bracketed eaves is directly above the entrance porch at the second-story. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

834 Residence, ca. 1860 (1402, 1403)

The house at 834 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with two-light transom under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants and a flat-roof bay window with wide cornice at the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and vertical-board walls is east of the residence. *NC*

837 Residence, ca. 1860 (1404)

The house at 837 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, hip-roof dormer at the northeast slope, and parged chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick and fieldstone foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom and two-light partial-sidelights with pilasters and flat entablature. A hip-roof bay window is at the southwest side of the facade. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

843 Residence, ca. 1860 (1405)

The house at 843 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets. The northwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

846 Residence, ca. 1860

(1406)

The house at 846 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable tails, and decorative gable truss. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an opening under a two-bay, flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and wide cornice supported by turned columns. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay hyphen connecting to a three-story turret with gable-on-hip-roof. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, flat-roof ell. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the southeast slope. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with molded surround. *C*

860 Residence, ca. 2010

(1407)

The house at 860 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and wood-shingles and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The facade has a central wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening under a slight shed-roof hood with simple brackets, and a one-bay garage on the southwest side. A belt course is above the first-story. Most windows are eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *NC*

874 Residence, ca. 1900

(1408)

The house at 874 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, shed-roof dormer on the southwest slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade is dominated by a one-story, full-width, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch with wood-paneled entrance door at the northeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

879 Residence, ca. 1870

(1409, 1410)

The house at 879 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style, side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with comma brackets at the overhanging eaves and wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable and a brick chimney at the northeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom and four-light sidelights recessed in an opening with pilasters under a flat-roof hood that has overhanging eaves and curved brackets at the wide cornice. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with a six-over-six, double-hung wood sash at the gable. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, masonry garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, cinder-block walls and vertical-board in the eaves, a double-leaf vertical-board door, and fixed six-light wood sash window is north of the residence. *C*

880 Residence, ca. 1900

(1411)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

The house at 880 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and shed-roof dormer on the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has an entrance door with simple surround under the one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

885 Residence, ca. 1880 (1412)

The house at 885 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad concave Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, paired flat-roof dormers at the southeast and southwest slopes, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay ell with concave Mansard roof with flat-roof dormer on the southeast elevation and a one-story, one-bay enclosed porch. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

886 Residence, ca. 1900 (1413)

The house at 886 State Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof with overhanging eaves, shed-roof dormer on the southwest slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has an entrance door with simple surround under the one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

895 Residence, ca. 1890 (1414)

The house at 895 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants and a flat-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories on the southwest side. Most windows are one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

898-900 Double House, ca. 1900 (1415)

The house at 898-900 State Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and brick end chimney at the southeast elevation. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance doors under a shared flat-roof porch with overhanging eaves and wide denticulated cornice supported by columns. The southeast elevation has a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

909 Residence, ca. 1900 (1416, 1417)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

The house at 909 State Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, gable dormers at the center front and rear slope, and paired brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade has double wood-paneled entrance doors with flat entablature under a one-story, flat-roof porch supported by columns. The southwest elevation has a flat-roof bay window at the first-story. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl walls, and two paneled, overhead rolling garage doors is north of the residence. *NC*

918-922 Rowhouse, ca. 1900 (1418)

The house at 918-922 State Street is a two-and-one-half-story, seven-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame rowhouse with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable dormer at the front slope, and three brick chimneys irregularly spaced at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has three irregularly spaced wood-paneled entrance doors each with a rectangular transom and under a shed-roof hood with decorative brackets, and a flat-roof bay window at the first- and second-stories at the southwest side. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-by-one, bay gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the rear ridge and a secondary entrance under a hip-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround. *C*

SUDBURY STREET

Sudbury Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond and north of Islington Street. It runs southwest-northeast between Rock Street and McDonough Street at the intersection with Brewster Street. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes set close to the street.

30 Residence, ca. 1830 (1419)

The house at 30 Sudbury Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with channeled pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

31 Residence, ca. 1800 (1420, 1421)

The house at 31 Sudbury Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom, pilasters, and entablature with segmental pediment. The northwest elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-framed shed with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof, vertical-board siding, and double board-and-batten swinging door is southwest of the residence. *C*

49 Residence, ca. 1800 (1422)

The house at 49 Sudbury Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and slight gable returns. Walls are vinyl with wood-shingles at the facade. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door slightly recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof extension. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

SUMMER STREET

Summer Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond and west of South Mill Pond in the Austinborough neighborhood. The street runs northwest, beginning at the intersection of Middle Street and Miller Avenue, curves north at the intersection with Austin Street, and ends at Islington Street. The street is characterized by densely developed single and multi-family homes set close to the road.

26 Residence, ca. 1815 (1423, 1424)

The house at 26 Summer Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys with two-arch cap at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone, brick, and granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light sidelights, pilasters with scrolled pediment, and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth century, two-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, paneled overhead rolling door, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows is south of the residence. *C*

30 Residence, ca. 1870 (1425)

The house at 30 Summer Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the northwest and slope. Walls are vinyl. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with simple brackets. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround. *C*

39-41 Kindergarten School, ca. 1898 (1426)

The Kindergarten School at 39-41 Summer Street is a two-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, centered gable, and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are wood-shingles and clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two entrance doors with simple surround recessed in an elliptical opening accessed by stairs. The northwest and southeast sides of the facade have one-story, hip-on-gable-roof ells with steeply pitched gable dormer at the northwest and southeast elevations, respectively. The southwest elevations of both ells have a bulls-eye window with decorative stained glass and simple molded surround. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell at its center bay. The centered gable has a bulls-eye window within the pediment formed by a horizontal board above the second-story windows. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

40 Residence, ca. 1830

(1427, 1428, 1429)

The house at 40 Summer Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with seamed-metal roofing at the edge, overhanging eaves, and brick chimney with one-arch cap at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The northwest elevation has a two-story, three-bay gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

West of the residence is a one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, built in the early twentieth century, with an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and four-over-four-light, double-hung, wood windows. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and drop board siding is west of the residence. *NC*

58-60 Double House, ca. 1900

(1430)

The house at 58-60 Summer Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style double house with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and paired short brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are asbestos and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors under a shared wide gable-roof hood with decorative brackets. The entrance is flanked by bay windows at the first and second stories, capped with a steeply pitched hip-roof protruding from the roof line. The southwest elevation has a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the rear ridge. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

72 Residence, ca. 1830

(1431)

The house at 72 Summer Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and paired tall brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the northwest slope. The southeast elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell with one garage bay. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

98 Immaculate Conception Church Complex, 1925 and 1933

(1432, 1433, 1434)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Immaculate Conception Church at 98 Summer Street is a three-and-one-half-story, three-by-eight-bay, cruciform, masonry Gothic Revival-style religious building with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with gilded cross rising from the front roof peak. Walls are brick with decorative granite band above the third-story, and at the center bay of the facade, and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has three wood-paneled entrance doors, with center double door, each with steeply pitched granite arch pediment with decorative stained glass windows above a granite lintel. The northwest and southeast elevation have two-story, full-width, shed-roof ells with full arch windows. The southeast ell has a two-story, gable-roof ell with brick end chimney on its southeast elevation. The northwest elevation has a six-and-one-half-story, gable-roof tower with gilded cross extending from the front roof peak, a double granite belt course at the roof level, and decorative granite shields. Above the third-story at the facade is a pointed elliptical window set within the granite center bay. Most windows are four-by-four-light, full arch, wood sash with granite sill and lintel. *C*

The Immaculate Conception Rectory at 98 Summer Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Gothic Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a slate-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves and full height, one-bay wings with steeply pitched gable roofs at the northwest and southeast sides, three gable dormers at the northwest, northeast, and southeast slopes with segmental pediment, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope of the wings. Walls are brick with multiple granite belt courses dominating the facade and rest on a granite foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in an elliptical granite opening with channeled pilasters and broken ogee pediment with centered crest. The center bay of the southeast elevation is granite with decorative edging and carved human figure below the second-story window. Most windows are six-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple surround. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, masonry garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front gable roof, brick walls with vertical board in the eaves, brick foundation, and three paneled overhead rolling doors is west of the building. *C*

119 John W. and Betsy Hutchinson House, 1845

(1435, 1436)

The John W. and Betsy Hutchinson House at 119 Summer Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard with channeled corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, paneled overhead rolling door, and two-over-two wood sash windows is north of the residence. *C*

130-140 Residence, ca. 1860

(1437, 1438)

The house at 130-140 Summer Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, paired gable dormers at the southeast slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has an entrance door with four-light transom slightly recessed in an opening with pilasters and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell with balustrade and a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell at its roof level. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround and flat lintel. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and paneled overhead rolling door is west of the residence and fronts onto Chatham Street. *C*

188 Double House, ca. 1860

(1439, 1440)

The house at 188 Summer Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style double house with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets with drop pendants, wide cornice, gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the rear slope, and three irregularly spaced skylights at the front slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired entrance door under a flat-roof hood with overhanging bracketed eaves and decorative brackets with drop pendants. The entrance is flanked by hip-roof bay windows with overhanging eaves with brackets with drop pendants. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and double-leaf swinging vertical board door with above fixed three-light wood sash window is south of the residence. *C*

191 Residence, ca. 1880

(1441)

The house at 191 Summer Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Second Empire-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad Mansard roof with overhanging eaves, paired gable dormers at the front slope, one gable dormer at the northwest slope, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a gable-roof hood with decorative brackets. The northeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with secondary entrance on its northwest slope. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

201 Residence, ca. 1860

(1442)

The house at 201 Summer Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and a shed-roof dormer and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-shuttered entrance door under a slight flat-roof hood with simple brackets. The southwest elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first-story. Most windows are two-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. *C*

202 Residence, ca. 1860

(1443, 1444)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 202 Summer Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical east (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with paired brackets, wide raking cornice forming a pediment at the gable end, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets. The west elevation has a two-story, three-bay, hip-roof ell. The gable ends have fanlights above the cornice. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. The entrance is flanked by two windows with flat entablature and slight flat-roof lintel. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, overhead rolling door, and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows is west of the residence. *C*

211 Residence, ca. 1900 (1445)

The house at 211 Summer Street is a two-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, hip-roof dormer at the front and rear slope, balustrade at the ridge, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, three-by-one-bay extension with wide side-gable roof and entrance door on its southwest elevation. The southeast side of the facade has a hip-roof bay window. The center bay of the southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window at the first and second stories. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

212 Residence, ca. 1860 (1446)

The house at 212 Summer Street is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad hip roof with overhanging eaves, hip-roof dormer with paired windows at the front slope, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight and wood-paneled arched surround with quoins under a flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof ell. The southeast elevation has a secondary entrance door under a shed-roof porch supported by columns. The second-story of the southeast elevation has a one-over-one, double-hung window with pilasters under a flat entablature underneath a hip roof. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

221 Residence, ca. 1830 (1447)

The house at 221 Summer Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening under a flat-roof hood with simple brackets with drop pendants. The northeast elevation has a two-story, hip-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

TANNER COURT

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

Tanner Court is located east of North Mill Pond and north of Islington Street. The road runs southwest-northeast between Tanner Street and Parker Street. The street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes set close to the street on the north side and an Islington Street commercial property's parking lot on the south side.

9 Residence, ca. 1890 (1448)

The house at 9 Tanner Court is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are clapboard with vinyl at the facade and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood entrance door with simple surround under a shed-roof hood supported by decorative brackets at the southwest side, and a hip-roof bay window at the northeast side. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

13 Residence, ca. 1870 (1449)

The house at 13 Tanner Court is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame cottage with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has a wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and steeply pitched gable at the northwest end bay of the facade. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northwest side of the facade has a one-story, one-by-one-bay, shed-roof extension. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with wide surround. *C*

TANNER STREET

Tanner Street is located east of North Mill pond and north of Islington Street. The street runs north-south between Islington Street and Hill Street. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single and multi-family homes that are set close to the road.

29 Residence, ca. 1900 (1450)

The house at 29 Tanner Street is a two-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a two-story, three-bay projecting gable-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance door facing southwest under a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof entrance porch supported by columns. The northeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

37 Residence, ca. 1880 (1451, 1452)

The house at 37 Tanner Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

northwest end, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast end. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, asbestos-tile siding, concrete foundation, and paneled overhead rolling door is south of the residence. *C*

45 Residence, ca. 1880 (1453)

The house at 45 Tanner Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets with drop pendants at the northwest end, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast end. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

52 Residence, ca. 1860 (1454)

The house at 52 Tanner Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, flush gable tails, paired gable dormers at the northeast slope, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick and fieldstone foundation elevated due to slope at the northeast elevation. The facade has a wood entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by decorative brackets at the southwest end. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

53 Residence, ca. 1880 (1455)

The house at 53 Tanner Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door at the northwest side under a boxed oriel window supported by simple brackets at the second story, and a shed-roof bay window at the southeast side. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

UNION STREET

Union Street is located south of North Mill Pond and west of South Mill Pond. The street runs southeast from Islington Street, crossing State Street, Austin Street, Middle Street, Lincoln Avenue, and South Street, and ends after South Street. The portion of this street in the District includes properties north of the intersection with Middle Street. The street is characterized by densely developed single and multi-family homes located close to the street.

12 Residence, ca. 1880 (1456)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 12 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a recessed wood-paneled entrance door with transom and simple surround. The southwest elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell, and the northwest elevation has a one-story, flat-roof hyphen to 392-394 Islington Street. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

15 Residence, ca. 1830 (1457)

The house at 15 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl with vertical-board at the gable ends and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with simple brackets. The northeast elevation has a one-story, one-bay ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

20 Residence, ca. 1880 (1458)

The house at 20 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney and two-bay shed-dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with triangular transom and half-sidelight at the southeast side under an Italianate-style flat-roof hood with brackets and drop pendants. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window. Most windows are two-over-two or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

21 Residence, ca. 1870 (1459)

The house at 21 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired skylights at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple decorative surround. The northwest side of the facade has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, flat-roof extension. The southeast elevation has a two-story, five-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell with recessed northeast end bay with secondary entrance accessed by stairs. The northeast elevation has a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with brick chimney at the center ridge. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

32 Odiorne House, ca. 1865 (1460, 1461)

The Odiorne House at 32 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, full-width shed-dormer at the southeast slope, and brick end chimney at the northwest elevation. Walls are wood-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with half-sidelights,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

two-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a one-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one or two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and vertical-board walls is southwest of the residence. *NC*

33 Double House, ca. 1850 (1462)

The house at 33 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two individual aluminum entrance doors with rectangular transom recessed within an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story ell. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

43 Residence, ca. 1880 (1463)

The house at 43 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a double aluminum entrance door framed by pilasters with flat entablature at the northwest side, and flat-roof bay windows at the first and second stories of the southeast side. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

60-62 Residence, ca. 1780 (1464, 1465)

The house at 60-62 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style double house with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and granite foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors each with two-light transom and framed by pilasters with flat entablature. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, vertical-board walls, and three overhead rolling doors is northwest of the residence. *NC*

87 Residence, ca. 1850 (1466)

The house at 87 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northwest side of the northeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

88 Residence, ca. 1800 (1467)

The house at 88 Union Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

gable roof with slight overhanging eaves and gable returns and a brick chimney with two-arch cap at the northwest side of the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

93 Residence, ca. 1870

(1468, 1469)

The house at 93 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The northeast elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell at its northeast elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl walls, concrete foundation, paired overhead rolling garage doors, and nine-over-nine double-hung vinyl sash windows is northeast of the residence. *NC*

98 Residence, ca. 1850

(1470)

The house at 98 Union Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes and a shed-dormer at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl. The facade is dominated by a full-width, hip-roof enclosed entrance porch that wraps around the length of the southeast elevation and has an aluminum entrance door at the southeast side of the porch. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. *C*

104 Residence, ca. 1800

(1471, 1472)

The house at 104 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the northwest side of the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a simple molded lintel. The southwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, flat-roof ell at its southeast elevation. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof, vertical-board walls, and double board-and-batten door is southwest of the residence. *NC*

107-109 Double House, ca. 1840

(1473)

The house at 107-109 Union Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a two individual wood-paneled entrance doors slightly recessed within an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1474, 1475)

110 Residence, ca. 1880

The house at 110 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has an aluminum entrance door with simple surround recessed in an opening with brackets and drop pendants and a hip-roof bay window directly above at the second-level. The southeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof enclosed porch with secondary entrance on its northeast elevation. The southwest elevation has a two-story ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, one-bay shed roof addition on the northwest elevation, drop board siding, and three overhead rolling doors is southwest of the residence. *C*

115 Residence, ca. 1880

(1476, 1477, 1478)

The house at 115 Union Street is a two-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the southwest side of the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a parged brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has an aluminum entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell with recessed porch under the second-story overhang supported by columns. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wood-frame barn with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, vinyl walls, double vertical-board door with above hayloft, and shed-roof side-ell is northeast of the residence. *C*

A late twentieth-century, wood-frame shed northeast of the residence is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

119 Oliver Manson House, 1840

(1479, 1480)

The Oliver Manson House at 119 Union Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple molded surround. The southeast elevation has a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof ell with secondary entrance. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, overhead rolling door, and six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is southeast of the residence. *C*

120 Residence, ca. 1800

(1481, 1482)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 120 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slight overhanging eaves and gable returns. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with simple brackets. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay gable-roof ell with a one-story, flat-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, and wood-paneled overhead rolling door is southwest of the residence. *C*

130 Residence, ca. 1800 (1483)

The house at 130 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround under a simple molded lintel. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay gable-roof ell with a gable dormer on its southeast slope and a one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-bay garage door. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

160 Residence, ca. 1800 (1484, 1485)

The house at 160 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are vinyl and rest on a fieldstone and brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The northeast elevation has flat-roof bay windows at the first and second stories. Most windows are six-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof and clapboard walls is southwest of the residence. *C*

165 Residence, ca. 1870 (1486, 1487)

The house at 165 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge and full-width shed-dormer at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and molded lintel. The center bay of the southeast elevation has a two-story, gable extension. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

An early twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, overhead rolling garage door, and shed-roof side-ell, and swinging door with diagonally laid matchboard panels is east of the residence. *C*

168-170 Residence, ca. 1800 (1488)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The house at 168-170 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The southwest elevation has a two-story, shed-roof ell with wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surrounds under hip-roof entrance porches supported by columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

171 Residence, ca. 1800 (1489)

The house at 171 Union Street is a three-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, decorative molding at the cornice, and gable returns. Walls are vinyl with a blocked fanlight at the front gable. The southeast side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with fanlight, pilasters, and triangular pediment. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

179 James Coffin House, 1828 (1490)

The house at 179 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging denticulated eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters, and pedimented entablature with a hip-roof bay window on the northwest side. The northeast elevation has a full-height, three-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

180 Residence, ca. 1800 (1491, 1492)

The house at 180 Union Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an aluminum entrance door with simple surround under a flat-roof hood with triangular pediment and simple brackets on the southeast side, and an Italianate-style hip-roof bay window at the northwest side. The southwest elevation has a two-story, four-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, two-story, two-bay, wood-frame shed with overhanging second level, plywood-clad front-gable roof, vertical-board siding, and double board-and-batten doors on the first and second-story of the facade is southwest of the residence. *NC*

187 Residence, ca. 1870 (1493)

The house at 187 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, denticulated wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a concave hip-roof hood with brackets and drop pendants, and a hip-roof bay window at the southeast side. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay ell. Most windows are two-over-two or two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

188 Residence, ca. 1850

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

(1494, 1495)

The house at 188 Union Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northwest side of the southwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an entrance door with rectangular sidelights, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof extension. The southeast elevation has a hip-roof bay window. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof, vinyl siding, and fixed four-light vinyl sash windows is southwest of the residence. *NC*

198-200 Residence, ca. 1850

(1496, 1497)

The house at 198-200 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Italianate-style double house with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround recessed in an opening and flanked by bay windows, all under a shared one-story, full-width, shed-roof hood with triangular pediment at the center bay over the entrance. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, gable-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and overhead rolling garage door is southwest of the residence. *C*

199 Residence, ca. 1880

(1498, 1499)

The house at 199 Union Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, raking cornice forming a pediment at the front gable, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a flat-roof hood with brackets and drop pendants, with flat-roof bay windows at the first and second stories of the southeast side. The southeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by turned columns. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof and clapboard walls is east of the residence. *NC*

211 M. Kennedy Hosiery Factory, ca. 1870 with ca. 1960 additions

(1500)

The M. Kennedy Hosiery Factory at 211 Union Street is a two-story, six-by-four-bay, rectangular, masonry Italianate-style apartment building with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The two center bays of the facade have paired individual metal garage bays and a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights at the southeast side. The southeast elevation has a one-story, flat-roof ell with paired metal garage bays and deck at the roof level. The

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

northeast elevation has a one-story, six-bay ell. Most windows at the facade are nine-by-nine-light over twelve-by-twelve-light with granite sill and lintel. *C*

214 Samuel Jennings House, 1814

(1501, 1502)

The Samuel Jennings House at 214 Union Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are wood-shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood with Italianate-style brackets. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, three-by-two-bay, wood-frame outbuilding, converted into a residence, with steeply pitched asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, concrete foundation, one-over-one double-hung windows is south of the main residence. *NC*

220 Residence, early 21st century

(1503)

The house at 220 Union Street is a two-story, two-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame residence with asymmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and full-width shed-dormers at the northwest and southeast slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The facade faces northwest and is not visible from the public right-of-way. The southwest side of the facade has a full-height ell that projects northwest. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *NC*

226 Liberty Carey House, ca. 1820

(1504)

The Liberty Carey House at 226 Union Street is a one-and-one-half-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style cape with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround and triangular pediment. The southwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash with triangular pediment at the facade. *C*

233-235 Francis Double House, ca. 1815

(1505, 1506)

The Francis House at 233-235 Union Street is a two-story, six-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame double house with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two individual wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround and shared molded lintel. The northeast elevation has a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-to late nineteenth-century one-story, five-bay, wood-frame garage, previously a carriage house, with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and four paneled, overhead rolling doors is northeast of the residence. *C*

236 Regan Electric, ca. 1950

(1507)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Regan Electric at 236 Union Street is a one-story, six-bay, rectangular, wood-frame commercial building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-clad front-gable roof with false-front and slight shed-roof overhang at the facade. Walls are vinyl. The facade has two individual wood-frame entrance doors and a one-bay metal garage door. Most windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

VAUGHAN STREET

Vaughan Street (also Vaughan Mall) is located northwest and west of Market Square and east of North Mill Pond. Vaughan Street begins at Raynes Avenue near the North Mill Pond Bridge and runs southeast toward Deer Street, where it is interrupted with a parking lot. The street continues on the south side of Deer Street as Portwalk Place and connects to Vaughan Mall at the intersection with Hanover Street. The portion of the street in the District runs southeast-northwest between Hanover Street and Congress Street. The wholly commercial street is characterized by densely developed masonry commercial buildings.

25-39 Commercial Building, ca. 1920 (1508)

The commercial building at 25-39 Vaughan Street is a three-story, seven-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry building with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with brick parapet and aluminum coping. Walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has storefronts across the first story divided by brick pilasters with fully glazed, steel doors flanked by steel plate-glass display windows. Most windows are fixed, single-light, steel sash. The building has been altered, but still retains some early Modern-style architectural details including the abstract metal cornice and shallow brick pilasters. *C*

35-41 Commercial Building, ca. 1920 (1509)

The commercial building at 35-41 Vaughan Street is one-story, eight-by-one-bay, rectangular, masonry building facing southeast and northeast. The building has a flat roof with parapet and wood shingle-clad pent roof. Walls are brick and partially covered with modern vertical-board siding and rest on a brick and concrete foundation. The facade has three storefronts each with recessed side entrances and steel plate-glass display windows. The four openings at the northwest end of the facade are filled with brick. *C*

64 Commercial Building, ca. 1910 (1510)

The commercial building at 64 Vaughan Street is a three-story, five-by-one-bay, irregularly shaped, masonry building with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has a flat roof with parapet at the facade, northwest, and southeast elevations and brick chimney at the southeast end. Walls are brick and rest on a granite and brick foundation. The facade has a storefront across the first story with pairs of steel, full-height, plate-glass display windows and a recessed entrance near the northwest end with paired fully glazed, steel doors. The window openings on the upper stories of the facade have been filled with brick, but retain their granite lintels and sills. *C*

WALDEN STREET

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Walden Street is located to the southeast of South Mill Pond. The road runs southeast-northwest between Marcy Street and the Piscataqua River. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes along the bank of the Piscataqua River.

11 Residence, ca. 1800 (1511)

The house at 11 Walden Street is a one-and-one-half-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, paired hip-roof dormers at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door under a slight wood-shingle-clad shed-roof hood supported by simple brackets. The northeast elevation has a one-story, full-width, shed-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

18 Residence, ca. 1780 (1512)

The house at 18 Walden Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a partially glazed wood-paneled entrance door with simple surround. The facade and southeast elevation have an open wrap-around deck elevated on brick piers. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

28 Residence, ca. 1780 (1513, 1514)

The house at 28 Walden Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell with concrete foundation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, two-by-two-bay, wood-frame cottage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with cupola at the ridge, clapboard walls, and concrete foundation is south of the residence. It has double fully glazed doors with above six-light bullseye window, two-over-two and six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, and a fanlight at the south elevation. *NC*

30 Residence, ca. 1880 (1515, 1516, 1517)

The house at 30 Walden Street is a two-story, two-bay wide, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and drop pendant at the gable peak. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay ell with wood-paneled entrance door facing southwest. The northeast elevation has a two-story, gable-roof ell with overhanging eaves. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-by-two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle walls, concrete foundation, overhead rolling door, and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows is southwest of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, drop board siding, double board-and-batten door, and two-over-two double-hung vinyl sash windows is east of the residence. *C*

WALTON ALLEY

Walton Alley is in the east section of the District west of the Piscataqua River and Peirce Island. The street runs northwest to southeast between the south side of Gates Street and the north side of Gardner Street. The street is characterized by dense residential development close to the road.

1 Melcher House, ca. 1750 (1518)

The Melcher House at 1 Walton Alley is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a vertical-board entrance door with flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

3 Residence, ca. 1750 (1519)

The house at 3 Walton Alley is a two-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Georgian-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with massive brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature and pilasters. Most windows are twelve-over-twelve or twelve-over-eight, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

WASHINGTON STREET

Washington Street runs northwest to southeast from the southeast side of State Street to the northeast side of Pleasant Street on the western boundary of Strawberry Banke Historic District and to the east of the Governor John Langdon Mansion property. The wholly residential street is characterized by dense development close to the road, which is lined with sporadic street trees and a pedestrian sidewalk. (Also see **Strawberry Banke Historic District**).

171 Residence, ca. 1780 (1529)

The house at 171 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gambrel roof with three gable dormers at the front slope and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and a six-light transom. The northeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

195 Residence, ca. 1780

(1532, 1533)

The house at 195 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with flat entablature, pilasters, and sidelights. The northeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-clad front-gable roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, and double-leaf vertical-board doors is southeast of the residence. *C*

204 Residence, ca. 1780

(1534)

The house at 204 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a parged brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and rectangular transom. The southwest elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

205 Residence, ca. 1780

(1535)

The house at 205 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the side elevations and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pedimented entablature, pilasters, and five-light transom. The northeast elevation has a one-story ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

215 Residence, ca. 1830

(1536, 1537)

The house at 215 Washington Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and off-center brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door recessed in a wood-paneled opening with flat entablature and pilasters. The northeast elevation has a two-story gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with a side-gable roof, northeast of the residence, is not fully visible from the public right-of-way. *NC*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
WEBSTER WAY

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Webster Way is located off of Franklin Street, north of South Mill Pond. The street runs southeast from midway down Franklin Street and dead ends by the banks of South Mill Pond. It is characterized by dense development and one single family home.

1 Residence, ca. 1800 (1538)

The house at 1 Webster Way is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation not visible from the public right-of-way. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired tall brick chimneys at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

WENTWORTH STREET

Wentworth Street is located north of South Mill Pond and south of Strawberry Banke Museum. The street runs southwest from Pleasant Street and ends at the banks of South Mill Pond. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes close to the road and the nearby Mark Wentworth Home parcel on the east side of the road.

47 Residence, ca. 1810 (1539)

The house at 47 Wentworth Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, with wood-shingle siding, and rests on a parged brick foundation. The facade has wood-paneled entrance door under a hip-roof hood supported by brackets. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

53 Residence, ca. 1850 (1540)

The house at 53 Wentworth Street is a two-and-one-half-story, four-by-five-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, and brick chimneys on the northeast and southwest slopes. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two paired off-center wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround under a flat-roof porch supported by columns. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

65 Residence, ca. 1810 (1541)

The house at 65 Wentworth Street is a two-story, four-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and a three-bay shed dormer at the front and rear slopes. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has an off-center wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1542)

69 Residence, ca. 1810

The house at 69 Wentworth Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the southwest and northeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular transom and pedimented entablature. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

77 Ben Hall, ca. 1808 (1543, 1544)

Ben Hall at 77 Wentworth Street is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical southwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with paired brick chimneys at the northwest and southeast ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade is dominated by a heavily fenestrated, flat-roof enclosed porch at the first and second stories. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, drop board siding, concrete foundation, and double overhead rolling door is southwest of the residence. *C*

WHIDDEN STREET

Whidden Street is located north of South Mill Pond and south of Strawberry Banke Museum. The street runs southwest from Pleasant Street and ends at the banks of South Mill Pond. The wholly residential street is characterized by densely developed single-family homes close to the road.

17 Residence, ca. 1840 (1547)

The house at 17 Whidden Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, wide cornice, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light sidelights under a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by fluted columns. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

19 Residence, ca. 1840 (1548, 1549)

The house at 19 Whidden Street is a two-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice forming a pediment at the gable, and brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with rectangular sidelights and transom under the one-story, partial-width, hip-roof porch supported by fluted columns. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with wide surround. *C*

A ca. 1920, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt-shingle-clad pyramidal hipped roof, horizontal board siding, and paired double-leaf doors is southwest of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

28 Pindar House, ca. 1780

(1550, 1551)

The Pindar House at 28 Whidden Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with five-light transom, pilasters, and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-by-one-bay, shed-roof ell. Most windows are nine-over-six or six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

An early to-mid-twentieth century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed with wood-shingle-clad side-gable roof, concrete foundation, clapboard walls, and double-leaf swinging doors is south of the residence. *C*

37 Residence, ca. 1900

(1552)

The house at 37 Whidden Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves with decorative vergeboard, flush rafter tails, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard with wood-shingles at the facade gable and rest on a brick foundation. The northeast side of the facade has an entrance door with simple surround under a two-bay porch recessed below the second-story overhang, with decorative spindlework and supported by columns. The northwest elevation has a two-story, one-bay, flat-roof ell with roof deck and a one-story, one-bay extension on its northwest elevation. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

38-40 Double House, 1850

(1553)

The house at 38-40 Whidden Street is a two-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, paired brick chimneys at the ridge, and a concrete-block end chimney at the southwest elevation. Walls are vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has paired partially glazed wood-paneled entrance doors with simple surround, both recessed in an entryway with flat entablature and slight lintel. The southeast elevation has a one-story, four-by-two-bay, shed-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

43 Residence, ca. 1840

(1554, 1555)

The house at 43 Whidden Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the southwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature at the northeast end. The northwest elevation has a two-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, two-bay, wood-frame shed with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, wood-shingle siding, and six-light wood sash window is southwest of the residence. *C*

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State
(1556)

50 Residence, ca. 1780

The house at 50 Whidden Street is a two-story, three-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Federal-style residence with symmetrical northwest (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, flush gable returns, and brick chimney at the center ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature. The southeast elevation has a one-story, two-bay, shed-roof ell with a one-story, two-by-two-bay extension on its southwest elevation. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

53 Residence, ca. 1840 (1557)

The house at 53 Whidden Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with asymmetrical southeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, gable returns, and brick chimney at the ridge. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with pilasters and flat entablature at the northeast end. The northwest elevation has a one-story, one-bay, shed-roof extension. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

WINTER STREET

Winter Street is located southeast of North Mill Pond and west of the Portsmouth Public Library. The street runs northwest-southwest between Austin Street and State Street. The residential street is characterized by densely developed single and multi-family homes set close to the road.

22-24 Double House, ca. 1850 (1558)

The house at 22-24 Winter Street is a one-and-one-half-story, six-by-two-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style double house with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, paired gable dormers at the front slope, and paired brick chimneys at the ridge. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has two individual wood-paneled entrance doors each with five-light transom and four-light sidelights recessed in an opening framed with pilasters and a wide cornice. The southeast elevation has a flat-roof bay window, and the southwest side has a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof extension. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash with simple molded surround. *C*

30 Residence, ca. 1880 (1559)

The house at 30 Winter Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Italianate-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has a paired wood-paneled entrance door with three-light transom under a flat-roof hood with decorative brackets with drop pendants, and a flat-roof bay window at the first, and second story at the northwest side. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with simple molded surround. *C*

40 Residence, ca. 1850 (1560)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The house at 40 Winter Street is a two-and-one-half-story, two-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, slight gable returns, and a brick chimney at the northwest slope. Walls are clapboard at the facade with asphalt-shingles at the side elevations and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has an entrance door recessed in an opening with pilasters and flat entablature. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-two-bay, gable-roof ell. The northeast elevation of the ell has a shed-roof porch supported by a column over a secondary entrance. Most windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. *C*

48 Residence, ca. 1830

(1561, 1562)

The house at 48 Winter Street is a two-story, five-by-one-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style residence with symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, gable dormer at the center front slope, and a brick chimney at the rear slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with wide wood-paneled surround with elliptical windows, pilasters, and a flat entablature under a slight flat-roof hood. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-one-bay, gable-roof ell with a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by columns over a secondary entrance. Most windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood replacement sash. *C*

A mid-nineteenth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof, clapboard walls, a double-leaf, vertical board swinging door, and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows is west of the residence. *C*

62 Residence, 1825

(1563, 1564)

The house at 62 Winter Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, and a brick chimney at the southeast slope. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The northwest side of the facade has a wood-paneled entrance door with four-light partial-sidelights recessed within a wood-paneled opening with pilasters, a panel with elliptical cut-out, and flat denticulated entablature. The northwest elevation has a one-story, full-width, flat-roof enclosed porch. The southwest elevation has a two-story, two-by-four-bay, flat-roof ell. Most windows are six-over-six or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. *C*

A late twentieth-century, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame shed, south of the residence, has an asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof, vertical board walls, and a sliding door. *NC*

70 Residence, ca. 1850

(1565)

The house at 70 Winter Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-by-three-bay, rectangular, wood-frame Greek Revival-style side-hall residence with asymmetrical northeast (facade) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide cornice, gable returns, a brick chimney at the center ridge, and a centered gable at the northwest elevation. Walls are clapboard with wide corner boards and rest on a brick foundation. The southeast side of the facade has an entrance door with five-light sidelights recessed in an opening with wide surround. A two-story, one-bay, shed-roof ell is at the southeast elevation. The northwest elevation has a flat-roof two-by-one-bay window at the first-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

story. The southwest elevation has a one-story, two-bay gable-roof ell with a one-story, six-bay, shed-roof enclosed porch. Most windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with simple surround. C

WRIGHT AVENUE

Wright Avenue is located south of Daniel Street, north of State Street, and west of the Memorial Bridge on- and off-ramps. The street is characterized by Memorial Park on the east side and a parking lot on the west side of the street.

0 Portsmouth Memorial Park, 1923, 2013

(1566, 1567)

Memorial Park is an approximately 0.65-acre triangular island at the convergence of Scott and Dutton avenues at the approach to the Memorial Bridge, and is bound on the west by Wright Avenue, which was set aside by the City of Portsmouth as a park in ca. 1923. The park, bisected by a brick lined path, consists of open grass space edged with granite curbing. In the center of the park is a memorial, dedicated in 2013, to the men and women of Portsmouth who have served in the five branches of the United States Armed Forces. The memorial, constructed of granite foundation abutments from the original Memorial Bridge, consists of a circular base filled with granite blocks and surrounded by granite curbing, with five, evenly spaced, granite blocks with sloped tops, inset with bronze plaques depicting each branch of the military. The center of the monument is the original granite abutments arranged in an irregular stack, inset with bronze plaques reading "Protect," "Honor," and "Remember." The monument is surrounded by a brick plaza edged with granite blocks and flagpoles flying American flags. A nearby dedication marker reads,

Portsmouth Memorial Park, Dedicated November 2013. Displayed at the center of this memorial, are the granite foundation abutments that supported the memorial bridge for eighty-eight years. Memorializing the past, present and future, these blocks now symbolize the strength of the heroic souls of the men and women who have courageously served our country and bravely risked their lives to protect our way of life. -J.W. Teetzel. C, NC

CONTRIBUTING SITES-ARCHAEOLOGY

Puddle Dock (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. Unassigned, contributing site) was an approximately 2-acre tidal inlet that served as a locus of Portsmouth's residential and commercial development from the 1640s to the date of its complete infilling in 1904; the boundaries provided on the resources map are a rough approximation of the maximum extent of the inlet and its associated resources from 1813 to 1904.

The **Paul and Manning Wharves Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 17, contributing site)** is located immediately west of Marcy Street in a paved parking lot opposite the Dunaway Store/Restaurant in the Strawberry Banke Historic District. Along with Marshall Wharf to the north, the Paul (ca. 1701) and Manning (ca. 1750) wharves flanked the entrance to Puddle Dock during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Archaeological excavations at 6 to 7 ft below grade identified crib- and cobb-style timber wharf and slip structures; a brick and stone house foundation associated with the ca. 1887 Smart House that was built on the surface of the wharf; a rubble-filled trench; and stratified soil deposits associated with the infilling of Puddle Dock.

The ca. 1718 **Marshall Wharf (NHDHR No. unassigned, SB No. 20, contributing site)** is located immediately west of Marcy Street in a paved parking lot opposite the Dunaway Store/Restaurant in the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Strawbery Banke Historic District. Along with the Paul and Manning wharves to the south, Marshall Wharf flanked the entrance to Puddle Dock during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Archaeological excavations identified evidence of wharf surfaces in 6 of the 9 units excavated along the buried structure's south edge, and stratified soil sequences and artifact assemblages that could be correlated to specific episodes in the wharf's use history and the infilling of Puddle Dock.

The **Follett Site (NHDHR No. unassigned, SB No. 6, contributing site)** lies immediately south of the Jones House in the Strawbery Banke Historic District, and yielded structural evidence of an eighteenth-century cob-constructed wharf and a ca. 1813 crib-style wharf; a small outbuilding foundation possibly associated with a shed, storehouse, or privy; ballast piles; and stratified fill deposits dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries.

The ca. 1736 **Marshall Pottery Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0143, SB No. 1, contributing site)**, located immediately north of the Lowd House in the Strawbery Banke Historic District, consisted of the remains of one of Portsmouth's early, family-based commercial ventures and included a 25-ft long combined claypit and sunpan that was later used as a household refuse pit; traces of a wood frame structure that may have supported drying boards for unfired pottery, or "greenware;" and a 10-ft wide waster pit filled 2-ft deep with lead glazed redware, redware wasters, kiln furniture, kiln brick, rock, clay, and charcoal. No evidence of the kiln itself was identified.

The ca. 1725–1812 **John Seward Homestead Site (NHDHR# 27-RK-0478, contributing site)** is located at the extreme eastern end of State Street and comprises a 12-ft long segment of a fieldstone foundation and a filled root cellar containing four thick refuse deposits that yielded thousands of ceramic and glass fragments dating from the mid eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The ca. 1669–1813 **Henry Seward Site (NHDHR# 27-RK-0464, contributing site)** is located immediately southwest of the John Seward Homestead Site and consists of a 4-ft long drylaid fieldstone foundation section that was likely the northwest corner of the original house.

The ca. 1742 **Jacob Sheafe House Site (NHDHR# 27-RK-0466, contributing site)** is located between 159 and 175 State Street just west of the Seward sites, and consists of foundation elements and dense pockets of eighteenth-century cultural material associated with the gambrel-roofed Sheafe mansion that burned during the 1813 fire.

The **Rider-Wood House Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 11, contributing site)**, located on the west side of the Strawbery Banke Historic District, consists of landscape features and structures associated with the ca. 1819–1863 tenure of the widow Mary Rider including a privy vault and open-air midden that yielded thousands of domestic artifacts (e.g. ceramics, glass) and faunal remains.

The **Shapiro Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned; SB No. 18, contributing site)** in the Strawbery Banke Historic District consists primarily of landscape and structural features associated with the ca. 1900 occupation of the Jewish Shapiro family including a wood-lined garden bed; a builder's trench for the pre-1911 kitchen ell; fence post holes; two trash pits; a gasified coal waste pathway; and a domestic artifact assemblage reflecting the Shapiros piece work employment and attempts to maintain a kosher household. A filled privy dating between 1850 and 1895 also was identified during the excavations.

The **Pecunies House Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 27, contributing site)**, located behind the Lowd House in the Strawbery Banke Historic District, consists of the largely intact remains of a white glazed brick ritual Jewish bath, or mikvah, built sometime between 1912 and 1923 by the Hebrew Ladies

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Society. Measuring approximately 5.5 by 4 ft wide and 1.5 ft high, it was constructed in the basement of the former Pecunies House and would have been accessed via a trapdoor on the first floor. A small cistern-like structure was identified adjacent to one of the mikvah's walls that may have been used as a catch basin, or bor.

The ca. 1705–1800 **Portsmouth African Burial Ground (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0384, contributing site)** was identified during archaeological monitoring on Chestnut Street in 2003 and 2013, and consists of 21 wood-coffined and non-coffined burials associated with an eighteenth-century "Negro Burying Ground." Given the density of interments observed during the machine excavations, including stacked contexts, it is likely that the burial ground originally extended the entire length of the block between State and Court streets and may have contained more than 200 enslaved men, women, and children, most of which are still buried beneath the extant roads and houses. Osteological analysis provided evidence of dental modifications consistent with West African puberty initiation rites; nutritional stress; and bone inflammation indicative of heavy manual labor.

Fort Washington (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0112, contributing site, Map ID No. 1568) on Peirce Island consists of the heavily eroded and disturbed earthworks associated with a defensive fortification built in 1775 and sporadically re-used and modified through the early twentieth century. Extant remains include the 250-ft long northeast rampart above the eastern cliff of the island and a 150-ft long remnant of the northwestern wall of the fort. No clear documentation concerning the size and shape of the fort has been identified, but it is believed that surviving sections represent 25 percent of the original structure. Archaeological testing in 2013 identified two middens dating to Revolutionary War and War of 1812 occupations of Fort Washington.

Statement of Integrity

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District is a cohesive group of commercial, institutional, industrial, and residential buildings, and landscapes that are significant for their role in the development of Portsmouth from its initial English settlement in the early seventeenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The District retains much of its original appearance, and continues to convey the history of the area as the local working waterfront and central business and commercial district tightly surrounded by densely built residential neighborhoods. The pattern of street layout and major arteries that forms the underlying network of the District is mostly intact, with some mid-twentieth-century changes in the North End. The buildings in the District include excellent examples of represented styles, are in good condition, and retain most of their character-defining details. Various sections of the District—the downtown, South End, West End, and North End—each retain their own particular streetscape appearance and character based on their historic development. The District, although there are modern intrusions, particularly in the North End, retains integrity of setting, location, association, and feeling. The District boundary in this area is drawn to exclude this altered area, but several buildings remain in the North End that were constructed near the end of the period of significance, are intrusions to the District, and are considered non-contributing resources. Additionally, a number of buildings within the District were moved during the period of significance to ensure their preservation, predominantly in the Hill neighborhood in the North End, and at Strawberry Banke in the South End. The majority of non-contributing resources in the District were constructed after the period of significance and are secondary outbuildings associated with residences, or commercial blocks primarily constructed during the period of urban renewal in the mid-twentieth century; multiple buildings were also demolished as part of urban renewal efforts, with some of the lots used as parking or converted to pocket parks after the period of significance. The modern

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

intrusions do not detract from the overall feeling of the District or the surroundings of the majority of buildings within the District.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MARITIME HISTORY

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CONSERVATION

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

OTHER: COMMEMORATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black
INDUSTRY
SOCIAL HISTORY
HEALTH/MEDICINE
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1671–1966

Significant Dates

1671 Point of Graves Cemetery formally established
ca. 1695 Sherburne House constructed
1705 Portsmouth African Burial Ground established
ca. 1715 Macpheadris-Warner House built
1736 St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons formed
1792 New Hampshire Bank established
1803 New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company established
1813 Portsmouth fire
1814 Portsmouth Brick Act enacted
1809 Portsmouth Academy built
1817 Portsmouth Athenaeum established
1830 First "public" high school in New Hampshire established
ca. 1840 Portsmouth Steam Factory established
1857–60 US Custom House built (Ammi B. Young, architect)
1857 Marcy-Pettigrew Shipyard opened
1857 New Hampshire legislature banned slavery
1885 Granite State Fire Insurance Company established
1895 Portsmouth Cottage Hospital established
1876 *The Portsmouth Guidebook* published
1908 Thomas Bailey Aldrich House Museum and Memorial Garden established
1917 NH passes prohibition legislation
ca. 1940 Mary Carey Dondero elected
1965 Strawberry Banke Museum established

Significant Persons

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

African-American
Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Drew, John (ca. 1675–ca.1738)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Name of Property

Boardman, Langley (ca. 1771–1833)
Nutter, James (1775–1855)
Folsom, Jonathan (1785–1825)
Johnson, Bradbury (1766–1819)
Woodcock, Shepard S. (1824–1910)
Young, Ammi Burnham (1798–1874)
Ashe, William A. (1843–1918)
Ashton, John (b. 1860)
Ball, Harry B. (b. 1866)
Witmer, Maurice (1898–1967)
Koehler & Isaak (1946–1970)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District (the District) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criteria A, C, and D at the national, state, and local levels. The District is eligible for listing at the national level in the areas of Maritime, Industry, Community Planning and Development, Conservation, Social History, Landscape Architecture, and Archaeology – Historic, Non-Aboriginal. The District is eligible at the state level in the areas of Maritime, Commerce, Conservation, Commemoration, Ethnic Heritage: Black, and Social History. Finally, the District is eligible at the local level in the areas of Maritime, Commerce, Industry, Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage: Black, Health/Medicine, Social History, Education, and Architecture. The District comprises a collection of resources that demonstrate the continuum of occupation of the area from the time of the initial settlement at Strawberry Banke ca. 1671 through the post-World War II period of urban renewal.

The District retains significance at the national level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime for the periods ca. 1715–1815 and ca. 1833–1860, due to Portsmouth’s status as a maritime center during the period of Atlantic Trade to the West Indies and the later Era of the American Clipper Ship, as well as the effect of the 1807 embargo and War of 1812 on the development of the city. The District also retains significance for the period ca. 1715 to 1815 and 1833–1860 under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its association with maritime industries. The District is also significant at the national level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for the period ca. 1800–1932 for resources related to early city planning efforts including the Brick Act of 1814 following a series of devastating fires around the Market Square area. The District is significant at the national level in the area of Conservation for the period 1908–1966 for the establishment of some of the earliest historic house museums in the country during the early years of the historic preservation movement and for early urban renewal projects, including the creation of Prescott Park and the Strawberry Banke Museum and the selective preservation of buildings in The Hill neighborhood. The District has further significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History at both the national and state levels for the period 1736–1789 for the District’s association with the founding of one of the oldest continually operating Masonic Lodges in the United States in 1736. The District’s collection of Colonial Revival gardens, among the earliest in the United States, associated with numerous historic house museums, possesses significance at the national level for the period of 1908–1940 under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. Finally, the District is significant under Criterion D at the national level for its demonstrated and potential ability to

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

yield substantive archaeological data about the structural and socioeconomic development of Portsmouth as a port city between the seventeenth and late nineteenth centuries. Buried wharves, stratified fill deposits, and former outbuilding and warehouse foundations attest to the evolution of wharf-building technology at Puddle Dock and how that technology was tied to shifting commercial, ethnic, and economic trends common to many port cities along the Eastern Seaboard.

The District retains additional significance at the state and local levels under Criterion A in the area of Maritime for the period ca. 1671–1945 for its enduring importance as the sole seaport for the state of New Hampshire. The District possesses state- and local-level significance in the area of Commerce for the establishment of the first two banks in the state—New Hampshire Bank (1792) and New Hampshire Union Bank (1802). The District is significant under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Conservation and Commemoration for the period ca. 1823–1966 for its collection of historic houses, parks, and monuments that demonstrate the continuum of historic preservation and commemorative activities. The District derives state-level significance under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black for the period 1890–1908 for its association with the formation of the first black church in New Hampshire. The District is significant under Criterion D at the state level for its demonstrated and potential ability to yield archaeological data about downtown Portsmouth’s seventeenth- and eighteenth-century landscape, much of which was destroyed during the catastrophic fire of 1813 and by later urban renewal efforts. Finally, the District is eligible under Criterion D at the state level for the archaeological information it has yielded concerning the role of women and immigrant groups in the city in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and for the data provided about Fort Washington, a Revolutionary War-era earthen fortification.

The District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for the period ca. 1750–1966 for its role as the earliest and continuing downtown mercantile center of Portsmouth. The District possesses local-level significance in the area of Industry for the period 1800–1930 for its association with artisans, craftsmen, and non-maritime manufacturing in Portsmouth. The District is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development at the local level for the period 1867–1954 for its association with community improvement through the creation of park and playground areas in the city. The District possesses significance under Criterion A at the local level in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black for the periods 1705–1813, 1814–1865, 1890–1915, and 1952–1966 for its association with the lives of enslaved and free blacks and with the 1960s Civil Rights movement. The District possesses significance at the local level in the area of Health/Medicine for the period 1884–1912 for its association with the establishment of the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital in 1884 and the formation of the Mark H. Wentworth Home in 1912. The District is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of Social History for the period 1736–ca. 1950 for its association with late nineteenth-century social reform movements, fraternal organizations, and women’s history. The District is significant at the local level in the area of Education for the period 1809–1930 for its association with the development of primary and secondary schools and the establishment of community libraries in the city. Finally, the District possesses local-level significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its intact collection of late seventeenth- through early twentieth-century residential, commercial, and government buildings that exhibit popular national architectural styles.

The period of significance for the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District contains overlapping periods of thematic importance and extends from 1671 (with the establishment of the Point of Graves Cemetery, the earliest extant aboveground resource in the District) to 1966, the National Register 50-year age criteria cutoff date. The primary period of significance extends from 1715 to 1966 and encompasses the major periods of architectural development in Portsmouth, and the height of the maritime industry which was one of the key elements in the founding of the city. Other periods of important events include the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

commemoration and preservation activities from 1823 to 1966, ending with the early years of urban renewal activities; the construction and operation of the Cottage Hospital from 1884 to 1927; and archaeology from ca. 1701 to 1940.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early Settlement Overview

The first settlement in the Piscataqua region, Pannaway Plantation consisting of 6,000 acres near the mouth of the Piscataqua River, was established in 1620 by David Thomson, a London fishmonger, under a grant from the Council For New England. The Council, formed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, had been given jurisdiction over what is now New England by King James I and was responsible for granting patents to settlements throughout the region. The Pannaway settlement was ultimately unsuccessful, and Thomson left for Massachusetts a few years later. In 1622, Sir Ferdinando Gorges of England, who had extolled the virtues of New England to the royal court and his friend Captain John Mason, was awarded, along with Mason, the grant to Maine, including the land between the Kennebec and Merrimack rivers (in modern-day Maine and Massachusetts, respectively). This grant encompassed the original limits of Portsmouth and parts of Greenland, Rye, and New Castle, New Hampshire; the grant would not be settled until 1629 after the end of the Anglo-Spanish War (1625–1630). In 1629, Gorges and Mason agreed to divide their patent, with Gorges taking land in Maine and Mason remaining in the Piscataqua region, which he renamed New Hampshire to honor his home in Hampshire County, England. Mason intended the fledgling colony, settled by Englishmen with military and business connections, to provide a large return on his initial investment due to its waterfront location desirable as a trading post for fish, fur, and lumber extracted inland and along the Piscataqua River and shipped back to England (Baker 2007; Gurney 1902:7; Johnson 2006:18–19).

In June 1631, the ship *Pied Cow* traveled from England to the Piscataqua region with 80 passengers to colonize the newly formed New Hampshire colony. After sailing up the Piscataqua River, the travelers settled in the area currently comprising the Strawberry Banke Museum. The first residents named the settlement Strawberry Banke for the wild strawberry plants identified near the river bank. The riverfront was punctuated by numerous tidal pools and various coves, including North and South Mill Pond and Puddle Dock, separated by granite knolls near the present-day location of Meeting House Hill in the South End and another near present-day Market Street, an early location of windmills. It is unclear how many, if any, Native Americans the settlers of Strawberry Banke encountered in the early stages of colonization. However, in 1633, a smallpox epidemic was reported to have killed all but a few of the native residents of the Piscataqua River.

In 1631, the settlers raised the “Great House” near the present-day intersection of Court and Marcy streets. The Great House was a substantial, multi-use, timber-framed building with two chimneys and four gables at the front slope that housed the first residents of Strawberry Banke. The Great House was occupied by Thomas Warnerton until 1644, and Sampson Lane resided there from 1644 to 1646. Sampson Cutt lived at the Great House from this time until his death in 1676, when his brother, Robert Cutt, retained ownership. The Great House remained in the Cutt family until it was in too poor a condition and was demolished. Great Houses were commonplace in the early seventeenth century, with others constructed at Odiorne’s Point, Richmond’s Island, and Newitchawanick throughout the 1630s.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Surrounding the Great House at “The Bank” was about 1,000 acres of land, including marsh, meadow, improved farmland, and pastures for animals. When founder Captain John Mason died in 1635, the settlement became a private enterprise as residents formed a corporation for self-government. In 1641, the residents successfully petitioned to join the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Candee 2006:46; Gurney 1902:9, 108; Robinson 2007a:20).

One of Portsmouth’s earliest residents was John Pickering Sr., who initially settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, after emigrating from England. Pickering traveled between Portsmouth and Cambridge until 1638, when he permanently settled in Portsmouth, where he owned an expansive tract of land known as Pickering’s Neck. In 1640, John Pickering contributed 50 acres of his land to the church for glebe lands, used to support the parish clergy, and also allowed use of his personal paths, including present-day Pleasant Street, by the public.

In May 1653, Strawbery Banke was renamed Portsmouth after its counterpart in England, which was the hometown of Captain John Mason. In 1659, a public meeting house was established south of the South Mill Pond, and other necessities of town life were laid out, including several community cemeteries. The earliest community cemetery, and the earliest aboveground resource in the District, is the **Point of Graves Cemetery** on Mechanic Street, near Prescott Park, established in 1671 by John Pickering Jr. About 1695, major landholders began to subdivide their farm holdings along the riverfront and laid out roads and small houselots as Portsmouth began to expand into a town (Garvin 1974a; Gurney 1902:108).

However, the land beyond the compact settlement, still held by wealthy merchants, was less developed, being cultivated as farms, or leased out and sparsely developed throughout the eighteenth century. The population of Portsmouth grew throughout the eighteenth century due in large part to the maritime industry and trade (see **Criterion A – Maritime**), but remained largely agricultural outside the immediate waterfront area until after the Revolutionary War. Five community cemeteries were laid out during the eighteenth century, three of which are in the District: the **Portsmouth African American Burial Ground** (ca. 1705) (see **Criterion A – Ethnic Heritage: Black** and **Criterion D – Archaeology: Historic – Non-Aboriginal**), the cemetery associated with St. John’s Church in 1732, and the **Pleasant Street Burial Ground** (1754). Numerous taverns were constructed, including the Horney Tavern (no longer extant, now the site occupied by Aldrich Park, 0 Court Street), which was the seat of the provincial government in the 1750s and early 1760s. By 1795, Portsmouth needed to expand outward, and agricultural tracts near the city center were subdivided into houselots; this expansion resulted in new streets, lined with large, residential estates with imposing houses and landscaped grounds, which were eventually subdivided and infilled into dense, residential neighborhoods (see **Criterion C – Architecture**) (Candee 1997:132–133; Garvin and Garvin 2003:131).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

CRITERION A – MARITIME HISTORY

The District retains significance under Criterion A at the national level for the periods ca. 1715–1815 and ca. 1833–1860 for its association with the national and international maritime trade, industries, and events. The District is also significant at the state and local levels for the period ca. 1671–1945 for its enduring importance from the initial coastal settlement to the present as New Hampshire’s sole seaport city and the home to maritime fishing, trade, shipbuilding, and privateering, supported by related skilled tradesmen such as blacksmiths, wood carvers, mastmen, rope-makers, joiners, riggers, caulkers, and iron workers. Portsmouth merchants, mariners, shipbuilders, privateers, and their financial backers played a role in the commercial and economic development and war-time protection of the United States during five significant eras of the nation’s maritime history: the Colonial Atlantic Trade Period (early seventeenth century to 1775), the Revolutionary War Period (1775–1783), the U.S. East India Trade Period (1783–1812), the War of 1812 (1812–1815), and the Era of the American Clipper (1840–1860). Images showing the historical development of Portsmouth on maps (Figures 1–4), and representative photographs illustrating various key moments in the city’s evolution (Figures 5–10), are included in the documentation for this nomination.

Colonial Atlantic Trade (Early 17th Century–1775)

The economy of Portsmouth, founded by English settlers with trade in mind, has long focused on the waterfront. Shipping flourished in New Hampshire’s only seaport, where the colonists loaded harvested local raw materials for transport to England in exchange for non-perishable goods. The settlement of New Hampshire provided a major source of timber to the British Navy and the colonial mast trade was based in Portsmouth. Contractors with the British Navy, such as William Warren and Josiah Child, had agents stationed in Portsmouth. In the seventeenth century, codfish was an important and highly desirable item in regional and international trade networks. By the early 1620s, a significant fishing community had developed at the nearby Isles of Shoals (outside the District) due to its desirable warm weather, which allowed cod to be cured with less salt than on the main land.

The nearby dense forests supported a flourishing trade in timber products for home building, such as clapboards, shingles, and beams, as well as materials for shipbuilding like masts and planking. In the 1630s, the early Portsmouth settlement known as **Strawbery Banke** became the center of political life in the New Hampshire colony due to its enviable port, which fueled an early and successful mercantile class. By 1634, the first of the white pine masts left the Portsmouth harbor for British ports. By 1670, to efficiently support the mast trade, Portsmouth shipbuilders designed a small fleet of long, flat-bottomed ships that carried up to about ten cargoes per year to England with two or three of these for the Royal Navy. The first war ship ever built on the Atlantic coast of America was built in Portsmouth in the 1690s for the Royal Navy (Brown 1995:178; Hazlett 1915:194, 208; Heffernan and Stecker 1986:34; Knoblock 2014:275; Pierce 1936:2; Zahedieh 2010:195).

In 1693, 270 people, not including unmarried adults or children, were registered at the meetinghouse near South Mill Dam, including members of the Sherburne and Pickering families. By 1705, the waterfront was littered with wharves and docks. The longest and largest of these structures surrounded the area immediately north of the Puddle Dock inlet at Strawbery Banke. Shipbuilding and support trades and activities were concentrated near South Mill Pond (Brighton 1973:18, 19).

By the late seventeenth century, the introduction of slavery to the sugar plantations of the British West Indies in the Caribbean Ocean increased production and created a wide trade network that stimulated

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Portsmouth's economy. Portsmouth vessels traveled to the southern Carolina and Virginia colonies, England, and the West Indies to trade dried and salted cod, timber products, and beaver pelts, which were desirable for the latest English fashions. The majority of shipping by smaller vessels was conducted in the West Indies, specifically to Grenada, Barbados, Antigua, and Jamaica. Portsmouth ships carried raw products such as lumber, fish, and furs and returned with sugar, rum, and molasses. To maximize profits, on the return voyage, ship captains frequently sold off their cargo and their ship before finding their way home to the Piscataqua region. The return cargo was further traded up the Piscataqua River into the colony's interior (Brighton 1973:19, 31–32).

By the early eighteenth century, Portsmouth was a leading colonial port for maritime-related industries and trade, and the prosperous trade with the West Indies established the fortune of many of the town's prominent families. The endeavor required shipbuilding, which was fueled by related skilled craftsmen in joinery, mast-making, and other trades. The shipbuilders in the Piscataqua region had been known for their skill in crafting fishing vessels and cargo ships since the 1650s. The vessels visiting the West Indies also sometimes left with human cargo. As Portsmouth was situated at the end of the Atlantic Triangle Trade network, most ships returned to the port with a small number of enslaved persons, having previously sold most of the slaves elsewhere. From 1728 to 1743, Portsmouth-based sea captains such as Samuel Morse, John Major, and John Odiorne commanded locally owned ships for Pierce Long, Joshua Pierce, and members of the Wentworth family, among others. A great deal of the maritime wealth in the city during the eighteenth century can be attributed to Archibald Macpheadris, Benning Wentworth, and George Jaffrey (Brighton 1973:31–32; Candee 2006:72; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:17; Robinson 2001b:14).

The mast trade allowed a small group of Portsmouth merchants to gain immense wealth and political and social power. In 1695, 56 masts were exported to England from Portsmouth, and this number increased to over 500 by 1742. The wealth accumulated during this period of trading led to the financing of new dwellings and other construction. Those engaged in maritime activities tended to locate both their house and work near the waterfront, the center of commercial life in Portsmouth. In 1715, Captain Archibald Macpheadris (1680–1728) commissioned the construction of the **Macpheadris-Warner House, 150 Daniel Street** (ca. 1715; NHL listed 1960, NR listed 1978) just two short blocks from the waterfront. Captain Macpheadris was born in Scotland and upon arriving in Portsmouth became a successful merchant and member of the Provincial Council. He was involved in the West Indies Trade, including the purchase of slaves, such as the three he bought in 1726 from Captain Samuel Moore (Batchellor 1907:266–267; Brewster 1859:94–95; Cunningham 1999b; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:71–72; Dillon 1976b; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Heffernan and Stecker 1986:34–36,59; Torry 2004; Vento n.d.).

Benning Wentworth (1696–1770) occupied the mansion from 1741 to 1753, during which time he was appointed the Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, a post that lasted from 1741 until 1766. Following Wentworth's habitation of the mansion, Captain Macpheadris's daughter, Mary, and her husband Jonathan Warner moved in following their marriage in October 1760. Jonathan Warner (1726–1814) maintained a life-long residency in Portsmouth despite his Tory alliances and was a member of the King's Council in 1766 (Cunningham 1999b; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:71–72; Dillon 1976b; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Vento n.d.).

About 1680, Captain Thomas Daniel (1635–1683), a local shipmaster and merchant, constructed a mansion at the corner of present-day Daniel and Chapel streets. The Daniel mansion is no longer extant. It

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

was replaced by the **Mark Hunking Wentworth House** (ca. 1745), followed by the **Portsmouth High School, 126 Daniel Street** (1858).⁴

About 1730, Captain Joshua Peirce (1670–1743) constructed the **Joshua and Elizabeth Peirce House, 130 Gates Street** (ca. 1730) at the present-day southeast corner of Gates and Manning streets. Captain Peirce was born in Newbury, Massachusetts and was trained as a joiner. By the 1720s, he owned six schooners and was one of Portsmouth's most successful fishing masters, having engaged in the trade of dried fish in Portugal and the West Indies. In the late eighteenth century, the Joshua and Elizabeth Peirce House, 130 Gates Street (ca. 1730) was inherited by Nathaniel Peirce Jr., who occupied the dwelling with his five mariner sons through the mid-nineteenth century. The **Captain Daniel Fernald House, 44-46 Manning Street** (ca. 1730; ca. 1780 additions) was constructed by Captain Samuel Nichols at the southwest corner of Manning and Howard streets. In 1788, Captain Daniel Fernald married the daughter of Captain Samuel Nichols and inherited the house (Candee 2006:72, 78–79).

Captain Titus Salter (1722–1798) was born in Portsmouth and became one of the city's leading sea captains and merchants, engaged in military conflicts, and was a privateer during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. During the Revolutionary War, he commanded the *Hampden*, a privateering vessel owned by Governor John Langdon. In 1745, Captain Salter married Elizabeth Bickford, with whom he would have 10 children. On May 29, 1747, he purchased three lots near present-day Salter Street from his brother, Captain Richard Salter (1709–1768), for £275, which included a dwelling house, wharves, and warehouses. Shortly after this purchase, the present **Captain Titus Salter House, 13 Salter Street** (ca. 1747) was constructed at the south side of the mouth of South Mill Pond. Sometime after the main house was constructed, Captain Salter had a smaller, gambrel-roof house across the street, the **Captain Titus Salter Servant's House, 24 Salter Street** (ca. 1747), constructed for his servants, likely slaves. The Captain Titus Salter House was inhabited by successive generations of Salter mariners, including Captain Titus Salter Jr. (1764–1840), a successful merchant, ship-owner, and privateer, and his son, Captain Henry Perkins Salter (1801–1851), a successful merchant, ship-owner, and director of several banks. The **Tobias Lear House, 49 Hunking Street** (1750) was built for Tobias Lear III. His son, Captain Tobias Lear IV, lived in the house and worked for John Langdon (his cousin). Lear IV was a shipmaster and crew chief for John Paul Jones's ship, the *Ranger*. Tobias Lear V was George Washington's Private Secretary and his friend (Brighton 1973:31–32; Candee 2006:41; Emery 1936:5–7, 34–47; Gurney 1902:91).

About 1757, Captain Gregory Purcell, a successful mariner, acquired land at the corner of Middle and State streets and had a two-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof house, now referred to as the **John Paul Jones House, 43 Middle Street** (ca. 1758; NHL listed 1972), constructed by Hopestill Cheswell (see **Criterion A- Ethnic Heritage: Black**). Captain Purcell, a successful mariner, retired in the early 1770s and established a store. He died in 1776 leaving behind his wife, Sarah, niece of Governor Benning Wentworth, and eight children. In 1777, John Paul Jones (1747–1792), the Scottish-born American Revolutionary War naval hero, boarded at the Captain Gregory Purcell House, currently referred to as the John Paul Jones House, 43 Middle Street while waiting for Governor John Langdon to complete work on the *Ranger*, which is said to have been fitted out at the **Sheafe Warehouse, 107 Marcy Street** (ca. 1720).

⁴ Captain Thomas Daniel was married to Bridget Cutts (1650–1701); after Daniel's death, Bridget inherited the entirety of her husband's property and remarried Thomas Graffort (1648–1697). In 1700, Bridget willed land to Portsmouth to construct a road from Market Square. This road was called Graffort's Lane before being renamed Daniel Street, after her first husband, at some time before 1813 (Batchellor 1907:266–267; Grossman 2011:69–70; Torry 2004).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

In 1782, John Paul Jones returned to Portsmouth for a year while Langdon finished constructing the *America* (Brighton 1973:27; Robinson 2007a:99, 147).

In 1760, Mark Hunking Wentworth (ca. 1700–ca. 1785), a successful Portsmouth merchant and brother of Governor Benning Wentworth, had the **Wentworth-Gardner House, 49-56 Mechanic Street** (NHL listed 1968, see Figure 6) constructed as a wedding gift for his son, Thomas. The house fronted directly onto the Piscataqua River a few blocks south of the Puddle Dock inlet. In 1774, the area immediately south of Puddle Dock contained less than a half dozen long wharves, one of which was likely associated with the Wentworth-Gardner House. The property currently contains a warehouse dating to the mid-eighteenth century that was likely used for the Wentworth family's mercantile activities and was enhanced by the property's proximity to the waterfront. In 1760, Luke Loughton constructed the **Luke M. Loughton House, 122 Mechanic Street**, immediately fronting the water on Mechanic Street. The Loughton property also included two other residences, as well as a workshop and shed, which were all located across from a personal wharf with two docks where Luke's father, Paul Loughton, had operated his block making shop and mast yard. In 1816, the Loughton block making and mast yard was sold as part of Paul Loughton's estate (Brewster 1859:94–95; Brighton 1973:27; Candee 2006:71–72; McLaughlin and Vaughan 1977; Robinson 2007a:99, 147).

In 1763, Captain John Moffatt (ca. 1691–1786) had the **Moffatt-Ladd House, 154 Market Street** (NHL listed 1968, NR listed 1971) constructed by local joiners and carvers as a wedding present for his son, Samuel. Samuel's mother was Catherine Cutt, the daughter of Robert Cutt, another wealthy Portsmouth merchant. The construction of the grand mansion was likely due to Captain Moffatt's success in the West Indies Trade. In 1756, he returned to Portsmouth on the *Exeter* with a cargo of 61 enslaved men, women, and children, the largest shipment of slaves ever to arrive in the city. In 1758, Samuel Moffatt graduated from Harvard, continued in the familial mercantile trade at his father's counting house, owned his own ships, and was engaged in importing goods from England. The Moffatt-Ladd House was occupied by Moffatt's son-in-law, William Whipple (1730–1785), from 1768 until his death. During his occupation of the house, Whipple signed the Declaration of Independence and served as a general in the Revolutionary War. The property also contains the **Moffatt-Ladd Warehouse** (late 18th century), used by Captain Moffatt in his mercantile business, and a separate **Counting House** (ca. 1832), associated with Alexander Ladd's occupation of the site. Directly across the street from the Moffatt-Ladd House is an at-grade, one-story, masonry **Warehouse, 64 Ceres Street** (early 20th century), fronting the water. The inhabitants of the Moffatt-Ladd House used the warehouse, likely in relation to their mercantile endeavors (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:17, 63; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Gurney 1902:32; Snell 1971).

The **Governor John Wentworth Mansion and the Wentworth Home Annex, 346 Pleasant Street** (1763 and 1927 with ca. 1987 additions; NR listed 1973) was built for Henry Appleton, a wealthy merchant. In 1768, Appleton sold the house to Mark Hunking Wentworth, one of the wealthiest merchants in late eighteenth-century New England. Governor John Wentworth, the son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, resided in the house during his tenure as Royal Governor. The home was later owned and occupied by John and Anna Fisher (daughter of Wentworth) until 1797. John Fisher was a Naval officer in Portsmouth and the Collector of Customs in Salem, Massachusetts. They sold the house to Peter Coffin, a wealthy and successful merchant in Portsmouth who lived in the house until 1808. Ebenezer Wentworth, a merchant and cashier at the New Hampshire Bank in Portsmouth, then bought the house in 1810. His son, Mark Hunking Wentworth, also a wealthy and successful merchant, inherited the home from his father. The John Wentworth Mansion is an example of the wealth, status, and lifestyle of Portsmouth's merchant class during the prime of maritime trade and business (Garvin 1973b).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

In 1771, George Boyd purchased the ca. 1744 estate belonging to the Whidden and Meserve families of shipbuilders on the southern side of the mouth of North Mill Pond near present-day Maplewood Avenue. Boyd was a wealthy and successful merchant shipbuilder and he expanded the Georgian-style house into a gambrel-roofed mansion. Boyd was active in the trade with Britain and the West Indies and was, thus, financially harmed when exports to these countries were banned. Boyd's Wharf was located on the waterfront northeast of North Bridge leading to Christian Shores. Just prior to the Revolutionary War, the Boyd estate was sold to shipbuilder George Raynes who operated Portsmouth's largest shipyard in the mid-eighteenth century. The Boyd-Raynes House (ca. 1744, enlarged 1774) and the George Raynes Shipyard are located outside the District near present-day Raynes Avenue, and neither are extant (Candee 2006:28–31).

Privateering During the Revolutionary War (1775–1783)

During the Revolutionary War, many New England ports such as Boston, Salem,⁵ New Haven, and Philadelphia, became centers of privateering activities, which helped the war effort and brought great wealth into the city.⁶ "Privateering became an American obsession" during the Revolutionary War (Konstam 2007:217). The number of licensed privateering vessels in 1775–1777 varied, from 6 out of Providence; 7 out of New York, a strong Loyalist port, and Portsmouth; to 21 out of Philadelphia and 53 combined out of Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester, Portland, and New Bedford. Given the unstable and unpredictable economy, as well as the lack of national reserves, actual currency was a rarity in the colonies during the war. Thus, "...the only places where currency was brought into the country were the privateering ports" (Konstam 2007:168, 217–218).

Portsmouth's status as New Hampshire's only major port independently engaged in transatlantic trade and in proximity to the shipyards involved in the construction of ships for the Royal Navy, placed it at the forefront of the Revolutionary War. The British Navigation Acts of the 1660s initially fostered the development of Portsmouth's merchant fleet by limiting competition for West Indies trade. Although France, Spain, Holland, and Denmark also prohibited British-aligned merchants from trading with their West Indies colonies during this period, the islands depended on American supplies. Despite numerous restrictions on international maritime trade from the 1660s through the mid-eighteenth century, New England merchants developed a tradition of ignoring such policies because the trade sustained colonial lifeways. American colonists evaded prohibitive British taxes intended to redirect trade from the French to British West Indies by smuggling. However, Britain's Grenville and Townsend acts aggravated American anti-monopolistic sentiment by the 1760s. The Coercive Acts of 1774, passed in reaction to the Boston Tea Party, placed Britain on the brink of war with the American colonies.

The white pine mast trade had been the mainstay of the Portsmouth economy since its founding; the last cargo of masts left the harbor a year or two prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. By this time, New Hampshire ranked second or third in the New England region for shipbuilding production. In New

⁵ Salem's port supported 158 privateering vessels during the Revolutionary War, though only about 40 ships were active at any given time (Konstam 2007:217).

⁶ Privateers were privately owned armed vessels used during periods of conflict. "Letter of Marque" is the term for the license that authorized these vessels to attack and capture enemy vessels and bring them before government courts, which would determine whether to condemn and sell the seized vessel and cargo. Condemned vessels and cargoes were referred to as "prizes," and the owners and crews of the privateers that captured them kept the profits from such sales. Letters of Marque were granted to both vessels that served only as privateers and those used primarily for commercial trading purposes. Commercial vessels carrying Letters of Marque were authorized to use defensive measures against foreign vessels if they became threatened while completing a trading voyage (Scofield et al. 2014:69).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

England, 34 vessels with an average weight of 28.9 tons were constructed annually from 1687 to 1695. By 1742, 82 vessels, weighing an average of 83.2 tons, were constructed in the Piscataqua region. British naval blockades leading up to and during the war crippled New England's trade networks, providing further incentive for Portsmouth merchants to take defensive actions. The collective power of private armed merchant fleets from active ports throughout the colonies substantially contributed to the war effort, and the profits generated from privateering partially replaced the loss of commercial income. The owners, captains, and crews of privateering vessels shared the profits of captured prizes (vessels and cargoes) sold at auction. As the majority of Portsmouth's working population depended on maritime employment to support their families, crew members often received cash advances on their shares (Heffernan and Stecker 1986:34, 68–69; Konstam 2007:217–218; Scofield et al. 2011: 24–26).

Prominent merchant families who had established successful commercial fleets during the Colonial Atlantic Trade period quickly invested in privateering for political and financial reasons. Merchant fleets provided the colonies with a naval force and ensured the acquisition of limited provisions. Privateers fulfilled the heightened demand for essential goods and military supplies by defending ports, capturing foreign cargo, and carrying on limited trade via armed vessels, occasionally assisted by privateer guards. The immensely profitable privateering ventures of Governor John Langdon (1741–1819) likely funded the construction of the **Governor John Langdon Mansion, 143 Pleasant Street** (1784; NHL listed 1974, NR listed 1974). Governor Langdon was born in Portsmouth and established himself as a mercantile trader. By the age of 22, he had become captain of a ship owned by his employer, Daniel Rindge. Soon after, Langdon purchased his own ship and became a successful trader on his own. In 1776, he resigned as a New Hampshire delegate to the Continental Congress and was then assigned to be a continental agent of prizes, a privateer authorized to conduct raids on ships. A major shipbuilder in eighteenth-century Portsmouth, Langdon was responsible for financing the *Ranger* (1777) for John Paul Jones; the *America* (1782), the largest warship built during the Revolutionary War; and the *Raleigh* (1775), a 32-gun frigate used by the Continental Navy.⁷

The **Peirce Mansion, 16 Court Street** (ca. 1799) was built by John Peirce, who was involved with the management of the business and property of his uncle, Mark Hunking Wentworth. Peirce also managed the insurance company located over the New Hampshire Bank. At the time of its construction the home was considered far away from downtown and was built in an area where the wealthy citizens of the city were building their homes along Middle Street. In the second half of the eighteenth century, Captain Samuel Cutts, a descendent of Robert Cutt,⁸ resided at a house between Hanover Street and the Moffatt-Ladd House. Captain Cutts was a wealthy merchant, privateer, and ship-owner who maintained a personal counting house on his property and a wharf opposite his residence (Gurney 1902:32–36; HNE 2015a; Konstam 2007:217–218; Robinson 2007a: 99, 147, 272; Scofield et al. 2011:24–26).

Maritime Industries (1671–19th Century)

Along the waterfront near South Mill Pond and Bow and Market streets were the original industrial centers of Portsmouth that were involved with the trades and industries essential to the city's primary maritime economy. Businesses built and used waterfront buildings as shops, storage, and manufacturing facilities for the various cargoes arriving and leaving in the city in the eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries. The **Shaw Warehouse**, in Prescott Park (1806–1813) on **Shaw Wharf** and the Sheafe Warehouse are early examples of buildings associated with city maritime industries. The Shaw

⁷ The *Raleigh* is now featured on the New Hampshire state seal.

⁸ Prior to the Revolutionary War, the family spelled their surname "Cutt"; at some point, an "s" was added to the name.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Warehouse contains a trapdoor in its lower level floor, most likely used for on- and off-loading cargo directly between a boat and the storage building.

Many maritime-related artisans and tradesmen such as block makers worked and lived around the area of South Mill Pond near the waterfront area with the Fernald shipyard, a planing mill, ropewalks, and other maritime related industries during the early nineteenth century. The Marcy-Pettigrew Shipyard was established in the mid-nineteenth century. By the 1830s, the area between Point of Graves and South Mill Pond developed with small-scale factories and workshops and catered to the shipbuilding industry. The properties along Bow Street today were built in the early nineteenth century as shops and storage buildings for the waterfront, including **61 Bow Street** and **47 Bow Street**, which are now used as stores and living spaces. The building at **34 Ceres Street** was built as a store and warehouse for merchants transporting their cargo via the nearby wharves after devastating fires in 1802 and 1806 (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development**). Many wharves and piers were constructed along the waterfront to accommodate the many merchants and vessels involved in maritime trade (Candee 2006:40–42, 67–68; Gurney 1902:91; Hale 1813; Hickey 2012:152, 270–271; Robinson 2007a:92).

Before the War of 1812, distilling was an important element of the maritime-related industries in Portsmouth, as it was in other American port cities involved in trade with the West Indies. Molasses was frequently shipped from the West Indies, and the distillers finished the manufacturing to produce either rum or sugar. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, a **sugar warehouse, 410 The Hill** (ca. 1780) was constructed to store raw goods imported via the West India Company. About 1810, the building was moved from School Street and converted into a residence. In 1972, the sugar warehouse was moved to its present location, converted to professional offices, and is the surviving part of a larger complex involved in rum distillation in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Distilleries in Portsmouth were the predecessors of the beer producers that began to operate in the mid-nineteenth century in the industrial parts of the city (Brighton 1973:121; Candee 2006:22).

International Maritime Trade (1783–1812)

After the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, Portsmouth merchants contributed substantially to the economic stabilization of the new independent country through their involvement in global trade. The loss of privateering profits in the absence of conflict and the lack of British affiliation in traditional ports of call initiated a post-war economic decline. Merchants began reestablishing a reputation in the West Indies, but increased competition in the transatlantic network necessitated diversification of maritime commerce. Opportunity arose from the decline of former monopolies, enabling free trade and the expansion of American business to previously inaccessible foreign ports in the East Indies of the Far East.⁹ By April 1784, the first American vessel reached the south coast of Africa, commencing a 30-year golden era in global maritime trade (Scofield et al. 2011:25).

The increased access to an assortment of commodities changed consumer demand for imports and contributed to variable market conditions. Trade voyages typically involved the distribution and purchase of diverse cargoes throughout multiple global ports and collaborative investments in the form of rented freight space. Since most Far East ports required purchases be bought with silver, merchants carried silver on multiple vessels to minimize risk of loss. Private British investors, who had a surplus of silver, often backed these American ventures for shares in profit. China imported American ginseng and primarily exported porcelain, silks, and tea, which promoted resurgence in demand for tea in America. Indian cloth,

⁹ The British East India Company was established in 1600, followed by the Dutch East India Company (1602), Dutch West India Company (1621), French East India Company (1664), and Swedish East India Company (1731).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

including finely woven cotton and muslin, also gained popularity in America, where stiffer cotton yarn was manufactured. Fine cloth was part of the generalized cargoes carried on American vessels to the Caribbean, where merchandise was exchanged for the traditional staple goods: sugar and coffee. Additional sugar supplies were grown in Bengal (now Bangladesh and West Bengal, India), and approximately 19 percent of the coffee carried on American vessels originated from Java (Indonesia) and Mocha (Yemen). American merchants reexported a portion of the sugar and rum to Europe and made a substantial profit in the East Indies pepper trade, carrying several million pounds of pepper per year from Sumatra to France, Spain, and Italy. Prosperous trade between New England and Mauritius involved the exchange of domestic exports such as dried fish, meat, butter, lard, rum, flour, and household goods for coffee and various Far Eastern commodities (Scofield et al. 2011:26).

American international commerce boomed from 1793 to 1812, when the French Wars generated a neutral carrying trade.¹⁰ American vessels reexported sugar, coffee, tea, spirits, indigo, finished fabrics, spices, porcelain, and other goods between French-aligned ports in the East Indies, Europe, West Indies, and South America. French and Dutch colonies in the East Indies depended on American trade during the war period, since the British isolated these colonies but did not conquer them until 1811. Approximately 20–50 percent of all U.S. imports during the period were resold in foreign locations such as Europe and the Caribbean. In the wake of the Revolutionary War (1775–1783), American merchant vessels were no longer privy to British protection and had to endure harassment from Barbary pirates and others, although maritime-related industries were still the primary aspect of Portsmouth’s economy (Scofield et al. 2011:27).

The profits that ensued from these commercial ventures supported new construction in the District, and Portsmouth’s merchant class constructed some residences along Pleasant and Middle streets during the late eighteenth century. Captain Thomas Thompson, one of the first commissioned Naval officers by the Continental Congress and commander of the Portsmouth-built frigate the *Raleigh*, constructed the **Thomas Thompson House, 179 Pleasant Street** (1784). By this time, the Puddle Dock neighborhood was the most densely developed area of the city and was home to day laborers, particularly those involved in maritime trades such as shipbuilding and fishing. Many houses in this area were built in the second half of the eighteenth century, including those at **16, 17, 24, 34, 42, and 69 Hunking Street** that date to ca. 1780. These modest homes were most likely built and lived in by mariners and maritime-related tradesmen due to their close proximity to the waterfront (Candee 2006: 93; Randall 1982:23; Robinson 2007a:87–89).

In 1795, some of the city’s wealthiest merchants formed the Proprietors of the Portsmouth Pier. The group had a long and wide wharf lined with stores and warehouses constructed at the foot of State Street. The Portsmouth Pier Company Wharf, esteemed as the “greatest single mercantile edifice in New England,” was 340 feet (ft) long, 65 ft wide, housed a 320-ft-long warehouse, and was larger than any pier in Boston at the time.¹¹ Nearby the pier were offices, storerooms, a sail loft, and a three-story building used for storage and a counting room. The Portsmouth Pier and associated buildings were destroyed during another catastrophic fire in 1813. Shortly after, the original investor group built a smaller wharf at the same site (City of Portsmouth 2009).

¹⁰ The French Wars or Great French War lasted from 1792 to 1815 and encompassed the French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1802) and the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815). France was continuously at war with Great Britain beginning in 1793, with a brief respite after the signing of the Treaty of Amiens on March 25, 1802. The American neutral carry trade ceased for the duration of the War of 1812 (1812–1815) between Great Britain and the United States.

¹¹ Many of the wharves and piers have been demolished or abandoned, and the water area at Puddle Dock was filled in to create more land after large-scale maritime trade ended.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

About 1796, the one-story Market House (demolished), originally constructed in 1761, fronting Market Street on Spring Hill (near present-day Ceres Street), was relocated to a pier over the water and significantly enlarged. The remodeled building was open on one end and one side to allow for local farmers to sell their products. This market, along with shops such as **Merchants Row, 87-129 Market Street** (ca. 1810) and storage buildings throughout the bustling downtown commercial center, were crucial to the merchants and the selling of goods and imported items brought into the city, mostly by water (see **Criterion A – Commerce**) (Gurney 1902:30; Randall 1982:23).

The Puddle Dock neighborhoods and the waterfront along Bow and Marcy streets formed the commercial centers of the city at this time. Ship captains, merchants, and workers, associated with the city's prime economy of maritime-related industries, worked and resided in these areas closest to the waterfront (see Figure 7). In 1794, John Shapley, a sea captain and merchant, constructed the **Shapley-Drisco House, 63 Puddle Lane**, in Strawberry Banke. In 1800, the house was sold to Joshua Drisco, another merchant. About 1795, the **Samuel Jackson House, 21 Horse Lane**, in Strawberry Banke was constructed adjacent to Puddle Dock. Captain Keyran Walsh built the **Walsh House, 73 Washington Street**, in Strawberry Banke (1796). In 1800, the house was sold to William Dennett, a spar or mast maker from Kittery, Maine (Candee 2006:56, 58, 101; Gurney 1902:34).

Development of Customs Service and Commercial Center

During the Revolutionary War, a building referred to as the “Stone House” (not extant) on the east side of Market Street was used as the counting house and post office, which for a time was the only post office in New Hampshire. Eleazer Russell, acting under the title of Naval Officer, kept the counting house records from 1788 to 1798, during which time Portsmouth received an average of 150 vessels a year. Russell's (Stone) house served as the Customs Office in the city during his time in office, when Portsmouth was the only port of entry in the state of New Hampshire. Russell Street is named after him. Post-Revolutionary War maritime commerce generated revenue critical to the foundation of the new federal government. Congress passed the First Tariff Act on July 4, 1789, enabling the collection of federal duties on imports and established the U.S. Customs Service through the fifth act of Congress on July 31, 1789. In its role as one of the nation's first regulatory agencies, the Customs Service was charged with enforcing health laws, managing public services, and collecting tariffs. The act stipulated “there shall be established and appointed districts, ports and officers, in manner following, to wit: The State of New Hampshire shall be one district to include the town of Portsmouth as the sole port of entry...” (Igrisano Jr. 1987:3).

The first collectors at the Portsmouth Custom House were Colonel Joseph Whipple (1737–1816), brother of Gen. William Whipple and Captain of the New Hampshire Militia. The first surveyor of Portsmouth was Thomas Martin. Customs officials ensured that American vessels were equipped with proper medical facilities and food supplies and upheld standards of sanitation. The Customs Service collected trade statistics, managed immigration, provided veterans benefits, and conducted naval searches and rescues. Surveyors in each port assessed duties on imports using a fixed rate per pound of cargo or a percentage of the total value. During the first year of the Tariff Act (1789–1790), import duties supplied 88 percent of federal revenues. By 1801, the Customs Service had collected \$3 million, which funded 90 percent of the federal government's operating cost and a small amount of federal expenditures. Early U.S. shipping policies reflected federal support for American trade. The Customs Service reduced duties by 10 percent for goods imported on American vessels. This policy encouraged the increase in import and export cargoes carried on American vessels from 23 percent of the total in 1789 to 88.5 percent of the total in 1799 (Igrisano Jr. 1987:3–5; Scofield et al. 2011:29–30).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Customs Service was stationed in Portsmouth since the creation of the governmental branch, and the city remained an important international maritime trade city into the mid-nineteenth century. The **Custom House, 59-65 Penhallow Street** (1816) was built by Jonathan Folsom and sold to the U.S. Customs Service in 1817 for use as a custom house. The words “CUSTOM HOUSE” engraved on the facade announced its function. The U.S. Customs Service initially leased office spaces in local ports before building new Custom Houses throughout the nation beginning in 1818, and the construction of the building on Penhallow Street follows this pattern.

Ammi B. Young, Architect of the Treasury, later designed a new **U.S. Post Office/Custom House, 40 Pleasant Street** (1857). Constructed at the end of the clipper ship era and shipbuilding renaissance in Portsmouth when the maritime industry was no longer a major factor to the city’s economy, the new facility was sited on the outskirts of the immediate downtown area and across from the **Exchange Block, 21–27 Pleasant Street** (1820) (Candee 2006:122, 124–125; Scofield et al. 2011: 29–30).

With the success of the maritime industries came development of the commercial center of the city along Congress, Pleasant, and Market streets. The city’s elite, the successful merchants and businessmen, invested in and were involved in the creation of banks, insurance agencies, and the infrastructure of the city. In 1803, the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which insured buildings and ship fleets, incorporated in Portsmouth. One of the founders was Captain Samuel Ham Jr. (1769–1813). The first three banks in the State of New Hampshire were established in Portsmouth during the early nineteenth century, and the boards of directors were primarily made up of the city’s merchant class (see **Criterion A – Commerce**) (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Winslow 1988:129–131).

Maritime and Related Commercial Activities

By 1800, 85 Portsmouth ships were involved in foreign trade; at the height of post-Revolutionary War prosperity in 1806, foreign export value reached nearly \$700,000. Under President John Adams (1735–1826), the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard was established in 1800 across the river in Kittery, Maine, then part of Massachusetts (outside the District). The fledgling United States Navy relied on the Portsmouth-built USS *Congress* and USS *Portsmouth* as defensive vessels. The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard was a major asset to the city and it employed substantial numbers of workers and generated significant income for the city throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In addition to the creation of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, civilian maritime activities trade and industries continued to be the mainstay of the city’s economy.

Portsmouth captains and merchants constructed homes that represented the wealth and status of this class during the last peak of maritime trade in the city in the first decades of the nineteenth century. The commercial shipper, Captain Richard Shapleigh (1776–1813), had the **Captain Richard Shapleigh House, 116 Middle Street** (ca. 1800) built at the intersection of State and Court streets. Shapleigh was one of the few Portsmouth sea captains who opted not to turn to privateering during the War of 1812. On April 14, 1813, Shapleigh died when his ship, the *Granville*, was wrecked off Rye Beach.

The **Haven-White House, 229 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1800, NR listed 1982) was built by the merchant Joseph Haven (d. 1829), son of Reverend Samuel Haven. The **Ebenezer Thompson House, 145–147 Middle Street** (1801) was constructed for the Portsmouth ship owner and merchant, Ebenezer Thompson, who was invested in privateering during the War of 1812. In 1804, Captain William Rice occupied the **Hart-Rice House, 408 The Hill** (1750, NR listed 1972), which was originally constructed on Deer

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Street.¹² James Rundlet (1771–1852), a prominent early-nineteenth-century merchant, built the **Rundlet-May House, 364 Middle Street** (1806; NR listed 1975). Rundlet's business interests covered both maritime and non-maritime trade and industries. He imported and sold textiles, capitalized trading trips to India, and invested in stocks and real estate. Rundlet also financed many of the city's municipal improvements during a period of great growth. In addition to the wealthy merchants, the working class of tradesmen also experienced an influx of prosperity as a result of the city's early nineteenth-century shipbuilding and building construction prosperity. The working-class residents at that time were concentrated in the waterfront areas near their places of work. Isaac E. Nelson, a shipbuilder, built the **Isaac E. Nelson House, 28 South Street** (ca. 1800). The **William Evans House, 47 South Street** (ca. 1800) was built by William Evans, a joiner and cabinet maker, who is credited with building bookcases at the Portsmouth Athenaeum (Candee 2006:91, 99, 141–142; Chapin 1974a; Randall 1982:23; Robinson 2007a:87–89; Winslow 1988:177–178, 239).

Captain Samuel Chauncey commanded a ship for local merchant Eliphalet Ladd. Captain Chauncey was one of 12 children of Charles Chauncey and Joanna Gerrish and would eventually marry Ladd's daughter, Betsy. In 1810, due to his financial success as a merchant, Captain Chauncey purchased the then-failed Portsmouth Salt Works (est. 1805) at an auction at the Bell Tavern. Funding for this purchase was also supplied by Alexander and Henry Ladd. Captain Chauncey had the **Captain Samuel Chauncey House, 202-218 Islington Street** (ca. 1807 with 1936 alterations) constructed when Islington Street was becoming the fashionable neighborhood for the city's elite. Captain Abraham Shaw was a master mariner and privateer prior to the War of 1812 and built the **Captain Abraham Shaw House, 379 State Street** (1810).¹³ The **Goodwin Mansion, 30 Hancock Street**, in Strawberry Banke (1811) was built across Islington Street from the Captain Samuel Chauncey House by Ichabod Goodwin (1796–1882). Goodwin was a sea captain in Portsmouth, president of several large corporations, served in the state legislature for six terms, and was governor in 1859. He had financial interest in the city's shipping, railroad transportation, and banking industries (Brighton 1973:103, 136, 173; Foss 1994:81; Candee 2006:127; Candee and Porter 1984a).¹⁴

The waterfront-based commercial four-story brick shops and warehouses along Bow Street, with exposed rear basement levels backing on to the waterfront, were constructed following fires 1802 and 1806. These buildings likely included **31-33 Bow Street, 39-43 Bow Street, 45-47 Bow Street, 59 Bow Street, 61-63 Bow Street, and 67 Bow Street**, all constructed in the early nineteenth century. The building at **61-63 Bow Street** (1807), now a residence, still maintains its hoist in the top floor, and the wheel from the former warehouse next door at **47 Bow Street** (early 19th century) is currently being used as a ceiling decoration. Brothers Abraham and Thomas Shaw, both privateers during the War of 1812, owned Shaw Wharf at the north side of the Puddle Dock inlet. The wharf survived a catastrophic fire in 1813 that destroyed much of the downtown and is the last surviving among the substantial wharves that populated the city's waterfront. The brothers also owned the Shaw Warehouse on Shaw Wharf in present-day Prescott Park. The warehouse is the only building of its kind remaining in its original location in Portsmouth and currently houses restrooms and offices associated with Prescott Park (Benn and Hoyt 2011a, 2011b; Candee 2006:39).

Portsmouth's waterfront had barely resumed operations after the Revolutionary War when America's international relations again deteriorated. England and France were at war, and the United States wished

¹² In 1972, the Hart-Rice House was moved to its present location and converted to professional offices.

¹³ In 1935, the Captain Samuel Chauncey House was converted to a gas station.

¹⁴ In 1963, the Goodwin Mansion was moved from Islington Street to 30 Hancock Street as part of the Strawberry Banke campus.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

to remain neutral to avoid the European powers' disruption of American maritime trading. In 1806, French and British blockade declarations and the confiscation of American ships threatened maritime trade. In response, President Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) enacted the Embargo Act of 1807, which banned American trade with Europe in an effort to achieve recognition of American rights by England and France. The Embargo essentially closed ports throughout New England and severely hurt Portsmouth's maritime-based economy, as workers in shipyards and associated trades had reduced or no work. It crippled the maritime economy of Portsmouth and other ports by prohibiting all trade with other nations. The Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 provided little relief, as trade with England and France was still forbidden. Maritime commerce in Portsmouth rebounded after the repeal of the Embargo Act in 1810 with the passage of Macon's Bill No. 2, which allowed trade with Britain or France unless either country began to again challenge American's neutral trade agreements (Daly et al. 2015; Hickey 2012:2, 152, 270–271; Robinson 2007a:89–90).

War of 1812 (1812–1815) and Privateering

The War of 1812 (1812–1815) brought new economic opportunities and prosperity to Portsmouth due to the success of the city's privateering, maritime industry, and commerce activities and development of the commercial center led by the city's successful merchants. The War of 1812 between America and Britain, under President James Madison (1751–1836), was a result of American frustration with British support of Native Americans against further westward expansion, continued maritime trade infringement and hostility by Britain and France, and the British practice of impressing American sailors into their Navy. America was aided by Native American allies in the fight against the British, who were allied with other Native American tribes. Additional British troops came from the Canadian territories. The Treaty of Ghent, signed in December 1814, and a formal declaration of peace on February 13, 1815, concluded the war (Daly et al. 2015; Hickey 2012: 152, 270–271).

During the war, the relatively new Portsmouth Naval Shipyard,¹⁵ established in 1800 for the construction of warships, put the Piscataqua region in particular danger as the port was closely watched by the British Navy. New Hampshire Governor John Taylor Gilman (1753–1828) reported that Portsmouth was so fearful of being attacked that residents were “moving their Shipping up the River and Valuable Effects out of Town” (quoted in Hickey 2012:270). By 1813, the Portsmouth waterfront had about a dozen wharves. The longest and largest wharves were located between Daniel Street and the mouth of Puddle Dock: Langdon's Wharf, Portsmouth Pier, Sheafe Wharf, Shapley's Wharf, Drisco's Wharf, Long Wharf, Ayres Wharf, and Shaw Wharf.¹⁶ In the summer of 1814, Governor Gilman placed 1,500 militia men in Portsmouth when British forces threatened the city. Soldiers used the ropewalk at the southern border of South Mill Pond near Johnson's Court, as barracks (Gurney 1902:91; Hales 1813; Hickey 2012: 152, 270–271; Robinson 2007a:92).

American privateers proved more dangerous to British ships than the U.S. Navy in the War of 1812. The ports of New York and Baltimore were two of the largest and most active privateering ports on the Atlantic Seaboard. Connecticut sent out only 11 privateering vessels during the war, 6 of which were based out of New Haven. During the war, 16 privateering vessels were sent out from Portsmouth along with 10 privately owned ships from the Piscataqua region made over 400 successful raids on British supply ships, all sanctioned by the United States government. While the majority of American privateering vessels failed to return a profit, the return on investment for Portsmouth-based privateers was high. The privateering vessel the *Fox* was referred to as the “million-dollar privateer” and held a crew of

¹⁵ The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is the nation's oldest continuously operating shipyard.

¹⁶ The Shaw Warehouse on Shaw Wharf and the Sheafe Warehouse are in Prescott Park.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

85 with 12 carriage guns and 2 swivel guns. The vessel was purchased in 1812 by Elihu Dearing Brown, a wealthy Portsmouth mariner who shared the investment with Thomas Manning Shaw and George Long, among others. The *Fox* went on 7 cruises under 3 different shipmasters and captured a total of 24 prizes. While only 6 of Portsmouth's privateering vessels ever made a profit, a total of 419 cruises were, with 4 ships, the *Thomas*, *Fox*, *Hardy*, and *Squando*, alone capturing \$2,250,000 worth of goods. These funds were inserted into the bruised Portsmouth economy and resulted in the construction of many fine homes. In 1815, Portsmouth had a population of more than 7,000 and the waterfront had 68 commercial piers (Ellis 2009:94, 96; Kostam 2007:217–218; Martin 1998:3; Robinson 2007a:93).

In 1812–1815, the well-established Portsmouth families who had benefitted from the West Indies Trade transferred their investments to privateering. The heads of these families included Langley Boardman, Edward Cutts, Thomas Haven, Thomas Manning, Thomas Manning Shaw, Enoch G. Parrott, and Henry and Joseph M. Salter. During the War of 1812, Captain Thomas Manning Shaw captained the schooner the *Thomas*, nicknamed the *Revenge*, with 14 guns and a crew of 100 men, and the brig the *Portsmouth* with 18 guns and a crew of 125 men. Henry Salter captained the brig the *Champlain* with 14 guns and 100 men. Captain Daniel Fernald, who resided at the Captain Daniel Fernald House, was a successful privateer who commanded the schooner *Sally*. Captain Samuel Ham Jr. (1769–1813) was a successful ship-owner, merchant, and importer from Portsmouth who lost everything during the War of 1812. In the early nineteenth century, Captain Ham Jr. owned, fully or partially, 15 vessels. He was an incorporator of the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company. On one voyage to the West Indies, Ham returned with a cargo of 10,000 gallons of wine, 1,300 pounds of tea, and sheep skins. In 1809, a British privateer captured his ship the *Bedford* (Candee 2006:78–79; Winslow 1988:129–131; 133–134).¹⁷

The success of privateering during the War of 1812 increased many personal fortunes and allowed for the construction of residences in the city, especially along newly fashionable streets west of downtown such as Pleasant, State, and Middle streets. Other new houses constructed as a result of privateering activities likely included the **Daniel Pinkham House, 400 The Hill** (ca. 1815; NR listed 1972)¹⁸ built by Captain Daniel Pinkham on a narrow lot on the west end of Deer Street, and the **Captain Richard Smart House, 64 Mount Vernon Street** (ca. 1815) built by Captain Richard Smart. Captain Thomas M. Shaw resided in the existing large Georgian-style **Captain Thomas M. Shaw House, 24 Marcy Street** (ca. 1750)¹⁹ (Brighton 1973:110; Candee 2006:23, 47–48).

Samuel Larkin (b. 1773) amassed a sizeable fortune as a result of privateering efforts during the War of 1812, though he neither served in any military capacity nor was ever engaged in any privateering himself. Larkin was known as “The Major” due to his role as auctioneer of the cargoes brought into Portsmouth by privateers. During the war, he directed at least 34 prize auctions, producing about \$2.2 million in profits, and owned shares in privateering vessels the *Ranger* and the *Macedonian*. Prior to the war, Larkin constructed the wood-framed **Samuel Larkin House, 160 Middle Street** (ca. 1808, see Figure 8) Shortly thereafter, due to his increased income and family size, Larkin also commissioned the masonry **Larkin-Rice House, 180 Middle Street** (1815, NR listed 1979), constructed next door (Candee 2006:141–142; Winslow 1988:149–151).

¹⁷Samuel Ham built the Levi Woodbury Mansion on Woodbury Avenue ca. 1809 (outside the District) (Gurney 1902:57).

¹⁸ In 1972, the Daniel Pinkham House was moved to its present location and converted to professional offices (Candee 2006:47–48; Portsmouth Advocates: 1982).

¹⁹ The Captain Thomas M. Shaw House was built near the south side of Liberty Bridge, which crossed Puddle Dock on Water (now Marcy) Street and near Washington Street, and was moved to its present location ca. 1937 to fill in a gap of demolished buildings, including the Gloucester House (Candee 2006:47–48; Portsmouth Advocates 1982).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

Maritime Trade and Industry Decline after the War of 1812

The city had flourished through privateering during the war, but afterwards, international trade based out of the Port of Portsmouth slowed and commercial navigation stagnated. Although some foreign commerce resumed after the war, Portsmouth never recovered its nationally prominent status in maritime trade (see **Criterion A – Commerce** and **Criterion A – Industry**). The decline of the British East India Company, which was officially dissolved by 1874, resulted in increased foreign competition in international ports. Methods of ongoing American trade shifted toward the formation of larger partnerships, especially in China, and Portsmouth merchants lost business to the larger U.S. ports in Boston and New York. By 1815, the substantial capital amassed by Portsmouth merchants from privateering was directed toward domestic investments such as banks, real estate, infrastructure improvements, and manufacturing. Portsmouth's economy, which had traditionally relied heavily on shipbuilding and maritime trade, seemed irreparably damaged. In the summer of 1817, President James Monroe (1758–1831), in an effort to improve his political standing, toured New England and stopped in Boston, Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth. The president spoke of the importance of regulating commerce and “occasional [economic] depressions” (Waldo 1819:197). Although the Portsmouth maritime industry and trade never again reached its pre-War of 1812 levels, the city's maritime industries rebounded for shipbuilding. In the 1830s, the waterfront continued to be densely developed with maritime-related industries, such as shipyards, foundries, a planing mill, and block making (Robinson 2007a:93; Scofield et al. 2011:29-30; Waldo 1819:194–199).

Also in the 1830s, Portsmouth was briefly involved, though ultimately not successfully, in the lucrative whaling industry in an effort to revive the declining waterfront. On June 22, 1832, the Portsmouth Whaling Company was organized at The Bell Tavern (1743).²⁰ The investment group was headed by John Ball, a local merchant; Abner Greenleaf, the city's postmaster; Samuel Coues, and Thomas Loughton. Captain Ichabod Goodwin (1796–1882) was appointed the agent in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the whaling company. Samuel Pray and William Neal financed building of the whaling vessel the *Pacific* in Portsmouth at the George Raynes & Sons shipyard. Pray and Neal ran an import-export trade and supplied items such as tea, coffee, chocolate, fish, and whale oil. Portsmouth resident James Brown captained the *Pacific* with a crew that included local sailors, Colonel Joseph Pickering, John Locke, and John Dudley. The ship left Portsmouth on October 30, 1829, and returned on May 13, 1831. In 1832, the first of four vessels, completing 11 voyages, was launched. The last whaling ship docked in 1848 (Candee 2006:67–68; Martin 1998:2, 6–18; Robinson 2007a:93).

In 1832, James Neal, a successful early nineteenth-century import merchant, constructed the **James Neal House, 401 The Hill** (NR listed 1972). Neal paid \$1,700 in city taxes for the new brick house. The Neal House is an example of merchant housing from the 1830s. A comparison to the Moffatt-Ladd House shows the decline of the merchant class fortunes in the nineteenth century, as architectural ornamentation was simplified.

Clipper Ship Era and Resurgence of Portsmouth Shipbuilding (1833–1877)

In 1833, Samuel Hale, Robert Rice, Lewis Barnes, and John Salter established the **Portsmouth Marine Railway, 105 Marcy Street**, to haul vessels out of the water into upright positions for repairs and inspection and to transport goods from the waterfront. The company originally used animal power for the hauling and provided an important maritime service during the shipbuilding boom before it failed in 1857. The company's brick head house and office building at 105 Marcy Street was later used as a

²⁰ The Bell Tavern is no longer extant, but once stood on Congress Street.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

tenement.²¹ By 1834, a steamer provided service from Portsmouth to Boston, leaving Sheafe Wharf up to three times a week (Candee 2006:24, 48; Gurney 1902:30; Newton 2006:4–5).

Heading into the middle of the nineteenth century, Portsmouth began to develop a more diverse economic base that included textile production and beer brewing. Construction of the railroad system and economic interests focusing more inland further limited the need for coastal maritime trade (see **Criterion A – Industry**). Residents began to recall fondly the prosperity of earlier generations. About 1850, Portsmouth-born author Thomas Bailey Aldrich noted that due to the closed West and East India Trade, warehouses were empty and wharves were in disrepair. The Piscataqua River remained home to New Hampshire's shipbuilding industry, but Portsmouth was no longer an industry leader, until the rebound of shipbuilding between 1840 and 1860, which again brought Portsmouth to national attention and formed a crucial underpinning of the local economy (Lawson 2003:136–137; Randall 1982:23; Robinson 2007a:87–89).

The shipbuilding boom occurred due to the need for new vessels prompted nationally by the development of transatlantic passenger lines operating out of port cities, the successful maritime trade between American merchants and China, and the California Gold Rush, which created a demand for vessels to transport supplies and people to the West Coast. In 1850, the first 13 of these fast clipper ships (including some Portsmouth-built ships). During this period (1833–1859), 21 shipyards operated in Portsmouth and nearly 200 vessels were built on the Piscataqua River in or in proximity to Portsmouth (including 115 three-mast ships, 28 clippers, and 54 barks, brigs, and schooners) and launched out of Portsmouth. These ships were considered among the best in the United States and brought the city to the forefront of shipbuilding in America. Other than the greater Boston area and New York, more clippers were built in Portsmouth than any other American port, and they set world records for speed in transporting goods to California, Asia, and Great Britain (Candee 2006:31; Clark 1912:135–136; Ferland 2014:129; Knoblock 2014:275–276; Newton 2006:4–5; Randall 1982:9, 23).

Portsmouth's shipbuilding resurgence brought wealth to the city from maritime industries that had not been experienced since the early nineteenth century. Captain Daniel Marcy (1809–1893) was among the most influential individuals and promoted a renaissance of the maritime trades on which Portsmouth had been founded. Born into a seafaring family in a house on Water Street (now Marcy Street), Marcy was orphaned at the age of 12 and soon became a mariner, traveling to the West Indies under Captain Sheafe. By 1831, he had been promoted to a shipmaster and traveled to New Orleans for business. By the 1840s, Marcy resided in the **Captain Charles Blunt House, 383 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1800). In 1842, he became involved with his brother, Peter, and his two former employers to invest in shipbuilding in Portsmouth. In 1852, Marcy retired as a ship's captain. The shipyard constructed the *Franklin Peirce* (1852) and *Cathedral* (1855).

In 1854, Captain Marcy was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives and subsequently served two years in the state Senate. In 1857, he partnered with William Pettigrew and opened the Marcy-Pettigrew Shipyard and used the **Captain Daniel Marcy House, 41 South Mill Street** (1840), facing the mouth of South Mill Creek near the intersection of South Mill Street and Pickering Avenue, for business operations. William Pettigrew had earlier operated a shipyard on Badger Island with Frederick Fernald. The Marcy-Pettigrew Shipyard grew to be one of the largest in the area and was responsible for the construction of the *Orozimbo* (1857–1859) and subsequently funded the *William H. Marcy* (1874), the *Frank Jones* (1875), and the *Granite State* (1877). In 1876, the shipyard occupied land on the Piscataqua

²¹ The rails associated with the Portsmouth Marine Railway are no longer in use, not visible, and likely have been removed, but the office building is extant in Prescott Park.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

River between South Mill Street and Pickering Street, with a rectangular building fronting onto the mouth of South Mill Pond and facing present-day Pickering Avenue (Beers 1876; Greenough, Jones, and Co. 1871:61; Portsmouth 2009; Ruger 1877; *The Granite Monthly* 1877:353–357).

Located near South Mill Pond, the Fernald & Pettigrew Shipyard (of which nothing is extant), constructed seven clippers, including the largest ever launched in the Portsmouth area: the 1,942-ton *Sierra Nevada* in 1854. Fernald & Pettigrew maintained an office on Bow Street. Workers lived near the waterfront downtown and in the South End, but also found lodging farther away in areas such as Christian Shores, where many carpenters from as far south as Massachusetts and as north as the Canadian Maritimes resided.²² The shipbuilder's first ship, the 741-ton *Judah Touro* built in 1844–1845 for the cotton trade in New Orleans. In 1846, the *R.D. Shepard* (for Captain Daniel Marcy) and the schooners the *Eliza* and the *Catherine* were finished. In 1847, the *Columbus*, the first ship constructed by Fernald & Pettigrew weighing over 1,000 tons was launched. At some time between 1850 and 1876, the ropewalk along the south bank of South Mill Pond was removed and the land was owned by B.F.M. C. Brackett, and B.F. Mulgridy (Beers 1876; Candee 2006:31; Knoblock 2014:275–276; Pickett 1979:19–25; Walling 1850).

In addition to the Marcy-Pettigrew and Fernald & Pettigrew shipyards, two other large shipyards operated in the Portsmouth area, outside the District: the George Raynes Shipyard and the Tobey & Littlefield Shipyard. The George Raynes Shipyard was located at the inlet on the south side of North Mill Pond near present-day Raynes Avenue off of Maplewood Avenue. During the mid-nineteenth century, the George Raynes Shipyard, established by George Raynes and later operated by his son, George Raynes Jr., built 10 clippers with 5 weighing more than 1,000 tons. The shipyard was responsible for the first clipper ever built in Portsmouth, the *William E. Roman* (1850), as well as one of the last clippers built anywhere, the *Shooting Star* (II) (1859). The Tobey & Littlefield Shipyard was established in 1853 on nearby Nobles Island, off present-day Market Street at the mouth of North Mill Pond. This shipyard built three clippers (Beers 1876; Candee 2006:31; Knoblock 2014:275–276; *The Granite Monthly* 1877:353–357; Walling 1850).

The clipper ships constructed in or near the District competed successfully with those built in the larger ports of Boston and New York. Portsmouth-built clippers averaged 120–124 days on a trip to California. In March 1851, the first clipper built by Fernald & Pettigrew on Badger's Island (outside the District), the *Typhoon*, establishing a world record for one of the fastest times ever (13 days) between Portsmouth and Liverpool, Great Britain. This speed compared with the *Dreadnought* out of Newburyport, Massachusetts, which made the trip from New York to Liverpool with nine trips less than 16 days. The *Sierra Nevada* was able to make the voyage to California in 98 days. In 1851, *Nightingale*, "one of the most beautiful clippers launched" (Clark 1912:164) and one of the fastest clipper ships in the world, was built by Samuel Hanscom across the Piscataqua River in Maine and fitted out in Portsmouth for the purpose of transporting passengers to the World's Fair in London. However, the ship was eventually sold in Boston for a profit of \$75,000. In 1852, the *Witch of the Wave* made a record journey of 81 days from Boston to Calcutta, India, transporting tea. In 1856, the *Sea Serpent*, built by George Raynes, left New York for Whampoa, China, and achieved one of the fastest trips ever recorded with a 79-day journey (Clark 1912:165; Ferland 2014:129; Knoblock 2014:275–277, 285; Pickett 1979:19–25; *The Granite Monthly* 1877:353–357).

By the 1860s, the era of the clipper ship had faded and the renaissance of Portsmouth's shipbuilding industry was over. The vast majority of American clippers were built by about 1850 and by the end of the

²² Christian Shores is north of and outside the District, but some of its residents worked in the Portsmouth industries and businesses.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

decade were physically stressed. By the mid-1860s, the Transcontinental Railroad allowed for reliable overland travel between the east and west coasts of the United States without the arduous journey around Cape Horn in South America. The mania surrounding the California Gold Rush subsided by the end of the decade. The American Civil War (1861–1865) impacted the shipbuilding industry as men and materials were needed for the war effort. Merchants, ship-owners, and shipbuilders were becoming more enamored with steampowered ships. In 1869, the Suez Canal opened, allowing for passage between Europe and Asia while avoiding the trip around the southern tip of Africa. In 1863, many of the most successful shipbuilders in Portsmouth prior to 1860, such as George Raynes, Frederick Fernald, and Samuel Badger; William Pettigrew died. The Fernald and Pettigrew Shipyard closed in 1855. The George Raynes Shipyard closed by 1860 because his descendants were not interested in remaining active in the trade. The Tobey and Littlefield Shipyard (outside the District) operated into the 1870s (Jefferson 2014: 1–10; Knoblock 2014:277; Pickett 1979:85–87; *The Granite Monthly* 1877:353–357).

However, in 1870, Captain Daniel Marcy convinced several businesses to back his new solo venture: the Captain Daniel Marcy Shipyard on South Mill Street. In 1874, the 1,700-ton *William H. Marcy* was finished and traveled to California on its first voyage under the command of Captain Daniel Marcy's son, Captain J. Truro Marcy. In 1875, the *Frank Jones*, weighing 1,600 tons, was finished. In 1877 the *Granite State*, at 1,800 tons the largest ship ever built in Portsmouth, was completed and sent on its first voyage to Rio de Janeiro under Captain William Ross transporting apples and ice. Captain Daniel Marcy died in 1893 (*The Granite Monthly* 1877:353–357).

Portsmouth Waterfront (ca. 1865–1945)

In the mid- to late nineteenth century, the Portsmouth maritime economy shrank and waterfront use was restricted primarily to local ships and fishing fleets. Wharves in the nineteenth century were located all along the waterfront and belonged to merchants with businesses along Mechanic Street, including Melcher Wharf, John Peirce Wharf, Lighton Wharf, Gardner Wharf, L Cottons Wharf, and Huntress Wharf. Various city businesses used the warehouses and piers for storage, predominantly for coal and lumber to supply the city with necessary supplies for industrial and commercial use. Coal, one of the main products shipped into New England port cities was necessary to supply factories and manufacturing facilities with the fuel to operate their machinery. During the late nineteenth century, many of the warehouses were torn down to accommodate large coal piles and other uses, since the city's maritime industry was no longer active. By 1887, lumber yards and coal storage occupied Portsmouth's wharves between State and Mechanic streets (Dechard 1989:2, 18; Hale 1813; Sanborn 1887, 1904; Walling 1850).

In the twentieth century, Portsmouth maritime activities had narrowed and realigned to encompass recreational boating and fishing. The area along the waterfront along Marcy and Mechanic streets, one of the earliest functioning waterfronts in the city, remained in use for locally scaled maritime activities. At mid-century, the Portsmouth Yacht Club stood where the bridge to Peirce Island is currently located. South of the bridge were a number of wharves, with boat shops and storage buildings, into the mid-twentieth century. In the early twentieth century, Shaw's Warehouse was the home and storehouse of Charles "Cappy" Stewart, a local antique dealer and brothel owner. He later purchased the nearby Sheafe Warehouse as additional antique storage. Stewart was also responsible for selling the **Lieutenant Governor John Wentworth House** (1699) on Manning Street to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in 1918 (Candee 2006:47–48; Dillon 1976a; Grossman 2011:40–41; Sanborn 1904, 1910, 1956).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

In the twentieth century, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (outside the District) founded in 1800 across the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth, was the focus of the Portsmouth economy and maritime activities. Housing was developed in areas with space, primarily outside the city's downtown area. The local economy reflected an ebb and flow of manufacturing and work associated with the war efforts. Many people moved to Portsmouth to work at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, which built its first submarine in 1917 just prior to World War I, during war times, but after the wars ended, they were forced to leave the city to find work.

The Atlantic Shipyard Corporation (outside the District) was established in 1918 and also attracted numerous workers to the city. The company built a housing development, Atlantic Heights (outside the District) for workers' and their families. During World War II, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard launched 33 submarines and employed about 20,000 workers. It became the region's largest employer, and the city's waterfront and commercial center was transformed into a Navy town. Pannaway Manor (outside the District) was developed in 1941 by the Defense Homes Corporation for shipyard workers. After World War II, the city's maritime activity slowed down and many workers departed to seek other job opportunities (Candee 2006:4, 200; Randall 1982:23).

The Port of Portsmouth remains active today with pleasure boating, commercial fishing, and cargo-transporting activities and continues to contribute to the nation's maritime military activities at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. The importance of Portsmouth's historic and current reliance on maritime activities is evident today in the number of streets named for notable early sea captains, merchants, and shipbuilders, such as Marcy Street for Captain Daniel Marcy; Manning Street for Captain Thomas Manning; Partridge Street for William Partridge; Salter Street for Captain Titus Salter or members of the seafaring Salter clan; Pickering Avenue and Street after John Pickering, Captain Thomas Pickering, or any number of the Pickering family; Pray Street for Captain Samuel Pray; Sheafe Street after Thomas Sheafe; and Daniel Street after Captain Daniel Thomas.

CRITERION A – COMMERCE

The District is significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce at the state level for the period 1792 and 1802 for the establishment of the first banks in New Hampshire. The District retains significance at the local level from ca. 1750–1966 for its role as the earliest and continuing downtown mercantile center of Portsmouth.

Maritime and Industry-Related Commerce

Throughout much of its history from the mid-seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries, Portsmouth thrived as a major port city for New Hampshire and the United States with trade with other American coastal cities and with Europe and the East and West Indies. The city's successful economy included maritime international trade, privateering, and related maritime industries and commerce (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**). Merchant leaders acquired much of their wealth from trade and privateering, primarily during the eighteenth century, and developed Portsmouth to accommodate the needs of a major port city and its maritime economy. After Portsmouth's maritime industries faltered at the beginning of the nineteenth century and after the War of 1812, the city turned to other aspects of its economic potential. After Portsmouth never rebounded to its pre-War of 1812 status as a maritime force, textile manufacturing became the leading industry in the 1820s, followed by beer brewing in the mid-nineteenth century (see **Criterion A – Industry**). The industrial tycoons in these industries led the city's commerce from the mid-nineteenth century onward.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

The development of the downtown mercantile center along Market Street, Congress Street, and Market Square formed the core of the city's commerce and trade from the eighteenth century into the twentieth century (see Figure 5), with its artisan shops, stores, banks, insurance agencies, and stores to accommodate the residents and maritime and industrial companies, and the New Hampshire State House on The Parade after 1758.

Banks and Insurance Companies

In the eighteenth century, the American banking system originally paralleled British financing structures, then later modeled itself after merchant practices in Colonial America's seaports. Merchant capital sustained the colonial American economy prior to the establishment of the first national bank in Philadelphia in 1791. The major port cities such as Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Salem, Newport, and Portsmouth were the trade centers in the eighteenth century, and the development of banks and insurance companies was heavily tied to their merchants' wealth and maritime activities. Portsmouth's engagement in the Atlantic Trade to the West Indies and other worldwide trade ventures during the Colonial and Post-Revolutionary War periods (ca. 1695–1802) contributed to the foundation of the customs, banking, insurance, and market systems in the city and state (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**). The Port of Portsmouth served as a critical center of privateering during the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, and its fleets captured vast amounts of cargo, bringing wealth to many people of Portsmouth. By 1815, U.S. merchants had amassed substantial capital and refocused on domestic investments such as banks, real estate, infrastructure improvements, and manufacturing (Scofield et al. 2011:21, 29).

The first bank to be established in New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Bank, now the **New Hampshire Bank Building, 22 Market Square** (1803; 1903, NR listed 1979) and the **First National Bank, 26 Market Square** (1904, NR listed 1979), was incorporated in 1792 in Portsmouth only one year after the establishment of the first bank in the United States. The building, built in 1803 after a fire in 1802 was modified in the mid-nineteenth century (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development**).²³ The facade entablature is engraved with "NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL BANK." Notable lawyers, including Jeremiah Mason, Levi Woodbury, and Franklin Pierce, occupied upper levels of this building. The bank establishment occurred when Portsmouth was a flourishing seaport and trading center for inland settlements. The bank charter expired in 1842 after the Depression of 1837.

The New Hampshire Union Bank, the second bank established in the state and in Portsmouth, was also one of the state's earliest and most significant banks during the early nineteenth century. Chartered in 1802 and closed in 1842, it was located in the **Exchange Block, 21-27 Pleasant Street** (1820) at the corner of State Street. John Langdon, governor of New Hampshire from 1805 to 1812, was an important shareholder, and other shareholders included Thomas Elwyn, Neil McIntire, Joseph Whipple, Edward Cutts, Clement Jackson, and Daniel Huntress, all major merchants heavily involved in maritime activities. The Langdon family was involved with the bank until its closure.

The third bank to be established was the Portsmouth Bank in 1803, once located at the **Foye Building, 6-8 Market Square** (1803) in conjunction with the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

²³ The New Hampshire Bank building is reputed to be the earliest building in the United States built and continuously used for banking. It is now occupied by Bank of America (Garvin 1974a:56).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

located at **9 Market Square**, now the **Portsmouth Athenaeum** (1803–1805; NR listed 1973).²⁴ These earliest banks in Portsmouth were crucial to the development and functions of the city as a major seaport and to the development and economy of the state. Maritime trade and privateering brought in massive wealth and prosperity to the city's merchants, who in turn conceived, created, and managed the banks (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Candee 2006: 113–116; Foss 1994:12; Garvin 1974a:56).

Additional banks developed in Portsmouth during the prosperous years of the War of 1812 and later were founded to cater to the mercantile needs and the industrial corporations of Portsmouth's waterfront and West End. The **Rockingham Bank, 15 Pleasant Street** (1857), was established in 1813, succeeded by the Rockingham National Bank in 1865, and remained open until 1905. The incorporators included James Rundlet, William Garland, Samuel Sheafe, Robert Rice, Samuel Lord, and Charles Coffin.²⁵ One of the original directors was John Langdon Jr. The Rockingham Bank was used by various businesses until 1924 when the Piscataqua Savings Bank bought it. The Piscataqua Savings Bank was incorporated in 1877 and still operates from the same building. Ichabod Goodwin (1796–1882) (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**) was the first director of the Piscataqua Savings Bank and served in this position until his death in 1882. His business partner, Samuel D. Coues (1797–1867), was also a director of the Piscataqua Savings Bank.²⁶ (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Brighton 1973:117–118; Candee 2006:124; Piscataqua Bank n.d.).

In 1816, the Branch Bank of the United States was established in Portsmouth, but it only remained open until 1835.²⁷ It was located at the corner of State and Pleasant streets in the Exchange Block. In 1824, the board of directors included Edward Cutts (president of the board), James Shapley, Thomas W. Penhallow, Alexander Ladd, Jacob Wendell, Timothy Upham, John N. Sherburne, Stephen Pearse, and Samuel Larkin (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**). This bank was involved in the Jacksonian Bank War and closed as a result of the bank charter not being extended (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Brighton 1973:117–118; ushistory.org 2015).

James Rundlet was one of the incorporators of the Portsmouth Savings Bank, established in 1823 and located at 18 Pleasant Street in the Exchange Block. Rundlet also served as an acting trustee from 1823 to 1840 and as president in 1839–1840. Other board members were Henry Ladd, John Haven, Nathaniel March, Ichabod Bartlett, Timothy Upham, Daniel Treadwell, William Goddard, Robert Rice, and many other influential men who lived in Portsmouth or had economic ties to the city. This bank was the oldest operating bank in the city in the 1960s. The Piscataqua Bank incorporated in 1824 and was succeeded by

²⁴ The New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company constructed 6-9 Market Square in 1803 and 1804 after a fire in 1802. It was one of the city's largest insurance companies at the time.

²⁵ Many of these men were the leading figures of maritime and other industries in the city during the nineteenth century.

²⁶ Samuel Coues was a well-established merchant in the West Indies and European salt trades in the nineteenth century. He was the son of a captain and chandler, married into the Ladd family of Portsmouth, and lived in the **Matthew Livermore House, 32 Livermore Street** (1735, NR listed 1985). He also was a financier of shipyards in the city during the mid-nineteenth century shipbuilding boom. In addition to serving as director of the bank, Coues and Goodwin were agents for two marine insurance companies in the city and invested in five ships in the city, which made them among the top Portsmouth ship owners (Foss 1994:81; Candee and Porter 1984a).

²⁷ This bank was established as part of the Second Bank of the United States, which was chartered in 1816 for a term of 20 years. The Bank of the United States acted as a depository for federal funds and paid national debts. Andrew Jackson, elected president in 1828, was an opponent to the bank and vetoed the Bank Recharter Bill. Governmental funds were removed from the banks and placed in state banks. The director of the Bank, Nicholas Biddle, retaliated against Jackson's rulings by making it difficult to access money from the bank. This "Bank War," as it became known, is partially responsible for an economic panic in 1833 and 1834. The bank's charter expired in 1836 (ushistory.org 2015).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

the Piscataqua Exchange Bank in 1844. It was located in the Exchange Block and was later succeeded by the First National Bank in 1863 when it was recognized under the national banking laws. The **First National Bank, 26 Market Square** (1904, NR listed 1979), relocated to **Fay Block, 1 Congress Street** (ca. 1850), and then to its present location with “FIRST NATIONAL BANK” carved on the facade. The Commercial Bank incorporated in 1825, was later succeeded by the Mechanics and Traders Bank in 1844, and then by the National Mechanics and Traders Bank in 1865. The National Mechanics and Traders Bank was located in the building at the Fay Block, which was later occupied by the First National Bank in 1931. The facade of the building still reads “NATIONAL MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK.” The board of the Commercial Bank in 1825 included Samuel Coues, John S. Jenness, Meshach B. Trundy, Sylvester Melcher, Willis Barnabee, John K. Pickering, Jacob Wendell (the first president), Daniel Brown, and Thomas G. Berry. The New Hampshire Bank incorporated in 1855 and was succeeded by the New Hampshire National in 1865. The bank was located to **22 Market Square** (1803; 1903, NR listed 1972). Rockingham 10-Cent Savings Bank incorporated in 1867 and later closed in 1876. Portsmouth Trust & Grantee Co. incorporated in 1871, and later was known as the Portsmouth Trust Company. This bank was located in the Exchange Block at 21-27 Pleasant Street. The Exchange Block also housed the New Hampshire National Bank during the 1880s. The Pleasant Street and Market Square area was the center of commerce in Portsmouth during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the location of the majority of the city’s banks (Anonymous 1887:45; Hill 1978; Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Candee 2006:149–152; Foss 1994:14, 81).

New Hampshire’s first three banks closed without successors in 1842 and 1843.²⁸ Bank failures were not uncommon during the nineteenth century. The Portsmouth Savings Bank, incorporated in 1823, was the oldest bank in the city until it closed in the 1990s. The second oldest bank in the city was the First National Bank until it closed in the 1990s and was taken over by the Bank of New Hampshire.²⁹ The Piscataqua Savings Bank has been open since 1877 and is now the oldest operating bank in the city.

The development of banks in the city during the early nineteenth century was important to the economic and commercial development of Portsmouth. The city’s leading merchants were involved in the creation of these banks to accommodate their maritime-related industries. Bank directors and board of director members often included retired captains and city merchants. Once the maritime industries declined, these banks became important to the development of the West End and waterfront with the various manufacturing industries of the second half of the nineteenth century (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; U.S. Bank Profiles 2015a, 2015b, 2015c).

Shipping and fire insurance companies, based on eighteenth-century British examples started in coffee houses, like Lloyd’s of London, were important to the development and economy in large colonial maritime cities like Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Providence, and Boston. Portsmouth played a leading role in New Hampshire in establishing early insurance businesses, with the first insurance company in New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Insurance Company, specializing in fire insurance, formed in 1799. Firms were located in the Portsmouth downtown and focused on marine and fire insurance, especially in the early nineteenth century after the 1802, 1806, and 1813 fires that caused major damage to the city core. Two firms established after the downtown fires, New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the Granite State Fire Insurance Company were leading insurance companies statewide in the nineteenth century. In 1851, the State of New Hampshire instituted the first

²⁸ All three of these banks were located in Portsmouth.

²⁹ **Portsmouth Savings Bank, 333 State Street** (1953) is now used by TD Bank, and People’s United Bank now uses the **First National Bank, 325 State Street** (1994).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

formal insurance agency in the nation (Bolles 1879:825; Economic History Association n.d.; Insurance Information Institute n.d.).

The New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company formed in 1803 after the fire in 1802. In 1805, the company built its office and associated bank at the site of the present day Foye Building, and the Portsmouth Athenaeum. The building construction contributed to efforts to rebuild the downtown commercial center. The company operated until 1823 and was one of the most important underwriting agencies in northern New England during its early years, especially for the fleets of ships in the port cities. The company was formed during the height of the maritime industries and trade in Portsmouth. A great deal of wealth was acquired during this period by merchants and their investors, and marine insurance companies were in high demand. The company formation occurred after one of the more serious fires in the downtown area and served as an example of how to rebuild and protect assets and property from future fires (Candee 2006:116–118; Driemeyer 2008a:47; Foss 1994:46).

The Granite State Fire Insurance Company was created by locally prominent industrialist Frank Jones in 1885. After a series of fires at **The Rockingham Hotel, 401 State Street** (ca. 1884 and 1973 additions; NR listed 1982), one of Jones's properties, he decided to form his own insurance company, which he initially located in the **National Block, 40 Congress Street** (1878).³⁰ Jones reformed the insurance industry in New Hampshire during this time. He was responsible for the state adopting a "value policy law," which guaranteed payment of the full value of an insurance policy in total loss situations. The company wrote policies on dwellings, stores, stocks, and merchandise. The original board included Frank Jones (president), John W. Sanborn (vice-president), Alfred F. Howard (secretary), John Loughton (treasurer), and C. H. Wilkins (assistant secretary). The company had over 200 agents throughout the country at one point. In 1924, the company built the **Granite State Insurance Company Office Building, 85 Middle Street** as its office. The building was constructed of masonry with fireproof materials and structural systems (Anonymous 1887:142; Bioguide.congress.gov; Brighton 1973:175; Candee 2006:193–135).

Markets and Stores

Market Street in the heart of downtown Portsmouth has been the concentrated location of shops and markets in the city since the eighteenth century. An eighteenth-century public market in this area referred to as the Spring Hill Market was a market for general produce, then became a fish market after the construction of the Portsmouth Market House in 1800. The two blocks closest to Market Square near the waterfront were lined with timber-framed buildings that had cellars for storage, ground-level shops, and residences on the upper levels. During the eighteenth century, many of these buildings were the storehouses and shops for the largest concentration of English and dry goods that arrived through maritime trade. Located at the intersection of Court and Middle streets was Haymarket Square. Here, the city built a scale for weighing hay in 1755 and the area became the farmers' market in the city until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1800, the city built a new public market in Market Square, the Brick Market, and Spring Hill became a fish market. Soon after the opening of the new market, the square became the city's center of commerce. After the Fire of 1802, **Merchants Row, 87-129 Market Street**, was built along Market Street with its rear on Ceres Street and is an example of the stores and storage buildings used by merchants in Portsmouth during the nineteenth century.

Many new commercial buildings and blocks were constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The James Rundlet Store at **16 Market Street** was built after the fire in 1802 and later

³⁰ In addition to founding the insurance company, Frank Jones owned the National Block.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

remodeled in the 1860s to be used as storage and a shop by one of the city's leading merchants. The Jacob Sheafe Block, on the corner of Daniel and Market streets at **10 Daniel Street** was built after the 1806 fire and was designed to have a row of shops on the ground level and rental office and residential space above. The shops were occupied by various dry goods merchants over the years. In 1893, the cast-iron storefront was added to the building. The National Block was built by Frank Jones. He used it for some of his various business ventures, and the upper levels were rented to the Odd Fellows, who bought the building in 1919, and remained there until the end of the twentieth century.

The **Franklin Building, 65-87 Congress Street** (1879; NR listed June 1984), was one of the largest commercial buildings in the city in the nineteenth century. The Franklin Block was used for shops on the ground level, a restaurant, and had two amusement halls in the upper floors. The public hall spaces were removed and remodeled to accommodate other functions in the twentieth century. The Exchange Block and **14-16 Market Square** have cast-iron storefronts, which were most likely made by the Portsmouth Machine Company in the late nineteenth century. James Sheafe built the Exchange Block after the fire of 1813, and it was later remodeled in 1893. J.B. Pahls had the J.B. Pahls Bakery building at **54 Daniel Street** constructed ca. 1908 for use as a bakery. The facade has "J.B. PAHLS" on a parapet. The front of the building was the store and the kitchen was at the back. The building was the Hersey Bakery from 1922 to 1948 and continued as a bakery until 1966. The **Marden-Abbott House and Store, 82 Jefferson Street**, in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1720) was converted from a residence to a store in 1919 and was used as such until 1950; it was one of many private stores throughout the city. The downtown area of Portsmouth remained an active commercial center of the city into the twentieth century (Candee 2006:59-137; Portsmouth Athenaeum 2012).

Evolution of the Downtown Commercial District

The waterfront and Market Square have always functioned as the heart of downtown Portsmouth. The downtown commercial district centers on Market Square and includes Market, Daniel, Pleasant, Congress, Ladd, High, and Church streets and connecting alleyways. Market Square was originally referred to as the Parade due to its use by military companies. It was also the site of the New Hampshire State House (ca. 1758-1760), which was removed in the early nineteenth century, as Portsmouth served as the colonial capital until just prior to the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) (Candee 2006:113-116; Grossman 2011:65).

In the eighteenth century, Market Street was lined with timber-framed buildings with cellars, ground-floor shops, and residences in the upper levels. In 1767, Market Street, between Bow Street and Market Square, became the first street in Portsmouth to be paved with cobblestones. Thus, it was known as "Paved Street" until 1813, when the name became Market Street. In 1800, the Brick Market, an open-air market selling a variety of goods with a public hall above the arcade, was constructed to serve the downtown commercial district. The 1802 fire devastated the downtown commercial district, destroying about 120 buildings. The subsequent fires in 1806 and 1813 cleared additional buildings and attracted new development to the downtown. By the early nineteenth century, Market Square was the center of banking, insurance, and commerce in Portsmouth (Candee 2006:113-116; Grossman 2011:65).

The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the downtown area was densely developed with a variety of commercial and industrial uses. A bakery and paint shop were southeast of the Portsmouth Brewing Company complex near the J.H. Broughton Lumber Yard at the wharf, on the north and south sides, respectively, of present-day Harbour Place. A three-story building housing a tailor, butcher, and barber was located at the northeast corner of Daniel and Penhallow streets. A number of tailors were located on Market Street, around the corner from the Portsmouth Athenaeum. The Congress Block, formerly located

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

at 17–23 Congress Street, housed stores selling fruit, books, and hats, as well as a druggist. Directly across the street, to the northeast of the National Block were a number of oyster houses and a laundry facility (Sanborn 1887).

The downtown commercial district operated similarly to earlier years after the turn of the twentieth century. The 1904 Sanborn map shows the northeast side of Market Street, between Bow and Daniel streets, inundated with a number of dry goods stores. Among these stores were also businesses selling jewelry, stationery, wallpaper, crockery, and fish, as well as a barber and a laundry. The southeast side of Congress Street, between Church and Fleet streets, was similarly filled with a barber, cobbler, jeweler, baker, a launderer, and a store selling harnesses (Sanborn 1904).

By 1920, the entirety of Market Street, between Bow Street and Market Square consisted of stores. French's Dry Goods was located at 19-21 Market Street on the north side of Commercial Alley. Foye's Dry Goods was located mid-block on Market Square immediately southwest of the Portsmouth Athenaeum. By 1956, the northeast side of Pleasant Street between Daniel and State streets, including the Exchange Block, hosted four banks, seven stores, and a paint shop. Market Street, between Bow Street and Market Square, was densely developed with commercial units, as well as a candy and tobacco store, a dry cleaner, furniture stores, and restaurants. In the 1970s, as an effort to revitalize the downtown and make it more pedestrian-friendly, federal funding allowed for public improvements designed by Carol Johnson Associates, landscape architects from Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Candee 2006:113–116; Grossman 2011:65; Sanborn 1920, 1956).

Tourism-Related Commerce (ca. 1880–ca. 1920)

From the second half of the nineteenth century into the twentieth century, regional interest in the Colonial Revival (1880–1940) spurred tourism in Portsmouth. In contrast to nearby Kittery, Maine, and other places that attracted summer tourists to their seaside recreation resorts and “old New England” coastal towns, Portsmouth's attraction was its colonial and maritime heritage with outstanding examples of period architecture and gardens (see **Criterion A – Conservation**, **Criterion C – Architecture**, and **Criterion C – Landscape Architecture**). Sarah Haven Foster's *Portsmouth Guide Book* (1876), Charles Brewster's *Rambles About Portsmouth* (1859 and 1869), Caleb Stevens Gurney's *Portsmouth Historic and Picturesque* (1902), and Helen Pearson's *Vignettes of Portsmouth* (1913) were written specifically to guide visitors touring the city. To attract tourists to the city and generate a profit, businessmen created fashionable hotels along Congress and State streets and nearby side streets.³¹ Benjamin Franklin Webster constructed one of the earliest, the **Kearsarge Hotel, 104 Congress Street** (1866), operating the upper floors as a hotel. It sits next to **The Music Hall, 28 Chestnut Street** (1877), a popular theater and a cinema during the twentieth century. The Hotel Dewitt was located across from the Music Hall at the corner of Chestnut and Porter streets in the early twentieth century until it was replaced in the mid-twentieth century. Prominent industrialist Frank Jones (see **Criterion B – Community Planning and Development**) created the Rockingham Hotel in the late nineteenth century by remodeling an existing building to accommodate tourists and businessmen in the downtown. The hotel was known as one of the most elegant north of New York City during its heyday. The **Treadwell-Jenness House, 93 Pleasant Street** (1818), was built as a residence and later became the Merrick Hotel in the early twentieth century. The hotel housed Japanese newspaper correspondents during the Portsmouth Peace Treaty negotiations in

³¹ In addition to hotels, the railroad, which first came to Portsmouth in 1840, played a major role in the tourism economy of the city. Frank Jones was the president of the Boston & Maine Railroad and an important figure in having the B&M Railroad come through Portsmouth to attract tourists traveling by train to the seacoast resort towns in northern New England (Roberts 2000:34).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

1905.³² The Elks organization later bought and remodeled the building, and it is now the headquarters of an auction house (Anonymous 1887:142; Candee 2006:128–129; Foss 1994:39, 41–42; Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Roberts 2000:34).

Theater was a major source of entertainment in Portsmouth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for residents and tourists and attracted many people to the downtown area of the city. The Music Hall was one of the earliest active theaters in the state and reputedly the fourteenth oldest operating theater in the country. It is a rare “hemp house” designed theater, that is, a theater rigged with ropes and sandbags, and is most likely one of only a dozen left in the country. The theater was originally designed to be the premier venue for theater and musical performances in the city and along the New Hampshire seacoast. Many popular musicians, performers, theater troupes, and vaudeville shows from across New England performed there in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Frank Jones renovated the theater in 1901 and it was a major attraction for visitors and residents alike. By the early twentieth century, other theaters began to open in the downtown area. The Arcadia Theatre opened ca. 1910 in the Franklin Building and operated on the second and third floor until the 1980s, when it was converted into office space. The Olympia Theater opened at **25-39 Vaughan Street** (ca. 1920) and closed in the 1960s. The third major theater to open in the early twentieth century was the Colonial Theater, ca. 1915, down the street from the Music Hall on the corner of Church and Porter streets; it closed and was demolished, except for the lobby, in the 1960s and was fully demolished in the 2000s (Laprey and Monroe 2004; Morris and Bartlett 2003:37).

Car Dealerships and Garages (early 20th century–mid-20th century)

During the early twentieth century, the automobile became widely available to the American public and brought about many changes to Portsmouth. Tourists began to visit the city by car, and day trips became a possibility for many families. With the onset of World War I and wartime production in the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the city experienced an influx of shipyard workers who lived in and around the District. As residents began to incorporate car use into their everyday life and commute to their jobs, sections of the city were redeveloped to accommodate the sale, service, and use of vehicles. The West End along Islington Street and the areas along the outskirts of the downtown commercial center near Court and State streets were hubs for automobile sales businesses, gas stations, and garages. The former **Portsmouth Steam Factory, 361 Hanover Street** (ca. 1840), operated as a car dealership in the early to mid-twentieth century. The building at **93 Islington Street** (ca. 1950) was operated as a car garage and store during the mid-twentieth century. The **Captain Samuel Chauncey House, 202-218 Islington Street** (ca. 1807 with 1935 alterations), was originally the residence of a Portsmouth mariner, but was converted in 1936 into a car garage (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**). The store at **97 Islington Street** (ca. 1930) was built as an auto sales and service store and garage. The building at **75 Pleasant Street** (1917) operated as a Buick service station and garage (Sanborn 1920, 1949, 1956).

CRITERION A – INDUSTRY

The District possesses significance at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Industry for the period ca. 1800– ca. 1930, for its association with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artisans and craftsmen. The District is also significant for its association with non-maritime manufacturing from the nineteenth century until the early twentieth century, which followed the decline of the maritime industries. Non-maritime industries included beer brewing and the production of steam power, shoes,

³² The Treaty of Portsmouth was signed in 1905 at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (outside the District), formally ending the Russo-Japanese War.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

buttons, and hosiery. The District also retains significance at the national level for its association with maritime industries for the period ca. 1715–1815 and ca. 1833–1860, as discussed in **Criterion A – Maritime History**.

Manufacturing and Other Industries (19th Century–20th Century)

After the War of 1812, Portsmouth fortunes declined as its status as a productive port city waned. Ships came into Portsmouth loaded with cargo for local and regional markets but left empty. The region's natural resources, which the city had come to rely on for export, were heavily diminished from over a century of harvesting. King pines, the renowned tall and straight trees favored for the ship masts in the shipbuilding industry, were gone, and the mast industry had shifted from Portsmouth to Maine even before the Revolutionary War. The fishing industry had begun to decline, due to the disappearance of fish, particularly cod in the ocean waters. This led to Portsmouth no longer having a major role in West and East Indies trade. After the Fire of 1813, Portsmouth enacted legislation requiring new buildings taller than 12 ft be constructed of brick (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development**). This made the replacement of buildings destroyed in the fire extremely expensive, and many citizens wishing to rebuild appealed the ordinance to gain exemptions from the rule. The city granted exemptions to businessmen building for industrial uses (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development** and **Criterion A – Commerce**).

John Hill won approval for the construction of a distillery soon after the ordinance went into effect, and John Bowles received approval to construct a gristmill in 1817. As maritime industries diminished, other types of production and manufacturing began to appear in the city. Industrial areas shifted away from the wharves and waterfront to inland sections of the city. The West End, primarily along the Islington Street and railroad corridor, developed in the early to mid-nineteenth century with factories and mills built around North Mill Pond, including breweries, shoe shops, and textile mills. Due to the advantages of its coastal geography and the associated success of its early maritime trade and industries, Portsmouth had not developed a diversified industry base. With its reduced status in maritime trades and industries at the middle of the nineteenth century, Portsmouth was a relative late-comer to the steam power and industrialization, which began in earnest in other parts of the state—including Manchester, Nashua, Dover, Somersworth, and Exeter—in the early nineteenth century (Brighton 1973:117–118, 120; Heffernan and Stecker 1986:142; Randall 1982:9, 23).

West End Industrialization and Development

During the nineteenth century, Portsmouth manufacturing was located on the wharves near South Mill Pond as in the previous century and also around North Mill Pond.³³ Much of the development in the West End of the city along Islington Street is due to the industrial growth at that time. The first textile facility developed in the city in 1821, when Gideon Walker, Mark Loughton, and Ephraim Dennett formed the Portsmouth Mill Company to improve the North Mill Pond water privilege and produce wool fabrics. In 1823, Isaac Waldron, Elisha Whidden, Robert Rice, and Elisha Hill, Jr. incorporated the Portsmouth Steam Factory at Islington Creek south of Woodbury Street. By the 1830s, a small waterpowered mill at the western end of North Mill Pond produced woolen yarn for hand weaving hosiery (Beers 1876, Brighton 1973:121; Candee 2006:4, 175–176; Hale 1813; Walling 1850).

³³ The west portion of North Mill Pond and industrial buildings there that are associated with Portsmouth's textile and manufacturing industries are outside the District boundaries but are discussed briefly to place the buildings in the District in their full industrial context.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The only major textile industry in the city in the early nineteenth century was small-scale hosiery factories that spun yarn up for stocking weavers until the 1840s. The Rockingham Steam Mill, previously the Portsmouth Stocking Factory, located at the West End of North Mill Pond (outside the District), was the major yarn producer in the city during the mid-1800s. English, Scottish, and Irish immigrant stocking weavers settled in the West End, and many residences in the Austinborough area and West End of the city rented to stocking weavers during this time period. Smaller scale workshops and companies were located throughout the West End along Middle, Cabot, and nearby Austin streets. These shops typically employed only a handful of weavers, while others worked from their homes. The **M. Kennedy Hosiery Factory, 211 Union Street** (ca. 1870 with ca. 1960 additions) in the West End during the 1800s and others were along the waterfront on Bow and Mechanic streets, which was the traditional industrial center of the city. A smaller steampowered factory with 15 hand looms opened near the Portsmouth Brewing Company and the **Portsmouth Brewing Company Warehouse, 117 Bow Street** (ca. 1910). Hosiery and weaving was a small portion of the industrial character of Portsmouth in the 1800s, but it remained active in the West End until the early twentieth century (Beers 1876; Brighton 1973:121; Candee 2006:4, 155–157, 175–176; D. H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Walling 1850).

During the mid-nineteenth century, foundries, machine shops, spinning mills, and gas works developed in the West End. Due to the concentration of industries around North Mill Pond, the Eastern Railroad laid tracks to enter the city through this location in 1840, connecting Portsmouth to other New Hampshire towns and cities, and to Newburyport, Salem, and Boston, Massachusetts. Factories were later constructed next to the rail lines in the West End and waterfront, including the **Portsmouth Steam Factory at 361 Hanover Street** (ca. 1840), Frank Jones Brewing Company (outside the District), Eldredge Brewery (outside the District), and the Portsmouth Shoe Factory (outside the District). A train station was built north of Islington Street on the site of a former ropewalk (one of two primary ropewalks in the city, then demolished), and roundhouses and freight yards were constructed along infilled land on the south bank of North Mill Pond (outside the District) (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**).³⁴ (Beers 1876; Brighton 1973:121; Campbell 2014a; Candee 2006:4, 156–157, 175–176; D. H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Dechard 1989:17; Walling 1850).

Much of the West End's development and population increase between 1880 and 1910 was due to the industrial development in the area, both inside and outside the District. In 1845–1846, the **Portsmouth Steam Factory** built a new mill at present-day **361 Hanover Street** with 21,250 spindles and 420 looms run by a high-pressure steam engine. The factory employed about 400 people during its peak of production. The Portsmouth Steam Factory later became the Kearsarge Mills in 1866. After a fire in 1880, which left only the three lower levels intact, the building was sold. In the 1890s, the mill building became the Portsmouth Machine Company and was converted to a foundry. Today, the building is referred to as the Heinemann Building. The Portsmouth Shoe Company (outside the District), incorporated in 1886, was one of the larger manufacturers in the West End. The brick factory on Islington Street employed over 1,200 workers during its peak production. It was financed by Frank Jones and, after his death in 1904, the company failed. The Morley Button Factory (outside the District), also in the West End, was incorporated in 1891. It was associated with the city's shoe industry and manufactured papier-mâché buttons for clothing and shoes (Beers 1876; Brighton 1973:121; Candee 2006:4, 175–176, 183; D.H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Walling 1850).

Beer Brewing

³⁴ The rail lines were later extended to the waterfront; many companies built spurs directly to their buildings to take advantage of the railroad, which allowed for easy transport of merchandise to its final destination (Dechard 1989:18).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

By the 1860s, brewing began to replace textile manufacturing as the city's leading industry. Two of the three major companies had their primary manufacturing outside the District. The brewing industry was one of the major causes of development for the western portion of the city, where factories were developed and housing for the large number of employees. Frank Jones (1832–1902) was the dominant figure in the industry. Although his factory was at the western end of North Mill Pond (outside the District), it was the earliest and largest with development that rippled into the District. Jones entered the brewing industry in 1858 and, by 1882, the Frank Jones Brewing Company was the largest ale producer in Rockingham County. The factory employed over 500 workers and annually produced 250,000 barrels of ale at its peak. Jones later opened a satellite factory in Boston in 1889. Only a few buildings of the original Frank Jones Brewing Company complex remain in the area west of Cass Street and south of Islington Street (outside the District).

In 1875, the Eldredge Brewery (outside the District), started under Herman Eldridge and his son Marcellus as the M. Fisher Eldridge Brewing Company and later renamed the Eldredge Brewing Company, was the second largest brewer in Portsmouth. The manufacturing building, located near the corner of Cate and Bartlett streets, was originally the Portsmouth Hosiery Company (later called the Portsmouth Stocking Factory) from 1830 to 1853 and was converted into a brewery about 1858. The Eldredge Brewing Company remodeled the commercial building at **61 Bow Street** on the waterfront as office space at some point after 1870. By the 1890s, the Eldredge Brewing Company was brewing almost 93,000 barrels of beer annually. Its beer storage vault was later converted into an office building now called Eldredge Park on Cate Street (outside the District). The **Portsmouth Brewing Company**, the smallest of the three leading brewers of Portsmouth, had over 51 buildings in its complex of Bow Street and brought in a private water supply from Newington to produce beer. It was incorporated in 1870 as Arthur Harris and Company, became the Portsmouth Brewing Company in 1875, and closed after prohibition started in 1917. The **Portsmouth Brewing Company, 121-125 Bow Street** (1896) and the **Portsmouth Brewing Company Warehouse, 117 Bow Street** (ca. 1910) are located on the waterfront. The building at **121-125 Bow Street** was converted into a theater in 1977; **117 Bow Street** was rebuilt in the 1920s and is now occupied with office and residential uses. Prohibition, instituted in New Hampshire in 1917, three years before it was nationally established in 1920, led to major decline and eventual failure of the brewing industry in Portsmouth (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development**) (Beers 1876; Breen 2003; Brighton 1973:173–174; Callahan 2013; Campbell 2014a; Candee 2006:3–4, 38, 145, 183; D. H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Grossman 2011:126; Sanborn 1898, 1904, 1910, 1920; Whalen 2004; Walling 1850).

Introduction of Electricity

Portsmouth began to implement access to electricity for commercial use in the late nineteenth century about the same time as other cities were beginning to do so for industrial and city purposes such as trolley lines and later on for residential use. The Morley Button Factory's powerhouse produced enough electricity for its factory and to supply power to the electric trolley lines in the neighborhoods around it. Power stations were built in the industrial sections of the city. The Portsmouth Gas and Electric Light Company Power Station buildings at **1 Harbor Place** (ca. 1890 with late twentieth-century additions) are south of the **Portsmouth Brewing Company** buildings. The complex, built ca. 1890s, originally contained a powerhouse, coal storage facility, and other buildings. The building at the corner of Bow and Daniel streets was used as a stock room and machine shop for the plant, and the larger building located closest to the Piscataqua River was the powerhouse. By 1910, the complex was owned by the Rockingham County Light and Power Company; after 1920 it became the N.H. Gas & Electric Company and extended farther north to include the **Portsmouth Brewing Company**. The complex was an active

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

power station for the city and electric railroad stations throughout the region into the mid-1950s. The power company building later had a parking garage added and, in 2005, three stories were added to it, significantly raising its height, as part of a conversion of the building into condominiums (Brighton 1973:121; Robinson 2007b:1–2; Sanborn 1892, 1904, 1910, 1920, 1956; Walling 1850).

Artisans and Craftsmen (18th Century – 20th Century)

Artisans and craftsmen played a major role in the development of Portsmouth's industries, including maritime trades and manufacturing. Many shops and homes of joiners, carpenters, block makers, wood carvers, rope makers, riggers, iron workers, and blacksmiths were located around South Mill Pond near Puddle Dock by the early nineteenth century. In addition to craftsmen who worked in the maritime industries, building tradesmen were important to the city's architectural development in the eighteenth century and became the leading craftsmen in the city after the maritime industry declined in the early nineteenth century. Some of the leading tradesmen of the time were joiners Michael Whidden III (1731–1818); Samuel Hart (1701–1766) and son Daniel Hart (1741–1791); Ebenezer Dearing (1730–1791), a carver; John Mills (1692 or 1693–1780); and Samuel M. Dockum (1792–1872). Portsmouth craftsmen were essential to Portsmouth's growth and reputation during the prime of the maritime industry and remained an important part of Portsmouth's economy (Driemeyer 2008a:70–73).

Furniture making and wood carving were important trades in Portsmouth during the eighteenth century and included joiners, cabinet makers, turners, chair makers, carvers, and upholsterers. Furniture making demonstrated the impressive skills of craftsmen during this time period and acted as a way to demonstrate the wealth of the merchant class. The products of these expert craftsmen were destined, not only for local use, but were sent to many other port cities in the world through the extensive export trade of the city. Many craftsmen based their work on British styles that merchants were exposed to in their travels. During the mid-eighteenth century, Portsmouth furniture styles were more heavily influenced by British styles than were any other colony in New England.³⁵

John Gaines III (1704–1774), a turner from Ipswich, Massachusetts, moved to Portsmouth in 1724 and based his work on styles used in Massachusetts and his own interpretations. His works are considered by many to be American design masterpieces. Leading Colonial-era merchant George Jaffrey commissioned him to make parlor furniture, and Jaffrey's mansion (demolished in 1920, parlor woodwork installed at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston) was considered one of the finest in the mid-eighteenth century. A colleague of Gaines, Joseph Davis, who moved to Portsmouth in 1734, was a Boston-trained cabinet maker and combined styles and techniques used in Boston with his own to create unique products. Robert Harrold moved to Portsmouth in 1765 and was contracted by the foremost merchants of the city. In 1767, he received commissions from Governor John Wentworth for a mahogany chair at the State House and pews for Governor John Wentworth at Queen's Chapel, renamed after the Revolutionary War as **St. John's Church, 105 Chapel Street** (1807; NR listed 1978), and rebuilt after the downtown fires. Harold was responsible for introducing Rococo-style designs to Portsmouth and New England. Langley Boardman (ca. 1771–1833), a successful cabinet maker, arrived in Portsmouth in 1798 from Ipswich, Massachusetts. Boardman "dominated the industry" (Churchill 1996:139) during the early nineteenth

³⁵ Styles commonly employed by furniture-makers in Portsmouth during the eighteenth century included Queen Anne, Rococo, and Neoclassical. Queen Anne, common in the first half of the eighteenth century, is also known as Baroque and focused on restrained outline of curves and graceful lines and scrolled pediments; the best pieces were commonly made of imported black walnut. Rococo, popular during the mid-eighteenth century and often referred to as Chippendale, focused on asymmetrical outlines, naturalistic ornamentation, and mahogany became the desired wood. Neoclassical is often referred to as Federal and was based on light forms, contrasting colors of paint or veneer, and classical antiquity-inspired motifs (SPNEA 1992).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

century and created new Federal-style patterns based on designs popular in Salem and Boston. Many furnishings still in the **Rundlet-May House, 346 Middle Street** (1806; NR listed 1975), were made by Boardman for James Rundlet. He built his own residence, the **Langley Boardman House, 152 Middle Street** (ca. 1804, see Figure 8). Samuel M. Dockum (1792–1872) was a house and ship carver, as well as a successful furniture maker, who crafted a multitude of items, including rocking chairs, coffins, and the finishes on clipper ships. Dockum resided on Vaughn Street (likely demolished during the twentieth century). He combined cabinet making, upholstery, and other related trades into one practice to gain full control of his business. Dockum believed in style, as well as affordability, in his work and advertised his “Portsmouth Furniture and Upholstery Warehouse,” with a separate factory building (Candee 2006:140, 152; Churchill 1996:139–141; Craig 2014; Invaluable 2013; Pearson 1913:35; SPNEA 1992).

In the nineteenth century, many furniture makers and associated craftsmen in Portsmouth were relocating their shops and warehouses from their own homes to the downtown commercial district. Boardman, in particular, encouraged this trend to develop an integrated network of craftsmen. Portsmouth woodworkers modified the styles that inspired them using rich and luxurious woods to produce work unique to Portsmouth. Many also incorporated elaborate paintings and gilding done by specialists of these trades in their products. Portsmouth’s world-known furniture industry began to falter in the 1820s when maritime trade was no longer the main economic driver in the city. Wealthy Portsmouth clientele stopped commissioning elaborate furniture, and the craftsmen were competing with manufacturers in Boston and New York who were making inexpensive furniture (Candee 2006:140, 152; Churchill 1996:139–141; Pearson 1913:35; SPNEA 1992).

John Haley Bellamy (1836–1910) was an important wood carver who worked in Portsmouth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He is well-known for his eagle carvings and ship figureheads. Bellamy was born in Kittery, Maine, and apprenticed in Portsmouth with furniture maker Samuel M. Dockum from 1851 to about 1857 and later worked for Laban Beecher, a wood carver in Boston. By 1859, Bellamy had established his own workshop at 17 Daniel Street (likely not extant) in a studio probably rented from Dockum. By the 1860s, he was selling carvings to fraternal organizations as a source of income and had worked in Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts. He moved to Portsmouth in 1872 and opened his own wood carving shop, where he specialized in his most well-known works, the “Bellamy eagles.” He was also frequently commissioned to carve the figureheads of ships being built in the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.³⁶ A Bellamy Eagle once hung on the facade of the H.C. Hopkins & Company Dry Goods Store on Market Street and a Bellamy-style eagle currently hangs on the facade of the **Treadwell-Jenness House, 93 Pleasant Street** (1818) (Craig 2014; Invaluable 2013; McDermott 2014; Smith 2002; Conley 2010).³⁷

Many craftsmen became masters of the techniques of building in Federal architectural style in the early nineteenth century after the maritime industry faltered.³⁸ After the 1802 fire that severely damaged the downtown area, craftsmen and builders, including joiners, masons, carvers, and others, became a major

³⁶ John Haley Bellamy’s most well-known figurehead carving is from the *USS Lancaster*, which was repaired in Portsmouth in 1880. The figurehead is a gilded eagle, weighing 3,200 pounds with a wingspan of 18 ft. It is on display at The Mariner’s Museum in Newport News, VA (Smith 2002).

³⁷ Although in the style of a Bellamy Eagle, the eagle on the building at 93 Pleasant Street has not been credited to Bellamy.

³⁸ Some of the craftsmen’s families can be traced back as far as four or five generations of working in building trades. Many were also apprentices to the craftsmen working in Portsmouth during the eighteenth century (Driemeyer 2008a:71).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

part of Portsmouth's economy and the craftsmen community flourished and improved in their trades.³⁹ Ebenezer Clifford (1746–1821), a joiner, worked with both Georgian and Federal architectural styles in the city, including the **Governor John Langdon Mansion, 143 Pleasant Street** (1784; NHL listed 1974) and the **Rundlet-May House, 346 Middle Street** (1806; NR listed 1975). William Dearing (1759–1813), the region's leading carver at the time, was responsible for the original ornamentation of the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company building, now the **Portsmouth Athenaeum, 9 Market Square** (1803–1805; NR listed 1973).⁴⁰ Dearing also carved the capitals for the doorways of the **Portsmouth Academy, 8–10 Islington Street** (1809; additions 1895, 1954, 1976; NR listed 1973). Many successful joiners were involved in the reconstruction of the city, including Bradbury Johnson (also an influential builder-architect), Jacob Nutter, George and William Plaisted, and Nathaniel Neel (see **Criterion C – Architecture**). James Nutter (1775–1855), known as the “head of his craft” (Garvin n.d.:5), was a joiner in Portsmouth and acted as chief joiner for the construction of the Portsmouth Athenaeum's building (see **Criterion B – Architecture**). He also is known for designing buildings in the city, including the Portsmouth Academy Building. Benjamin Holmes was a master joiner and house carpenter. Holmes founded the local mechanic's society in the city. He constructed his own residence, the **Benjamin Holmes Jr. House, 395 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1800). (Driemeyer 2008a:99–102; Candee 2006: 31, 37, 78).

After the fires in 1802, 1806, and 1813, the rebuilding of the city's downtown section was done mainly with brick. Many skilled brick masons were in Portsmouth during this time, and brick production in the city developed into an industry that could produce brick in large quantities and better quality for the many buildings being constructed.⁴¹ The first-known large-scale brick makers in the city were Abraham Martin and George Walker in Portsmouth. The shores of North Mill Pond had clay deposits that were well suited for large-scale brick production, and a number of nineteenth-century brickyards were located along its banks in the Christian Shores area of the city (outside the District). Walker and Martin provided brick for the market built in Market Square in 1800 (see **Criterion C – Architecture**). Some buildings that represent the early nineteenth-century brick construction in the city are within the area of Market Square, Market Street, particularly **Merchants' Row, 85–129 Market Street** (ca. 1810), **St. John's Church, 105 Chapel Street** (1807; NR listed 1978), and as far east as Penhallow Street. The brickwork in downtown Portsmouth from the early nineteenth century is a unique quality in the city. Many of these buildings were constructed before brick was widely used in the Piscataqua region and exemplify the quality of the brick masons' and other craftsmen's expertise in building trades along with early measures to build using fire-proof materials (Candee 2006:31, 37; Driemeyer 2008a:70-76, 90-102; Hale 1813).

Beginning in the early nineteenth century, areas in the West End and near the waterfront were divided and sold off. Many craftsmen and artisans were involved in the land speculation of new streets and in building homes and workshops for their own use. In addition to working in carpentry and cabinet making, Langley Boardman was a successful home builder in Portsmouth as part of the firm Boardman & Miller. The **Old Custom House, 59-65 Penhallow Street** (1816), was built by Boardman and John Abbot and sold to the U.S. Government for use as a custom house. Langley Boardman acquired all the land on the south side of

³⁹ Not only did Portsmouth-based craftsmen benefit greatly from the reconstruction period after the fire in 1802, but regional craftsmen, many from Exeter, also received many jobs in the city (Driemeyer 2008a:76).

⁴⁰ William Dearing comes from a line of well-known carvers in the Piscataqua Region, particularly Portsmouth. His father was Ebenezer Dearing, one of the leading tradesmen in the eighteenth century (Driemeyer 2008a:74).

⁴¹ One of the earliest brickyard in the city was owned by a brick maker, Edward Toogood, was located along Puddle Dock in Strawberry Banke and is discussed in Criterion D. There has been very little research conducted on eighteenth century brick makers and yards in the Piscataqua region and Portsmouth. Brick production was a minor industry prior to the rebuilding of the city after fires in the early nineteenth century. The brick yards at the time did not produce large quantities or high quality bricks during the eighteenth century (Driemeyer 2008a:100).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Cottars Lane, present-day Franklin Street in 1800 and sold the empty lots about 1804 to builders and speculators, including Samuel Barnard and Seth Pratt, bricklayers, and John Locke, a housewright. About 1820, he was involved in land speculation with Jonathan Folsom and John Abbot and constructed rowhouses in the north side of Sheafe Street. Many of the craftsmen paid for the land with craftwork and products. The north side of Cottars Lane was sold by Thales G. Yeaton and his partners by 1810. They sold to Samuel Fernald, a hatter; Henry Beck, a chairmaker; Nathaniel Frost, a chaisemaker; and William Marshall, a joiner.

Franklin Street (formerly Cottars Lane) was fully developed by 1815 and the buildings represent the prosperous urban craftsmen class of Portsmouth in the early nineteenth century. Houses along the street attributed to craftsmen include **17 Franklin Street** (ca. 1805); the **Nathaniel Frost and Henry Beck Double House, 25–27 Franklin Street** (ca. 1810); the **Samuel and Joshua Rand Double House, 28–30 Franklin Street** (ca. 1805); and the **Laighton House, 37 Franklin Street** (ca. 1810). Many of the residences were owner-occupied, an example of the developing middle class of craftsmen in Portsmouth (see **Criterion A –Community Planning and Development** and **Criterion C – Architecture**).

By 1821, the majority of the 18 residents on Franklin Street were engaged in crafts of some kind, including Nathaniel Souther, a baker; Samuel Shereve, a ropemaker; and other joiners, masons, block makers, distillers, and cordwainers. Samuel and Joshua Rand, residing at the **Samuel and Joshua Rand Double House**, were shoemakers, who, by 1806, advertised that their shop had moved from downtown to their new home. Samuel Rand's newspaper advertisement referred to his shop as a place "where his customers and friends are invited to call and purchase BOOTS & SHOES of the newest fashions" (Herman 1995:229). Franklin Street was primarily developed by craftsmen of the city in the early nineteenth century; however, most craftsmen and artisans were working and building in the West End of the city where factories and worker housing were beginning to be built (Candee 2006: 78, 80, 155; Grossman 2011:39; Hale 1813; Herman 1995:225–237; Tolles and Tolles 1979:16, 28)

The Austinborough area around Cabot, Union, Winter, and Austin streets was occupied by substantial numbers of woodworkers and other craftsmen who lived, worked, and owned property in the area. Oliver Manson was a carpenter in the mid-nineteenth century who worked in the house-building industry and also took advantage of the shipbuilding boom. He lived in Austinborough and built his own residence, the **Oliver Manson House, 119 Union Street** (1840). Benjamin Franklin Webster (1824–1916), a builder, (the majority of buildings, including his large estate, are located outside the District) constructed his own residence, the **Benjamin Franklin Webster House, 292 Austin Street** (ca. 1851). The **Benjamin Norris House, 39 Cabot Street** (1810) was built by Benjamin Norris, a rope maker, and was later owned by Ira Chapman, a spinner at a hosiery factory, who used the building as a boarding house. The **Robert H. Marden House, 54 Cabot Street** (1847), was built by Robert H. Marden, a mason. The **Edward D. Coffin House, 74 Cabot Street** (1862), was constructed by Edward Coffin, a painter. Moses Yeaton, a joiner, built his own house in Austinborough, the **Moses Yeaton House, 171 Austin Street** (ca. 1800). Winter Street was developed and built on by 1850, except for 30 Winter Street. Yeaton bought the property and sold lots to other craftsmen, who built houses along the north side of the street. The joiner Robinson F. Berry constructed the **Double House, 22–24 Winter Street** (ca. 1850). The residences at **40 Winter Street** (ca. 1850) and **48 Winter Street** (ca. 1830) were both constructed by joiners. Moses Yeaton also built the house at **62 Winter Street** (1825) and sold it to other craftsmen in the 1840s. Hunking S. Marden bought the lot at **70 Winter Street** (ca. 1850) from Yeaton and built the residence. These houses are representative of the craftsmen and artisans settling in the West End of Portsmouth in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Many operated out of workshops in the area, built their own homes, and boarded other craftsmen in these homes. Portsmouth's West End was the center of industry and craftsmen in the nineteenth century. However, after the turn of the century when the industrial workforce

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

needs in the area began to shift, craftsmen no longer held a major role in the city's industries (D. H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Candee 2006: 155, 159–160, 167–168, 194; Grossman 2011: 127; Hale 1813; Walling 1850).

Twentieth-Century Portsmouth Industries

The early twentieth century brought major changes to the city of Portsmouth through the introduction of the automobile, particularly in the West End with construction of garages and auto-sales buildings along Islington Street and in the downtown area along State and Court streets. Businesses built new facilities and repurposed existing buildings. Brooks Motor Sales operated out of the **Portsmouth Steam Factory, 361 Hanover Street** (ca. 1840) during the 1920s through 1940s (see **Criterion A – Commerce**). The West End, particularly the area around the railroad tracks and North Mill Pond, continued to have small-scale manufacturing companies, such as machine shops, foundries, leather factories, and garages, but large-scale manufacturing no longer took place here. The last factory built in the District was the **Continental Shoe Corporation Manufacturing Building, 135 McDonough Street** (ca. 1930), a division of the Consolidated National Shoe Company that operated as a shoe manufacturer into the mid-twentieth century. This plant was a late participant in New Hampshire's successful shoe manufacturing that had started in Weare in 1823 and expanded in Farmington Rochester and Dover, with a total annual statewide value exceeding that of cotton textiles by the 1920s (Heffernan and Stecker 1986:142).

Portsmouth's industries declined, and the economy shifted to a focus on the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (outside the District) in the twentieth century, as attention shifted to an ebb and flow of wartime manufacturing and activities (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**). During the 1930s and the Great Depression, building activity dropped even at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, impacting the city's economy and causing an exodus of city residents who relied on the shipyard for work. With the start of wartime manufacturing in the 1940s, major growth resumed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard; however, after the war, shipyard production plummeted to levels of the 1930s again (Brighton 1973:255–350, 365; Candee 2006:171–175; Grossman 2011:103-104; Randall 1982:9, 23; Sanborn 1910, 1920, 1949, 1956).

Frank Jones (1832–1902)

Frank Jones was a key figure in the development of Portsmouth during the late nineteenth century at a pivotal moment when maritime-related industries left the city and the economic movers strove to compensate for this loss through new types of manufacturing and the development of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Jones' wide-ranging endeavors encompassed the textile industry; beer brewing; banks, insurance companies, hotels, and other businesses; tourism; the statewide railroad system; and city and state government policies. Many of Jones' businesses were located in the District, and the influence of his economic success was reflected in Portsmouth's downtown (Bioguide.congress.gov 2015; Brighton 1973:170–173; Callahan 2013; Campbell 2014b; Hazlett 1915:1301–1302; McKern 2006; Colby 1904:6–7).

Frank Jones was born on September 15, 1832, in Barrington, New Hampshire, to Thomas, a farmer, and Mary (Priest) Jones. In 1848 at the age of 17, he moved to Portsmouth, where he remained for the rest of his life. When he first arrived in Portsmouth, Jones worked as a tin peddler for his brother Hiram, who owned a hardware shop on Market Street. By 1853, Jones was able to purchase partial ownership in his brother's store and soon after owned the business in full (Brighton 1973:170–171; Campbell 2014b; Hazlett 1915:1301–1302; Colby 1904:6–7).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Jones entered the brewing industry in 1858 when he became involved with John Swindels, an Englishman who owned a small brewing company in Portsmouth (see **Criterion A – Industry**). Within three years of purchasing an interest in Swindels' company, Jones bought the company and was the sole owner of the brewery. He was president of the Portsmouth Shoe Company, the Portsmouth Machine Company, the Morley Button Manufacturing Company and Sewing Machine Company, and the Portsmouth Fire Association. He was also on the board of the **New Hampshire National Bank, 3 Pleasant Street** (1912) (Anonymous 1887:41–43, 46, 52; Brighton 1973:171, 173–177; Campbell 2014b; Hazlett 1915:1301–1302; *The Granite Monthly* 1881:218–219; Colby 1904:6–7).

During the late nineteenth century, Frank Jones developed much of the downtown area of the city to accommodate the industrial and tourist economies of the city and influenced its architectural development through his real estate investments (see **Criterion A – Commerce**). He constructed commercial buildings for use as storefronts and offices, including the **National Block, 40 Congress Street** (1878). During the late nineteenth century, a tourism boom occurred in New England Colonial-era seaport towns, as visitors were attracted to their history and architecture. Jones took advantage of the economic opportunity; he bought the Rockingham House in 1870 and remodeled it, renaming it the **Rockingham Hotel, 401 State Street** (ca. 1884 and 1973 additions; NR listed 1982). It was considered one of the most elegant hotels north of New York City in the 1880s and 1890s. He also bought and remodeled **The Music Hall, 28 Chestnut Street** (1877), in 1899–1901 to be a modern and opulent theater (Anonymous 1887:142; Brighton 1973:174–175; Brown 1995:181–183; Candee 2006:128–129; Roberts 2000:34).

In the 1880s and 1890s, Jones was responsible for reforming the insurance industry in Portsmouth and statewide. In 1885, he created the Granite State Fire Insurance Company after a series of fires at the Rockingham Hotel and after being treated poorly by insurance agencies. He later built a new headquarters building, the **Granite State Insurance Company Building, 85 Middle Street** (1924) and was one of the leaders in getting the state to adopt a “valued policy law” in insurance matters, which guaranteed payment of the full value of a fire insurance policy in the event of total loss. He was also an important figure in The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company (Anonymous 1887:142; Bioguide.congress.gov; Brighton 1973:175; Candee 2006:193–135; Hazlett 1915:1302).

Jones died in Portsmouth on October 2, 1902, and is buried in the Harmony Grove Cemetery in Portsmouth (outside the District) (Bioguide.congress.gov 2015; Brighton 1973:173; Callahan 2013; McKern 2006; Hazlett 1915:1302).

Benjamin Franklin Webster (1824–1916)

Benjamin Franklin Webster was trained as a carpenter and joiner and started his career in the Portsmouth building trades, then became a real estate developer in the second half of the nineteenth century. Webster was born on September 7, 1824, in Epsom, New Hampshire to Richard Webster (1788–1856) and Mary Philbrick (1792–1867), who were both from nearby Rye. In 1841, at the age of 17, Webster relocated to Portsmouth, where he studied to be a carpenter and became involved in the ship joinery and house carpentry trades. He was immediately apprenticed to Benjamin Norton, a joiner active in the Austinborough neighborhood. Webster became highly important to the development of Victorian-era Portsmouth, as his early financial success as a joiner and house carpenter allowed him to invest in real estate and in the city's shipbuilding industry. Beginning in 1847, he purchased lots on Madison, Austin, Middle, and Park streets, which were soon subdivided, and empty house lots on Park Street (Candee 2006:194–199; Garvin 1974a:92–93; *The Granite Monthly* 1915:31; U.S. Census 1870).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

On January 2, 1849, Benjamin F. Webster and Sarah A. Senter (1825–1913) were married in Portsmouth, and in 1850, they purchased a house and carpenter’s shop on Cabot Street near the shop of Benjamin Norton. In 1851, Webster constructed a new home in the popular Gothic Revival architectural style for his family at **292 Austin Street** that featured heavily bracketed eaves and board-and-batten walls (Candee 2006:194–199; New Hampshire Bureau of Vital Records 1913).

By the late 1850s, Webster had become a highly successful real estate mogul and property developer. From 1850 to 1890, he purchased a number of lots in the area south of Middle Street and west of Richards Avenue. He owned parcels on Court, Middle, McDonough, and Salem streets, as well as a wharf and store on Bow Street. In 1860, he repurchased his first house at 292 Austin Street for use as a rental property and developed additional houses on McDonough Street. In the late 1860s, Webster was also involved in the development of downtown commercial properties. In 1866, Webster, along with Frank Jones, funded the construction of the Second Empire-style **Kearsarge Hotel, 104 Congress Street**. He purchased properties on State Street, behind the Oracle House, and in 1872, he developed a parcel of land on State Street with the Second Empire-style building at **438 State Street**, located across from the Rockingham Hotel, at a cost of \$5,000 (Candee 2006:194–199).

CRITERION A – COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District possesses significance at the national level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for the period ca. 1800–1932 for its association with early architectural design controls, including private requirements and the Brick Act of 1814 (see Figure 1). The District also retains significance at the local level for the period 1867–1954 for community improvement through philanthropy and city programs to create and maintain park and playground areas.

Portsmouth Brick Act of 1814

Three major fires—in 1802, 1806, and 1813—destroyed large swaths of the core of Portsmouth. The Fire of 1802 destroyed 114 homes and shops in the downtown area, predominantly along Market Street, Penhallow Road, and Pope, Daniel and Ceres streets north and east of Market Square. The 1806 fire was along the waterfront and resulted in the loss of numerous wood-frame warehouses and the wood predecessor of the present **St. Johns Church, 105 Chapel Street** (1807; NR listed 1978). Warehouses along the shore were generally replaced with brick construction, as was the church, and the City began to consider enacting fire laws such as wider streets, more fire buckets, and safer chimneys. Merchants who lost their buildings in the 1802 fire generally chose to rebuild using brick, as did warehouse owners following the 1806 fire, as seen in the **James Rundlet Store, 16-18 Market Street** (1804–1805), the **Portsmouth Athenaeum, 9 Market Square** (1803–1805; NR listed 1973), and the **Pickering Block/Jacob Sheafe Block, 1–9 Market Street** (1803). However, it was not until after the devastating fire of 1813—which began near Court and Pleasant streets, raged east to the river, and destroyed buildings across 15 acres—that the City took tangible action to prevent further destruction by fire at such a scale (see Figure 1). The large-scale commercial rebuilding would result in the brick-dominated Market Square (Robinson 2013; Candee 1997:131).

In 1814, at the behest of the Portsmouth selectmen, the New Hampshire state legislature enacted the Brick Act, which mandated brick construction of any building over one story within a designated zone that encompassed the area from Middle Street to as far west as Cabot Street, bounded on the north by the North Mill Pond, and on the south by the South Mill Pond, cutting through a portion of what is now Leary Field, and including what is now Market Square, which is dominated by brick construction. The Act

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

included prohibitions on wood-frame additions to standing buildings and reconstruction on existing foundations, but allowed city leaders to make exceptions in cases where masonry foundations could not be laid; one-story buildings were also exempt from the ordinance. The act was immediately controversial: the proposed ordinance, as it appeared on the town meeting warrant, was only to cover the burned-out sections of the city, but at the meeting, which was generally only attended by those who owned property within that area, a proposal was made to extend the boundary to encompass the entire center of the burgeoning town, at the 'request of that certain gentleman, who owned land in the west part of town' (quoted in Candee 1997:137). Although the gentleman is not specifically named, it is possible that it was Daniel Austin, as the expansion encompassed primarily land owned by him (Candee 1997:130, 137; Robinson 2013).

Since brick construction was significantly costlier than wood-frame construction, many of the middle and lower class citizens were against the Brick Act, calling for its repeal as early as 1815, as it effectively prohibited them from building within the zone. Through these regulations, the elite classes were able to exercise control over recently created, class-segregated areas, particularly in the West End (Candee 1997:121; Robinson 2013).

Fires were a common occurrence in the English colonies, and laws attempting to prevent large-scale conflagration were in effect as early as 1631 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The 1631 ordinance prohibited wooden chimneys and thatch roofs in Boston, but buildings were still primarily constructed of wood. Several other seventeenth-century fires in Boston—in 1653, 1676, and 1679—would finally result in laws allowing only brick and stone construction within Boston. The Boston Fire Act, passed in 1692 and repealed in 1699, required that buildings more than 8 ft long and 7 ft high had to be constructed of brick or stone and roofed with slate or tile. However, fires in numerous large cities, including New York (1835), St. Louis (1849), and Chicago (1871), would result in building laws controlling the materials used in the exteriors of buildings; the majority of large fires prior to 1814, including those in Detroit (1805) and New Orleans (1788 and 1794), did not result in the enactment of building laws (Green 2011:13, 15; MGC 1692; Wermeil 2000:11).

The Brick Act of 1814 came in the wake of the Embargo of 1807, during which President Thomas Jefferson outlawed shipping from American ports to Europe during the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) between Britain and France, when Great Britain was impressing American sailors into the Royal Navy. Jefferson's embargo prevented the export of American goods to Europe and all British colonies, including the British West Indies, in an effort to force the British crown to end the impressment of American sailors. This embargo had a devastating effect on the economy of seaports, including Portsmouth, with the War of 1812 (1812–1815) further damaging the economy (Toll 2006:270, 309).

Recovery in the burned out area of Portsmouth was slow, as generally only the wealthy could afford to follow the regulations of the Brick Act when rebuilding. However, lack of enforcement did not preclude the construction of two- to three-story wood buildings within the brick zone, including the **Daniel Pinkham House, 400 The Hill** (ca. 1815; NR listed 1972) and the **Phoebe Hart House, 404 The Hill** (ca. 1812; NR listed 1972); others simply waited out the act, which was no longer in effect by 1825. Outside the designated zone, few buildings were constructed of brick; those that were generally belonged to the wealthy merchant class. The far western edge of Portsmouth, home at the time to free blacks, artisans, and other workers, was exempt from the regulations. Along with ostensibly preventing another devastating fire to ruin the Portsmouth downtown area, the Brick Act allowed the imposition of a regular, standard visual landscape in a city attempting to reinvent itself as a mercantile city at the decline of its maritime community (Candee 1997:132; Herman 2005:110, 117).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Early Architectural Design Controls

Prior to the enactment of the Brick Act, the majority of buildings in Portsmouth were wood-frame, and subject to little design control. Instead, owners built houses, shops, and warehouses to suit their tastes or the function the building was to fulfill, as in the case of warehouses. However, in the West End, where elite landowners began subdividing large estates into smaller house lots beginning about 1791, there are examples of owners of large properties controlling what could be built on the lands surrounding their impressive homes. Deeds to properties subdivided off of larger estates frequently dictated types of buildings that were prohibited, generally those related to various trades, including chandlery and soap making (Candee 1997:134).

One of the most notable examples of these private restrictions are those dictated by Daniel Austin, a Charlestown, Massachusetts, merchant and real estate speculator who came to Portsmouth about 1800 following his wife's inheritance of several parcels of land west of Haymarket Square. Shortly after arriving in Portsmouth, Austin constructed a single-pile, three-story house for his family on Austin Street, the **Austin-Pickering House, 43 Austin Street** (ca. 1800) and attached **Harris-Heffenger House, 53 Austin Street** (ca. 1800, possibly seeing his new dwelling as an extension of the nearby elite neighborhood. In 1802 and 1805, he began selling the adjoining lots with restrictions on what could be built there. Specifically, Austin wanted to avoid the construction of workshops, and to ensure the area would reflect the social and economic character he desired. Austin's restrictions included prohibitions against the construction of any building that might lower the property value of adjoining properties, as well as a requirement that houses be of the scale of Austin's own, or comparable to the home of William Stanwood (**Stanwood House, 199 Middle Street** [1790]), a two-story, double-pile house constructed between 1798 and 1799. These restrictions extended to properties near Middle Street, which were laid out by his wife's family in 1807. Austin was assisted in his endeavor with the enactment of the Brick Act in 1814, which had provisions that extended west and south to the intersection of Cabot and Middle streets, encompassing Austin's subdivision (Candee 1997:132, 135).

Artisan Neighborhoods

About the same time Daniel Austin was enacting deed restrictions to ensure his neighborhood would effectively exclude the working classes, Langley Boardman and John Abbott were creating neighborhoods of houses intended for local artisans, particularly those in the building and finishing trades. Boardman, a well-known cabinet maker, sold lots in two areas in the city—near Pleasant Street on Cottars Lane (now Franklin Street) and along Joshua and Cabot streets in the West End, west of the Brick Act line, beyond Daniel Austin's subdivision. Cottars Lane was home to some of the earliest two-family, mirror-image plan houses in Portsmouth, indicating their likely use for rental income, examples of which are the **Nathaniel Frost and Henry Beck Double House, 25–27 Franklin Street** (ca. 1810), and the **Samuel and Joshua Rand Double House, 28–30 Franklin Street** (ca. 1805). The houses built on the West End lots were generally single-family, two-story buildings with an external chimney, creating a small, unheated room behind the stairs where the chimney bay once was. Set on relatively narrow lots, the houses were frequently situated with the gable end to the street and the main entrance in the center of the eave side, as seen in the **Samuel Jennings House, 214 Union Street** (1814). This area of the West End, dominated by one-story worker's cottages with associated workshops and sheds, became known as Austinborough, after Daniel Austin, who had tried to prevent that very sort of development (Candee 1997:136; Candee 2006:155)

Parks

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Beginning with Massachusetts' Boston Common in 1634, open spaces in a city or town during the Colonial Period were often referred to as commons or greens. Despite these early forms of open space, the park in its most familiar form did not come into existence until the mid-nineteenth century. The earliest specifically designated park in the United States was New York City's Central Park, created in 1853 by noted landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and Calvert Vaux. At that time, parks, particularly city parks, were believed to be necessary for the beautification of cities and the calming of the human spirit. Park land was frequently donated by wealthy benefactors and not created by cities through the designation of city land or the taking or purchase of property for the specific purpose of creating a park (Cox 1981:14; Robinson 1901:154, 159).

Several parks within the District are a result of land being purchased and set aside for use as a park by wealthy residents of Portsmouth. The earliest such park is **Langdon Park, Junkins and Parrott Avenues** (1867–1876), consisting of approximately five acres of land on the south side of the South Mill Pond, given to the City by John Langdon Elwyn, grandson of Governor John Langdon in exchange for the creation of a road across the South Mill Pond.⁴² **Haven Park, Pleasant and Wentworth Streets** (1899–1906), on the north side of the South Mill Pond is another example, created in 1898 following the death of Eliza A. Haven in 1897. The park is named for her father, Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven, who served as pastor of the South Parish from 1752 to 1806. Rev. Haven stated in his will that the last living descendant should give the land upon which his house stood to the City for use as a park. In her will, Eliza bequeathed the property, with instruction for the Haven house to be razed, as well as for sufficient funds be left to purchase the properties on either side of the Haven property so that her father's wish could be carried out. In the center of Haven Park is the **General Fitz John Porter Statue** (1904), dedicated in 1906 in honor of Civil War Brigadier General and Portsmouth native Fitz John Porter, whose childhood home originally stood on the park land (the **Matthew Livermore House** (1735, NR listed 1985) was moved to make way for the park, and now stands at **32 Livermore Street**).

Goodwin Park, on Islington Street, is on land sold to the Eldredge family of Portsmouth by the heirs of Governor Ichabod Goodwin in 1887, with the stipulation that the former pasture be used only as a public park. The Eldredge family gave the land to the city, and in 1888 the **Soldiers and Sailors Monument** was erected. **Peirce Island**, purchased by the City of Portsmouth in 1923 at the behest of local banker Harry Boynton for use as a recreational area, is at the eastern edge of the District, in the Piscataqua River, connected to the mainland by the Prescott Memorial Bridge. In 1937, the Works Progress Administration built a saltwater pool near the middle of the island; the pool was refurbished in 2003 and is now filled with fresh water. The island is also home to a public boat launch, off-leash dog park, walking trails, and play areas, as well as the State Fish Pier and a city wastewater treatment plant (Brighton 1992; Candee 2006:89, 93; FPI n.d.; Gardner 1876:7; Hazlett 1915:199–200; Leech 2008; POCD 2011).

Prescott Park, on the east side of Marcy Street, across from Strawberry Banke, is another example of a philanthropic park and comprises multiple parcels purchased by sisters Josie F. and Mary E. Prescott in the 1930s with funds from the estate of their brother, Charles Prescott. The sisters, unhappy with the state of the neighborhood, which had become known as the "red-light" district, purchased several properties along Marcy Street and began to clear out the tenements and other derelict buildings to create a park, which was deeded to the City in two parts in 1939 and 1954. Two warehouses, the **Shaw Warehouse** in Prescott Park (1806–1813) and the **Sheafe Warehouse, 107 Marcy Street** (ca. 1720), remain at the southern end of the park, a reminder of the park site's working waterfront past. The **Hovey Fountain** was

⁴² The park's initial name was Elwyn Park and was changed to Langdon Park in 1876 at the behest of Elwyn's son (Gardner 1876:7).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

moved from its original location near the post office at the corner of Daniel and Penhallow streets to Prescott Park in 1976 (Candee 2006:46; Hazlett 1915:200; Sweetser 2015).

Playgrounds

The development of spaces dedicated to active play and exercise began in the late nineteenth century as sand piles, or “sand gardens” in Boston, Massachusetts. In a paper presented at the National Conference on City Planning in 1914, Henry Vincent Hubbard, a Harvard University landscape architect, suggested the following types of recreational areas: the reservation, or a municipal holding of undeveloped land; the large park, which could accommodate large crowds; the small, or “intown” park, which would be more accessible to the public; the playfield, with space for baseball, football, tennis, and the like; boys’ and girls’ outdoor gymnasiums, now more commonly referred to as playgrounds; playgrounds for younger children; and special facilities dictated by local desires and needs, including pools, skating rinks, wading pools, and facilities for swimming in lakes, rivers, and oceans (Newton 1971:622, 626–627).

The first large, open-air recreation and exercise-oriented park in the nation was created in 1889 at Charlesbank along the Charles River in Boston near Kenmore Square and boasted play apparatus, pools, and a track. While these spaces were designed for play and exercise, they were designed like parks, with greenery, benches, and quiet spaces for contemplation. Unlike parks however, where the beautification of the city was of major import, playgrounds were a more philanthropic undertaking, with landscaping a secondary concern. In his 1901 book *Improvement of Cities and Towns*, Charles Mulford Robinson, a journalist and early urban planner, lays out elements necessary in a playground: seats for caretakers, though he cautions that they should be inconspicuously placed and painted to blend into the landscape; shallow pools for wading or sailing toy boats; a drinking fountain; and a natural landscape to give city children “a little bit of country” (Newton 1971:622, 627; Robinson 1901:180–181).

In Portsmouth, the **Leary and Central Fields/South Mill Playground** on Parrott and Junkins avenues was one of two playgrounds created by the Portsmouth City Council from 1907 to 1909 to ensure there would be outdoor space for children to play; the other was at Christian Shores (north of and outside the District), which included a baseball diamond, tennis courts, an outdoor gymnasium, and a children’s playground. Today the area has two baseball diamonds with associated dugouts, bleachers, concession stands, press boxes, two basketball courts, six tennis courts, and a dog park and a playground (City of Portsmouth 1908:22; Hazlett 1915:200).

CRITERION A – CONSERVATION AND COMMEMORATION

The District possesses significance at the national level under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for the period 1908–1966 and at the state level under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Commemoration for the period ca. 1823–1966 for its collection of historic houses, parks, and monuments that demonstrate the continuum of historic preservation and commemorative activities from the early nineteenth century (ca. 1823) through the Colonial Revival Period (1895–1940), and into the era of 1960s Urban Renewal.

National and International Context

The historic preservation movement in the United States emerged during the nineteenth century from a growing appreciation of the physical record of the nation’s past. This awareness led many elite citizens to save buildings from demolition and to stabilize, restore, and use them as continuing historical and cultural

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

assets for public benefit. Early preservation activities in Portsmouth demonstrate the influence of the country's embrace of the Colonial Revival movement in thought and design at the end of the nineteenth century as a way to navigate between tradition and progress within the social and political context of the time and the influence of early preservation activities in Boston, Massachusetts (Scofield et al. 2014).

The retention of the Philadelphia Old State House (Independence Hall) in Pennsylvania in 1816 marked the first time a major historic public building was saved from demolition, and the restoration of Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1827–1829 is considered to be the earliest recorded restoration project in the United States. By the mid-nineteenth century, pioneering preservation efforts increased but were limited to scattered volunteer campaigns focused on rescuing threatened individual buildings. Most of these resources were high-style buildings associated with celebrated political figures or military events. In 1850, the New York State Legislature bought Hasbrouck House in Newburgh, New York, George Washington's headquarters during the Revolutionary War, and thus established the first publicly owned memorial to an American heroic figure. The State of Tennessee purchased The Hermitage in Nashville in 1856 to preserve the property as a memorial to President Andrew Jackson. The trend for nineteenth-century preservationists to be patriotic women who viewed the retention of physical memorials essential to the development of a national identity began with the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association effort to save Mount Vernon, George Washington's Virginia estate, in 1853–1856. The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is recognized as the first preservation group in the United States, and the estate is one of the earliest house museums in the country (Scofield et al. 2014).

Historic preservation in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century occurred within the distant context of contemporary European debates over restoration and preservation philosophies for the treatment of Gothic architecture. Proponents of restoration based on style and historic period, including architects Sir Gilbert Scott (1811–1878) in England and Eugene Viollet-le-Duc (1814–1879) in France, viewed historic buildings as monuments or symbols of the past, rather than as objects that embodied the craft of the original makers. This perspective allowed considerable flexibility and interpretation in executing restoration endeavors, including creating configurations determined by the restorer, but not based on actual evidence. This willingness to add or remove components of a building through the course of restoration is often referred to as 'scraping' a building back. In contrast, art critics and theorists in England valued historic buildings for their age and as artifacts vitally connected to their maker, to craft, and to human memory. Influential art critic John Ruskin (1819–1900), through his writings such as *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* published in 1848, and William Morris (1834–1896), artist and founder of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, reacted against the increasingly industrialized society and the new machine-made aesthetic. They emphasized building with permanence in mind, maintaining buildings, and allowing them to gently decay as authentic physical records of the past. Their approach to restoration advocated making as few changes as possible and was referred to as the "anti-scrape" view. These dichotomous perspectives were articulated in the evolution of the early preservation efforts as citizens, policy makers, and architects made decisions about what to preserve and restore, replicate, or fabricate (Scofield et al. 2014).

From the 1880s through the 1940s, four primary groups in the United States began to play a role in the preservation of the past, and to protest the loss of historic buildings: the descendants of the early merchant classes who had risen to positions of prominence in antebellum New England; descendants of the antebellum planter class in the Old South; wealthy industrialists; and professional preservationists. Two of these groups—the descendants of wealthy New Englanders and the preservationists—would leave an indelible mark on the landscape of Portsmouth (Hosmer 1965:168–170).

New England and Portsmouth Context

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

The historic preservation movement in New England can trace its roots to Boston, the center of Revolutionary War-era activities in the region and the center of the original Massachusetts Bay Colony. An early catalyst for the cause of preservation in Boston was the demolition in 1863 of the architecturally intact and historic object-filled Governor John Hancock House built 1734–1737 on Beacon Hill. Despite the family’s interest in selling the house for use as a museum, neither the Massachusetts Legislature nor the City of Boston was willing to secure its future. The house was sold at auction for a relatively small sum to an individual who promptly emptied and demolished it. The loss was a shock to historic-minded members of the community and, along with the similar fate of other old buildings, especially churches, initiated a concern for antiquities that spurred interest in the preservation of important buildings associated with Boston’s early history. Beginning in the 1870s, Boston’s elite residents reacted to changes in the city’s social fabric and physical characteristics brought by increasing immigration and higher population densities and began to defend buildings and landscape features of the city that they valued (Holleran 1998:57; Scofield et al. 2014).

In the first decade of the twentieth century, preservation efforts organized by affluent citizens gained momentum in New England at the same time that the federal government was beginning to recognize the importance of historic resources. The region’s most important preservation organization was the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA; now Historic New England [HNE]), which was founded in Boston in 1910 by William Sumner Appleton Jr. (1874–1947). Appleton was an 1896 graduate of Harvard University and traveled within a circle of upper-class Bostonians who favored traditionalism, Americanization of immigrants, political reform, and the preservation of old buildings. His approach to preservation was to identify and purchase buildings that were important because they represented aspects of Colonial architecture rather than strictly patriotic historical values. Appleton had attended architectural classes at Harvard in 1906 and consulted with well-known architects who utilized scientific methods in their approach to the restoration of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century buildings. From 1910 to 1940, SPNEA acquired more than 40 buildings, and developed one of the first networks of historic house museums in the country (Lindgren 2004:118; Murphy 1998:47; Scofield et al. 2014).

Colonial Revival

The early twentieth-century Colonial Revival in the United States was a response by the social elite to the instability of the country and the influx of Southern European immigrants. The first Colonial Revival movement had been associated with the 1876 American centennial and the 1893 Columbian Exposition and included the creation of numerous heritage groups, such as the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Fairbanks Family in America, whose members traced their genealogy back to the founding of the country. Membership in these groups allowed individuals to set themselves apart as the keepers of history and associate themselves with the founding of the United States. These heritage groups were formed in part to combat the perceived destabilizing influence of immigrants, many coming from countries believed to have “despotic monarchies so imbued with hatred for government that they might endeavor to substitute anarchy for law and order” (West 1999:44). Preservation activities were frequently undertaken by heritage groups to create headquarters for their organizations or to interpret a building associated with a significant figure in their past. The Colonial Revival was manifested in the architecture of the time, with forms and styles harkening back to the architecture of the Georgian and Federal periods (1700–1780 and 1780–1820, respectively) with elements including double-hung windows, doors topped with fanlights or flanked with sidelights, and symmetric facades (McAlester 2013:409; Pineo 2013:13).

In the early twentieth century, the creation of historic house museums, bastions of early American history, were one way that heritage groups and other elites projected their beliefs about what principles had made

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

the United States great. At the same time, tourism was on the rise with the advent of the personal automobile, and many people went in search of the imagined serenity of “Old New England” frequently found in historic house museums and outdoor living history villages. Many of the houses were selected for preservation based on who had lived, worked, or visited there, but some were chosen at least partially on the basis of architectural significance, as was the case for those preserved and often completely unrestored by William Sumner Appleton and SPNEA. Numerous historic house museums, including the Wentworth-Gardner, John Paul Jones, and Moffatt-Ladd houses, would be created in Portsmouth by various groups (Brown 1995:107–108; Pineo 2013:7–18).

Beyond single historic house museums were the outdoor living history museums, consisting of collections of buildings generally organized around a central theme such as a time period, an aesthetic, or a particular place, and often arranged as a village complete with a central common or green. These villages were nearly always an idealized representation of the past, one that was cleaner and simpler than they actually were. The earliest known living history museum, created in part to allow visitors to connect with their past in a tangible way, was Skansen, located on Stockholm harbor in Sweden. Created by Dr. Artur Hazelius in 1891, the museum celebrated and emphasized the disappearing rural traditions, driven out by the growing middle class and the desire for mass-produced goods. The Skansen museum was a collection of farm buildings from across the country and Europe representing multiple time periods and augmented with other buildings, including an iron master’s house, windmills, and whipping posts. The museum was staffed by costumed interpreters in an effort to create an “authentic” experience for visitors. The outdoor living history museum idea quickly spread across Europe before being adopted in the United States in the early twentieth century. However, historic preservation in the United States remained largely in the local sphere, with small private organizations raising funds to save individual buildings as needed, until the physical restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg, Virginia, in the 1920s and 1930s. In Portsmouth, the idea of preserving a collection of buildings did not gain traction until the beginning of urban renewal in the 1960s, when portions of the Puddle Dock neighborhood would be preserved as Strawberry Banke (Kline and Daly 2015; Hosmer 1965:24–25).

Portsmouth Commemorations

Beginning in 1823, Portsmouth began to commemorate its history through parades, balls, banquets, and speeches. In the decades following the Revolutionary War, the past began to be seen as something ancient, grand, and remote, as opposed to an intimate part of daily lives. Four major celebrations, in 1823, 1853, 1873, and 1923, marked significant milestones in Portsmouth’s history, and celebrations put on by townspeople gave rise to the notion that not only did Portsmouth have a glorious past, but it was the epitome of “Old” New England, an escape from the modern pressures of the new urban landscape. In the minds of many, the Portsmouth celebrations, held on the 4th of July, became linked with American history rather than merely the celebration of the history of a provincial town (Roberts 2000:14, 30–31).

1823 saw the 200th anniversary of the founding of Strawberry Banke, while the 1853 celebration commemorated the 200th anniversary of the renaming of the City from Strawberry Banke to Portsmouth. At the 1853 celebration, reunions were organized for people who had moved away from the city due to declining economic fortunes; these were called the Return of the Sons gatherings, the forerunner to Old Home Week. By the time of the 1873 celebration commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city, history had become part of Portsmouth’s identity. The final major celebration of Portsmouth’s

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

history came in August 1923, when the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Portsmouth was celebrated with a grand pageant in which residents acted out scenes of the town history (Roberts 2000:25, 30, 37).⁴³

Smaller commemorative activities during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century left a more permanent mark on Portsmouth in the form of monuments to members of the community or groups of people, particularly those associated with the American Civil War (1861–1865). One of the earliest is the **Soldiers and Sailors Monument** in Goodwin Park, erected in 1888 and dedicated on July 4 of that year to the memory of Portsmouth men who fought and died in the Civil War. The white bronze monument, cast by the Monumental Bronze Company, depicts a soldier, a sailor, Lady Liberty, a list of major Civil War battles, and the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, along with numerous other depictions of Civil War weaponry, ships, and personnel. The dedication ceremony involved speeches and a parade and was attended by numerous Grand Army of the Republic veterans. Haven Park contains the cast bronze Brigadier General **Fitz John Porter Statue**, mounted on a granite pedestal and dedicated in 1906 with a military parade and gun salute (Robinson 1999, 2011).

In the early years of the twentieth century, the seacoast area of New Hampshire and nearby Kittery, Maine, saw an increase in preservation efforts undertaken by wealthy summer residents as the country embraced the idea of “Old New England” and its imagined past of independence, simplicity, and prosperity. Several books had been written in the late nineteenth century to draw tourists to the area, including Sarah Haven Foster’s *Portsmouth Guide Book* (1876) and Charles Brewster’s *Rambles About Portsmouth* (1859 and 1869), highlighting the colonial architecture of Portsmouth. What tourists were seeking was a return to the old ways of the past as a way of coping with the class conflict and instability that was the reality of the time. Those with enough money coped with the conflicts by establishing exclusive beach and coastal communities of their own, where individuals of lower classes were not welcome.

The most well-known tourist attraction in the Piscataqua area was the Isles of Shoals, off the coast of Maine and New Hampshire in the mouth of the Piscataqua River, as highlighted by *Appleton’s Guide to American Resorts* in 1876. In this same volume, Portsmouth was called out as “a singularly venerable and tranquil-looking place” (quoted in Brown 1992:5), drawing tourists from across the region. Some of these tourists were artists and writers who were drawn to the seacoast and captured it in paintings and writings. They included writers Sarah Orne Jewett, Celia Thaxter, and Sarah Haven Foster and painters John Samuel Blunt, Russell Cheney, and members of the American Impressionist movement, including Child Hassam and Edmund C. Tarbell. Many were involved with an artists’ colony on Appledore Island in the Isles of Shoals and set up their easels around Portsmouth to capture various scenes of “unspoiled landscapes but also visible histories” (Openo 1992:115). Many of these “unspoiled landscapes” were preserved by virtue of economics—the decline of the city’s fortunes following the War of 1812 and the fire of 1813 meant many buildings and lots remained untouched by more modern development. Up and down the seacoast, small towns that had lost their main economic engines began to use the ocean in new ways. No longer a main source of fish for commercial fisheries, and the glory days of the masted wooden ship past, the ocean provided a draw to tourists, and towns and cities such as Portsmouth became tourist destinations (Alexander 2010:9; Brown 1992:5, 8; Brown 1995:108–109, 187; Openo 1992:156–158; Portsmouth 2011).

Portsmouth became especially popular with tourists who wanted to mix exploring historical buildings and sites with coastal vacations. A significant number of well-known “summer people” had familial roots in

⁴³ The 350th anniversary of the renaming of the city would be celebrated in 1973, though with somewhat less fanfare than earlier celebrations.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

the Piscataqua region, including Sarah Orne Jewett, a native of South Berwick, and Barrett Wendell, whose family owned the **Jacob Wendell House, 222 Pleasant Street** (1789). Others, including those without direct familial connections, still came to Portsmouth to get in touch with the colonial aristocracy that had seen its demise with the end of the West India Trade. The influx of tourists interested in houses associated with the aristocracy resulted in the creation of house museums beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century that attempted to bridge the divide between the mythological past and the modern world (Brown 1992:10–11; West 1999:87).⁴⁴

Early Preservation Activities in Portsmouth

The first house museum in Portsmouth was the **Thomas Bailey Aldrich House, 386 Court Street** (ca. 1797) in Strawberry Banke that opened to the public in 1908. Writer Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836–1907), was born in Portsmouth and spent summers at his grandfather’s house, now preserved as the house museum, in the 1850s. The Georgian-style home was purchased by Thomas D. Aldrich, in 1823. Several works by the younger Aldrich, including *The Story of A Bad Boy* are believed to have been set in the house. In the 1880s, the house was the site of the city’s first hospital, then under the ownership of the trustees of the Chase Home for Children. Following the death of Thomas Bailey Aldrich in 1907, the Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial Association, led by his widow, Lilian, and their son, Talbot, purchased the house from the Chase Home trustees and restored it to its mid-nineteenth century appearance, based on Aldrich’s writings. A brick building was constructed behind the house as “fireproof” storage for Thomas Bailey Aldrich’s papers. A Colonial Revival garden was planted behind the house, also based on Aldrich’s writings (see **Criterion C – Landscape Architecture**) (Roberts 2000:57).

In 1915, noted antiquarian Wallace Nutting (1861–1941) and restoration architect Henry Charles Dean (1885–1918) restored the **Wentworth-Gardner House, 49-56 Mechanic Street** (1760; NHL listed 1968; see Figure 6), removing alterations that they believed were later additions and not compatible with the period they were attempting to interpret. Nutting found the original Wentworth banisters and posts and repurchased them from the new owner and reacquired carvings that once belonged on panels in the parlor. By this time, the poor reputation of the Puddle Dock neighborhood in the waterfront of Strawberry Banke was already established, but Nutting believed that it might be improved by the restoration of the house. The house was part of Nutting’s Chain of Colonial Picture Houses, which included the Cutler-Bartlett House in Newburyport, Massachusetts, the Hazen Garrison in Haverhill, Massachusetts, Broadhearth (now the Iron Works House) in Saugus, Massachusetts, and Hospitality Hall in Wethersfield, Connecticut, all acquired in 1914–1915. Nutting advertised the houses as “the entire development of American domestic architecture and furniture, from the settlement to the decline of taste” (quoted in Lyle 2015). With the onset of World War I, however, Nutting would be forced to sell his chain of houses, sparking another preservation effort centered on the Wentworth-Gardner house. Nutting informed William Sumner Appleton of SNPEA (now HNE) that he was selling the house to the Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met), with the understanding that the museum could strip all of the woodwork for installation in the new American Wing; ultimately the Met left the house intact, and instead sold it to SPNEA. In 1940, Josie E. Prescott, working through her representative, Charles Dale, purchased the Wentworth-Gardner House and the adjacent **Tobias Lear House, 49 Hunking Street** (1750), providing an endowment for their upkeep; the houses were later transferred to an association (now the Wentworth-

⁴⁴ Historian David Lowenthal notes that “The American past is not permitted to coexist with the present. It is always in quotation marks and fancy dress...an isolated object of reverence and pleasure...detached, remote, and essentially lifeless” (quoted in Hosmer 1965:154).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Lear Historic Houses) to manage and care for the buildings. In 1941, the Wentworth-Gardner House underwent a second restoration, under the supervision of architectural firm Cram and Ferguson, whom Dean had worked for before his untimely death in 1919 (Denenberg 2003:110; Lyle 2015; Lindgren 1995:108; Lindgren 2011:295; Roberts 2000:66–68, 70).

In 1919, the Portsmouth Historical Society, formed to “maintain or construct a collective memory of Portsmouth’s role in the American past through collection, preservation, and presentation of landmarks” (quoted in Roberts 2000:61), purchased the **John Paul Jones House, 43 Middle Street** (1758; NHL listed 1972) for use as its society headquarters. The funding for the renovation was provided by Woodbury Langdon under the supervision of the historical society. The Reverend Alfred Gooding, who presided over the Unitarian Church from 1884 to 1934 and was active in the Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial Association, Portsmouth Historical Society, and Portsmouth Athenaeum, saw the mission of the historical society to be the collection of items of local provenance, rather than the restoration of colonial interiors. The Jones house was renovated to make room for collections storage, with the inner partitions of the rear ell removed to create meeting and collections space (Roberts 2000:62–63).

The last major house museum to be created in Portsmouth was the **Macphedris-Warner House, 150 Daniel Street** (ca. 1715; NHL listed 1960, NR listed 1978) in 1932, largely due to the efforts of Edith Greenough Wendell, the wife of a Harvard professor who was the descendant of Jacob Wendell. Edith was active in the Colonial Dames and the Anti-Suffrage Society and lived in Portsmouth with her husband in the home he inherited from his family, the **Jacob Wendell House, 222 Pleasant Street** (1789). The Macphedris-Warner House was slated for demolition to make way for a gas station, but this was averted by the creation of the Warner House Association and its advisory committee, including Reverend Alfred Gooding and noted period restoration architect Joseph Everett Chandler (1864–1945). The house was restored in the early 1930s, likely under the direction of the advisory committee; another important restoration architect, Norman Isham (1864–1943), was also consulted during the restoration process (Emmet 1996:28; Roberts 2000:71–73).

By the 1930s, however, Portsmouth was home to a large number of historic properties that were not under the protection of a preservation or historical organization, and many of these properties were quickly deteriorating or believed to be insignificant due to the perceived lack of public interest. Proposals began to be put forth to restore areas of the South End, generally by non-residents who summered in Portsmouth or in nearby Kittery, Maine. These plans, which would displace current residents and re-create portions of the colonial city, including the reconstruction of the State House, focused on turning the South End into a series of house museums or apartments in adaptively reused historic houses. One of the proponents of this plan, architect John Mead Howells, brought his idea to the National Park Service and the President of the United States. The Park Service offered assistance, while the White House indicated that an architectural survey was underway, after which decisions could be made about preservation. The survey, undertaken by the Works Progress Administration’s Federal Writers’ Project, also included numerous documentations by the newly established (1936) Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) (Gold 1978:71; Roberts 2000:102, 104–105, 107).

Urban Renewal and Preservation

Beginning in the 1930s and increasing in the post-World War II era, federal urban renewal projects were changing the built landscape of cities across the United States. Urban renewal was a planning principle used to rebuild economically depressed and rundown areas within cities. Frequently, these rundown areas, which were home to low-income families, were razed; the residents were relocated to other housing areas, and the cleared land rebuilt with middle-income rental housing or commercial centers. At the outset,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

urban renewal projects generally did not take into account the historic significance of buildings in blighted areas. In New England, some small historic districts were preserved during urban renewal, notably in affluent areas such as Beacon Hill in Boston and on Nantucket Island (Jacobs 1961:6; Lindgren 2011:296).

Three major urban renewal projects took place within the District, two in the South End and one in the Deer Street neighborhood in the North End neighborhood known as “the Hill.” The first project was the private creation of Prescott Park by sisters Mary E. and Josie F. Prescott following the death of their brother Charles in 1932. Concerned about the reputation of the Puddle Dock area of the South End—known for its tenements, warehouses, saloons, and other legitimate and illegitimate businesses which lined the working waterfront—the Prescott sisters purchased several sites along the east side of Marcy Street, where their family had worked and lived, to create a park, using funds from their inheritance left by their brother. The Prescott family began clearing the derelict buildings from the property and began a series of improvements, culminating in the establishment of **Prescott Park, Marcy Street** (1930s), which was deeded to the city in Josie Prescott’s will in 1940 (Candee 2006:47; Maddocks 1998:A1).

Prescott Park is across Marcy Street from what may be considered the largest urban renewal project in Portsmouth, the creation of the **Strawbery Banke Museum** (NR listed 1975) in 1975, the second of the three projects within the District. The Strawberry Banke project is notable for being the first federal urban renewal project with a preservation component; prior to this, the Urban Renewal Administration, established in 1949 as part of the Housing Act (63 Stat. 414) had not participated in historic preservation activities as part of redevelopment projects. The Strawberry Banke project required the cooperation of local, state, and federal officials, including the amendment of a New Hampshire law which, at the time, required all buildings in an urban renewal project, regardless of value, to be demolished (Landry 2003:96).

The Strawberry Banke Museum, a 10-acre open air museum on the west side of Marcy Street, bounded by Hancock Street on the south, Washington Street on the west, and Court Street on the north, is the result of a series of compromises designed to improve the Puddle Dock neighborhood during the 1960s. The Portsmouth Redevelopment Authority believed that an 18-acre section of the South End called the Marcy-Washington Streets Project would have to be razed to address all of the areas of concern, referred to as “blight”; outcry from residents and property owners in houses surrounding the derelict area resulted in the final redevelopment area being only 11 acres. The Portsmouth Housing Authority proposed to sell the land to private developers for construction of garden style apartments. The proposed redevelopment of Puddle Dock concerned many residents, among them Dorothy Vaughan, a city librarian, who feared the loss of the oldest buildings in Portsmouth that would result from the state law requiring the complete demolition of all buildings within an urban renewal project. In 1958, Vaughan and other members of the community formed Strawberry Banke, Inc., a non-profit organization, to create an open-air museum modeled on Colonial Williamsburg and supported by the draw of tourists (Gray 1962; Landry 2003:96; Robinson 2007a:205).

With federal funding unavailable for the garden apartment plan as proposed by the Portsmouth Redevelopment Authority, Strawberry Banke, Inc. and others worked with the city to formulate a different plan, this time one that would not involve the full demolition of the Puddle Dock area, with Strawberry Banke, Inc. as the project developers. As part of the effort, New Castle state senator Cecil Humphreys, one of the founders of Strawberry Banke, Inc., proposed a bill that would amend the New Hampshire state law requiring the full clearing of all buildings within an urban renewal project area to allow the restoration of buildings. Federal officials agreed that as long as the Puddle Dock area was being

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

redeveloped to remove blight, the museum project would fall under the umbrella of urban renewal (Landry 2003:96; Robinson 2007a:225).

In the early 1960s, Strawberry Banke officials evaluated all of the buildings within the 10-acre area and used an 1813 map to determine which buildings to keep and which to demolish. They ultimately decided to demolish anything built after 1830 and focus on preserving existing Puddle Dock buildings, rather than planning for space to accommodate historic buildings from other areas of the city. In the end, 25 buildings were saved, with 4 added from other parts of the city (Figure 9). As part of this work, Hancock Street was extended west from Marcy Street to Pleasant Street, resulting in the demolition of several houses along Washington Street. Today, the Strawberry Banke Museum interprets buildings from the seventeenth century through World War II and tells the story of some of the many immigrants to Portsmouth who settled in the Puddle Dock neighborhood over the city's 400-year history, while other buildings within the neighborhood, and resulting National Register district, are now privately owned. Many of these privately owned buildings have been restored by their owners (Landry 2003:97–98).

Portsmouth's third major urban renewal project, this time in the North End, was the Vaughan Street Urban Renewal Project, which began in 1963 and was locally approved in 1964, with federal approval authorized the same day as, but prior to, the signing of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Prior to redevelopment, the North End was a mix of residential and commercial buildings, with many older houses converted into storefronts with apartments above following the coming of the railroad in the 1840s. In the mid-1960s, the area was considered overcrowded, run down, and a fire hazard. As a result, the Portsmouth Housing Authority planned an urban renewal project for the area that would include the destruction of approximately 200 buildings, a school, and a church and redevelopment for commercial, industrial, and public use, rather than for residences. The project would displace approximately 300 families. It would extend Maplewood Avenue to connect with Congress and Islington streets, extending the business district of the city. In 1968, Portsmouth Preservation Inc., a for-profit preservation organization, formed to attempt to save some of the historic building stock in the area slated for redevelopment (Candee 2006:19; Roberts 2000:165–168).

Public outcry against the plan, particularly by residents and property owners in the proposed project area, included accusations that the Portsmouth Housing Authority was exaggerating the condition of the neighborhood to get federal approval for the project. Ultimately, the plan was approved by the federal government, and redevelopment moved forward. In response, preservationists and Portsmouth Preservation, Inc., attempted to convince the housing authority to redevelop the area for mixed commercial and residential use, rather than only for the commercial use put forth. Preservationists stressed the significance of the building stock in the neighborhood, a position supported by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, state officials, and the New Hampshire Historical Society. Regardless, the Portsmouth Housing Authority believed new construction was more valuable than the adaptive reuse of old buildings. Portsmouth Preservation, Inc. disagreed and continued to support the salvage of historic buildings, proposing to create a 10-acre residential neighborhood of restored historic houses. Preservationists argued that the preservation of historic buildings in the Vaughan Street area was necessary for the preservation of Portsmouth's history, but the housing authority resisted. In the end, after years of negotiation and delays, in 1972, 14 houses were saved from demolition in an area now referred to as "The Hill" (with 9 of them individually listed in the National Register in 1972 and 1973; Figure 10). The rest of the proposed urban renewal area has been developed and redeveloped as a shopping district with hotels and large parking lots (outside the District). Twelve of the 14 houses on The Hill were moved to the site as part of the project, with only the **Samuel Gerrish House, 402 The Hill** (ca. 1822), and the **Nutter-Rymes Double House, 409 The Hill** (1808–1809; NR listed 1972), remaining on their original foundations (Candee 2006:21–24; Gold 1978:52, 55; Roberts 2000:171–172, 174, 178–179, 182).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Sarah Haven Foster (1827–1900)

Sarah Haven Foster, a local writer, painter, and poet, is referred to by some, including local historian J. Dennis Robinson, as the “Grandmother of Portsmouth Tourism.” She was born in 1827 to John Welch Foster (1789–1852), a book printer and seller, and Mary Appleton (1789–1879). Sarah and her sister, Mary, summered in Europe; Sarah would also live there from 1886–1890.⁴⁵ From the time of her father’s death in 1852 until her own death in 1900, Sarah Haven Foster lived with her mother at the **Long-Ladd House, 3 Richards Avenue** (1812), in Portsmouth (Pope 2013:37–45; U.S. Passport Application:1888).

In 1876, inspired by her European travels, Foster wrote *The Portsmouth Guidebook*, which was published by her brother, Joseph. The book, which coincided with the American centennial, was the first of its kind in the city and became a local best seller and important to the early tourism industry in Portsmouth. *The Portsmouth Guidebook* presented six different walking tours, all beginning in Market Square, which identified historic buildings and sites of interest. The guidebook was small, as it was meant to be held on the walking tour, unlike other, more voluminous histories of the city, such as Nathaniel Adams’ (1756–1829) 1825 history *Annals of Portsmouth: Comprising a Period of Two Hundred Years from the First Settlement of the Town* and the 1852, 1859, and 1873 *Rambles about Portsmouth*, a two-volume history written by *Portsmouth Journal* editor Charles Brewster (1802–1868). Foster’s guidebook was so popular that it was reprinted in 1884 and 1893 and became a source and model for future Portsmouth tourist books, such as *Portsmouth Historic and Picturesque* (1902) by Caleb Stevens Gurney and *Vignettes of Portsmouth* (1913) by Helen Pearson (Pope 2013:37–45).

CRITERION A – ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

The District retains significance under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black at the state level for the period 1890–1908 and at the local level for the periods 1705–1813, 1841–1865, 1890–1915, and 1952–1966 for its association with the lives of enslaved and free blacks and with the 1960s Civil Rights Movement in New Hampshire.

Early Slavery to End of Revolutionary War (ca. 1619–1783)

In 1619, the first captured African slaves were introduced to the American colonies when 22 enslaved persons were sold by Dutch traders to English settlers in Jamestown, Virginia. By 1645, the first recorded enslaved person arrived in the Portsmouth area after being captured in Guinea. The man arrived in Boston and was purchased by the first Governor of the newly formed New Hampshire territory, Francis Williams, who resided in the Piscataqua region. However, a Boston-based slave trader, Captain Smith, had acquired the slaves fraudulently and the Massachusetts General Court ordered Mr. Williams to return the “Negro stolen from Africa” (Ward 1969) to Boston, Massachusetts (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:22–23; Merchant 2009; Robinson 2007a:47–48; Ward 1969).

Since Portsmouth was New Hampshire’s only port, human cargo in the colony was generally transported through this town. Slaves had been present in Portsmouth since the mid-seventeenth century and merchants began to actively participate in the slave trade by the late 1600s. The majority of slaves brought to Portsmouth originated from the African coast and were brought to New England on small

⁴⁵ Mary Appleton Foster was integral to the establishment of the Portsmouth Public Library. See **Criterion A – Education**.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

trading vessels. Because Portsmouth did not have a major rum industry, the city was not as active in the slave trade as other New England ports. In New England, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were the most active in the slave trade, followed by New Hampshire and Connecticut. Ships carrying slaves would arrive in Portsmouth at a wharf near present-day Prescott Park and Strawberry Banke. Although no eighteenth-century wharves remain, the present-day **Long Wharf** is located in the approximate location of its predecessor where captured slaves were sold dockside by at least 1680 (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:16, 20; Discover Portsmouth 2013a, 2013b; Ward 1969).

In 1675, Richard Cutts willed his wife, Elenor, his five slaves, among other possessions. In May 1694, the Lieutenant Governor of the New Hampshire Colony proposed a law to limit any severe and inhumane treatment of enslaved persons by their owners. The act, when approved, stated "...if any man smites out the eye or tooth of his man servant or maid servant or otherwise maime or disfigure them...he shall let him or her goe free from his service...any person willfully kill his Indian or Negroe Servant shall be punished by death" (Ward 1969). In June 1696, John Brewster's slave, Dinah, was killed on the Portsmouth Plains during a raid by Native Americans (Ward 1969).

By 1708, there were 70 slaves registered in New Hampshire. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, enslaved people of African descent continued traditional celebrations as permitted. In Portsmouth, African celebrations involved an election and coronation within their community; local slaves Nero Brewster, Jock Odiorne, and Willie Clarkson were regularly elected as leaders. A subsequent procession ended at the area known as the Portsmouth Plains, near the present-day intersection of Middle and Islington streets (Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

In 1705, the Portsmouth colonial government officially set aside land on Chestnut Street between State and Court streets for a "Negro burial ground" (now referred to as the **Portsmouth African Burial Ground, Chestnut Street**) (see **Criterion D – Archaeology: Historic – Non-Aboriginal**). This segregated cemetery at the outer edges of town was used by city residents until just prior to the nineteenth century when the downtown core expanded. By 1813, the graveyard site was covered by residential and commercial development (African Burying Ground Memorial Park 2010; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Robinson 2007a:81).

The Langdon family was one of the most prominent clans in colonial Portsmouth; various members resided in the downtown commercial core and on family farms in the rural outskirts of the city. The family purchased slaves from the late seventeenth century to about the time of the Revolutionary War. One branch of the Langdon family is associated with the Langdon Slave Burial Ground on what is now Lafayette Road (Route 1) (outside the District). The family's slaves, including Hannah, Pomp, Nanne, Violet, and Scipio, are buried here with small locally sourced stones marking their graves (Cunningham 1999a).

In 1715, Captain Archibald Macphedris (1680–1728), a successful merchant from Scotland and member of the Provincial Council, commissioned the construction of the **Macphedris-Warner House, 150 Daniel Street** (ca. 1715; NHL listed 1960). From 1736 to 1800, the mansion was home to at least seven enslaved persons. In 1726, Captain Macphedris purchased two male slaves, Prince and Quamino, from Captain Samuel Moore; later that year he purchased a West Indian male named Nero. Benning Wentworth (1696–1770) occupied the mansion from 1741 to 1753, during which time he was appointed the Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, a post which lasted from 1741 until 1766.⁴⁶ Following Wentworth's habitation of the mansion, Captain Macphedris' daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Joseph

⁴⁶ No existing research indicates slaves in the household during the Wentworth occupation.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Warner, moved in following their marriage in October 1760. Joseph Warner (1726–1814) maintained a life-long residency in Portsmouth despite his Tory alliances and was a member of the Provincial Council in 1766. The family's four male slaves resided in a wooden house at the rear of the main house, which was later removed for a new kitchen ell. Two of Warner's slaves, Cato and Peter, signed the 1779 petition to end slavery sent to the New Hampshire legislature. Another slave, John Jack, moved to Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1796 with his wife Phyllis (also Phillis), where they harbored George Washington's fugitive slave Ona Judge (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:71–72; Dillon 1976b; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Cunningham 1999b; Vento n.d.).

In 1715, there was an estimated population of 150 black people in the New Hampshire colony. In 1727, the first census that specifically recorded Portsmouth's slave population was undertaken by Stephen Greenleaf and John Pray. The results showed that there were 52 slaves in Portsmouth, making up about one-third of the enslaved population of New Hampshire. Some of the largest slaveholding families listed in the census were headed by Captain Walder, William Vaughn, Richard Wibird, and George Jeffries. The majority of Portsmouth slaves were owned individually by families and just over 40 of the city's households had at least one slave (Ward 1969).

From 1728 to 1743, Portsmouth-based sea captains, such as Samuel Morse, John Major, and John Odiorne, commanded locally owned ships for Pierce Long, Joshua Pierce, and members of the Wentworth family, among others, in the Atlantic Triangle Trade between Guinea, Barbados, and Virginia. The ship's cargoes included trade goods and captured slaves. As Portsmouth was situated at the end of the trade route, most ships returned with a small number of enslaved persons (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**) (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:17; Robinson 2001b:14).

In 1744, the owner of the **Sherburne House, 55 Puddle Lane** in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1695–1702), had two slaves at the time of his death. Samuel Penhallow, associated with the **Penhallow House, 71 Washington Street** in Strawberry Banke (1750), was a town clerk who may have registered the freedom of former slaves (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:26; Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

In 1747, Captain Titus Salter (1722–1798) constructed the **Captain Titus Salter House, 13 Salter Street**, at the south side of the mouth of South Mill Pond. Soon after, he had the smaller, gambrel-roof **Captain Titus Salter Servant's House, 24 Salter Street** (ca. 1747), across the street constructed for his servants, likely slaves (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**) (Brighton 1973:31–32; Candee 2006:41; Emery 1936:5–7, 34–47; Gurney 1902:91; Ward 1969).

In 1756, Daniel Fowle established *The New Hampshire Gazette* in Portsmouth using the first printing press in New Hampshire. Newspaper operations were managed out of a two-and-one-half-story, clapboard building at the intersection of Washington, Howard, and Pleasant streets, the present location of the **William Fraser House, 303 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1875). The household included two female slaves and an enslaved man, Primus. Primus was a skilled laborer who worked for *The New Hampshire Gazette*, for over 50 years until his death in 1791. At the time of its founding, *The New Hampshire Gazette* became a reliable place to advertise the buying or selling of slaves and notices for slave auctions (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:31; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Ward 1969).

The largest known shipment of slaves into Portsmouth occurred in 1756 when Captain John Moffatt (ca. 1691–1786) returned to the city on his ship the *Exeter* with a cargo of 61 enslaved men, women, and children. In 1763, Captain Moffatt had the **Moffatt-Ladd House, 154 Market Street** (1763; NHL listed 1968, NR listed 1969), constructed by ships' carpenters as a wedding present for his son, Samuel. Moffatt's son-in-law, William Whipple (1730–1785), occupied the house from 1768 until his death.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

During his occupation of the house, Whipple signed the Declaration of Independence and served as a general in the Revolutionary War. Whipple owned multiple slaves, including Prince Whipple, Cuffee Whipple, and Windsor Moffatt (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:17, 63; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Snell 1971).

Portsmouth's black residents in the eighteenth century included enslaved and free persons. Hopestill Cheswell (b. 1712) was a successful African American house builder in Portsmouth during the second half of the eighteenth century. He was born in nearby Newmarket, New Hampshire, to a black father, Richard Cheswell, and a white mother, making him a free person. Cheswell was responsible for the framing and construction of the Bell Tavern (1743), which once stood on Congress Street, for his half-brother, Paul March. The tavern was frequented by members of the Colonial Assembly and was a regular location for meetings of the annual "Negro coronations," as the establishment was once owned by King Nero's owner, Colonel William Brewster. Cheswell also constructed the Reverend Samuel Langdon House (1749) for the minister of **North Church, 2 Congress Street** (an earlier building was replaced in 1854), which once stood across from the **Governor John Langdon Mansion, 143 Pleasant Street** (1784; NHL/NR listed 1974), as well as the Captain Gregory Purcell House, now referred to as the **John Paul Jones House, 43 Middle Street** (ca. 1758; NHL listed 1972). Cheswell's success as a housewright allowed him to purchase over 100 acres of land for farming purposes from 1733 to 1749. In 1749, he also became a co-owner of a sawmill in Durham. He and his wife, Catherine Keniston, were able to send their son, Wentworth Cheswell, to the exclusive Dummer Academy (now The Governor's Academy) in Byfield, Massachusetts. Wentworth became a schoolmaster, officer holder in Newmarket, and served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Colonel John Langdon's Independent Company of Volunteers (Ancestry.com 2012; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:32–33).

The slave population in Portsmouth peaked in 1767, just prior to the Revolutionary War. A total of 124 male and 63 female slaves lived in Portsmouth and made up about four percent of the city's population. From 1757 to 1775, local newspapers ran 44 advertisements for available slaves. They were generally sold onboard the vessels at their arrival or at public auction at a public tavern or private home. Public slave auctions were held at John Stavers' house in 1760; at **Stoodley's Tavern, 17 Hancock Street** (ca. 1761) (now part of the Strawberry Banke Museum), in 1762; at William Pearne's store in 1767; and at other locations (Brewster n.d.; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:17, 20; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Pierce 1936:3; Robinson 2007a:72–74; Ward 1969).

Stoodley's Tavern, originally on the north side of Daniel Street between Linden and Penhallow streets,⁴⁷ was a regular location for Revolutionary-era political activity, as well as for public slave auctions. The tavern owner, Colonel James Stoodley, had served as one of Rogers' Rangers⁴⁸ in the French and Indian War and lived in the building with his wife, Elizabeth; two children, Elizabeth and William; and two slaves, Frank and Flora. By 1770, the tavern was a popular meeting place for patriots. In December 1774, Paul Revere travelled to the tavern from Massachusetts to warn Portsmouth that the British were planning to arrive at Fort William and Mary in New Castle by sea to secure gunpowder and arms. After the war, Elijah Hall, Stoodley's son-in-law, who also served with John Paul Jones⁴⁹ aboard the *Ranger*, took over ownership. The enslaved Flora Stoodley earned her freedom and, in May 1785, she married Governor

⁴⁷ When it was slated for demolition in 1966, Stoodley's Tavern was moved to its current location at 17 Hancock Street as part of the Strawberry Banke campus.

⁴⁸ Roger's Rangers was a New Hampshire militia unit organized by Robert Rogers to fight for the British in the French and Indian War (1754–1763) (Robinson 2007a:72, 74, 82).

⁴⁹ John Paul Jones owned a slave ship (Robinson 2001b).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

John Langdon's former slave Siras (or Cyrus) Bruce (Brewster n.d.; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:17, 20; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Pierce 1936:3; Robinson 2007a:72–74).

The William Pitt Tavern, 400 Court Street in Strawberry Banke (1766), originally called The Earl of Halifax, was owned by John Stavers, was a hotbed of Revolutionary-era activity, and played host to public slave auctions. Beginning in 1761, Stavers established “Stavers Flying Stagecoach,” offering the first direct service from Boston to Portsmouth, ending at the doorstep of his tavern. Many patriots met here, including George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, John Hancock, William Whipple, and General Henry Knox. Stavers owned a male slave named James and hosted public slave auctions on the third floor of his tavern (Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Robinson 2007a:74–77, 81).

Colonial grievances with the British government arose in the 1760s, when British authorities proposed changes that threatened the prosperity of the American economic system and the relative autonomy of the colonists, leading up to the Revolutionary War (1775–1783). Although the colonists considered themselves to be subjects of Great Britain, the absence of stringent British involvement in the preceding decades, coupled with the vast, undeveloped nature of the new land, had fostered a custom of American self-reliance. British levies imposed after 1760 hindered the essential trade that underlay colonial prosperity. The Crown's firm response to colonial protest over the hardships caused by the taxes proved particularly inflammatory given the lack of colonial representation in the Westminster Parliament. By 1776, the colonies declared themselves independent from England and branded themselves the United States of America (Scofield et al. 2014).

By the start of the Revolutionary War, New Hampshire was home to 656 slaves, and the majority were in the southeastern part of the state in the coastal region. In comparison Massachusetts had a population of 5,000 slaves at that time; Rhode Island had 3,700; and Connecticut had more than 6,400. In 1773, Portsmouth had 160 enslaved persons; the number dropped to 89 by 1786 (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:19, 70; Robinson 2007a:75; Ward 1969).

Although a 1718 New Hampshire law forbade black men from serving in militia units, many enslaved men served with their owner during the Revolutionary War. At least 180 black men living in New Hampshire served in the army or navy on their own volition or at the insistence of an owner who may have promised freedom on completion of military service. Prince Whipple served in the Revolutionary War alongside his owner, William Whipple. It is mistakenly thought that Prince was with George Washington in the winter of 1776 during the crossing of the Delaware River and that Prince Whipple is the black figure shown in Washington's boat in the painting *Washington Crossing the Delaware* (1851) by Emmanuel Leutze. However, Prince was with Whipple during the Battle of Saratoga (1777) and the Rhode Island campaign of 1778. About one year after the end of the Revolutionary War, on February 26, 1784, William Whipple granted Prince his freedom. Upon becoming a freed man, Prince, his wife Dinah Chase, and his brother, Cuffee, and his wife, Rebecca Daverson, moved into **127 High Street** (ca. 1830) at the rear of the Whipple property on land leased from William Whipple's widow. It is alleged that this building was the original slave quarters for the Moffatt-Ladd families. Prince Whipple died in 1796 and was buried in North Cemetery. Dinah (Chase) Whipple administered and taught at the “Ladies Charitable African School for Young Children” hosted in her home on High Street. The original house was replaced ca. 1830 after the widowed Dinah moved from the property (Brighton 1994:154; Cunningham and Sammons 2004:63–70; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Ward 1969).

On November 12, 1779, about three-and-one-half years after the Declaration of Independence was written, a group of 20 enslaved men from Portsmouth wrote to the state legislature petitioning for an end to slavery and for equal rights under the law. Those involved with the petition were all African-born and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

members of Portsmouth's "Negro Court," including Nero Brewster, Willie Clarkson, Jock Odiorne, Prince Whipple, and Pharoah Shores. The petition was brought forward during the April 25, 1780, session of the House of Representatives and the full petition was printed in the *New Hampshire Gazette* on July 15 of that year. Members of the House requested an extension, and a vote on the matter was postponed indefinitely and the petition forgotten. In 1784, a provision was added to the New Hampshire Constitution declaring that the death of an enslaved person determines the end of the period of enslavement (Cunningham and Sammon 2004:63–67, 77, 119–139; Vento n.d.).

In 1777, the new Vermont state constitution banned slavery. In 1780, Massachusetts ended slavery on hearing a court case brought forward by black residents in response to the new state constitution. The same year, Pennsylvania passed legislation to eventually abolish slavery. In 1784, Connecticut and Rhode Island enacted laws to gradually end slavery in those states. The same year, New Hampshire revised its tax code to tax slaves officially as property. This tax code was revised five years later, stating that "slaves cease to be known and held as property" (Cunningham and Sammon 2004:77). This was not taken to mean that New Hampshire slave owners should free their slaves, but rather that slaves would be exempt from taxation (Cunningham and Sammon 2004:76–77).

Post-Revolutionary War–Post-Civil War

By 1790, New Hampshire had 157 listed slaves while there were none recorded in Vermont and Massachusetts.⁵⁰ Twenty-six slaves were registered in the 1790 census of Portsmouth. At this time, Portsmouth residents who owned one slave included Captain Thomas Manning (1747–1819), John Peirce, James Sheafe, Samuel Sherburne, James Shapley, Charles Treadwell, and Elizabeth Wentworth; John Sherburne and Jonathon Warner each owned two slaves. In 1808, President Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) affirmed the Slave Trade Act, which banned Americans from importing slaves. Additional abolition-related laws led to the gradual decline and essential extinction of slavery in northern states by the early nineteenth century. In 1816, the American Society for Colonizing Free People of Color in the United States was founded with the intent to aid free blacks in America to emigrate to Africa. A local branch of the organization was established in Portsmouth in 1833. By 1837, there were about 800 antislavery organizations in the North, with very few in New Hampshire, and only two in Portsmouth by 1839. The New Hampshire State Census lists eight slaves in 1800 and one slave in 1840; the 1840 census is the last to have recorded slaves in New Hampshire. In 1848, Rhode Island and Connecticut followed Massachusetts and Vermont in officially abolishing slavery. In 1857, the New Hampshire legislature officially banned slavery in the state. This came shortly after the Fugitive Slave Act was reaffirmed in 1850 and about the same time as the Dred Scott Decision, which declared that enslaved or free blacks would not be considered citizens under the law (Cunningham and Sammon 2004:76–77, 119–139; Vento n.d.:2; U.S. Census 1790).

In 1777, following Governor John Langdon's (see **Criterion A – Maritime History**) marriage to Mary Hall, the family and their long-time slave, Silas, resided in a tavern until the construction of the Governor John Langdon Mansion about one-half mile away on Pleasant Street. By at least 1783, John Langdon had freed Siras (also Cyrus) Bruce and kept him on as a paid servant acting as a personal valet and butler. In

⁵⁰ At this time, Maine was part of Massachusetts.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

May 1785, Siras married Flora Stoodley, former slave to the owner of Stoodley's Tavern; by at least 1797, the couple resided in a house owned by Langdon at the rear of his property fronting Washington Street. Siras was present in late October and early November 1789 during a tea and dinner attended by President George Washington (Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Cunningham 1999a).

The 1793 Fugitive Slave Act passed by Congress assured slave owners the right to recover their escaped slaves. In 1796, Ona Judge, enslaved to Martha Washington since childhood, fled from President Washington's Philadelphia household and arrived in Portsmouth via a ship captained by John Bolles. Upon her arrival in Portsmouth, she was noticed by a female member of the Langdon family. Despite George Washington's request of Gov. Langdon to assist his nephew, Burwell Barrett, in capturing Judge, a member of the Langdon household tipped Ona off and she was hidden. Ona married black mariner Jack Staines, and the couple eventually traveled west to Greenland, New Hampshire, where they stayed with John Jack and Phyllis, former slaves of Joseph Warner at the Macphedris-Warner House (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:71–72; Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

Some white slave owners included their African slaves in their Christian religious life. Records at **St. John's Church, 105 Chapel Street** (1808; NR listed 1978), and North Church indicate that a number of enslaved persons regularly attended services, including Frank and Flora Stoodley, Prince and Dinah Chase Whipple, Peter Warner, and Dinah Pern. Although slaves attended services with their white owners, they sat in segregated pews at the balcony level (Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

As enslaved persons gained their freedom in the early nineteenth century, some sought to purchase land or a home in the city. At the same time, the city was expanding westward and the neighborhood known as Austinborough was being developed. An African American truckman, Caesar Whidden, owned a number of empty house lots in this area and may have been influential in helping attract other African Americans. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the corner of Union and Middle streets in the West End became the location of a cluster of homes occupied by African Americans, especially black mariners. The **Samuel Jennings House, 214 Union Street** (1814) and the **Liberty Carey House, 226 Union Street** (ca. 1820), which was rented in the 1830s by John Fogg, an African American hairdresser, were constructed during this time. The **Francis House, 233–235 Union Street** (ca. 1815), was constructed by John and Nathaniel A. Haven for black mariner John Francis due to his involvement in the brother's privateering efforts during the War of 1812 (Candee 2006:156; Gurney 1902:135–136).

The abolition movement was active in Portsmouth prior to the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861–1865). Many famous abolitionists traveled to Portsmouth and presented at the Portsmouth Lyceum as guests of various anti-slavery societies. The Lyceum, commonly referred to as "The Temple," was a 1,000-seat lecture hall destroyed by a fire in 1876 and located in the current location of the **Music Hall, 28 Chestnut Street** (1877). In July 1841, Abby Kelly, a Quaker woman from Massachusetts and future wife of fellow abolitionist Stephen S. Foster, gave five lectures at The Temple. The lecture hall hosted Frederick Douglass, Abby Kelly, Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, and J.M. Spear on the Portsmouth leg of their New Hampshire tour on September 15–30, 1844, hosted by the American Anti-Slavery Society. In December of that year, Frederick Douglass gave a lecture to the Portsmouth Female Anti-Slavery Society. In October 1852, the Free-Soil Party⁵¹ presented at The Temple with a speech by Horace Mann, an abolitionist and leader in early eighteenth-century school reform from the Massachusetts state legislature. Frederick Douglass returned in March 1862 following the outbreak of the Civil War and after he had become an internationally known orator and confidant of President Abraham Lincoln. His lecture

⁵¹ The Free-Soil Party was a political party in operation during the 1848 and 1852 Presidential election whose platform focused on the opposition to the expansion of slavery into new western territories.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

“The Black Man’s Future in the Southern States” was advertised in the *Portsmouth Daily Morning Chronicle*, in which he was referred to as “The Eloquent Champion of Freedom.” The Temple hosted additional abolitionist-related lectures and events by Smith’s Real Ethiopian African Serenaders (1852), Charles Lenox Remond and William Lloyd Garrison (1854), and William Wells Brown (1862) (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:119-139; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Robinson 2001a).

In 1860, when New Hampshire was one of five states that allowed black men to vote, the Unitarian congregation of the **South Church, 292 State Street** (ca. 1825) were engaged in activities associated with the Underground Railroad. Following the Civil War, church members fundraised and founded schools for newly freed African Americans in the southern states (Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

The American Civil War (1861–1865) was fought between anti-slavery northern states and pro-slavery southern states. In January 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that slaves within the rebellion states would be considered free people and expressly stating that the federal government sanctioned the end of slavery as an official war goal. On April 10, 1865, General Lee surrendered and the Civil War came to an end. About 2,000 people convened in the Portsmouth downtown in front of the *States and Union* newspaper offices at the corner of Daniel and Penhallow streets to celebrate. On December 6, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolished slavery. The following year, the Fourteenth Amendment allowed full civil liberties to all citizens, including African Americans. In 1869, the Fifteenth Amendment extended the right to vote to African American men (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:119–139).

Post-Civil War to Early Civil Rights Movement (1865–1952)

In 1881, the first annual celebration commemorating the Emancipation Proclamation was held at the **South Ward Room, 280 Marcy Street** (1866; NR listed 1982), a Victorian-era election hall and meetinghouse. In 1890, the South Meeting House became home to the first black church in New Hampshire, when a multi-denominational Bible study group, initially known as the People’s Mission, relocated from James F. Slaughter’s living room. In 1892, the People’s Mission became associated with the Middle Street Baptist Church and changed its name to the People’s Baptist Church. In 1908, the People’s Baptist Church separated from the Middle Street Baptist Church and, in 1915, the congregation purchased and relocated to the former **Pearl Street Baptist Church, 45 Pearl Street** (1857 and enlarged 1868; NR listed 2003), commonly known as The Pearl. The church disbanded in the 1970s, but until 1946 they were the first and only church in New Hampshire owned by an African American congregation (Candee and Openo 1981; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Orwig 2003; Robinson 2007a:263).

By the early twentieth century, a number of black social clubs were meeting on the second floor of the commercial building at **14-16 Market Street** (1830) on the north side of Market Square. In 1919, the building hosted Our Boys Comfort Club, later known as the Lincoln American Community Club. In 1920, the Knights of Pythias, a national fraternal organization, met at this location (Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

In 1924, activities of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) first appeared in local newspapers. The group had an office on Congress Street during the 1920s. In August 1926, several hundred Klan members passed through Portsmouth on their way from southern New England to a conference in Portland, Maine. The KKK unsuccessfully applied for a parade permit from the Portsmouth City Council for Independence Day 1927. However, the group was granted a permit for a field day with fireworks display, which was held on Labor Day weekend 1927 in Brackett Field off South Street (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:159).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

Despite early-twentieth-century progress in the post-Civil War era, American society was generally still segregated until mid-century; however, Portsmouth saw limited desegregation. In 1926, Elizabeth Virgil (1903–1991), a Portsmouth resident, became the first black graduate, male or female, of the University of New Hampshire (UNH). Elizabeth was the granddaughter of a slave and had lived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, until the age of seven, when her family relocated to Portsmouth. Initially, the Virgil family lived in various apartments near the waterfront, including Bow, Court, and Washington streets. Elizabeth was a graduate of **Portsmouth Junior High School, 155 Parrott Avenue** (1930, with ca. 2000 additions), before majoring in home economics at UNH. She desired to be a teacher and, as New Hampshire schools tended not to hire African Americans, she spent a few years teaching in segregated southern schools before returning to Portsmouth. On her return, she was unable to find permanent teaching work in the area and instead worked in the Programming Department at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and then spent 22 years, until her retirement in 1973, at the UNH Soil Conservation Department. In 1957, Elizabeth purchased her first home in the West End at **50 Brewster Street** (mid-18th century), where industrial decline had led to more affordable prices; she remained there until her death in 1991. She was a lifelong volunteer for the Red Cross and taught Sunday school at the Pearl Street Baptist Church. Prior to her death, Elizabeth established the Alberta Curry Virgil Scholarship in her mother's memory, and Elizabeth's portrait hangs on the first floor of the UNH Dimond Library (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:163–165; H.A. Manning Co. 1957, 1959, 1961; Record 2006; W.A. Greenough & Co. 1925, 1934).

Following successful employment as a female crane operator at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard during World War II, Rosary Broxay Cooper returned to Portsmouth, where she became the city's first licensed black beautician and hairdresser and operated out of her home at **171 Washington Street** (mid-18th century) (Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

In the late 1940s, film director Louis DeRochement selected the **Rockingham Hotel, 401 State Street** (ca. 1884 and 1973 additions; NR listed 1982), for his headquarters while filming *Lost Boundaries* (1949) in Portsmouth. The movie was about an African American family with light skin who were able to pass themselves off as white in New Hampshire. The film employed both black and white actors and directly resulted in the hotel owner, James Barker Smith, officially changing the segregation policies of the hotel, which were previously discriminatory (Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

1952–Present

Many religious organizations in Portsmouth were very active in the Civil Rights Movement. In 1952, the Pearl Street Baptist Church hosted guest preacher Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968), then a Boston University student but soon to become a prominent leader in the Civil Rights Movement. He gave a lecture titled “Going Forward by Going Backward.” The accompanying guest choir from Malden, Massachusetts, included Coretta Scott, then a student at Boston's New England Conservatory of Music. The couple would marry the following year. On that day, King, in a conversation with a member of the audience, said that he likely would not be remaining in Boston because he had “...a mountain to climb” (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:147–150; Discover Portsmouth 2013a).

By the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Civil Rights Movement (1954–1968) was gaining momentum nationally. In 1954, the United States Supreme Court, in its landmark case *Brown vs. the Board of Education*, declared that separate was not equal, overturning the 1896 *Plessy vs. Ferguson* case that allowed for state-sponsored segregation in public schools. On January 1, 1958, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded. By 1960, the group held their regular meetings at the Rockingham Hotel. The first president of the local NAACP, Thomas

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Cobb, operated an electrical repair shop on Washington Street and resided in a house on Deer Street, which was later demolished during urban renewal. In 1963, the Seacoast Council on Race and Religion (SCORR) was founded and held regular meetings at **St. John's Parish Hall, 101 Chapel Street** (mid-20th century). The study group included persons of varied backgrounds and engaged in fundraising for the efforts of Martin Luther King Jr. and the NAACP; SCORR disbanded in 1972. President Lyndon B. Johnson's signing of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 officially banned discrimination based on sex, race, color, religion, or country of origin. The law effectively ended segregation in schools, workplaces, and other public facilities (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:174–192).

Although it is unclear if Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. ever returned to New Hampshire and Portsmouth after his 1952 visit to the Pearl Street Baptist Church, his visit may have left enough of an impression on him to include mention of the state's landscape in one of his most important speeches. King's famous "I Have A Dream Speech" at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. on August 28, 1963, included the following in its closing lines:

And if America is to be a great nation this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania! (King Jr. 1963)

On April 4, 1968, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot and killed in Memphis, Tennessee, just four years after being honored with the Nobel Peace Prize for striving to achieve racial equality through nonviolence. His assassination led to rioting throughout the country and world (Cunningham and Sammons 2004:174–192; King Jr. 1963).

In 1995, the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail was officially established. In 1999, New Hampshire became the last state in the country to adopt Martin Luther King Jr. Day as an official holiday. In 2003, the early eighteenth-century Portsmouth African Burial Ground was rediscovered during a construction project and, in 2015, an official City memorial was planned and the found remains were reinterred (African Burying Ground Memorial Park 2010; Discover Portsmouth 2013a; Robinson 2007a:81).

CRITERION A – SOCIAL HISTORY

The District retains significance under Criterion A – Social History at the national and state levels for the period 1736–1789 for the founding of the Masonic Lodge (1736), one of the oldest continually operating lodges in the country, whose members met in a series of locations, including **Stoodley's Tavern, 17 Hancock Street**, in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1761), from 1751 to 1755. Illustrious members of the lodge included a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a signer of the Constitution, four men who served in the Continental Congress, and four governors of New Hampshire. The District retains significance at the local level for the period 1736–ca. 1950 for its association with late nineteenth-century social reform movements, fraternal organizations, and women's history. The District is also significant at the local level for its association with temperance and prostitution reforms, as well as social clubs such as temperance unions, women's suffrage associations, fraternal organizations, and the YMCA, which shaped the social and political direction of the city and its built fabric.

Temperance Movement

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The Portsmouth temperance movement occurred in the context of the nineteenth-century national trends of social reform that grew out of two overlapping and complementary strains in American thought and culture: the religious enthusiasm and vision of the Protestant Second Great Awakening in the first half of the nineteenth century and the romantic philosophy of Transcendentalism in the mid-to-late century with noted spokesmen Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882) and Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862). By the 1890s, widespread social activism and political reform became a nationwide hallmark of the Progressive Era that continued to the 1920s. In Portsmouth, social change imperatives started when the temperance movement that gained national momentum in the 1870s became locally popular and inspired citizens during the twentieth century to clean up what were considered blighted areas of the city, curb alcohol use, and shut down the red-light district.⁵² Organizations and religious figures involved in the Portsmouth temperance movement included the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's Civic League, which met at the homes of its members, and Reverend Lucius H. Thayer of **North Church, 2 Congress Street** (1854). In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Portsmouth was visited frequently by sailors and merchants, and the city's economy relied on the income provided by these men. Sailors on leave from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard frequented saloons and other entertainment venues, particularly along Marcy Street, then known as Water Street, that were often the locations of crime. Many middle-class citizens, particularly women, began to try to clean up the area and worked toward eradicating the alcohol consumption and prostitution that riddled the city's commercial areas (Brighton 1973:198–199).

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portsmouth formed in 1875 with Mrs. B.F. Thorndike as president. The organization hosted meetings on temperance and reform with guest lecturers and discussions. The membership focused on temperance and benevolent work to aid the city's poor and needy families. To accomplish its goals, the group split the city into districts and sent committees to visit households and acquire signatures pledging abstinence from alcohol. The Union was instrumental in the formation of the Temperance Reform Club in Portsmouth, founded by men and women wishing to influence the city and state to enact stricter alcohol laws. At one point, almost one-quarter of the city's population was on the club's list of members. The organization focused on gaining the support of the fishermen of the city during the nineteenth century (Wittenmyer and Willard 1878:578–581).

In 1903, the City enacted a control measure to curb alcohol sales. It set up eight different classes of alcohol licenses, ranging from Class One (issued to innkeepers) to Class Eight (issued to brewers and wholesalers). The fees for these licenses were \$10 for Class One to \$2,000 for Class Eight. The legislature also banned gambling; set a rule that bartenders had to be 25 years of age; disallowed sale of alcohol to minors or drunks; banned the sale of alcohol on Sundays, election dates, and state or national holidays; and specified that women could not serve liquor. Additional provisions stated that liquor licenses were not to be given to bars that also acted as dwellings, set hours of operation to 6 am to 10 or 11 pm, and required that bars could not be located outside of view from the street to limit illegal activities and violations. During this time, Portsmouth had about 40 individuals and companies engaged in the sale and manufacturing of liquor. Many people thought that if alcohol was removed from the city it would help clean up areas that were considered to be blights. In addition to Portsmouth's earlier laws, the New Hampshire state legislature passed prohibition legislation in 1917, three years before the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The law took a great toll on the brewing industry in Portsmouth (see **Criterion A – Industry**) Brighton 1973:198–199; Crisp 1996:48).

⁵² New Hampshire passed a law in the 1850s that was the temperance movement's first attempt to prohibit alcohol in the state. It focused on prohibiting any alcohol except for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes, but did not succeed.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Prostitution – Marcy Street (Water Street Red-light District)

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prostitution was prevalent in American maritime towns and cities, where large transient populations of sailors and mariners led to the development and success of brothels and saloons. Portsmouth's red-light district was small in comparison to those of other larger port cities such as the Barbary Coast in San Francisco, Storyville in New Orleans, and the Tenderloin District in New York City (Brighton 1973:212; Crisp 1996:5, 6).

The Water Street Red-light district contributed to Portsmouth's economy and played a major role in the relationship of sailors and mariners on leave with the commercial businesses of Portsmouth during the early twentieth century. The red-light district also represents the importance and influence that the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard had over the city's development.

Water Street (present-day Marcy Street) was a commercial hub in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth wharves, and shipyards had a constant inflow of naval, commercial trade, and large merchant ships that brought a steady flow of mariners and sailors to the city. Water Street became the primary location for sailors and mariners to visit while on leave from the naval yard and when off work duty. Ferries brought sailors from the navy yard to downtown Portsmouth via a wharf at the top of Water Street (no longer extant and located near the Memorial Bridge on-ramp off present-day Daniel Street) (Brighton 1973:212, 214, 216; Crisp 1996:6, 14–15).

The businesses along Marcy Street tended to cater to the needs of sailors and mariners since they made up a large portion of the businesses' income. Grocery stores were one of the leading business types from the 1850s to 1890s. However, by the 1890s, saloons were becoming the most common business along Water Street, with many at the northern section of the street, close to the ferry wharf. From 1900 to 1912, Water Street had 6 to 11 saloons. Many also operated as brothels during the 1890s and 1900s, using the saloon business as a front to cover up the illicit activities. The Gloucester House Saloon (now demolished), operated by Mary Amazeen Baker and Allen Baker, was located directly across from the ferry wharf on Water Street at the corner of State Street. This saloon and brothel opened in 1897 when the Bakers rented the house from Frank Jones and bought it in 1903. Mary Amazeen Baker was one of the most notorious madams and brothel operators along the street. Charles "Cappy" Stewart also owned a saloon and brothel at 51 Water Street that was demolished in the 1940s. He managed the business from 1904 to 1912 and, after closing the saloon and brothel, he ran an antique store out of the building (Brighton 1973:215–218; Crisp 1996:6, 14–19, 23; *Portsmouth Herald* 2001).

One of the most successful brothels in Portsmouth was located at 14 and 16 Water Street (present-day **57 Marcy Street**, ca. 1800) and operated out of a saloon by Alta Roberts from 1897 to 1912. The residence is a three-story duplex, and Roberts used one side for her saloon and brothel and the other as her personal living quarters. After the red-light district was permanently shut down by the city in 1912, Roberts used the building as a boarding house. Mary E. and Josie F. Prescott bought the house from Roberts in the 1940s with the stipulation of her receiving life-tenancy. This building is one of the few that remains in the area of Prescott Park. The majority of the buildings along the street were bought by the Prescott sisters in the 1940s, where they created Prescott Park, and most of them were demolished. This building is believed to be the only remaining property that was used as a brothel within the Water Street Red-light district (Crisp 1996:20–21, 46; Robinson 1998b:3, 10).

The red-light district in Portsmouth thrived along Water Street from about 1897 to 1912, until local reform movements brought it to an end through measures against alcohol and stronger penalties for prostitution. The Progressive Era (1900–1918) focused on reforming society and American cities during a

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

time of major changes and apprehension over urbanization, immigration, industrialization, and the middle class clashing with the lower classes in the cities. The Progressives focused on temperance, anti-prostitution, education reform, and immigration restrictions. In Portsmouth, the Women's Civic League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union combined efforts to bring about the closure of the city's red-light district. The city had passed laws in 1853 to prohibit prostitution in the city, but few citations and arrests were made, and the Water Street Red-light district was allowed to operate uninhibited. In 1911, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard officials also put pressure on the city to reform the types of entertainment available to sailors visiting downtown. On February 22, 1911, the Navy banned enlisted men from going to Portsmouth for a week, due to a measles outbreak and the state of leisurely activities available to the sailors. This ruling and the pressure of local reform groups prompted Portsmouth city officials to clean up the Water Street area and end prostitution through strict laws on alcohol and prostitution (Brighton 1973:218–220, 230–232; Crisp 1996:2, 32, 34, 46, 48–49; *Portsmouth Herald* 2001; Robinson 1998b:3, 10).

Social and Fraternal Organizations

Social clubs and fraternal organizations have long been important aspects of Portsmouth society and many of them focused their efforts on improving the city. Active social groups were created for the purpose of leisurely activities, benevolence, philanthropy, political movements, and social movements. Clubs predominantly used buildings and meeting spaces that once served other purposes; many rented floors of commercial buildings or bought residences and converted them to serve as meeting and headquarters space. Prominent society figures belonged to these groups, bringing both political influence and financial wherewithal to their chosen causes. These social organizations included the Woman's Temperance Union, Women's Club, Women's Suffrage Association, Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows Society, and the YMCA. Some were created out of common trade, craft, or sports interest. Many dated back to the early years of the city, but others emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century and during the Progressive Era (1900–1918).

The U.S. Congress created the American Legion in 1919 as a patriotic veterans' organization that focused on serving veterans, servicemen, and communities. In Portsmouth, the American Legion bought the residence for the **American Legion Frank E. Booma Post, No. 6, 96 Islington Street** (ca. 1800), at some time between 1936 and 1949 and still owns the property. During the 1920s and 1930s, the American Legion met in the **Franklin Building, 65-87 Congress Street** (1879; NR listed 1984). During the early twentieth century through at least the 1970s, the Elks Club occupied the **Treadwell-Jenness House, 93 Pleasant Street** (1818), the interior of which they renovated to serve as their Elks Hall. Architect William A. Ashe (see **Criterion C – Architecture**) was a member of the Free Masons, Elks, Knights Templar, and Warwick Club in Portsmouth. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows operated out of the **National Block, 40 Congress Street** (1878), which was owned by Frank Jones and built to replace a building that burned down in 1877. The Odd Fellows bought the building in 1919 and renamed it the Odd Fellows Hall; they no longer own the building. The Odd Fellows is a global altruistic and benevolent fraternal organization that originally started in Great Britain in the eighteenth century and was officially founded in the United States in 1819 in Baltimore, Maryland (American Legion n.d.; Candee 2006:96, 125, 213; Sanborn 1920, 1949, 1956 W. A. Greenough & Co. 1936).

Many of the commercial blocks along Market, Congress, and Pleasant streets were remodeled in the late nineteenth century, and the upper levels were rented and used by social clubs. The upper floors of **10 Daniel Street** (ca. 1850) were reconfigured in the late nineteenth century and occupied by the Warwick Club, a private men's social club formed in 1892 (with 160 members by the twentieth century) and later by The Knights of Pythias. The Warwick Club is still located in the **Pickering Block/Jacob Sheafe**

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Block, 1–9 Market Street (1803), on the second floor (Candee 2006:121; Nolan 2010; W. A. Greenough & Co. 1936).

The YMCA was initiated in London in 1844 by George Williams and was established in the United States in Boston, Massachusetts, by Thomas Valentine Sullivan at the Old South Church on December 29, 1851. Portsmouth's YMCA began in 1852. The YMCA was an important group that aided new-comers to the city and the social development of boys and men. YMCA facilities were created to give young men moving to a city from rural areas a safe and affordable place to lodge until they got settled. Later in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, facilities had gyms, auditoriums, and hotel-style rooms. The Portsmouth YMCA occupied a house at the site of present-day **141 Congress Street** (1905), after the death of the owner, William Henry Young Hackett, a lawyer, banker, and politician, in 1878.⁵³ The organization operated out of the residence until it built a new building at the same location in 1905. The building was constructed with a gymnasium in the rear and multifunction rooms in the front. Although renovated for commercial use, the building still contains windows with the YMCA seal on them. The YMCA occupied this building until 1957, after which they moved to Camp Gundalow in Greenland, New Hampshire. The YMCA and YWCA of Portsmouth merged in 1980 and operate as the Seacoast Family YMCA (550 Peverly Hill Road, outside the District) (Campbell 2011; Gurney 1902; YMCA n.d.; Sanborn 1910, 1956).

The Masonic Lodge of Portsmouth was important to the development of the city, to state government and, as a representative of New Hampshire, to the founding of the nation. Saint John's Lodge No. 1, formed in 1736 as the Free and Accepted Masons and one of the oldest continuously active Masonic Lodges in the United States, purchased the **Wallace Hackett House/Masonic Temple, 351 Middle Street** (1891–1892, with 1928 addition), in 1920. The Masonic Lodges in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts; Savannah, Georgia; and Charleston, South Carolina are the only lodges that pre-date Portsmouth's St. John's Lodge. Many of the city's leading political, business, and industrial figures belonged to the Masonic Lodge from its founding. Portsmouth Lodge members were crucial in the formation of the nation's government, including William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Nicholas Gilman, Jr., a signer of the Constitution; and John Sullivan, Samuel Livermore, Woodbury Langdon, and Pierse Long, who served in the Continental Congress. Four members were governors of New Hampshire: John Sullivan, Henry Hubbard, Ichabod Goodwin, and Wesley Powell. Twelve members, including Frank Jones, were mayors of Portsmouth (Campbell 2011; Gurney 1902; Foss n.d.).

The Masonic Temple was originally the home of Wallace Hackett, a director of the First National Bank, trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, director of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, and a member of the Federal Fire Society in 1883. Hackett was mayor of Portsmouth in 1907–1908 and a key figure in the creation of the Thomas Bailey Aldrich House as a museum. One of the earliest members of the Masonic Lodge was Henry Sherburne (1674–1757, Treasurer of the Province of New Hampshire). Meetings were held at Stoodley's Tavern from 1751 to 1755. From 1755 to 1766 the Masons operated out of the Earl of Halifax Tavern, which was renamed in 1777 by owner John Stavers as the **William Pitt Tavern, 400 Court Street** in Strawberry Banke. A lodge room and anterooms were built on the third floor of the tavern specifically for use as a Masonic Lodge called Mason's Hall from 1768 to 1776. The lodge was moved to Nathaniel Folsom Jr.'s House (demolished) at the corner of Congress and Fleet streets in 1776 until 1792, when they returned to Mason's Hall after the Revolutionary War. From 1792, the Masons rented the Senate Chambers at the First New Hampshire State House in Market Square until 1805, followed by the

⁵³ William Henry Young Hackett was the grandfather of William Hackett. The family was prominent in Portsmouth and important figures in the development of the city's commercial center through politics, law, and banking (Campbell 2011).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

upper floors of the New Hampshire Marine and Fire Insurance Company building, **9 Market Square**, the **Portsmouth Athenaeum** until 1820. A new lodge room was built in the Franklin Block, which was destroyed by fire in 1879 and replaced with the Franklin Building. The Lodge later rented rooms in the **Congress Block** until they bought the residence at 341 Middle Street (Campbell 2011; Gurney 1902; Foss n.d.).

Seaport towns were frequently visited by sailors and mariners on leave, and citizens of the towns usually formed charitable organizations catering to the health and welfare of these men. Prior to the establishment of the Army and Navy Association in 1911, there were few organizations in Portsmouth supporting recreational activities for enlisted men. The Portsmouth Seaman's Friend Society, founded in the 1830s, maintained a Seaman's Home with a reading room and Temperance eating house. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union joined the Seaman's Aid Society to establish a Seaman's Home, which was located at **Merchants' Row, 101 Market Street** (ca. 1810) in 1899. In 1914, the Portsmouth Seaman's Friend Society renovated a building and opened a Seaman's Home at **110 State Street**. During the 1910s, the board of the Seaman's Friend Society included F.W. Hartford of the *Portsmouth Herald*; bank president John K. Bates; and druggist Clifford W. Bass. Chief Boatswain William L. Hill USN from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard was also a member of the society. Chief Hill lived at the shipyard and was an active member of the Navy Yard Improvement Association (Preservation Company 2013:6–12).

The Army and Navy Association was established in Portsmouth in 1911 as a non-profit organization to provide recreational opportunities for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, in addition to the Coast Guard and merchant seamen. Its founding coincided with passage of the city ordinance to permanently close the brothels along Marcy Street and with Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and city efforts to clean up the rougher areas of the city. The men who founded this philanthropic endeavor were Judge Calvin Page, Gustave Peyser, G. Ralph Loughton, Harold Bennett, A.F. Howard, and Daniel W. Badger.⁵⁴ The **Army and Navy Association Building, 143 Daniel Street** (1916), was constructed as an effort of the Seaman's Friend Society and the Army and Navy Association to serve as the recreation center for military personnel when they were off duty from the shipyard. It served military men from the 1910s to the 1930s; in 1940, it was leased to the Salvation Army. The building became the military's United Service Organization Center during World War II. After the war, the military released the building, and it became Portsmouth's Connie Bean Community Center, used for athletic and youth programs, classes, and meeting rooms for various clubs and organizations. When the City of Portsmouth sold the building in 2012 to the Hampshire Development Corporation, the gymnasium was torn down (Preservation Company 2013:6–12).

Women's History

Suffrage Movement

The U.S. Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1920 giving women the right to vote, but the fight to gain the right to vote dates back to 1848. The first gathering of women for the purpose of acquiring equal rights took place in July 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) and Lucretia Mott (1793–1880). After the Civil War, reformers began to focus on acquiring the right to vote instead of fighting for full equal rights. The turning point for the suffrage

⁵⁴ Page was a lawyer, former mayor, and broker of the 1905 Portsmouth Peace Treaty; Peyser was the owner of a clothing store; Loughton was a bank president; Bennet was the president of Morley Button factory; Howard was a lawyer; and Badger owned a dairy business and was a former mayor and councilman (Preservation Company 2013:6).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

movement came in the 1880s and 1890s, toward the beginning of the Progressive Era in America (1900–1918), which focused on reforming society and American cities during a time of major changes and apprehension over urbanization, immigration, industrialization, and the middle class clashing with the lower classes in the cities. The Progressives focused on temperance, anti-prostitution, education reform, and immigration restrictions in cities throughout the country. Middle-class women participated in civic and charity organizations during this time and were beginning to operate outside the domestic setting. By 1890, the National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed and drew support from women activists involved in many Progressive Era organizations.

Women's clubs in Portsmouth began to appear in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Many focused on educating women and working toward acquiring the vote and equal rights for women. The Graffort Club, the first women's club in Portsmouth, was created in 1895 with the purpose of the "general improvement of its members in literature, art, science, and the vital interests of the day" (Portsmouth Athenaeum 1992). It was named for Bridget Graffort, who gave the City of Portsmouth land to build its first school and to develop the Daniel Street area. The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) was established in 1858 in New York City as the U.S. Ladies Christian Association. The name YWCA was first used in Boston, Massachusetts in 1866. Portsmouth's YWCA was located at the **Charles Treadwell House, 70 Court Street**, from 1920 to 1949, when the house was on the northeast corner of State and Fleet streets. The Portsmouth Women's City Club, at **375 Middle Street**, was formed in the 1890s. The Prescott sisters, Mary E. and Josie F., were active members of the Women's City Club during their lives in Portsmouth.⁵⁵ Many of the city's leading suffragists were involved in these organizations throughout the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries (Candee 2006:47; Office of the Historian n.d.; Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Seavey 1901:202–207).

Women from Portsmouth had major roles in the state and national efforts for equal voting rights for both sexes. Sarah Hovey, Mary I. Wood, and Martha Kimball are just three of the many women who were involved in the suffrage movement in Portsmouth. Sarah Whittier "Sallie" Hovey (1872–1932) was an active charity worker and suffragist in Portsmouth. She organized events for the poor, the impoverished, and imprisoned through her father's (Rev. Emerson Hovey's) ministry as rector of St. John's Church in Portsmouth for 26 years. Sarah was elected president of the Portsmouth's Women's Suffrage Association in 1913 and was the president of the Equal Suffrage League of Portsmouth in 1919. She picketed the Republican National Convention in Chicago on June 7, 1920, calling for women's right to vote. Hovey was also a member of the 1924 delegation of the National Woman's Party that approached President Coolidge to encourage the passage of an amendment granting equal rights to men and women. Hovey lived in the **Matthew Marsh House, 214 State Street** (1814), in the early twentieth century with her parents (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; The Women Citizen 1919:531; U.S. Census 1900; W.A. Geenough & Co. 1925).

Mary I. Wood (b. 1866), originally from Vermont, was one of the pioneers to call for women's right to vote in New Hampshire. Wood served as the chairman of the New Hampshire Division, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, was corresponding secretary and manager of the bureau of information for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, board member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of New Hampshire, member of the Board of Public Instruction in Medford, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She was the first woman elected to the state legislature from Portsmouth. She and her husband built the stucco house at 845 South Street (outside the District). On November 10, 1905, ten women

⁵⁵The Prescott sisters were the creators of Prescott Park in the mid-twentieth century. They were also active members in the Family Welfare Association and the Portsmouth District Nursing Association (Candee 2006:47).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

registered to vote in the school election of the city: Mary I. Wood, Florence O. Ellery, Annie J. Pearson, Maud H. Hanscom, Edith Akerman, Elizabeth M. Parker, Lena Maud Robinson, Agnes R. Pickering, Annie H. and Florence H. Hewitt. The women elected Annie Hewitt to the school board and she received 1,113 votes (Brighton 1990:11-12; Brighton 1973:202; *The Granite Monthly* 1918:153; Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.).

Martha Kimball (1870–1966) was the daughter of Edward Payson and Martha Jane (Thompson) Kimball and lived in Portsmouth (at 889 South Street, outside the District) until 1940, when she moved to Florida. Kimball was a graduate of Smith College and a leading figure in the suffrage movement in New Hampshire and in Portsmouth. She was an instrumental figure in the creation of the Graffort Club, the Portsmouth YWCA, the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, and the Women’s City Club. Kimball served as the president of the State Suffrage Association in the 1910s,⁵⁶ which focused on achieving the right to vote for women through the education of both men and women. She was elected as the state chairman of the League of Women Voters in 1917 (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.).

Women in the Twentieth Century

The onset of World Wars I and II brought about two eras of new opportunities for women in the country and in Portsmouth. During wartime production, local women became a major part of the workforce at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Many began to work not only in office-type jobs, but also in manufacturing positions that could not be fully staffed since the men were off fighting. Mary Carey Dondero (1894–1960) was the first woman to serve as mayor of Portsmouth and worked at the shipyard during the 1930s and 1940s. She was elected to a seat in the state legislature in 1934 and was only one of two women to serve in the House when she started. In 1940, she was the first woman elected to the Portsmouth City Council, and later became one of the first women mayors in the country. In the mid-1940s she was elected as mayor of Portsmouth, where she served two terms.⁵⁷ She created the first Recreation Commission in the city in 1945, which opened playgrounds and skating rinks and renovated the city’s public pool on Peirce Island. Mary Dondero lived at 107 Congress Street above the family’s shop, Dondero’s Fruit & Vegetable Store, in 1940, which was demolished and replaced with the Worth Plaza, 103–131 Congress Street, in 1971 (in the District). Many other women took on new roles during World Wars I and II—raising children by themselves and working outside the home for wages. Portsmouth offered the opportunity of work for women at the naval shipyard (Brighton 1990:11–12; Pope 2013:102–105; McMahon 2013:10; Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Preservation Company 2013:10; U.S. Census 1940).

CRITERION A – HEALTH/MEDICINE

The District retains significance under Criterion A – Health/Medicine at the local level for the period 1884–1912 for its association with private philanthropy and local charitable organizations and their investments in caring for the community through establishment of the **Portsmouth Cottage Hospital** (1884, NR listed 1996), one of the first two hospitals built in New Hampshire, which served Portsmouth residents as the primary medical facility in the city through the first half of the twentieth century, and the formation of Mark H. Wentworth Home (1912) at the **Governor John Wentworth Mansion and Wentworth Home Annex, 346 Pleasant Street** (1763 and 1927 with ca. 1987 additions; NR listed 1973), an important historic building used as a home for the chronically ill and elderly.

⁵⁶ The New Hampshire Women Suffrage Association was organized in 1868 in Concord, New Hampshire.

⁵⁷ Mary’s daughter, Eileen Dondero Foley (b. 1918), also served as mayor of Portsmouth and served seven terms in the state legislature (McMahon 2013:10).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Portsmouth Cottage Hospital

Hospitals grew out of the almshouse tradition of charitable organizations devoting themselves to the care of the poor, orphaned, or elderly people in their community. In 1833, the Portsmouth almshouse was established on the Poor Farm (outside the District) and could house up to 250 people. By 1869, the city sent its poor to the larger Rockingham County Farm in Brentwood, New Hampshire.

The first hospitals in America, including Pennsylvania Hospital (1755), New York Hospital (1791), and Massachusetts General Hospital (1821), were publicly supported institutions established to care for the poor and people without family units. In 1884, the Chase Home for Children (later the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital) was established through the charity efforts of Harriet Kimball (1834–1917), the daughter of a local pharmacist and active member of the Episcopal community. Kimball was involved with the work of the Relief Club of **St. John's Church, 105 Chapel Street** (1807; NR listed 1978), as a way to care for the poor and infirm population of Portsmouth who did not qualify for help from local almshouses. To establish the Chase Home for Children, Kimball engaged in soliciting donations from individuals and the City of Portsmouth. The organization was originally situated in a residence, purchased for \$1 from George Bilbrick, at what was formerly 51 Court Street, now the **Thomas Bailey Aldrich House, 386 Court Street** in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1797). When this house became too small for its growing operations, the Chase Home for Children moved into the **Chase House, 358 Court Street** in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1762), a residence with only eight rooms that required many repairs and alterations and soon proved to also be inadequate for use as a medical facility (Monroe and Federer 1996).

The massive number of sick and wounded following the Civil War (1861–1865) was a factor in the development of modern healthcare facilities and the formal nursing profession, especially in urban areas that were growing rapidly during this time period. In 1873, the United States had 180 hospitals, which increased to over 4,000 by the first decade of the twentieth century. By 1901, New Hampshire had 16 hospitals. The nation's first professional nursing school was established in 1873 at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore. As a result, the number of trained nurses in America increased from about 560 in 1880 to 11,804 in 1900 and to 82,327 by 1910. In 1891, Lizzie J. Woods, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, established a training program for nurses at the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, which would become a three-year program at the Portsmouth Hospital Training School by 1908 (Monroe and Federer 1996).

In 1889, local businessman Frank Jones declined to donate money to fund the inadequate Chase House and instead offered \$5,000 with the stipulation that an additional \$20,000 be raised to construct a new and modern building for the growing hospital. A fair was held and advertisements were published in the local newspaper to raise funds for the new hospital. Mrs. Ann M. Oliver bequeathed a gift of \$2,000 in her estate and George Bilbrick donated an additional \$10,000. Once the funding goal was achieved, a plot of land outside the crowded city near South Mill Pond was purchased for \$1,860 from the Reverend Alfred Langdon Elwyn from Philadelphia. Architectural plans were drawn up by local architect Harry B. Ball with the Boston-based firm of Ball and Dabney, as inspired by Dr. Arthur C. Heffenger's (1860–1928) research of modern hospital design (Monroe and Federer 1996).

Dr. Heffenger was a local physician who operated his medical practice out of an office at 32 Congress Street, currently **24–26 Congress Street** (ca. 2005). Dr. Heffenger and his wife, Fannie, daughter of Charles Pickering, resided at **8 Austin Street**, currently the **Harris-Heffenger House, 53 Austin Street** (ca. 1800), where they hosted the Russian delegation on Thursday August 31, 1905, during its visit for the Portsmouth Peace Treaty discussions. Dr. Heffenger consulted officials at the Massachusetts General

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Hospital regarding their proposed new building as part of his research into the evolution of hospital architecture. On January 28, 1886, he published his influential findings in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* in an article titled "The Pavilion in Hospital Construction." He was a proponent of pavilion-based hospitals, with wards in semi-detached one- or two-story buildings to segregate differently classified patients, all connected with hyphens containing administration or housekeeping departments. He designed a circular hospital building with a domed roof that allowed for the circulation of fresh air, which was believed to have curative properties for certain patients (Heffenger 1886:73–75; Japan-American Society of New Hampshire 2005; Monroe and Federer 1996; U.S. Census 1880, 1920; W.A. Greenough & Co. 1905, 1908).

A modified version of Dr. Heffenger's designs was implemented in the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital construction due to budget constraints. The hospital site was improved with landscaping, and sewage from South Mill Pond was diverted directly into the Piscataqua River to reduce malodors. The total cost of the hospital project, including building and land acquisition, was about \$35,160. On October 1, 1895, the first patient was admitted to the new building, which was subsequently opened to the public on November 25. By January 1896, the new hospital had 13 patients (Heffenger 1886:73–75; Monroe and Federer 1996).

Until 1903, the City of Portsmouth provided some funding to the largely charity-supported Cottage Hospital. Following the end of City-based funding, the hospital could no longer be fully supported through donations, and the first paying patient was admitted for a fee of \$10 per week. In the early twentieth century, the hospital provided care for an average of 197 patients a year with an average stay of one month. In 1913, to accommodate the continued growth, Woodbury Langdon donated a ca. 1863 fourteen- room house at the corner of Pleasant and Court streets that was part of the **Governor John Langdon Mansion, 143 Pleasant Street** (1784; NHL listed 1974, NR listed 1974), estate. The donated building was moved to the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital complex for use as nurses' housing and was demolished in the 1960s for a parking lot expansion (Monroe and Federer 1996).

The hospital continued to expand and modernize, following national patterns of hospital growth and development. In 1916, an X-ray machine was installed. In 1919, John J. Pickering, former President of the Rockingham Bank and the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad, bequeathed \$45,000 as part of his estate to the underfunded hospital, which allowed for massive expansion from 1921 to 1926. In 1921, the now-demolished Boiler/Power House was added to the complex. During 1925–1926 construction, the entire hospital operations moved to the **Army and Navy Association Building, 143 Daniel Street** (1916). The building enlargement was designed by Boston-based architect Robert Coit, who was known for suburban houses and for the Portsmouth Atlantic Heights School (1925) (outside the District). The 1920s modernization and enlargement of the hospital cost about \$162,000 and included construction of the Seybolt Maternity Building (1934) connected on its northwest elevation to the Nurses Home/Administration Building (1928) connected on its northwest elevation to the Hospital Building (1962). These connected buildings are historically associated with the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, but were not included in the 1996 National Register nomination. In 1983, the hospital complex closed due to the opening of the Portsmouth Regional Hospital (outside the District) and was purchased in 1986 by the City of Portsmouth for conversion to city administration offices (Monroe and Federer 1996).

Mark H. Wentworth Home

In 1911, Dr. Charles Wentworth and his sister Susan, distant relatives of Mark Hunking Wentworth, established The Mark H. Wentworth Home for Chronic Invalids as a home for the chronically ill in Portsmouth. The facility was housed at the Governor John Wentworth Mansion, which Mark Hunking

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Wentworth purchased about a year after it's construction as a wedding gift for one of his daughters. Other inhabitants of the house included Sir John Wentworth (1737–1820), who served as the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire from 1767–1775 and was the son of Mark Hunking Wentworth and nephew of Benning Wentworth. In 1775, the Wentworth family abandoned the mansion and their possessions and fled to England as a result of Gov. Wentworth's Loyalist stance during the Revolutionary War (Garvin 1973b).

In 1912, The Mark H. Wentworth Home for Chronic Invalids officially opened to the elderly and children with incurable diseases who paid for their stay on a sliding scale based on income or their stay was paid for by a charity fund. In 1927, the **Wentworth Home Annex**, a brick addition, was added to the mansion to accommodate the growing needs of the organization. In the late 1980s, a 96-bed nursing care facility was added and, in 2007, the entire facility was enlarged and converted to provide assisted elderly care, a function that continues today (Garvin 1973b; MarkWentworthHome.org n.d.).

CRITERION A – EDUCATION

The District retains significance under Criterion A – Education at the local level for the period 1809–1930 for its association with the development of primary and secondary education and the establishment of community libraries in Portsmouth.

Colonial Education

Education in seventeenth-century colonial New England was influenced by English laws and reforms; as a result of the Protestant Reformation, Latin grammar schools and religious-based elementary schools opened throughout England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the Colonial Period, New Hampshire was a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and followed its educational practices. Passage of the Massachusetts Education Act in 1642 made selectmen responsible to ensure that all families provided an education for their children so that they would be able to read and understand the laws of the colony. The subsequent Great School Act of 1647 made it mandatory that all children in Massachusetts be able to read and write. In 1680, New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts and established a law that required all towns with greater than 50 households provide access to schools. In 1686, shortly after New Hampshire was established as a royal province (1679), the New Hampshire Assembly passed its first education-related law, mandating that towns honor all contracts and agreements made to ministers and schoolmasters. The New Hampshire Assembly passed an additional education decree in 1693, during King William's War (1688–1698); the decree required that all town selectmen raise money through taxation on residents for the construction and repair of meetinghouses, ministers' houses, and schoolhouses. The law also ordered towns to use the raised funds to financially support schoolmasters. In 1699, residents of the earliest towns in New Hampshire, including Portsmouth, donated money to a fund to establish Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, demonstrating the small settlements' commitment to education (Hendrick 1966; Wallace and Hall n.d.)

Early residents of Strawbery Banke began to formally develop the settlement toward the very end of the seventeenth century. In 1700, Bridget Cutts (1650–1701), wife of Captain Thomas Daniel (1635–1683) and later Thomas Graffort (1648–1697), willed “one lot of land in my great field for erecting a school house” (Pearson 1913:28). Prior to 1708, no grammar school existed in New Hampshire. In 1708, the five towns in the state were taxed varying amounts to establish a Latin School in Portsmouth. In 1709, the first building constructed specifically for use as a school in what-would-become Portsmouth was built on South School Street in the Haven School Neighborhood near Puddle Dock, the oldest section of the city.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The school operated as a public Latin school and was funded with province-wide tax revenue. In 1719, the New Hampshire Assembly, inspired by the 1647 Massachusetts' Great School Act, passed its own law requiring each town to be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of local schools. This was expanded upon a few years later, in 1721, by requiring that all towns and parishes in the state with more than 100 families provide a grammar school. In 1732, the Haven School building was enlarged to accommodate a growing number of pupils (the existing Haven School was built in 1846 near the site of the first Haven School) (Black 2010; Candee 2006:97; Hendrick 1966; Pearson 1913:28; Portsmouth Public Library n.d.a, n.d.b; Wallace and Hall n.d.)

In the late eighteenth century, female education became more formalized. In 1770, female students attended public school in Hartford, Connecticut, and by the 1780s a number of public and private schools were opened elsewhere in New England. In November 1773, Dr. David McClure (1748–1820) operated a school for female students in Portsmouth.⁵⁸ Dr. McClure was born in Boston to John McClure and Rachel McClintock and was later associated with Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. In the *Diary of David McClure, Doctor of Divinity, 1748–1820*, he discusses his opening of a school in Portsmouth in 1773 as "...the only female school supported by the town in New England..." (quoted in Sargent 1915:104). About 30 female students, between 7 and 20 years of age, attended the school on the day of its opening, but the number later increased to 80 students who were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Dr. McClure spent five months, including the winter of 1773–1774, in Portsmouth teaching for a salary of £60 and residing at the **Penhallow House**, (now at **71 Washington Street** in Strawberry Banke) (ca. 1750), home to his friend Deacon Samuel Penhallow. At his departure, instruction at the school was taken over by Samuel Parker (1744–1804), son of William Parker. Samuel was a Harvard graduate and future clergyman at Trinity Church in Boston (Brewster 1859:121; Brown 1903:252–253; Burnett 1900:399; Dexter 1906:427; McClure 1899; Sargent 1915:104).

Private Institutions and Early Educational Reform

In 1784, the New Hampshire State Constitution was officially ratified and included an article that urged the state "...to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions...." The state legislature repealed all existing educational laws five years later, established educational budgets and associated taxes for schools in each town, and required that each town's selectmen raise the required funding for its community or be faced with a fine (Wallace and Hall n.d.).

In 1803, construction began on the **Portsmouth Athenaeum, 9 Market Square** (1803–1805; NR listed 1973), which was used as the office for the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company until 1823. In 1817, the Portsmouth Athenaeum was officially incorporated and served as the city's first and only public or semi-public library. The city's wealthiest residents desired an alternative to the one community school in the form of at-home instruction by tutor or distant boarding schools. Educational standards and opportunities expanded when the **Portsmouth Academy, 8-10 Islington Street** (1809; additions 1895, 1954, 1976; NR listed 1973) (see **Criterion C – Architecture**) was constructed based on architectural plans by James Nutter as a private college preparatory school for male students from the city's wealthy families. Alumni included local authors Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836–1907) and James T. Fields (1817–1881), a Boston-based publisher. The Academy, which specialized in mathematics and navigational studies, represented a major advancement in educational standards in the region. Educational

⁵⁸The location of McClure's school is unknown but was likely within the District.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

standards were further advanced in 1821 when the New Hampshire State Literacy Fund was established with the intent to establish a tax-funded college (Candee 2006:132–133; Garvin 1973; Portsmouth Public Library n.d. b; Wallace and Hall n.d.)

Public Schools and Library – Nineteenth Century

Access to education throughout New Hampshire improved in the first half of the nineteenth century, and several formal education laws were launched during this time period. In 1815, the state instituted a district school system and, in 1827, each town in the state could establish a school superintending committee generally made up of three to five people. In 1830, Portsmouth established New Hampshire's first public high school on State Street (not extant),⁵⁹ 18 years before the passage of the Somersworth Law (1848), which authorized towns throughout the state to provide access to public high schools. By the mid-nineteenth century, the small community school building in the Haven School neighborhood was overcrowded and was replaced by the immediately adjacent **Haven School, 50 South School Street** (1846 with 1900, 1922, and 1980 alterations). The brick school building held classes for four graded levels: infant, primary, intermediate, and grammar students.

From 1845 to 1853, three rural schools and two neighborhood schools were constructed in Portsmouth to accommodate the influx of residents during the city's greatest population increase, which was associated with a shipbuilding revival and the introduction of the textile industry. At that time, the city had six elementary schools, three small rural schoolhouses, and its first purpose-built high school—**Portsmouth High School, 126 Daniel Street** (1858) designed by the Boston-based architecture firm Towle and Foster. Male and female students were educated in separate facilities (Black 2010; Candee 2006:114; Portsmouth Public Library n.d.a, n.d.b; Wallace and Hall n.d.:3).

The second half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in the number of neighborhood schools in Portsmouth. As the population grew, these schools were soon over capacity and larger, modern schools were constructed as replacements. In 1860, the **Cabot Street School, 175 Cabot Street**, was constructed by local builder Benjamin Franklin Webster. **South Ward Room, 280 Marcy Street** (1866; NR listed 1982), was constructed based on the designs by local architect Isaiah Wilson with a budget of \$9,600. The building was used as a municipal building with a schoolroom on its first story to relieve the nearby overpopulated Haven School. In the 1890s, the Haven School and nearby South Ward Room were well over their intended student capacity. Local architect Henry S. Paul used the Richardsonian Romanesque style when the building was enlarged (see **Criterion C – Architecture**).

New schools constructed during the last decade of the nineteenth century include the **Whipple School, 609 State Street** (ca. 1889) and the Farragut School (no longer extant) on High Street in the North End. The Whipple School, constructed by Charles W. Norton, was the city's most expensive school project at the time, costing \$26,000. The school had an original capacity of 280 students, and by 1911 it served 341 students. The Farragut School was originally constructed to accommodate 220 children, but by 1911 the school had 305 students (Black 2010; Candee 2006:77–215; Candee and Openo 1981; Portsmouth Public Library n.d.a, n.d.b).

By the late nineteenth century, the German practice of kindergartens for the youngest students had reached the United States through the immigration of liberal German exiles. The kindergarten movement was appealing as a way to inculcate societal norms and “cultivate public virtues” at an early age. In 1855, Watertown, Wisconsin, became home to the first kindergarten in the country. In 1870, through the efforts

⁵⁹ The high school on State Street was constructed on a site adjacent to today's Temple Israel.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

of Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody who had visited Germany in 1867, the kindergarten movement spread to those not of German-descent and in 1883, the first kindergarten was established in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1889, all kindergartens founded in Boston were adopted by the city. In 1895, the Haven School offered the first kindergarten in Portsmouth. By 1890, the **Kindergarten School, 39-41 Summer Street** (ca. 1898), was established as the city's first purpose-built kindergarten and was attended by young students in the Austinborough neighborhood (Allen 1988:23–30; Black 2010; Campbell 2012a; Candee 2006:77, 162, 166, 169, 194, 215; Candee and Openo. 1981; Dexter 1906:166–167).

The first Roman Catholic Church and associated parochial school in New Hampshire had been established in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1823. The first parochial school in Portsmouth was established by Father Daniel Murphy in June 1868. The school was associated with St. Mary's Parish (now Corpus Christi), which was established in 1851 as the first Catholic Church in Portsmouth. Father Murphy was initially unable to rent a building from the city for use as a parochial school associated with the parish and instead established the school in his house at 202 State Street, and in another school building constructed on the property. A room in the main school building was designed to accommodate about 100 male students aged five to nine with the second story of Father Murphy's private residence used for the education of older or advanced students. A building at the rear of his house was constructed to accommodate about 225 female students. The school was open for free to adult learners in the evening. About 1873, the land at 202 State Street was sold to fund the construction of a brick church to replace the original church which had burned down in 1871 and, in 1888, St. Patrick's School was constructed adjacent to the St. Mary's Parish, referred to at this time as the Immaculate Conception Church. The school was originally staffed by the Sisters of Mercy nuns. The existing **St. Patrick's School, 125 Austin Street** was constructed in 1904 (Portsmouth Athenaeum n.d.; Corpus Christi Parish 2012; Waymarking 2015).

In the late nineteenth century, citywide educational policies were expanded or modified. In 1877, Portsmouth established its first school committee, and the city legislature created a Board of Instruction with 12 members. In 1885, the state school district system was abolished in favor of election of a school board for each town. In 1886, Charles H. Morse was appointed by the Board of Instruction as the first superintendent of schools in Portsmouth (Benjamin-Ma, Keane, and Walsh 2010).

In 1881, the Portsmouth Public Library (currently located at 175 Parrott Avenue, outside the District), Portsmouth's first fully public municipal library, was established under the direction of Mary Appleton Foster and other local residents. Until this time, the Portsmouth Athenaeum had operated since 1817 as the city's only semi-public library. Mary Appleton Foster served as a Civil War Nurse from 1862 to 1865 and was the daughter of Portsmouth Athenaeum co-founder Deacon John Welsh Foster and sister of local artist and writer Sarah Haven Foster (see **Criterion A – Conservation**). Mary helped to establish the Young People's Union with the mission of collecting and loaning books to young people in Portsmouth. She also served as the first female treasurer of the South Ward Room. By 1881, the Young People's Union was transformed into a citywide public organization initially located at the **Custom House, 40 Pleasant Street** (1857). In 1896, after several relocations, the public library moved to the building for the former Portsmouth Academy (1809; additions 1895, 1954, 1976; NR listed 1973), which was converted to accommodate the new change in use by architect William A. Ashe (see **Criterion C – Architecture**) (Candee 2006:132–133; Garvin 1973; Pope 2013:41; Portsmouth Public Library n.d.b).

Public Schools and Library – Twentieth Century

A 1902 New Hampshire law declared that towns without public high schools must cover the cost of students to attend the nearest public high school. As a result, Portsmouth High School accommodated

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

students from the nearby towns of Newcastle, Greenland, and Rye, and others. This increase in served students led to the 1903 construction of the **New High School, 20 Islington Street** (1903), designed by John Ashton of Lawrence, Massachusetts. The first graduating class (1906) had 25 girls and 13 boys. In 1913, the state raised the required age of school attendance to 16, and the New Hampshire Congress of Parents and Teachers was established (Benjamin-Ma, Keane, and Walsh 2010; Candee 2006:132; Nilson 2001; Wallace and Hall n.d.).

In 1919, in an attempt at school reform throughout the state, New Hampshire passed legislation that removed some of the powers of local towns and progressed toward more regulated and equal access to public education. The new law also created a Commissioner of Education. The existing public schools in Portsmouth continued to be stretched to their capacity during the early twentieth century. As a result, many schools were enlarged, such as the Haven School in 1922 and Portsmouth High School in 1926–1928. In 1930, the **Portsmouth Junior High School, 155 Parrott Avenue** (1930 with ca. 2000 additions), now the **Portsmouth Middle School**, was constructed to relieve the overcrowded Whipple School, which had operated as the city’s junior high school since 1914. The new Portsmouth Junior High School was the second junior high school in the city. By 1953, Portsmouth had about 700 high school students, resulting in overcrowding, and the city planned for a new high school on Andrew Jarvis Drive (outside the District). In 1980, the Haven School was converted to apartments. About 2000, a large addition was added to the rear of the Portsmouth Junior High School to accommodate the number of students (Black 2010; Campbell 2012b; Wallace and Hall n.d.).

CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE

The District possesses significance under Criterion C at the local level in the area of Architecture for the period ca. 1695–1966 for its intact collection of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings that exhibit popular national architectural styles and construction techniques from the late seventeenth to mid-twentieth centuries. As a group, the buildings symbolize Portsmouth’s early prosperity and demonstrate the city’s exposure to local interpretations of international design influences across different time periods. Several resources within the District possess national or state significance as important examples of high-style and vernacular architecture, including the Macphedris-Warner House, the Wentworth-Gardner House, and Shaw Warehouse, or as early, well-known examples of institutional and civic architecture, including South Church, Pearl Street Baptist Church, and South Parish Unitarian Universalist Church. Notable architects and builders responsible for numerous buildings within the District were James Nutter, Shepard S. Woodcock, Ammi Burnham Young, Jonathan Folsom, Bradbury Johnson, and others into the mid-twentieth century.

Colonial and Post-Revolutionary War (ca. 1695–1802)

Few aboveground resources survive from the earliest settlement in the District. The oldest resource is the Point of Graves Cemetery established in 1671 on land donated by John Pickering, Jr. The **Sherburne House, 55 Puddle Lane** in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1695/1703), constructed in the Post-medieval English style, is the oldest building in the District. The Post-medieval English style was dominant in the seventeenth century in America and is characterized by a steeply pitched, side-gable roof with little or no overhanging and no cornice details. The style also typically includes a large central brick chimney and small window openings with casement or fixed, diamond-pane sash (Garvin 1974b; McAlester 2012:159).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The majority of the pre-Revolutionary War-era buildings within the District exhibit Classical designs revived in Europe and conveyed to America in part through active seaports such as Portsmouth. The **Macphedris-Warner House, 150 Daniel Street** (ca. 1715; NHL listed 1960, NR listed 1978) and the **Wentworth-Gardner House, 49–56 Mechanic Street** (1760; NHL/NR listed 1968) are characteristic examples of Early to Mid-Georgian period architecture, popular from 1700 to about 1740. The **Moffatt-Ladd House, 154 Market Street** (1763; NHL listed 1968, NR listed 1971) is a characteristic example of Late Georgian period architecture, popular after 1740. The Georgian style gained favor in the eighteenth century for its symbolic representation of order and sophistication through use of symmetry, formal public facades, and the geometric division of building mass through ornamentation. Notable characteristic architectural features of the Macphedris-Warner House include its symmetrical five-bay by three-bay center-hall plan, denticulated cornice, visual division of stories, and pedimented entrance. The Wentworth-Gardner House has a symmetrical five-bay center hall plan and denticulated cornice and incorporates corner quoins and a variety of pediment shapes used on the door, windows, and dormers. The Moffatt-Ladd House incorporates a combination of earlier Georgian characteristics, including a denticulated cornice, corner quoins, and varied pediment shapes on doors, windows, and dormers. The roof balustrade is characteristic of Late Georgian architecture, common after about 1750. The Macphedris-Warner House is considered to be one of the earliest surviving brick houses in New England. Most of the early houses of Portsmouth were of wood-frame construction. Archibald Macphedris hired a newly arrived London-trained builder named John Drew to design and supervise the construction of the house in a period when most houses were designed and built by skilled craftsman.

The South End of the District, especially along Manning and Gates streets, contains multiple examples of more restrained Georgian-style residences. The **Captain Daniel Fernald House, 44-46 Manning Street**, was originally constructed ca. 1730 as a First-Period house but was altered to the Georgian-style in the late eighteenth century with the addition of a gambrel roof. The **Joshua and Elizabeth Peirce House at 130 Gates Street** (ca. 1730) has a typical Georgian form with a five-bay symmetrical facade and central pedimented entrance; however, the round-arch window above the entrance is a later addition (Blackburn 2008:24, 36–42; Candee 2006:72; Dillon 1976a; Dillon 1976b; Scofield et al. 2011; McAlester 2012:204, 210–211; McLaughlin 1977).

The Federal style of architecture represented a progression of the previous Georgian style with more elegant, slender features and appealed to the new nation after 1783 as a physical symbol of stability. During the Federal period the first trained architects emerged in the northeast, notably Charles Bulfinch (1763–1844), who primarily worked in Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel McIntire (1757–1811) in Salem, Massachusetts; and Alexander Parris (1780–1852) in Portland, Maine. The Federal house plan is similar to its Georgian predecessor with a center hall flanked by square or rectangular rooms on either side. Federal style buildings also usually include a five-bay-wide, symmetrical facade and are two or three stories tall. The majority of the early Federal style houses are wood-frame with few elaborations besides a fanlight, elaborate door surround, and/or decorative moldings along the cornice. The traditional single-hung windows also developed to have narrower muntins and larger panes of glass than the earlier Georgian sash. A heavy concentration of typical examples of restrained Federal-style houses are located in the South End of the District on Hunking, Salter, Pray, Gardner, Pickering, South Mill, and Partridge streets, examples include **16 Hunking Street, 17 Hunking Street, 53 Salter Street, and 39 Pray Street**. However, the **Peirce Mansion, 1 Court Street** (ca. 1799) displays many high-style elaborations, including an elliptical fanlight with sidelights divided by pilasters; windows in blind arches; upper-story, two-story pilasters; swags in inset panels; a cornice-line balustrade; and a cupola (Blackburn 2008:27–28; McAlester 2012:217–221; Scofield et al. 2011).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Portsmouth's eighteenth-century commercial center developed along the waterfront in the South End. Known as Pickering's Neck, this area was once filled with one- and two-story wood-frame warehouses and wharfs that jutted out into the Piscataqua River. Today, only the State Register-listed **Sheafe Warehouse** (ca. 1720) survives from this period and is an example of typical utilitarian waterfront architecture, i.e., two stories tall with an overhang on the second story projecting out over the river, most likely designed for easy access to ships. The building was moved in 1940 to its current location in Prescott Park (Benn and Hoyt 2011a).

Portsmouth Fires and the Brick Act (1802–1825)

Residential Buildings

In 1802, a fire destroyed over 100 homes and shops in the downtown area of Portsmouth, predominantly along Market Street, Penhallow Street, and Bow, Daniel, and Ceres streets north and east of Market Square. A smaller fire in 1806 along Market and Bow streets destroyed much of the newly rebuilt area along the waterfront. Many of the buildings constructed in the downtown area after the fires were of brick in an attempt to make them more fire resistant. A third fire in 1813 destroyed a 15-acre swath of the downtown between Pleasant Street and the river (see Figure 1). In reaction to the destruction, Portsmouth enacted the Brick Act of 1814 (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development**), which required all buildings more than one story within a designated district that extended out to Cabot Street to be constructed of brick. However, the construction of a few wooden residences within the fire zone, such as the ca. 1815 **Daniel Pinkham House** (NR listed 1972) and the ca. 1812 **Phoebe Hart House** (NR listed 1972), both originally on Deer Street and now located on The Hill, appears to have been overlooked by officials, and the Brick Act appears to have been relatively unenforced outside the main commercial district.

The local tradesmen and craftsman were integral in the reconstruction of Portsmouth after the fires and refined the local Federal style in Portsmouth in the process. The joiners and builders drew influences from late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century published builders' guides and pattern books by Robert and James Adam, William Pain, and Asher Benjamin, and from regional architects such as Charles Bulfinch and Alexander Parris. Most residences built after the three fires were located outside the downtown core at Market Square, which was primarily dedicated to commercial activities.

About 1800, the first upsurge in development in the West End, especially along Middle Street, occurred when pasture land was sold and subdivided to create a new neighborhood of larger lots and a less dense population than in the South End or downtown. By 1802, Daniel Austin, a local philanthropist, purchased a large swath of property between Middle, Austin, and Summer streets (see **Criterion A – Community Planning and Development**). Austin planned to extend the Haymarket Square neighborhood west, even constructing his own home on Austin Street ca. 1800 and enlarged to become the **Pickering-Kimball Houses 43-45 Austin Street** (ca. 1867). To control the architectural development and population of the neighborhood, Austin included deed restrictions that allowed only three-story residences to be constructed on the lots he sold from 1802 to 1805.

Austin was not the only land speculator to include these types of stipulations in deeds. Jeremiah Mason, who was subdividing lots along the south side of State Street, included a restriction forbidding the construction of any house or building that would be used for a trade for 60 years. A distinct grouping of prominent Federal-style homes located along Middle Street south of Haymarket Square are within Austin's neighborhood. The **Langley Boardman House at 152 Middle Street** (1804), the **Ham-Briard House, 159 Middle Street** (1805), the state-significant **Rundlet-May House, 364 Middle Street** (1807;

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

NR listed 1976), and the **Samuel Larkin House, 160 Middle Street** (1808, see Figure 8) are examples of three-story, five-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame, Federal-style residences. All of these houses present similar Federal-style ornamentation, including entry porticos using classically inspired Doric and Ionic columns and pilasters, and wide entablatures with additional applied ornamentation in the frieze or delicate modillions. The **Samuel Larkin House, 180 Middle Street** (1815) and the **Long-Ladd House, 3 Richard Avenue** (1812) are two brick examples of Federal-style residences built in the years after the Portsmouth fires (Candee 2006:15, 131; Garvin 1974a; Garvin 1974b; McAlester 2012).

More architecturally restrained, or vernacular, Federal-style houses, similar to those built in the South End in the late eighteenth century, are located throughout the District. They retain the basic form, including the symmetrical three- to five-bay facade, but are often only one or two bays deep and typically one to two stories in height. The vernacular Federal-style houses also exhibit simplified lintel and/or pediment features, often with a rectangular transom above doors as seen on the houses at **32 Manning Street** (ca. 1780) and **111 Gates Street** (ca. 1800). In the 1810s, the areas north and south of Middle Street, specifically along Union, Cabot, and portions of Austin streets, were divided into “smaller lots by and for a community of artisans, especially joiners and other woodworkers, as well as a portion of the town’s black community” (Candee 2006:131). Vernacular forms of Federal-style houses in this area have the widest range in ornamentation, ranging from very basic examples, such as **274 Austin Street** (ca. 1820), to those that display basic classical architectural details, such as **88 Union Street** (ca. 1800) and **130 Union Street** (ca. 1800).

Langley Boardman (ca. 1771–1833)

Langley Boardman was an important craftsman and real estate developer in Portsmouth who built his own home at 152 Middle Street but also acquired property along today’s Franklin (formerly Cottars Lane), Sheafe, and Penhallow streets, including the site for the **U.S. Custom House** (1816) at the corner of Daniel and Penhallow streets. Boardman, with fellow real-estate developer John Abbot and joiner Jonathan Folsom (see below), also built brick, Federal-style rowhouses on Sheafe Street (**9-19 Sheafe Street**, ca. 1820) with what would become the typical form for rowhouses constructed in the decades after the fires, i.e., brick, narrow, side-hall plans with rear service ells. Federal rowhouses are typically less adorned than stand-alone or double houses, often with the door and surround as the primary focus for any architectural details, including fanlights, pediments, and pilasters. Some rowhouse examples have windows adorned with splayed or rectangular masonry lintels such as those on the mixed-use building at **126 State Street** (ca. 1815). The Federal rowhouse form remained relatively popular in the areas immediately surrounding the downtown core, especially along Daniel and State streets, including the **Brackett Hutchings House, 121 Daniel Street** (ca. 1820), and **125 and 129 Daniel Street** (ca. 1820), but never spread throughout the District (Candee 2006:80–81, 122; McAlester 2012:218).

Jonathan Folsom (1785–1825)

Jonathan Folsom was a joiner, originally from Exeter, New Hampshire, who is credited with many of the brick buildings in Portsmouth after the 1813 fire. He was a leading figure in the development and construction of the city in the early 1800s. Folsom is known for introducing some of the most unusual building forms to the city in the 1810s, including his octagon house, constructed on the corner of Richards Avenue (demolished). Some of his more traditional style buildings are the 1816 **Custom House at 59-65 Penhallow Street**, row houses on Sheafe Street, the **Joshua Haven House at 133 Islington Street** (ca. 1812), the **Larkin-Rice House at 180 Middle Street** (1815; NR listed 1979) and the **Long-Ladd House at 3 Richards Avenue** (1812). Folsom was also credited as the architect and master builder of the South Church in Portsmouth (Candee 2006:105, 122, 144, 145).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

Double houses were a popular urban residential form in nineteenth-century New England because they conserved space, allowing for denser development. Within the District and elsewhere, double houses were built by or for the middle and lower working class populations, as well as upper-middle and upper class residents. As noted in “The Double House in New England” by Charles Parrott, “for all classes the double house inhabited an architectural middle ground between the row house and the detached house that was explicitly the consequence of a necessary economy of urban form” (Parrott 2005:33). Some of the earliest double houses in the District were built on land purchased by Langley Boardman in 1800 on Franklin Street. In 1804, Boardman sold the property to land speculators and craftsman some of the earliest examples of multi-family double houses in the District.

The character-defining features for early double houses is the semi-detached form and its symmetrical facade, meaning the two halves are almost always mirror images. This feature is not restricted to dual center entrances, as seen on the **Nathaniel Frost and Henry Beck Double House, 25-27 Franklin Street** (ca. 1810) or the **Samuel and Joshua Rand Double House, 28-30 Franklin Street** (ca. 1805), but could be configured with end bay entrances such as those on the **Nutter-Rymes Double House, 409 The Hill** (1808–1809; NR listed 1972) or gable-end entrances as seen on the double house at **103-105 High Street** (ca. 1800). The earliest double houses in the District were typically one to two stories and built in the Federal style in a range from vernacular interpretations to more elaborately designed residences. The Frost-Beck and Rand houses are wood-frame structures with symmetrical facades and matching, dual center entrances with semi-circular fanlights flanked by pilasters. The Nutter-Rymes Double House, designed by local joiner and carpenter James Nutter is oversized for a typical double house in the District. Its entrances are in the outer bays of the symmetrical facade comprising fanlights flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a triangular pediment. The Nutter-Rymes Double House also features a unique carriage passage in the center of the plan, topped by a semi-elliptical blind fanlight (Candee 2006:80–84; Parrott 2005:33–42).

James Nutter (1775–1855)

James Nutter was born in Newington, New Hampshire, and by the age of 30 had become an active joiner in Portsmouth. Nutter was an important skilled craftsman and designer in the city, referred to as a joiner at the “head of his craft” as well as “an inventive designer” (Garvin 2013:5). About 1800, Nutter was either the primary designer or worked with other local joiners on a number of high-profile commercial and religious projects in downtown Portsmouth. (Garvin 2013:5; Driemeyer 2008a:104–109).

Nutter designed and constructed numerous buildings in the District. In 1803, Nutter worked with four other joiners in finishing the **Portsmouth Athenaeum, 9 Market Square** (1803–1805; NR listed 1973), then known as the **New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company** and is responsible for executing the finish of the insurance office, which now serves as the reading room of the Portsmouth Athenaeum. He also acted as the “contractor and master builder” (Morton-Benedict HSR:107) on **St. John’s Church, 105 Chapel Street** (1807; NR listed 1978), the first brick church in New Hampshire. The same year, Nutter was a boarder at the **Chase House, 358 Court Street**, in Strawberry Banke (ca. 1762), where it appears he paid his rent by providing services. In 1809, Nutter drew up for the plans for the **Portsmouth Academy, 8-10 Islington Street** (1809; additions 1895, 1954, 1976; NR listed 1973). The joinery for this building was completed by John Miller (1773–1813)(Garvin n.d.:5; Driemeyer 2008a:104–109; Strawberry Banke Museum n.d.).

In 1808–1809, Nutter constructed the **Nutter-Rymes Double House, 409 The Hill** (1808–1809; NR listed 1972) with Christopher Rymes, a local merchant and land speculator. Nutter resided in the western

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

part of the house and Rymes occupied the eastern half. The double house was divided by a central carriage drive archway. In 1830, Nutter returned to Newington, where he died at his childhood home in 1855 (Candee 2006:22; Driemeyer 2008a:104–109; New Hampshire Bureau of Vital Records 1855).

Commercial Buildings

In the eighteenth century, commercial buildings in colonial port cities were generally arranged along a main thoroughfare that served as the center of trade and commerce. Shops consisted of gable-roof, wood-frame buildings with storefronts on the first story and residential space, usually for the shopkeeper and his family, on the upper stories. This type of early commercial shop in the downtown area, often used to showcase the wares of a particular artisan rather than a wide variety of items, was destroyed during the three fires between 1802 and 1813.

Although not required to build with brick until after the 1813 fire, many merchants, investors, and warehouse owners decided to rebuild in the downtown area using the more fire-resistive brick after the 1802 fire. John Peirce, a local merchant, purchased most of the land east of Congress Street after the 1802 fire to be subdivided and sold for development. The New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Portsmouth Bank, and the Haven family purchased three of the lots at the corner of Market and Congress streets on Market Square. This location was originally directly across from the Portsmouth Market House (not extant). The lot owners planned to construct three brick buildings. The **New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company Building** (1803–1805) became the focal point in the center of the block. It was attached to the first **Portsmouth Bank Building, 6-8 Market Square**, currently known as the Foye Building (ca. 1805) to the southwest and the **Haven Block, 10-12 Market Square** (ca. 1805; remodeled 1850) to the northeast (Garvin 2013).

The New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company Building was designed by local architect and builder Bradbury Johnson in the Federal style and is considered to be one of the best-preserved Federal-period (1785–1815) commercial structures in New England. It was converted into the Portsmouth Athenaeum, a private proprietary library, in 1823 and still retains many of the original Federal-style architectural features, including a wide denticulated cornice with modillions; brick walls with marble belt courses; two-story Corinthian pilasters and medallions; double, wood-paneled entrance with a rectangular transom, partial-sidelights, flat entablature, and fanlight capped with a marble keystone; and round arch single-hung windows with marble keystone (Garvin 1972c).

Bradbury Johnson (1766–1819)

Bradbury Johnson was born in Epping, New Hampshire, and raised in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. After learning joinery, possibly from his father who was a joiner and farmer, Johnson's early career began in Exeter, New Hampshire, where he designed several churches with a partner, noted joiner Ebenezer Clifford (1746–1821). After 1800, Johnson moved and worked in Saco, Maine, but continued to work in New Hampshire, where he was the chief joiner and designer of the Market House in Portsmouth (not extant) and later the architect of the New Hampshire Fire and Marine Insurance Company Building/Portsmouth Athenaeum. He moved to New York City in 1814 and died there in 1819 (Garvin 1983).

Massive commercial blocks such as the Haven Block and Exchange Block (see below) were constructed around Market Square and on Pleasant Street in the early nineteenth century. The **Pickering Block**, also known as the **Jacob Sheafe Block, 1-9 Market Street** (1803) is sited at the northeast corner of the square. The Pickering Block was originally constructed as a four-story Federal-style building, but was

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

converted to three stories ca. 1880. On the opposite end of the block from the Haven Block is the **Peirce Building at 1-4 Market Square** (1803). The Pickering Block and the Peirce Building, like many others, exemplify the Federal style in a simplified manner adapted for commercial use. These buildings were constructed of brick with marble belt courses horizontally dividing each story. The shallow hipped or flat roofs have delicate cornices, some with just bands of molding and some with dentils. Windows were typically rectangular or segmentally arched with masonry lintels and sills. Many of the first stories of these commercial and mixed-use buildings in the District were later altered to accommodate updated storefronts with mid-nineteenth- to twentieth-century architectural details.

A row of Federal-style commercial buildings and warehouses, referred to as **Merchants Row, 85-129 Market Street**, lines the northeast side of Market Street north of Bow Street. This block presents four story facades along Market Street, with an additional one or two stories exposed on the northeast (rear) elevations along Ceres Street. Smaller commercial buildings were also constructed in the downtown core after the 1813 fire. The **Commercial Building at 72 Congress Street** is a well-preserved, small example of Federal-style, brick construction in the early nineteenth century in the District with three-stories, a shallow hipped roof with narrow cornice and brownstone window sills. Federal-style commercial row buildings such as Merchants Row and 72 Congress Street also share similar characteristics of the Federal-style domestic rowhouses of the period. Most commercial row buildings have an asymmetrical facade with the doorway remaining the most important feature; however, like the massive commercial blocks, many commercial and mixed-use row buildings have modified first-story storefronts.

The **Shaw Warehouse** (1806–1813) is one of three remaining commercial buildings in the former working waterfront area along Marcy Street; the other two are the nineteenth-century Sheafe Warehouse and the **Portsmouth Marine Railway**. The three-story Shaw Warehouse was built by Abraham Shaw on Shaw's Wharf and remains in its original location. The warehouses built along the waterfront in the early nineteenth century were similar in construction to those built in the preceding century. The Shaw Warehouse is an example of the larger, taller wood-frame warehouses that were located along the waterfront, which is now a rare form in the District. In 1950, the building was incorporated into Prescott Park and restored (Benn and Hoyt 2011b).

Institutional and Civic Buildings

No civic or institutional buildings from the early settlement period remain to the present. Although numerous buildings were constructed, including a meetinghouse (1731, removed 1863), the New Hampshire State House (1758–1760, removed 1836), and the Spring Hill public market (removed 1799), they were lost to a combination of devastating fires in 1802, 1806, and 1813, and redevelopment.

In 1806, fire destroyed the 1732 **St. John's Church** (NR listed 1978, state) on Chapel Hill (formerly Queen's Chapel), but parishioners were quick to react and hired Alexander Parris of Portland, Maine, to create plans for a new brick church at the same location. Like many later Portsmouth buildings, the design of the church was influenced by using illustrated builder's guides and regional examples. The plan of the church is thought to be from Asher Benjamin's *American Builder's Companion* first published in 1806. The original facade had a series of flat-topped parapet walls ornamented with applied volutes and ball finials that hid the roof slope. Alterations in the 1840s and 1860s, when other structural modification were made, brought the building to its current appearance with a denticulated cornice that extends into the central projecting gable roof pavilion. The rusticated door surrounds and Palladian and round-arch windows appear to be original Federal-style features (Candee 2006:108-109; Foss 1975).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

The earliest surviving example of institutional architecture in the city is the **Portsmouth Academy, 8-10 Islington Street**, designed by local designer and chief builder James Nutter in 1809. The chief joiner during the construction was John Miller. The Academy building is known to be Nutter's most substantial and significant building in Portsmouth. It is a two-and-one-half-story, masonry building with typical Federal-style features, including a denticulated cornice, brick walls with a marble belt course between the stories, and a raised granite block foundation. The symmetrical northeast (facade) elevation has a centered gable with a round-arch window above a central entrance comprising a panel door with a round-arch transom flanked by pairs of Ionic pilasters supporting a wide denticulated entablature. This entrance traditionally was used as the boys' entrance, while a similar, but simplified entrance on the northeast elevation was for girls. The narrow, rectangular windows have splayed marble lintels and marble sills. Nutter drew inspiration for the design of the Academy building from Asher Benjamin's *American Builder's Companion* (1806)—the same book that inspired the design of St. John's Church. Nutter also turned to other academies in the region, such as a former building on the Philips Exeter Academy campus in Exeter, New Hampshire, for acceptable academic building design (Candee 2006:213; Driemeyer 2008a:108; Garvin 1972b).

The Portsmouth Academy building served as both a private and public school until it became Portsmouth's first public library in 1894–1896. Local architect William A. Ashe created the plans to renovate the building in the Colonial Revival-style for use as a public library, which included the removal of all interior walls and additional support structures for the second story. A hole cut in the second floor allowed light to filter to the first floor. An additional renovation undertaken in 1948 provided more space following designs by Maurice Whitmer for alterations to the first and second floors. In 1951, the city acquired the adjacent Morton-Benedict House to use as a library annex. Whitmer planned a one-story addition to connect the two buildings in 1954; the addition was replaced by a large two-story addition in 1976 by Stahl-Bennet of Boston. The library moved to a new building on Parrott Street in 2008, and the property is now the home of the "Discover Portsmouth Center" (Driemeyer 2008a:24–33, 67–68).

In 1816, Jonathan Folsom, Langley Boardman, and John Abbott constructed the **U.S. Custom House, 59-65 Penhallow Street**, in the area destroyed by the 1813 fire. The building was originally started as a speculative commercial venture, but was finished as a custom house with an interior floor plan and vault, and marble tablet inscribed "Custom House," reflecting its intended use as a custom house; it was sold to the U.S. Government in 1817, which owned it until 1867. The building is an example of high-style Federal-style architecture typically inspired by widely available early-nineteenth-century publications. The building is three stories tall, with the third story much shorter than the lower two. The shallow-hip roof has a brick denticulated cornice around the entire building. The brick walls curve flowing the sidewalk at the northwest corner, which also features a pair of wood doors. The prominent entrance is located in the center of the seemingly symmetrical southwest elevation comprising a pair of partially glazed, wood-panel replacement doors with a round-arch transom, flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting a wide entablature. The most prominent features are the rows of tripartite windows with semi-circular louvered transoms set in blind arches on the second story of the southwest elevation (Stevens 1935).

Awareness of classical buildings began during the late eighteenth century, but culminated in the early nineteenth century with influences from ancient Greece. Archaeological investigations in the early part of the century spurred interest in the origins of democracy. America's empathy for the Greek War for Independence (1821–1830) and the War of 1812 weakened ties to the strong British influences, including architecture. The Greek Revival style spread throughout the country, like the earlier Federal style, through published illustrated builder's guides. However, the style never gained popularity in Portsmouth like it did in other cities in New England and was most commonly seen in domestic examples. The state-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

significant **South Parish Unitarian Universalist Church, 292 State Street** (1824–1826; NR listed 1978, state), designed by Jonathan Folsom, is the only extant substantial non-residential Greek Revival-style building in the District and one of only a small number built during this time period—others were predominantly built in and around Boston. The church is also one of the earliest monumental granite buildings in northern New England, built following the opening of quarries after designs for granite buildings by Charles Bulfinch in Boston and by Alexander Parris and Solomon Willard inspired the development of new stoneworking and transportation machines. Previously, stone was generally supplied for paving and foundations, but it was often one of the costliest elements of the building. Folsom integrated elements derived directly from classical architecture, such as a front-temple plan with an almost full-width colonnaded portico, a wide, unadorned entablature supported by four massive, two-story Doric columns, and pilasters on the facade. Folsom included a short, square, hip-roof tower at the ridge (McAlester 2012:252; Thoresen 1978).

Architecture (1825–1860)

The 1825 repeal of the Brick Act of 1814 allowed the construction of wood-frame buildings with no restrictions on location. By the 1830s, an influx of residents to the South End of Portsmouth resulted in massive building campaigns that filled in the side lots and replaced older outbuildings with new, more modest housing. Modest-size shops were added to existing residences or built on small nearby lots. The second wave of development in the West End began ca. 1840 with the construction of numerous worker and tradesmen's houses along Union, Cabot, State, and Middle streets and their cross streets (see Figure 2). Most were modest, wood-frame buildings, designed in the popular styles of the period: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, early Italianate, and Second Empire. The majority of buildings discussed below are vernacular interpretations of these styles with more restrained features (Candee 2006:68, 158–159).

Residential Buildings

There are no high-style examples of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles in the District. The high-style Italianate houses dominated in Portsmouth during this period, but there are also fine examples of early Second Empire. Both styles are primarily concentrated along Court, Middle, and Islington streets, but are found throughout the District. Traditional Italianate brackets, quoins, and porticos are seen on the **Frederick W. Fernald House at 369 Court Street** (1852) and the **Marcellus Eldridge House 249 Islington Street** (ca. 1850). Two examples of brick and wood-frame, high-style Second Empire style with the characteristic Mansard roof, as well as dormers, polychromatic roof materials, and quoins, are the **Parrott House 132-134 Middle Street** (ca. 1865) and the **House at 438 State Street** (ca. 1860).

The largest percentage of houses in the West End and South End built during this period employ the regionally characteristic mid-nineteenth-century front-gable form with three bays, a side entrance, and applied ornament in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles, depending on the date of construction. Most are moderately sized and are one-and-one-half to two stories. Considered as a group, these houses clearly illustrate the progression of architectural styles as applied to regional house plans, including the updates made to the exteriors as fashions changes. Traditional Greek Revival and Italianate features such as pediments or gable returns, corner pilasters, and wide entablatures characterize many of the houses built in the West and South Ends from 1830 to 1860, such as the houses at **401 Islington Street** (ca. 1850), **188 Union Street** (ca. 1850), and the **Robert Neal House, 67 South Street** (ca. 1850). There are very few Gothic Revival-style buildings in the District, but two intact examples of cottages are the **Benjamin Franklin Webster House, 292 Austin Street** (ca. 1851), which is clearly drawn from A.J. Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), and the **Akerman Cottage, 442 Islington Street** (1833). Vernacular interpretations of the Second Empire-style residences are also found in the West End

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

of the District and include the brick **House at 530 State Street** (ca. 1850). The vernacular examples retain the characteristic Mansard roof, dormers, polychromatic roof materials, and quoins like high-style examples, but are applied in a more restrained fashion (Candee 2006:16; McAlester 2012:247–248, 267).

Both the double house and rowhouse plans continued to be used into this period in the District. Popular architectural styles were used with the traditional forms of double houses, primarily Greek Revival and Italianate; however, the Italianate-style double houses are the most abundant of the surviving examples. The double houses at **15-17 Dover Street** (ca. 1860) and **18-20 Dover Street** (ca. 1860) are West End examples of the dual center entrance form. Both these buildings are two stories tall with six-bay symmetrical facades, similar to many constructed earlier in the District, but they were built in restrained interpretations of the Italianate style displaying hipped-roof door hoods supported by scroll-sawn brackets. While rowhouses were still constructed of brick in the central core of the District, rowhouses evolved from the traditional narrow, brick building to encompass a wood-frame construction variant found outside the central core. The Federal-style **Rowhouses at 56-60 State Street** (2008) have been modified with first-story storefronts, common for buildings near the commercial core. Like their predecessors, these are less adorned than other Federal-style stand-alone buildings of this period, but have the hallmark narrow, side-hall plans with granite lintels and sills. Wood-frame rowhouses constructed outside the commercial core were designed in the emerging styles of the period, such as the vernacular Greek Revival rowhouses at **80-92 McDonough Street** (ca. 1830) and **98-102 McDonough Street** (ca. 1830), which are each three bays wide with side-hall plans displaying wide entablatures supported by flat pilasters and corner pilasters.

Commercial Buildings

The most prevalent mid-nineteenth-century commercial buildings in the District were the two-part commercial blocks that were often relatively unadorned, save for slight embellishments at the cornice line. This type of commercial block (flat-roofed buildings generally of three or four stories) evolved from the earlier two-story, gable-roofed building with a storefront on the first story and living or meeting spaces on the upper floors that were lost during the early nineteenth-century fires in Portsmouth. Although wood versions of the later form were built, two-part blocks were more frequently constructed of brick or masonry around a metal frame with timber roof and floor framing, particularly in areas with few fire prevention regulations. They typically had more ornate decorations, particularly after cast iron embellishments became easily accessible after 1850. The highest concentration of the two-part commercial blocks in the District are located around Market Square and along Market, Daniel, Pleasant, and Congress streets and represent the popular architectural styles of the period, including late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire.

The **Rockingham County Bank, 15 Pleasant Street** (1857), later the Piscataqua Savings Bank, is one of the numerous bank buildings constructed during this period. It was designed in the Italianate style by Shepard S. Woodcock. Like many Italianate-style commercial buildings from this time, the Rockingham County Bank features deep overhanging eaves with a wide entablature and modillions, granite quoins, and U-shaped window hoods. Originally composed of brick covered with mastic, today the first story is granite block with blind arch, tripartite window openings (Candee 2006:124; Longstreth 2001:54–55).

In addition to the numerous commercial blocks and bank buildings constructed during this period, several hotels were built in the downtown area; the most prominent was The **Kearsarge Hotel, 104 Congress Street** (1866) built by contractor Benjamin Franklin Webster (see **Criterion B – Community Planning and Development**). The building is in the Second Empire style and exhibits the characteristic Mansard

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

roof with segmental arch-roofed dormers and a brick denticulated cornice; two round, three-story-tall bay windows on the facade; and a granite belt course above the first story (McAlester 2012:319).

Shepard S. Woodcock (1824–1910)

Shepard S. Woodcock was born in Sidney, Maine. He moved to Massachusetts when he was 17 and apprenticed as a carpenter in Stowe, Massachusetts. He then worked in Boston as a carpenter for more than 10 years before becoming a landscape gardener-designer for the Boston Public Gardens. He designed more than 150 churches, 50 schools, and various public buildings (including the Rockingham Bank in Portsmouth), hotels, and residences in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts over 50 years. (Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association 1910:47).

Institutional and Civic Buildings

The **U.S. Custom House, 40 Pleasant Street** (1857–1860) is the most elaborate Italian Renaissance Revival-style building in the District. A product of the federal public building program, it was designed by Ammi Burnham Young, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, using a palazzo form with a shallow-hip roof, deeply overhanging eaves, and a modillioned and denticulated cornice. As is often typical of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, the first-story walls are rusticated granite, and projecting belt courses run between each story. Door and windows openings are segmentally arched on the first story, rectangular with triangular pediments on the second story, and with flat lintels on the third story; however, unlike in most examples, the third-story windows are not smaller than those in the lower stories (McAlester 2012:497–498; Roth 2000:186).

Ammi Burnham Young (1798–1874)

Ammi Burnham Young influenced the dispersion of Classical architectural styles in the United States during the mid-nineteenth century through his federal position as the first supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury Department from 1852 to 1862. Born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, he began his career working for his builder-designer father. Young initially incorporated Federal and Greek Revival style design paradigms into his work by studying contemporary architectural pattern books. After working for Alexander Parris in Boston, Massachusetts, Young opened his own architectural practice in Vermont. He demonstrated the popular Greek Revival and Italianate styles of the period on numerous, high-profile buildings. His notable works include the Vermont State House (1836), Second Boston Custom House (1837–1847), several local city halls, and approximately 30 Custom House/Post Office buildings erected throughout the country. The U.S. Custom House in Portsmouth belongs to his distinguished portfolio. Aside from an early Congregational Church in Lebanon (1828) and dormitories at Dartmouth College in Hanover (1828, 1839), the custom house is the only example of his work in New Hampshire (Scofield et al. 2014; Wodehouse 1966:268).

Contemporaneous with the construction of the U.S. Custom House was the erection of the **Portsmouth High School, 126 Daniel Street**, in 1858. In contrast to the Italian Renaissance Revival-style architecture of the Custom House, the High School was designed as a high-style, masonry version of the more traditional Italianate style of the mid-nineteenth century. It exhibits common characteristics, including the elaborate, wide, bracketed and denticulated cornice; brownstone quoins; thick round-arch and lintel window hoods; and tripartite window in the gable. The entry portico over the entrance on the facade is a later Colonial Revival addition. The **Cabot Street School, 175 Cabot Street** (1860) is a wood-frame example of the Italianate-style school that includes the wide denticulated cornice, corner pilasters, pedimented entrance, and windows with rectangular hoods.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

In 1863, residents in the South End requested a replacement for the 1731 South Meeting House that was taken down by the city. In 1864, local carpenter-architect Isaiah Wilson drafted plans for the **South Ward Room, 280 Marcy Street** (NR listed 1982, local). Building construction had to wait until after the end of the Civil War, and it was finally completed in 1866. Wilson's plans integrated a school room, ward room, and tower within the Italianate-style building. Compared with other monumental civic and commercial buildings constructed in the same period, especially the High School at 126 Daniel Street, the South Ward Room is a vernacular example of the Italianate style, but complements the other wood-frame buildings in the South End neighborhood. Similar to the High School, the South Ward Room also has a gable-front roof, but with a wide, flat entablature and rake boards and shallow gable returns. Both the round-arch and full-height rectangular windows have minimally accentuated wood hoods. The tower is the most elaborate Italianate-style component; it features a wide cornice, round-arch openings with heavy hoods and paired brackets along the deep overhang of the hip roof. The full-width entry porch with a wide entablature supported by fluted Doric columns is more indicative of the Greek Revival style, which was also popular during the period (Candee and Openo 1981).

Three prominent Italianate-style churches were built during this period: **Temple Israel, 200 State Street; North Church, 2 Congress Street;** and **Pearl Street Baptist Church, 45 Pearl Street** (NR listed 2003, state). Temple Israel was originally constructed in 1827 as a Methodist Church, but the building was completely renovated into the Italianate style in 1853–1854 and became a Jewish temple in 1912. In 1854, North Church replaced an earlier Congregational meeting house at the same location and was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Towle and Foster and based on their earlier Shawmut Church in Boston.⁶⁰ The Pearl Street Baptist Church was constructed in 1857 and enlarged and remodeled in 1868 into the Italianate style. Both Temple Israel and North Church are brick and have a central projecting bay, front-gable roofs with brackets, and round-arch windows; however, the temple displays a more restrained version of the style. North Church's design incorporates a bracketed cornice around the entire building, modillions in the front-gable, brownstone quoins and a belt course, central projecting bay capped by an elaborate bracketed steeple, pairs of round-arch windows with heavy U-shaped window hoods, pedimented entrances, and a tripartite window in the central bay. The Pearl Street Baptist Church is wood-frame, and like Temple Israel, its architectural style is more restrained than that of North Church and includes the use of a wide cornice with gable returns, round-arch window and door openings, and U-shaped hoods (Orwig 2003; Candee 2006:106–107; McAlester 2012:286–287).

Industrial Buildings

By the 1830s, the waterfront between Point of Graves and South Mill Pond started to industrialize with small foundries, mills, and shipyard activities. Buildings catering to these businesses were constructed during the resurgence of the shipbuilding industry in the mid nineteenth century, including the **Portsmouth Marine Railway, 105 Marcy Street** (ca. 1833). Although built for the utilitarian purpose of hauling ships out of the river, Federal-style elements⁶¹ were incorporated into the vernacular design, including a brick denticulated cornice and segmental arch window and door openings, some with blind arch transoms. Although the tracks are gone, the marine railway is the only surviving brick waterfront building from this period (Newton 2006).

⁶⁰ Towle and Foster was a short-lived Boston-based architectural firm practicing in the 1850s. John D. Foster (d. 1887), also of Towle and Bellows and John D. Towle and Sons, practiced in the Northeast until he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, in the 1870s. Little is known about Towle's partner Francis Foster, a surveyor in Boston.

⁶¹ The 2006 New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources Individual Inventory form records the style of the Portsmouth Marine Railway as Greek Revival; however, later field observations indicate the style is Federal (Newton 2006).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

In 1845, the **Portsmouth Steam Factory at 361 Hanover Street** was constructed on the west side of the District. It was originally six stories tall, but lost the top five stories to fire. The Italianate Renaissance Revival-style building was similar in composition to the U.S. Custom House on Pleasant Street. The first floor was originally capped by a belt course that separated it from the upper stories, and the projecting bays at the northeast and southwest ends of the facade are rusticated granite with granite quoins. Additional Italianate Renaissance Revival-style features include brick pilasters separating each bay along the facade and segmental arch window and door openings.

Architecture (1870–1910)

Following the end of the Civil War, as beer brewing became the most successful industry in Portsmouth, speculative development moved westward, out of the former core of the city near the waterfront. A growing middle class built houses between Middle and South Streets. Duplexes were built in increasing numbers, and both single- and multi-family homes were constructed in the popular Italianate and Second Empire styles.

Residential Buildings

By 1870, wealthy merchants and philanthropists like Frank Jones (see **Criterion B – Community Planning and Development**) were making new investments in the development of the District (see Figures 3 and 4). In the late nineteenth century, the population in the South End grew and the neighborhood was filled in with additional housing. Use of the Italianate and Second Empire styles that became popular earlier in the century peaked by 1870; the new styles that were slowly introduced included Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Early Colonial Revival (Candee 2006:68).

In the United States, the Stick style was never as widely popular as the Second Empire and Italianate styles, contrary to the abundance of published pattern books that advocated the design. Only one building in the District, the **John E. Sise House, 40 Court Street** (ca. 1889), was built in the Stick style. Decorative detailing, including roof trusses and textured wall surfaces with stickwork reminiscent of medieval half-timbered houses, characterize the style. Porches, such as the one-story, partial-width porch on the Sise House, are also typical of the Stick style. Other distinguishing elements are square or rectangular towers, steeply pitched cross gables, horizontal and vertical bands along wall surfaces, and diagonal or curving porch support brackets (McAlester 2012:323–334).

The Queen Anne style, which became popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, is abundant throughout most of the country and appears often in the District. The hallmark of this style is its eclecticism. Motifs of preceding styles and contrasting materials combined to decorate complex building forms. Characteristic elements include decorative shingles, corner turrets, multipart gables, corbelled chimneys, and wrapping porches. The majority of the Queen Anne houses in the District are one or two stories with projecting bays and porches and modest application of varied ornament, as seen on the **House at 44 Gardner Street** (ca. 1900), the **House at 44 Humphrey's Court** (ca. 1900), and the **House at 332 South Street** (ca. 1880). The **House at 437 Marcy Street** is a more ambitious example of the Queen Anne style in the District, integrating multiple dormers, flared courses of decorative shingles, a two-story round bay window, and a two-story porch with spindlework and turned columns (Adams et al. 2011; McAlester 2012:345).

The Shingle Style developed at about the same time as the Queen Anne style and has its roots in the variable characteristics of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival architecture. The dominant element is the

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

use of shingle cladding to create a smooth exterior. Unlike its contemporary styles, the Shingle Style does not emphasize doors, windows, cornices, and porches with additional detailing, but integrates them into the overall mass of the building. The **Morris C. Foye House, 461 Middle Street** (1891), designed by Boston architects Dabney & Ball, is considered to be the earliest Shingle style building in the District. The house at **115 Court Street** (ca. 1905) is a later example of the Shingle style that represents the transition from the typical shingle-sheathed design to the early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival aesthetic that returned to the more true classical detailing of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Candee 2006:203; Adams et al. 2011; McAlester 2012:372–376).

The Colonial Revival style did not gain momentum in America until the more dominant Queen Anne style fell out of favor in the 1910s. The Colonial Revival Period, which began in the United States with the 1876 American centennial and 1893 Columbian Exposition, was a time marked by social upheaval and a yearning for the more tranquil, orderly days of the Colonial era (see **Criterion A – Conservation**). These characteristics were manifested architecturally in buildings which reflected the earlier Georgian and Federal styles with Post-medieval, Dutch, and English Colonial influences applied to buildings that were typically symmetric with gambrel, hip, or steeply pitched gable roofs, frequently punctuated by dormers. Decorative characteristics of these earlier styles, including center entrances with fan lights and/or sidelights, Palladian windows, and details such as columns, floral swags, and balustrades on a larger scale than their colonial antecedents are typically mixed into the designs of Colonial Revival-style buildings during this period.

The Colonial Revival style is well represented in the District in some late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses with a wide range of characteristics, including asymmetrical and symmetrical plans; an accentuated front door, usually with decorative pediment supported by pilasters; porches supported by slender columns, fanlights and sidelights; and the liberal use of classical details: **21 Madison Street** (ca. 1900), **28 Mark Street** (ca. 1900), and **338 Middle Street** (1898–1904). The **Wallace Hackett House, 351 Middle Street** (1891–1892) has a symmetrical facade featuring exaggerated pediments on the dormers, blond brick walls, wide molded cornice, a deep center-entry porch, two-story curved window bays, and splayed lintels. Other Colonial Revival details include the frieze board, molded cornice, corbeled interior brick chimneys, and center entry with sidelights and a molded hood (McAlester 2012:408, 414).

Double houses constructed in this period exhibited the same styles popular for single-family residences: late Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Many of these double houses were bigger than earlier examples in the District. Characteristic elements of this style include complex roofs, decorative shingles, and two-story bay windows. For instance, the double houses at **504 Middle Street** (ca. 1900) and **58-60 Summer Street** (ca. 1900) are large, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame examples in the Queen Anne style; bay windows at 58–60 Summer Street are capped by conical roofs. 504 Middle Street has side entries, and 58–60 Summer Street has the more traditional dual center entrances. Wood-frame rowhouses similar to those found along McDonough Street constructed between 1825 and 1860 are rarer, with examples at **76-82 Bow Street** (ca. 1890) and **918-922 State Street** (ca. 1900). Both these rowhouses were designed in a vernacular form of the Italianate style featuring hipped- or flat-roof door hoods supported by scroll-sawn brackets.

The double-decker and triple-decker multi-family residence type was introduced in small numbers to the District during this period, but were never as popular in Portsmouth overall as they were in other more industrialized New England cities. Triple-decker residences are defined as “a building of three floors, all the floors of the same area and each floor occupied by one family, with no spare room in the attic” (quoted from Marble 1916 in Heath 2001:122). Double-deckers are of a similar concept, but only two

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

stories tall. These multi-family residences could be built on narrow urban lots, but still provide a perimeter of surrounding space, which aided in fire prevention and sanitation. The few examples of double- and triple-deckers in the District are at **317-319, 327-329, 337-339, and 349-351 Hanover Street** (ca. 1900) in the West End, directly across from the former Portsmouth Steam Factory, now the Heinemann Building. These three double-decker and one triple-decker residences display a mix of late Victorian-era styles, including two- and three-story bay windows and wide overhangs with modillions. The double-deckers on Hanover Street also have two-story porches on the facades between the bay windows, and two-story porches on the rear elevations (Heath 2011:122, 125).

Commercial Buildings

During the mid- to late nineteenth century, several small fires in the core commercial area provided new space for new infill with some of the District's largest commercial buildings concentrated along Congress Street (see Figures 3 and 4). The **National Block, 40 Congress Street**, was built in 1878 in the Second Empire style by local philanthropist and industrialist Frank Jones. The building provided shops on the first floor and housed the Odd Fellows Hall on the third floor. The **Fay Block, 1 Congress Street** (ca. 1890) is another example of a mixed-use, Second Empire-style block from this period.

In the mid-nineteenth century, railroad expansion into Portsmouth spurred the establishment of enterprises that catered to business travelers and tourists. Some new buildings were constructed, but owners converted many existing buildings into shops, with storefronts that reflected popular architectural styles of the period on the first story with residences or offices above. Examples of these conversions are intermixed with residences on the main thoroughfares of Islington and State streets (**369-373 Islington Street, 180 Islington Street, and 107 State Street**). Hotels became more prevalent in the District. Frank Jones purchased several local hotels to cater to the commercial traveler and tourist. The most prominent hotel in the District was the **Rockingham Hotel, 401 State Street** (ca. 1884 and 1973 additions; NR listed 1982). The first Rockingham Hotel opened in the Woodbury Langdon House in 1830, which Frank Jones purchased in 1870. Jones hired the Boston architectural firm of Bryant and Rogers to expand the Langdon house. The firm's design converted the original Adamesque-style hotel into an up-to-date Second Empire-style facility, and Jones opened the newly redesigned building as the Rockingham Hotel. In 1884, after a fire almost destroyed the hotel, Jones hired Boston architect Jabez H. Sears to rebuild and enlarge the building. Sears redesigned the building in the Classical Revival style that featured a roof-line balustrade with triangular pediments carrying terra cotta busts of Jones and of the then New Hampshire governor, Woodbury Langdon, the builder of the original brick house; a rusticated sandstone first story with porticos at each of the two main entrances; sandstone belt courses between the upper stories; a bracketed brick cornice between the fourth and fifth stories; terra cotta panels beneath window openings; and two two-story copper clad oriel windows suspended at the third and fourth stories (Candee 2006:128-129; McAlester 2012:479; Jordan and Garvin 1980).

Frank Jones was also instrumental in the renovation of the **Music Hall, 28 Chestnut Street** (1877-1888). Architect William A. Ashe designed the building in the Italianate style, which Jones had renovated and enlarged in 1901 to include a stage. Despite numerous renovations over the life of the building, it still retains Italianate styling featuring two-story brick pilasters between each bay on the facade, corbelled brick cornice, and segmental arch window and door openings.

William A. Ashe (1843-1918)

William A. Ashe relocated to Portsmouth in the 1860s and worked as a draftsman at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard for about 25 years. Although he took private commissions while working at the shipyard,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Ashe eventually established his own practice in 1890 at 6 Market Square. He designed commercial, institutional, and residential buildings throughout the District, including the Music Hall and the **Rockingham County Jail and Jailor's House, 30 Penhallow Street** (1891) (discussed below). In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, he also designed several residences in the West End, most of which are outside the District (Candee 2006:123, 213–214; Driemeyer 2008a:29; McAlester 2012:386–389).

Institutional and Civic Buildings

The District contains only three examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which became popular in the design of courthouses, city halls, and collegiate buildings in the late nineteenth century (see Figures 3 and 4). The **Haven School, 50 South School Street**, was originally constructed in 1846 then enlarged and remodeled in the Richardsonian Romanesque style by a team led by local architect Henry S. Paul in the 1890s. The **Whipple School, 609 State Street** (ca. 1889) and the Rockingham County Jail and Jailor's House were constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which was developed by and named for internationally renowned American architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838–1886) in the mid-1870s and inspired by High Victorian Gothic and French Romanesque styles. Richardson Romanesque-style buildings are always constructed of masonry, usually rough-faced granite and brick, and are primarily characterized by the use of hipped roofs, often with cross gables; polychromatic stonework; round or Syrian arches springing from squat columns or piers or from the floor level; and bands of round-arch windows. Portsmouth architect William A. Ashe designed the Rockingham County Jail and Jailor's House as a Richardsonian Romanesque-style building that features characteristic masonry construction with polychromatic stonework in the lintels, arches, and belt courses; a hip roof with parapeted cross gables; and arches over the window, door, and porch openings. The building was renovated in the mid- and late twentieth century, and a four-story addition was constructed on the rear in 2001 when the jail was converted into professional offices. The Haven School and the Whipple School exhibit the typical Richardsonian Romanesque stylistic elements of hipped roofs; textured, polychromatic wall surfaces; and Syrian and round arches at the primary entries. The schools were converted into condominiums in 1978 (the Haven School) and ca. 2000 (the Whipple School) (McAlester 2012:387–389; Roth 2000:260).

The Queen Anne style was primarily used in domestic architecture; however, the District has one institutional building in the Queen Anne style. The **Kindergarten School, 38-41 Summer Street** (ca. 1895) has a symmetrical plan, hipped roof with lower cross gable roof and smaller wings, and is clad in a mix of decorative wood shingles and clapboards.

The **New High School, 20 Islington Street** (1903) was constructed to replace the old **Portsmouth High School, 126 Daniel Street** (1858) that was over capacity in terms of the number of students. The 1903 high school is a four-story, thirteen-bay-by-twelve-bay, blond brick building designed by architect John Ashton of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Revival style. The school has typical Colonial Revival features such as a hip roof with hip-roof dormers and two cupolas; granite belt courses and watertable; raised brick foundation; and a pair of identical entrances with a rectangular transom capped by a segmental window system with granite arch surround. The building was enlarged twice: first between 1926 and 1928 and again in 1962 for a ninth-grade student wing.

John Ashton (b. 1860)

John Ashton, later of Ashton, Huntress and Alter of Lawrence, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1860 and immigrated to America in 1875. He was known for the design of multiple Colonial and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Classical Revival-style civic, commercial, and residential buildings in the communities north of Boston in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ashton, Huntress and Alter was an architectural firm known for institutional architecture and specialized in elementary and junior high schools in the early twentieth century in the communities around Boston (Beard 2009; Benjamin-Ma, Keane, and Walsh 2010:8).

Industrial Buildings

Although Portsmouth experienced a surge in industry, especially the brewing business, in the second half of the nineteenth century, most the factories were located outside the District. The smallest of the three breweries in Portsmouth, the Portsmouth Brewing Company, was located along the waterfront at the corner of present-day Bow Street and Harbor Place. The **Portsmouth Brewing Company Warehouse, 121-125 Bow Street** (1896; remodeled 1905) and the **Portsmouth Brewing Company Office/Commercial Building, 117 Bow Street** (ca. 1910) are the only remaining structures of the brewery. The warehouse at 121-125 Bow Street is an industrial food storage building that uses typical late nineteenth-century brick gravity wall construction and is articulated with restrained Classical Revival-style features such as the brick pilasters, corbeled and denticulated brick cornices, and segmental arch window and door openings. The adjoining office/commercial building at 117 Bow Street employs concrete pier and spandrel construction, also designed in a simplified Classical Revival style and integrates design elements similar to those on the earlier warehouse.

About 1900, the Portsmouth Gas and Electric Light Company Power Station, later the Rockingham County Light and Power Company Station, was built along the waterfront at the east end of Daniel Street. The only remaining buildings from the complex are the originally two-story, now five-story, **Power Building** (ca. 1900) and the **Stock Room** (ca. 1910) (now **1 Harbour Place**). The Power Station's primary entrance is recessed in an arcade with round-arch openings and granite pilasters and keystones. The building's original configuration has segmental arch window openings and a corbeled brick cornice, and the later three-story addition was designed using similar architectural elements.

Architecture (1910–1966)

In the early to mid-twentieth century, the rise of the automobile had a profound effect on the architecture of Portsmouth. Many residents moved outside of the commercial core. Houses were constructed typically in the Colonial Revival style, particularly Cape Cod style houses.

Residential Buildings

By 1910, the majority of the residential development in Portsmouth had moved outside the downtown area and the District to the surrounding suburbs due to a surge in population and the introduction of the automobile. Several planned communities, such as Atlantic Heights (NR listed 2006, state) and Pannaway Manor located northwest and west of the District, respectively, were designed on subdivided farmland outside the city center to house workers at private local shipbuilding facilities, including the Atlantic Corporation in Portsmouth (1918–1920), the Shattuck Shipyard in Newington (1918–1919), and the federally owned Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, in Kittery, Maine, before and during the two World Wars.

Colonial Revival remained the most popular residential style in the District in the early twentieth century, and is represented by **188 Gates Street** (mid-twentieth century) and **338 Middle Street** (ca. 1900). This

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

evocative and comfortable style was widely published in builder's guides and promoted in the influential 1915 *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, a collection of images and narratives dominated by Colonial buildings. In Portsmouth, the city's strong relationship to the Colonial Revival style, dating back to the nineteenth century, was embodied in the establishment of numerous house museums in Colonial-era houses (see **Criterion A – Conservation**) and adoption of Colonial Revival design principles in new construction. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg beginning in 1927, and the work of Boston-based architect Royal Barry Wills (see below) between 1930 and 1950, also aided in maintaining interest in this style. The Colonial Revival style was prevalent in prefabricated kit-house and stock plan designs, as illustrated by the **Brewster House, 170 Mechanic Street** (1933), which was reportedly built according to a ready-made plan by the Diamond Match Lumber Company (formerly of Portsmouth) (Candee 2006:71; McAlester 2012:432).

Perhaps the most widespread and long-lasting Colonial Revival-style residential building type in the nation was the Cape Cod cottage (Cape). The Cape reemerged in a modern form from its earlier antecedents through the efforts of many New England architects and builders, including the work of Royal Barry Wills (1895–1962). Wills studied architectural engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), graduating in 1918. He opened his own practice in 1925 and focused on designing residences for middle- and upper-middle-class clients. Capes constructed in the mid-twentieth century are located at **4 Point Pleasant Drive** (1952), **10 Humphrey's Court** (1960), and **63 Humphrey's Court** (1958). Although similar to their predecessors in general form, modern Capes in the District typically used Colonial Revival design motifs inspired by early Federal and Greek Revival styles. In the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style became more true to scale and proportions than many Colonial Revival-style buildings in nineteenth century, as demonstrated in the examples named above (Wills 2014:22).

A few examples of other popular early to mid-twentieth-century house forms and styles exist scattered throughout the District and, like Capes, were primarily built as infill on the District edges. The four-square house type is characterized by its square-plan, two-story, hipped-roof form, with a center entrance in the main elevation. Examples of this type are at **141 Madison Street** and **140 New Castle Avenue**, and both have characteristic hipped roofs and appear to have square plans. The Ranch house type developed in the early twentieth century on the West Coast in the mid-1930s and became popular nationwide in the 1940s as a result of the Federal Housing Administration financing guidelines for approved small house types. The Ranch form was one story and usually built low to the ground with a low-pitched roof over an asymmetrical plan. Ornamentation was typically seen in the use of different cladding materials, the integration of planters or porches into the design, or loosely based Spanish, French, or English Colonial features. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Ranch became the most popular house style in the country. However, the majority of mid-twentieth-century residential building in Portsmouth occurred outside the District, and there are only a few examples of ranches within the boundaries, including **300, 320, 330, and 333 New Castle Avenue** (1950–1960) (McAlester 2012:600).

Commercial Buildings

The majority of the commercial building projects during this period were to infill lots throughout the District. The introduction of the automobile in the early twentieth century brought new businesses that catered to the use and maintenance of cars and trucks. Echoing the trend of conversion that took place when the railroad came to Portsmouth in the mid-nineteenth century, many property owners created shops by converting existing housing into first-floor stores, sometimes with projecting storefronts and residences in the upper stories. Several buildings were heavily altered for commercial purposes, such as

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

the Captain Samuel Chauncey House, 202-218 Islington Street (ca. 1807), in which a portion of the first story was removed to provide space for a driveway and gas station pumps (now removed).

Although stylistic references tended to be spare or non-existent, many of the new commercial buildings constructed during this period in the District reflected the Art Deco style, which was rarely or never used for residences, and Colonial Revival styles. The mixed-use building at 7-9 Congress Street and the Montgomery Ward Building, 138-140 Congress Street, both constructed ca. 1920 in the Art Deco style, are two-part commercial blocks with a first-story storefront and offices or residences above. Characteristic architectural elements of the Art Deco style that both buildings convey are the emphasis on verticality with pilasters and piers, which on the Montgomery Ward building extend above the parapet wall, and the use of low relief ornament on smooth concrete wall surface.

One-part commercial blocks were constructed along Congress, Vaughan, and Islington streets during this period. One-part commercial blocks are a different building type from the free-standing, single-story shops of the Colonial Period, of which none are extant in the District. One-part commercial blocks usually consist of a narrow storefront with wide plate-glass windows and a single entry with a wide cornice or parapet, generally constructed of brick or concrete. Groups of one-part commercial buildings, frequently used for retail stores, became popular as rising development costs precluded the construction of larger buildings. These commercial blocks were often relatively unadorned, save for slight embellishments at the cornice line, as seen on the commercial buildings at **110-130 Congress Street** (ca. 1920) and **97 Islington Street** (ca. 1920).

The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles continued into this period for professional offices and commercial buildings. The **Granite State Insurance Company Building, 85 Middle Street** (1924), built as the headquarters for the company, exhibits a temple front. This configuration, which originated in the United States from classical precedents in the 1820s and 1830s, became popular again in the early twentieth century for use in banks and institutional buildings. The temple front commercial building form is typically categorized by the placement of a row of columns or piers, or by creating an open porch across the facade or recessed within the enframed facade, the form represented by the insurance company building. The designs draw inspiration from Roman antiquity, but not within strict guidelines. The Granite State Insurance Company Building features a wide, granite entablature only on the facade and northwest elevation that is supported by two, slightly projecting, two-story Doric columns *in antis*, which divide the facade vertically. Two-story, round-arch window and door openings with granite keystones and springer stones are set in a recessed central bay, behind the columns. Only the elevations visible along the street are decorated. The northeast elevation is similar to the facade, but subordinate, featuring two-story brick pilasters with granite bases and capitals and round-arch window openings with the same granite details. The other two elevations are almost completely devoid of any architectural ornamentation. The neighboring building, **The American Postal Workers' Accident Benefit Association Building, 93 Middle Street** (1935), is an example of the Colonial Revival style as it was applied to commercial buildings in the early twentieth century. This building features brick walls with shallow brick quoins and watertable, splayed brick lintels, and a round-arch door opening with blind arch transom and round columns supporting a wide denticulated lintel (Longstreth 1987:100).

Institutional and Civic Buildings

The Georgian Revival-style **Portsmouth Middle School, 155 Parrott Avenue** (1930, with ca. 2000 addition) was originally built in 1930–1931 as the Portsmouth Junior High School by the firm Ashton, Huntress and Alter of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Contractors C.H. Cunningham and Sons of Massachusetts constructed the building. The school is a three-story, twenty-nine-bay-by-three-bay,

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

masonry building exhibiting characteristic Georgian Revival-style features, including brick walls with a granite belt course; a cupola supported by columns at the center ridge; large rectangular transom, sidelights, and granite surround surmounted by a triangular pediment; two-story Corinthian pilasters framing the windows; and a triangular denticulated granite pediment. An addition to accommodate a manual arts wing was built in 1963. The school underwent an extensive renovation to provide more classrooms and ancillary spaces in 1976, and a large addition designed by Connecticut-based architects JCY Architects was completed in 2013.

At its peak usage in the mid-twentieth century, the **Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, 5 Junkins Avenue** (1895, 1921, and later additions; NR listed 1996) had evolved to comprise a main hospital building, Nurses Home building and Maternity building northeast of the main building, and a smaller powerhouse to the south. Originally constructed in 1895 in the Georgian Revival style, the main Cottage Hospital building was a two-story central block and one-story pavilions to the northeast (Bilbruck pavilion) and southwest (Kimball pavilion) connected by hyphens. The design was created by Portsmouth native and Boston-based architect Harry B. Ball with influences from the study of modern hospital design by local physician Dr. Arthur C. Heffenger (1860–1928) (see **Criterion A – Health/Medicine**). An elevator shaft was added in 1900 to the northwest elevation. In 1921, two additional stories were added to the northeastern pavilion and central block. In 1925, all three sections of the building and hyphens were made three stories tall, and hip roofs were added to each section. Second- and third-story solariums were constructed in the 1950s. Despite the multiple additions, the hospital's original Georgian Revival-style details remain intact, including the brick walls with granite quoins, watertable, and foundation; entrance surmounted by a pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns; implied round-arch windows with granite keystones; and domed cupola. The main building was converted into senior housing ca. 2010 (Monroe and Federer 1996).

Pavilion hospitals were an American style of hospital that came into use in the mid-nineteenth century and continued to be a common plan for hospitals through the mid-twentieth century. Pavilion hospitals generally consisted of self-contained, open wards with numerous windows for ventilation, and had service rooms adjacent to each ward. Pavilions were often connected to each other by corridors. The pavilions would be arranged with a central block with projecting wings terminating at another pavilion, echoing the form of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century European hospitals. Frequently, the external architecture of pavilion-style hospitals employed Classical elements on a monumental scale, including engaged pilasters and decorative arches (Monroe and Federer 1996).

The Portsmouth Cottage Hospital was constructed with a modified pavilion plan, utilizing a combination of large wards and smaller rooms arranged in a central building with two pavilions, scaled to fit the needs of a smaller city. The hospital design incorporated numerous modern elements, including a ventilation system; gas and electric lighting; separate wards for men, women, and children; steam heat; plumbing; an operating room, and accommodations for staff (Monroe and Federer 1996).

The **Nurses Home (Administration Building)** and **Maternity Hospital (Seybolt Maternity Building)** located northeast of the main Cottage Hospital building were constructed in 1928 and 1934, respectively. Both buildings are three-story, twelve-bay-by-three-bay masonry designed in the Classical Revival style and are connected via a three-story hyphen and meeting room. Typical Classical Revival-style details include denticulated cornices; projecting, pedimented, central bays with full-height granite Corinthian pilasters and a Palladian window; and simple window surrounds with keystones. A cupola is centered on the roof of the Maternity Hospital.

Harry B. Ball (b. 1866)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

Harry B. Ball was a Portsmouth native and educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ball worked for the firm Peabody and Stearns before becoming a partner in the Boston-based architectural firm of Ball and Dabney with William H. Dabney in 1890. Ball designed several Classical and Colonial Revival-style buildings in Portsmouth, including the Hackett Mansion (now Masonic Temple) on Middle Street (1891), and remodeled the Portsmouth Athenaeum Reading Room (1892).

In 1962, a Mid-Twentieth-Century-Modern-style, three-story, eight-bay-by-three-bay, masonry **Hospital Building, 1-7 Junkins Avenue** was constructed north of the Nurses Home to replace the main building of the Cottage Hospital. Mid-Twentieth-Century-Modern architecture is characterized by minimal exterior detailing, bands of windows, and low-pitched or flat roofs. The 1962 hospital building has minimal architectural details: vertical, concrete panels in the centers of the southwest and northeast elevations and at the northeast end of the northwest elevation; and bands of horizontal sliding windows separated by decorative ribbed concrete panels. The building is now the Portsmouth Police Station.

A Colonial Revival building, the **Middle Street Baptist Church, 16 Court Street**, was constructed in 1955 when the congregation moved from its former location on Middle and State streets. The church was designed by Maurice E. Witmer in the Colonial Revival style, including an asphalt-shingle-clad front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide horizontal cornice forming a pediment at the gable, a projecting centered tower with bell tower and steeple, and columns supporting a full-width entry porch.

Maurice Witmer (1898–1967)

Maurice Witmer was a classically trained architect who practiced in Boston during the early part of his career before relocating to Portsmouth and establishing his own practice in 1931. He served as president of the New Hampshire chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1949 and was one of the forces behind the chapter's monthly magazine, originally known as *New Hampshire Architect*. He primarily designed in the Colonial Revival and Modern styles in Portsmouth and throughout New Hampshire, including the interior renovations and additions of the Portsmouth Academy/Public Library at 8-10 Islington Street (1948; remodeled 1954); Middle Street Baptist Church, 16 Court Street; the interior of the John Peirce Mansion at 18 Court Street (1955); and the **Home for Aged Women, 127 Parrott Avenue** (1952) (Mausolf 2012:64; Moore 2005).

The **Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building and Post Office, 62 Daniel Street** (1967) was designed in the New Formalist style by architects Koehler & Isaak of Manchester, New Hampshire, who served as agents for the General Services Administration (GSA). The New Hampshire Employment Security published *Mid-20th Century Architecture in NH: 1945–1975* in 2012 in which they use the McIntyre Federal Building as an example of Federal Construction and define New Formalism as “classical architecture updated with new technologies and design elements” (Mausolf 2012:76). In particular, elements such as repetitive arches or rounded openings, column supports, and smooth walls, often topped with large, slab-like roofs, were called out as characteristic features of this style. The design for the McIntyre Federal Building integrates the smooth brick wall surfaces of the upper story, with a concrete colonnaded arcade along the first story. The roof is a heavy concrete slab emphasized by large modern brackets (Mausolf 2012:76).

Koehler & Isaak (1946–1970)

Koehler & Isaak were a Manchester-based architectural firm of Richard Koehler (1912–1974) and Nicholas Isaak (1913–1975) who practiced from 1946 to 1970. Isaak earned a Bachelor of Architecture

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

from the University of New Hampshire (UNH) in 1936. Koehler received his architecture degree from UNH in 1934. The two served as architects and agents for the GSA and are noted for buildings throughout New Hampshire, including federal buildings in Portsmouth, Concord, Manchester, and Keene; the State of New Hampshire Department of Employment Security building, Concord (1959); the campus plan and 10 buildings at St. Anselm College, Manchester (1962–1969); Liquor Commission building, Concord (1965); and the Roman Catholic Chancery Building, Manchester (1966) (Mausolf 2012:135).

Industrial Buildings

In the early and mid-twentieth century, the majority of the industry in Portsmouth was located outside the District. Several small manufacturing companies were established in the West End of the District, including the **Continental Shoe Corporation Manufacturing Building, 135 McDonough Street** (ca. 1930). This factory is a utilitarian structure with brick walls, concrete block foundation, bands of windows, and no architectural ornamentation.

Outbuildings

The majority of the contributing outbuildings in the District are detached one-story, one-bay, wood or concrete-block garages and sheds built in the nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. There are several substantially sized wood and brick carriage houses, such as the two-story wood-frame carriage house (ca. 1850) at the John Paul Jones House at 43 Middle Street. Many of the carriage houses have been converted to residential or commercial use, such as the three-story, brick, Second Empire-style carriage house at the Rockingham Hotel at 401 State Street (attached to the hotel).

CRITERION C – LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The District retains significance under Criterion C at the national level in the area of Landscape Architecture for the period 1908–1940 for its Colonial Revival gardens that influenced professional landscape architects and home gardeners across the country. During the early twentieth century, writers and artists, including painter Childe Hassam (1859–1935) and author Celia Thaxter (1835–1894), visited the region and depicted gardens that encapsulated “Old New England.” The Colonial Revival gardens in the District are representative of the larger group of restored or recreated gardens in the Piscataqua region.

From 1900 to 1930, the recreation of Colonial-style gardens became a common activity for women’s groups, particularly those associated with newly created historic house museums. These gardens, while planted in spaces that may have initially been used to grow medicinal plants, vegetables, and herbs during the Colonial era, were instead pleasure gardens, filled with colorful flowers including peonies, lilacs, and phlox. The Colonial Revival was a backward-looking movement focused on preserving or restoring an idealized bygone time as a reaction to a quickly changing world in the face of widespread industrialization and the massive influx of immigrant groups to work in the factories (see **Criterion A – Conservation**). Many gardens in the Piscataqua region were the subject of garden photography and paintings, particularly by members of the American Impressionist movement who set up their easels around the area to capture the landscape (Brockway 1992:83–84; Cushing 2005:85).

Early New England gardens were generally small, owing in part to the long, cold winters and rocky soil. Gardens generally consisted of a rectilinear layout of paths and square beds with edging, with more elaborate gardens arranged along an axial path. These gardens were largely ephemeral and, by the late 1890s, generally only traces remained; landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff (1865–1957) believed that

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

some New England gardens may have survived due to family tradition. The gardens that were created during the early twentieth-century Colonial Revival at numerous historic sites were not exact replicas of gardens that had once been planted there. Instead, they were adaptations of historical designs from a variety of periods and countries or were based on written accounts and period plant catalogs and, later, archaeological investigation, to closely approximate the earlier gardens (Brockway 1992:84; Cushing 2005:92–93; Newton 1971:247–248).

Although the emerging field of landscape architecture was heavily male-dominated, the gardens were generally designed or owned by women during this period, due to the widely-held notion that the beautification of cities and historic sites by the planting of gardens was an acceptable activity for affluent women. The **John Paul Jones House, 43 Middle Street** (1758; NHL listed 1972), for example, which was restored by the Portsmouth Historical Society, did not have restored gardens until 1923, when the Piscataqua Garden Club, a ladies' organization, established gardens around the building. In 2015, the gardens were undergoing restoration to an 1859 plan of the property. The majority of the Colonial Revival gardens in the Piscataqua region were at house museums or estates owned or managed by wealthy residents from out of town. The four well-known gardens associated with historic house museums within the District fit this definition—all are associated with historic house museums or summer homes for wealthy visitors and were the result of work done or directed by women during the early twentieth-century Colonial Revival (Brockway 1992:84–85; PHS 2013).

Colonial Revival gardens and landscapes in the Piscataqua region were captured by numerous amateur and professional writers, painters, and photographers, including photographers Elizabeth Perkins and Emma Coleman, both of whom recorded the grounds around their homes and in the region. Lafayette Newell and Caleb Stevens Gurney (author of *Portsmouth: Historic and Picturesque*) recorded streetscapes and private homes around Portsmouth, and Alice Morse Earle and Hildegarde Hawthorne, who wrote articles and books about the area's landscape. Through the work of these photographers and writers, the gardens in the area became design prototypes for the rest of the country, influencing amateur gardeners and professional landscape architects, including Fletcher Steele, who recorded gardens at the Wendell House. Many of the most well-known landscape architects of the day, including the Olmsted Brothers, Ellen Biddle Shipman (1870–1950), Ernest Bowditch (1850–1918), and Warren Manning (1860–1938) did work in and around the Piscataqua region, although Steele and Bowditch are the only two known to have worked on gardens within the District (Brockway 1992:87–89).

The earliest Colonial Revival garden in the District is at the **Thomas Bailey Aldrich House, 386 Court Street** in Strawberry Banke (1797). The garden, a memorial to writer Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836–1907) by his wife, Lilian, was created in 1908 and was laid out by Mrs. George Tyson, a member of the Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial Association. The garden, which is south of the house, is filled with modern variants of plants named in Aldrich's poetry. Initially laid out with an arched arbor attached to the house, flagstone paving, cobblestone walkways, and four symmetrical garden beds radiating from a central path, the garden continued to evolve through the early 1920s; the cobblestone walkways were replaced with brick in 1919 and a hemlock grove was added at the east end in 1920. By 1940, the garden was described as a "charming, old-time garden with quaint summer house, sundial and attractive brick walks" (quoted in Brockway 1992:105). The garden, which was surrounded by an 8-ft, vertical-board, wood fence, was shielded from the view of Jefferson Street, part of the run-down Puddle Dock waterfront neighborhood. The garden as laid out by Mrs. Aldrich bears little resemblance to the garden of her husband's youth, owing to the removal of various trees, the stable, and carriage house. It nevertheless is a depiction of the idealized colonial garden of the early twentieth century (Brockway 1992:104–105).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

At the **Moffatt-Ladd House, 154 Market Street** (NHL listed 1968, NR listed 1971), the long, terraced garden was restored beginning in 1912 under the guidance of landscape designer Ernest Bowditch, with the original remnants of the garden as a framework. The wide, sod-covered terraces were most likely used for subsistence when they were first laid out, with fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants, and other plantings separated into beds. The gardens were restored by the Colonial Dames, an organization of women descended from settlers who came to America before 1750, who own the house, with flower beds arranged on aesthetic merits, rather than functional. In the case of the Moffatt-Ladd House, the gardens, sometimes referred to as rooms, were considered an extension of living space, secluded in the rear of the house in such a way that only residents and invited guests had access to the space (Brockway 1992:85, 95).

The **Rundlet-May House, 364 Middle Street** (1806; NR listed 1975) garden retains the general form and layout of the early garden, laid out in 1812 by the first owner of the house, Portsmouth merchant James Rundlet. The garden, northeast of the house, consists of terraced perennial flower beds and an orchard, connected by a long, axial path. Many of the plantings were updated to more modern varieties during the occupation of the site by James R. and Mary Ann Morrison May from 1865 to 1936. Mrs. May also added the spiral trellises on the grounds while maintaining the original pathways. (Chapin 1974a; HNE 2015b).

The **Governor John Langdon Mansion, 143 Pleasant Street** (1784; NHL/NR listed 1974) garden is a Colonial Revival-style garden laid out by Elizabeth Langdon, Governor Langdon's great-granddaughter, in the first half of the twentieth century. Mrs. Langdon and her husband, Woodbury Langdon, made numerous Colonial Revival-inspired changes to the property, including the addition of a grape and rose arbor, perennial beds, and a wide lawn sheltered by shade trees and enclosed by hedges (HNE 2015a).

At the **Jacob Wendell House, 222 Pleasant Street** (1789), the Chinese puzzle garden, which may date to as early as the third quarter of the nineteenth century but more likely dates to the early twentieth century, was tended by generations of the Wendell family through the end of the familial occupation in 1988. The property was acquired by Jacob Wendell in 1815 and, by 1855, the garden had likely shifted from subsistence to decorative use. The Chinese puzzle garden is based on a Chinese tangram puzzle, brought back by George Blunt Wendell, Jacob's son, who traveled to Asia in the 1860s. The best-known incarnation of the garden dates to the period when Barrett and Edith Wendell summered at the property after 1910, at which time the Wendell family planted "only such simple flowers as might have always bloomed there" (quoted in Brockway 1992:107) in an attempt to create what they believed was a colonial garden, while keeping the mid-nineteenth century layout (Brockway 1992:106–107).

In 1921, following the death of Barrett Wendell, Edith hired landscape architect Fletcher Steele (1885–1971) to draw a plan of the property. Steele's plan included flower beds, a Chinese pagoda, and a sundial, as well as a detailed drawing of a grape arbor and covered walk. The Wendell plan, which Steele may have seen as a good example of a colonial garden, was sent to Mable Choate in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, for implementation at the Mission House (NHL 1968), which Choate was in the process of restoring (Brockway 1992:107).

CRITERION D – ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORIC – NON-ABORIGINAL

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District has been the subject of archaeological investigation for nearly 50 years beginning with Roland Robbins' 1966 work at Strawberry Banke. Dozens of research- and

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

compliance-oriented archaeological projects conducted within the District have identified more than 30 individual sites and the Strawberry Banke Historic District.

The history of Portsmouth is long and complicated and has been the topic of intensive scholarly research. However, several important themes in Portsmouth's history—wharf construction techniques, the reconstruction of the eighteenth-century commercial and residential landscape, women's roles in society, and the cultural expressions of class, ethnicity, and race—have been less rigorously addressed, either as the result of traditional research biases or because the information needed to explore them is not readily accessible through the documentary record. Portsmouth's rise as a wealthy and genteel port city in the eighteenth century followed by its gradual "de-gentrification" in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is not unique in and of itself, but can be uniquely explored through the lens of archaeology.

Archaeological excavations conducted within the **Strawberry Banke Historic District (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0432, contributing site)** are particularly illustrative of the potential for the District as a whole to contain significant post-contact sites despite centuries of seemingly obliterating landscape disturbances. The identification of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century foundations within Upper Court, Lower Court, and State streets, and the exposure of the Portsmouth African Burial Ground under the paved west lane of Chestnut Street clearly underscore this potential significance in areas outside Strawberry Banke, as did the Deer Street resources just outside the District's north boundary before they were destroyed by construction. Except for areas that can be clearly documented as having been so disturbed by modern development as to preclude any subsurface integrity (such as Deer Street), the District has the potential to contain important archaeological resources dating to all periods of Portsmouth's post-contact history.

The following discussion is not intended to be comprehensive in scope, but enumerates those topics that archaeology has the greatest demonstrated and potential ability to address. Because the history of Portsmouth is discussed in the preceding criteria statements, it will be summarized here only to the extent necessary to contextualize and interpret the resources discussed under Criterion D.

The economic growth and decline of Portsmouth from its earliest years of settlement has been inextricably tied to its waterfront. Despite an inauspicious start under the Laconia Company in 1630, Portsmouth - which was then known as Strawberry Banke - emerged as a colonial center of international and coastal trade by the 1640s. Brothers John and Richard Cutt were at the forefront of Portsmouth's early economic development, and between them owned all of the land currently within the District boundaries including the former location of the Great House, built by the Laconia Company at what is now the east end of Court Street at Marcy Street (Booth et al. 2007:9). Spared the depredation of Native American raids and surrounded by a seemingly limitless supply of hardwood and softwood forests, Portsmouth prospered through a combination of lucrative naval contracts, privateering, and land speculation. The waterfront, the river, and the sea were Portsmouth's main thoroughfares from which masts, small crafts, barrels staves, furniture, and house frames were exported.

By the early eighteenth century, the tidal inlet known as Puddle Dock was a densely packed, socioeconomically diverse community of artisans, laborers, shopkeepers, and politicians, most of whom lived and worked on narrow lots stretching down to the waterfront. These lots and associated buildings and infrastructure typically expanded and contracted along family lines through inheritance and marriage. These family ties reinforced social stability but also resulted in the accumulation of wealth and capital among a select few families including the Marshalls, Atkinsons, Cutts, Penhallows, Sherburnes, and Wentworths (Garvin 1971; Pinello et al. 1999).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Portsmouth was slow to join the colonial resistance to royal authority during the second half of the eighteenth century mostly because of its strong financial ties to British global trade and privateering (Nash 1979). The city's economy boomed during the 1760s along with its commercial and residential profile as grand manors, storehouses, workshops, retail establishments, houses, wharves, and new streets sprang up across the landscape. The seizure of ships, embargoes, and the closure of British ports to trade during the American Revolution, however, effectively froze Portsmouth's economy, and many formerly wealthy merchants saw their livelihoods evaporate and their properties mortgaged among family members and speculators (Pinello et al. 1999).

With the end of the American Revolution, Portsmouth rebounded economically and socially and a second building boom commenced. A new market house was built in 1800 in what is now known as Market Square, and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard was established the same year across the Piscataqua River from Puddle Dock. The Navy Yard employed many residents in shipbuilding and slowly became the center of Portsmouth's maritime economy. Ambitious municipal improvements also were undertaken in the immediate post-war years including street widening, sidewalks paved with granite flagstones quarried in nearby Durham, and the installation of citywide water and sewer systems. Three devastating fires in 1802, 1806, and 1813, however, wiped out much of the city's prosperity; the 1813 fire was especially painful when comprehensive rebuilding was stymied by the economic recession caused by the War of 1812 (Durel 1984:36).

With the establishment of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth's focus in the early nineteenth century shifted toward commercial shipbuilding with the profits of that industry funneled to Boston and New York rather than into the local economy. To compensate for the loss of revenue that formerly was supplied by locally controlled maritime- and craft-based industries and private property ownership, Portsmouth turned to other pursuits such as shoemaking and breweries. By the 1840s, a rail line cut through the city and the Irish immigrant population began to swell. To accommodate the new tenant labor population, storehouses were converted into boarding houses and formerly single-family residences were subdivided into rental units. By the 1880s, Puddle Dock, while still ecologically viable as an inlet, was no longer economically viable and began to be used instead as a city dump. Deliberate infilling began about 1898 and by 1904 Wallace Avenue was built up the center of the former dock. With the infilling of the feature, Water Street (now Marcy Street) developed into a notorious red-light district catering largely to the Navy Yard clientele.

Building the Portsmouth Waterfront at Puddle Dock

Portsmouth, like other major New England port cities such as Boston, Salem, and New Bedford, expanded its waterfront over the centuries through the dual processes of "wharving out" and landfilling. Historical wharf construction techniques typically consisted of four basic categories: cobb, crib, bulkhead, and grillage. Cobb-style wharves comprised a series of interlocking timbers built in place as a box frame at low tide, filled with cobbles and boulders, and capped with smaller logs and planks surfaced with clay, flint pebbles and sawdust, or sand. Crib construction was similar to cobb, but used parallel walls rather than a box frame. Bulkhead and grillage wharves were built using braced plank walls built parallel to the shoreline, filled with rubble, and capped in the same manner as cobb and crib wharves.

Described as one of the richest sites for historical archaeology in northern New England (Ingersoll 1971), **Puddle Dock (NHDHR No. Unassigned, Strawberry Banke [SB] No. Unassigned, contributing site)** bristled with wharves and piers that extended into the tidal flats before it was completely filled in 1904. A timber wharf was reconstructed in front of the Sherburne House during the 1990s to provide a sense of the former waterfront but was later removed. With the removal of that visual reminder, it is difficult to

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

imagine the former wharved landscape and the centrality of Puddle Dock to the city's economy. However, archaeological investigations within the "dock," or enclosed basin, have provided incredibly well-preserved structural and stratigraphic data documenting the various wharf construction techniques employed over time and the inlet's continuous use and development from the late seventeenth century through 1904.

The first exploration of Puddle Dock was conducted in 1966 by the (in)famous archaeologist Roland Robbins, a self-styled "pick and shovel historian." Robbins' work, conducted in cooperation with the University of New Hampshire, was undertaken "to plan and guide the performance of the excavation and the recording of significant data, supervise the progression of the work, and give lectures (on site) on the methods and yield of excavation" (Linebaugh 2005:146). The term "significant" is important in this context in that it implicitly endorsed the use of backhoe excavations to trench through "modern" fill to arrive at heavy log cribbing that was part of a pier depicted on an 1813 map of the city. Robbins followed the pier to a buried wharf "of a different construction," indicating that it had been built as a later extension to the pier; photographs of the wharf structure suggest that the extension may have been in the bulkhead or grillage construction style (Linebaugh 2005:147; Pinello and Desany 1999:29). Although Robbins set up a grid, mapped his trenches, and produced master plan and section drawings of the excavations, thousands of artifacts were recovered from uncontrolled stratigraphic contexts and no materials were collected from the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century "overburden." The location of recovered assemblage is unknown. Despite these methodological and curatorial shortcomings, Robbins' work was seminal in documenting the level of archaeological preservation within Puddle Dock and in providing important stratigraphic markers in the form of intact peat and blue clay deposits to guide future excavations.

Daniel Ingersoll's 1968 investigations were the first "controlled" archaeological excavations of Puddle Dock and were conducted in a manner free of the "restoration influence" and particularistic focus that characterized many earlier excavations at places such as Colonial Williamsburg (Ingersoll 1971; Linebaugh 2005:145; Schuyler 1975). Ingersoll focused on the nineteenth-century wharf bulkheads and trash deposits used to fill the dock, and found that Puddle Dock had been filled rapidly using a combination of household trash, commercial waste, and soil. The rapid infilling of the dock, combined with palynological data indicating that well into the nineteenth century it was scoured clean of sedimentation through daily tidal action, suggests that deteriorating environmental conditions were not the sole cause of its infilling. Rather, Ingersoll argues, Portsmouth's precipitous decline as a center of shipping led to its general disuse and deterioration so that it became an eyesore that was dragging down the values of neighboring properties, especially those of the wealthy and politically connected. Filling the inlet was seen as a cost-effective solution to the problem that could be quickly accomplished using local fill sources.

The stratified fill materials also provided a glimpse into the functional and socioeconomic profile of Puddle Dock at the time of its infilling. Archaeological investigations at Faneuil Hall in Boston revealed similar functional information from the stratified deposits used to fill Town Dock between 1728 and 1729. Dense accumulations of leather scraps indicated refuse dumped by tannery or shoemaking establishments and high densities of stoneware mug and serving vessel sherds, bottle glass, and tobacco pipe stems and bowls pointed to generous contributions from the many local taverns that lined the waterfront. The heterogeneous soil and artifact profile of the sampled fill deposits suggests that landmaking at Town Dock was a public effort in which local residents and businesses were encouraged to bring their garbage to the new landfill for disposal (Alterman and Affleck 1991, 1999:VI-37). This pattern would repeat itself at Puddle Dock more than 150 years later and inadvertently leave an archaeological signature in which the economic and social transition of the city could be read.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

By the 1990s, much of the archaeology in Portsmouth had shifted from restoration and academic research to compliance-based work. The **Paul and Manning Wharves (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 17, contributing site)** were initially identified in 1993 during archaeological investigations for a new visitors' center on the south side of Puddle Dock. Because the area potentially contained complex belowground features associated with the development of the wharves, exploratory subsurface testing was targeted at four locations. Identified resources included timber wharf and slip structures; a brick and stone house foundation associated with the ca. 1887 Smart House that was built on the surface of the wharf; a rubble-filled trench; and stratified soil deposits associated with the infilling of Puddle Dock. Subsequent archaeological monitoring of 47 test borings, soil removal, and the excavation of 230 fence post holes identified additional evidence of the intact wharf structure and the Smart House foundation at 4 feet below grade. Based on observed and inferred integrity of the belowground deposits at the proposed visitor center site, excavation units were opened across the project area to better expose and define the known and potential features (Pinello and Desany 1999).

The additional excavations were successful in identifying the 1701 Paul Wharf Site and the 1750 Manning Wharf Site beneath 6 to 7 feet of soil, both of which were built in the crib- or cobb-style typical of eighteenth-century wharf construction. With the exception of the eastern edge of Paul Wharf, the complete boundaries of both wharves were identified through a combination of hand- and machine-assisted excavations. The work also documented the nineteenth-century commercial development of the wharf in the form of the complete ca. 1887 Smart Store and house foundations; the east wall of Thomas Manning's older warehouse "store;" and a remnant road surface, all of which had been constructed on the planked wharf surface (Pinello and Desany 1999).

The ca. 1718 **Marshall Wharf (NHDHR No. unassigned, SB No. 20, contributing site)** was identified during modified Phase I archaeological investigations in the Dunaway Store parking lot. The parking lot occupied a space that formerly would have been the south portion Marshall Wharf opposite the Paul and Manning wharves (Pinello and Desany 1999). Evidence of wharf surfaces were identified in 6 of the 9 excavation units along the south edge of the structure itself. The excavation units contained stratified soil sequences that, along with their associated artifact assemblages, could be correlated to specific episodes in the wharf's history. For the purposes of interpretation, the report authors divided that history into six developmental phases.

Phase I (1964–Present) corresponds to the creation of Strawberry Banke Museum and landscape alterations to the Marshall Wharf Site that were made to accommodate the museum campus⁶². These changes included the 1964 demolition of a ca. 1938 house that stood on the site, grading and leveling to create the Dunaway Store parking lot, and maintenance of the parking lot (i.e. repaving) to the present day. Phase II (1918–1964) covers the occupational history of the wharf lot from 1918 to the creation of Strawberry Banke and includes the construction history of the ca. 1938 house and lots' occupational history to 1964. Phase III (1894–1918) encompasses the activities on the wharf during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and represents the most active period of building demolition on the wharf; it also coincides with the period during which Marcy (formerly Water) Street was known as a notorious red-light district. Phase IV (1894–1904) overlaps with the preceding period but is specifically called out as the most active period of infilling at Puddle Dock. Phase V (Late 18th Century–1894) spans the use of the site as an active wharf and includes evidence of wharf maintenance (e.g. layers of capping clay) and former commercial structures on the wharf (e.g. an eighteenth-century dry-laid grocery store foundation built on a mudsill). Phase VI (Mid- to Late 18th Century), the oldest and stratigraphically deepest phase,

⁶² The organization of the developmental phases as presented in the Pinello and Desaney (1999) report has been minimally edited in this document for clarity and consistency

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

is associated with the wharf construction by the Marshall family. Evidence of the wharf included preserved timbers and rock fill capped at a uniform depth of approximately 1.5 meters below grade. Unlike the Paul and Manning wharves, the full extent of the Marshall Wharf is unknown, but the archaeological investigations strongly suggest that the structure retains excellent integrity despite more than 100 years of major and minor landscape disturbances.

The Paul, Manning, and Marshall wharves flanked the entrance to Puddle Dock during the first quarter of the eighteenth century when Portsmouth was emerging as a major New England port. The archaeological data collected from those sites and from excavations at other locations document a continuum of wharf construction, residential and commercial use, and infilling episodes at Puddle Dock that can be compared to other port contexts in the Northeast. These locations included the ca. 1813 crib-style wharf elements at the **Follet Site (SB No. 6, contributing site)** (Harrington 1991), seventeenth- through twentieth-century fill deposits at the Sherburne House, a nineteenth-century bulkhead-style wharf at the Shapley Drisco House, the remains of a wharf outbuilding at the current site of the Carter Collections Building (Booth and Wheeler 2007), and timber cribbing and horizontal timber-crib structures on the west side of Washington Street (Booth et al. 2007) and at Strawberry Banke (Charles 2012).

The identification of horizontal, rather than vertical, timber-crib structures is especially important for their comparative rarity; the only other similar structures were found around Puddle Dock during the 1960s and along the New Castle Avenue seawall at the southeast corner of the District. Described by James Garvin as “man-made mats” used to cap mud flats and create a stable base for building, it has been suggested that the timber structures were commonly employed in Portsmouth during nineteenth-century wharf and seawall construction (Booth et al. 2007:68). The lack of contemporaneous engineering data or archaeological correlates in other wharf contexts, however, make this supposition difficult to support. Because the features have been identified in monitoring contexts that provided limited exposure, it is possible that the features were traditional three-dimensional timber cribbing boxes that were truncated or removed by later development leaving only the bottommost, horizontal sections *in situ*. Whatever their origins and original function, the features currently are unique to Portsmouth and have the potential to provide important new information about historical wharf construction and demolition processes (Booth et al. 2007:68).

The discovery of largely intact wharf features within Puddle Dock further suggests the potential for the survival of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century wharves that once jutted out into the Piscataqua River from the District’s eastern shoreline boundary. These wharf structures would have been substantially larger and more comparable in size and construction to those that formerly lined the Acushnet River in New Bedford and Salem Harbor in Salem. Several prominent family names associated with maritime trade and whaling can be found among all three port cities, including the Pickerings and Derbys. Archaeological excavations at Derby Wharf, built by Elias Haskett Derby in Salem about 1762, showed that it had been constructed using bulkhead, rather than cobb, construction methods, a finding that directly contradicted the historical documentation on the subject. It is unknown why Derby chose the bulkhead method over the more common cobb method, although he may have been consciously adopting the more “progressive” methods employed in New York and Boston (Scofield et al. 2014). Whatever the reason, the exploration of wharf construction techniques in Portsmouth as tied to specific families could provide insights into far-reaching kin connections and the stylistic and economic influences those connections may have had.

Reconstruction of Portsmouth’s Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Landscape

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

The work at Marshall Wharf and the subdivision of the site history into well-defined temporal phases—an elaboration of Pendery’s (1977) earlier developmental model—is significant in that it provides a “narrative” Harris Matrix with which to correlate and interpret other sites around Puddle Dock (Pinello et al. 2003). A broader interpretation of those phases could be extrapolated to sites within the District that are more distant from Puddle Dock. For example, Phase IV may be broadly associated with the first period of European settlement and the transformation of a natural shoreline into a wharf structure during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Phase V may be roughly correlated with the establishment of a kin-aligned neighborhood in which extended families were involved in cooperative and inter-related maritime industries. Phases III and IV can be associated with the general decline of Portsmouth as a port city, the influx of immigrants, and the growth of a retail and service economy. Finally, the demolition of structures throughout the city in the name of urban renewal and the later reconsideration of that policy through historic preservation efforts are best encapsulated by Phases I and II.

The archaeological analysis of a landscape as a dynamic cultural feature depends on the survival of multiple, temporally distinct components that, when considered as a whole, present a meaningful land use history (Yamin and Metheny 1996). The wharves of Portsmouth survived as visible reminders of the city’s prosperous maritime history - albeit in a much diminished state - into the early twentieth century. Many of the houses, businesses, roads, yards, and gardens associated with the earliest periods of that prosperity, however, did not fare so well. The reconstruction of those earlier landscapes, especially those pre-dating the 1813 fire, is important to understanding how, and at what rate, the later landscapes evolved and the social, political, and economic factors that influenced those changes.

Historical maps document the dynamic growth of the city during the second half of the nineteenth century and illustrate the rapidity at which structures were built, relocated, and demolished. By their very nature, however, those maps only provide a snapshot of the city at specific dates, leaving the intervening years largely undocumented. This is especially true in Portsmouth where there is a significant gap in mapping between 1813 and 1850 (Wheeler et al. 2014:109). Archival photographs do help to fill in some of those gaps, but tend to be highly subjective in their choice of subject matter and often are focused on the dramatic or iconic elements of the city rather than on more mundane activities.

Archaeologically identified structural remains have the potential to provide a less biased picture of how, when, and where buildings moved over time. They may also be cross-referenced with deed data and correlated with the developmental phases described above to identify the patterns and priorities that precipitated episodes of construction, demolition, or relocation. For example, the patterns of inheritance that consolidated wharf ownership among a few prominent families in Portsmouth during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries also consolidated residential and business interests. George Marshall came into possession of his property along Puddle Dock in 1705 via his father-in-law, Samuel Hill, and wasted no time in constructing a wharf into the tidal inlet (Pinello et al. 1999). The Hill-Marshall land transfer marked the beginning of kin-aligned land ownership pattern that continued in Portsmouth for many generations and has been archaeologically identified at the **Marshall Pottery Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0143, SB No. 1, contributing site)** (Harrington 1983; Pendery 1984; Pinello and McKernan 1999).

In 1736, Samuel Marshall established a pottery on a portion of his family’s property fronting Puddle Dock and supplemented it with land he purchased from his neighbor, the bricklayer Edward Toogood. By 1742, Marshall had constructed a sizeable Georgian-style house at the north end of the property north of the extant Lowd House. Foundation elements associated with that house were identified archaeologically in 1976 and have been reconstructed in the same location for interpretive purposes (Pendery 1981).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Immediately behind (south of) the house was a fenced garden that extended downslope to the potter's activity area where several features associated with clay preparation, potting, burning, and waster disposal were found. These features included a 25-foot long combined claypit and sunpan that was later used as a residential refuse pit; traces of a wood-frame structure that may have supported drying boards for unfired pottery, or "greenware;" and a 10-foot wide waster pit filled 2 feet deep with lead glazed redware, redware wasters, kiln furniture, kiln brick, rock, clay, and charcoal. No evidence of the kiln itself was identified.

The siting of the pottery at Puddle Dock allowed direct access to the family-owned Marshall Wharf where heavy redware clays and finished wares could be more cheaply shipped via the river rather than using costlier overland routes. A degree of physical synergism also existed between the pottery and the wharf; during excavations at the wharf wasters from the pottery were identified as surfacing material for the structure (Pinello and Desany 1999). What is striking about the Marshall Pottery Site is the proximity and functional interconnectedness of the commercial and residential features based on familial relationships, a condition that would qualitatively change by the mid-nineteenth century with increased immigration and decreased economic prosperity.

Archaeological monitoring of construction projects in other parts of the District have identified many other structural and landscape features with the potential to contribute to a better understanding of Portsmouth's physical evolution. Reconstruction work on Court Street, for example, identified several eighteenth- and nineteenth-century foundations and artifact concentrations. The Lower Court Foundation #1 (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0422) was found under the north side of Court Street and consisted of the south end of a rough-cut granite foundation containing a layer of charcoal, ash, burned mortar, and brick on what was believed to be the building's basement floor. The Lower Court Foundation #2 (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0423) consisted of two dry-laid fieldstone and ledge foundation walls filled with brick and mortar that may have been an outbuilding associated with 27-RK-0422. The presence of heavily burnt demolition debris at both foundations suggests that the buildings not only pre-date but were destroyed by the 1813 fire (Booth et al. 2007).

Foundation remains of the Captain John Hill House (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0430) and the John Underwood House (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0424) also were identified during archaeological monitoring for the reconstruction of Court Street. Built in 1698 as a center chimney dwelling, the Captain John Hill House on Washington Street is believed to have been the house in which the Portsmouth Methodists organized their society in 1808 and that was later occupied by a series of private owners until being converted into a tenement by 1887 (Garvin and Grigg 1995:62–63). The building was torn down sometime between 1904 and 1910. The identified structural remains consisted of dry-laid, uncut, irregularly laid granite and ledge boulders believed to be the southwest corner and west wall of an 1813 to 1850 addition to the house and an associated brick chimney fall. The John Underwood House Site at the corner of Court and Atkinson streets consisted of an intact foundation wall, foundation rubble, and brick chimney rubble believed to be associated with the ca. 1700 dwelling house. Like the John Hill house, the Underwood house went through several incarnations including use as the "Sign of the Ship" tavern in the mid-1700s, a Roman Catholic meeting place in the early 1800s, and a tenement in the nineteenth century. It was torn down in 1914. Although both sites had been substantially disturbed by twentieth-century utility installations, the survival of portions of the former dwellings highlight the potential for even the most disturbed contexts to contain information about Portsmouth's early landscape (Booth et al. 2007:48, 93).

The ca. 1700–1813 Samuel Sherive Site (27-RK-0463) was identified at the east end of State Street near Memorial Bridge and yielded a small segment of a stone foundation associated with the Sherive occupation (Wheeler et al. 2012). Samuel Sherive operated a glaziers and paint shop (and possibly a

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

tavern) on his property before it burned to the ground in 1813. Sherive's use of the property exemplifies the mixed residential and commercial use of houselots during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and can be roughly aligned with Phase V in Portsmouth's development when kin-aligned family businesses dominated the city's economic profile. Although the foundation was removed during construction activities in the area, the site provides valuable locational data concerning the extent of surviving pre-1813 resources outside the immediate boundaries of the more intensively studied Puddle Dock and Deer Street communities.

Data recovery excavations and archaeological monitoring conducted along State (formerly Buck) Street identified the ca. 1725–1812 **John Seward Homestead Site (NHDHR# 27-RK-0478, contributing site)** and the ca. 1669–1813 **Henry Seward Site (NHDHR# 27-RK-0464, contributing site)** adjacent to the western abutments of Memorial Bridge. The Seward family was settled in Portsmouth by the mid-seventeenth century and built their wealth - like so many other families in the city - from maritime trades. The Seward family lived and worked on a tightly packed lot bordered by Buck Street to the south and the Piscataqua River to the east, subdividing and deeding the property among family members for five generations. In 2012, archaeological monitoring conducted as part of the State Street Improvements Project uncovered a 4-foot long dry-laid fieldstone foundation remnant that was likely the northwest corner of the Henry Seward house (Wheeler et al. 2012). Henry Seward (1674–1737), a boat builder, inherited the land from his father, John, in 1720, and soon after began parceling out the prime waterfront property to his five children, including his son John (1697–1758), a caulker. Henry's land transfer to John in 1723 appears to have been a formality to legally accommodate his son's construction of a house immediately northeast of his own. Archaeological monitoring conducted in 2014 as part of the Memorial Bridge Replacement Project identified a 12-ft-long segment of the southern, east to west-oriented mortared fieldstone foundation wall of John Seward's house and a filled root cellar (Cofelice et al. 2014:39).

The Henry Seward House was occupied by several family members until it was destroyed, along with that entire section of Portsmouth, in the 1813 fire. Based on deed descriptions, John's house disappeared from the lot at some time after his death in 1785, but before the 1813 fire; it is unclear whether it was demolished or moved from the lot. Whatever happened to the house, the adjacent root cellar remained open and appears to have been used as an opportunistic family or neighborhood midden until the Henry Seward House burned in the 1813 fire. The root cellar contained four thick refuse deposits that yielded thousands of ceramic and glass fragments dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Analysis of the floral and faunal materials in the stratified deposits showed a distinct and consistent preference for marine-derived foods (e.g., fish and shellfish) despite readily available domestic food sources such as cow, pig, and chicken (Cofelice et al. 2014:93)

This observed dietary preference within a fairly tight time frame provides important comparative data for other contemporaneous refuse contexts in downtown Portsmouth. Was the preference for seafood common among Portsmouth residents, or was it dictated by the shoreline location and maritime-oriented livelihoods of the Seward family? Does that preference change over time as Portsmouth changes from a homogeneous kin-based community focused on the maritime trades to a heterogeneous immigrant population focused on manufacturing and service industries?

The ca. 1742 **Jacob Sheafe House Site (NHDHR# 27-RK-0466, contributing site)**, located just west (and beneath) State Street from the Seward sites, has the potential to address the above questions (Wheeler et al. 2012). The gambrel-roofed mansion, described as one of the grandest in the city, was owned by Judge Jacob Sheafe, a wealthy and prominent member of Portsmouth's eighteenth-century "oligarchy." In stark contrast to the neighboring Seward family properties, the Sheafe House was

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

surrounded by relatively open space and extensive gardens; that open space, however, did not protect it during the 1813 fire as it too burned to the ground. The proximity of the tightly packed “working-class” Seward parcels to the upper-class Sheafe estate illustrates the socially indiscriminate settlement pattern that appears to have been the norm throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. That pattern would change as tenancy and immigration changed the “complexion” of the city and led to more deliberate social and residential segregation.

Archaeological monitoring for a sewer line installation between 159 and 175 State Street uncovered foundation elements and dense pockets of eighteenth-century cultural material associated with the Sheafe mansion despite the substantial levels of modern roadway disturbance. Although no intact yard features were identified, the unexpected integrity of the identified archaeological deposits strongly suggests the potential for the survival of such features to the north, east, and west. The identification of a trash pit at the Sheafe site would provide an excellent opportunity to compare consumption patterns between Portsmouth’s elite and less-than-elite and to explore whether those patterns were based on personal preference, socioeconomic standing, or basic access and availability issues.

In addition to exploring the Seward properties, the archaeological investigations along State Street resulted in the identification and reconstruction of the historic shoreline and evidence of the 1813 fire that burned a significant portion of downtown from Market Square to the waterfront. While monitoring auger shafts for the bridge reconstruction, archaeologists noted organic riverine deposits, wooden fragments, and an intact vertical wooden pier likely associated with a wharf. The intact pier provided a stratigraphic marker defining the high tide mark of the natural historic shoreline as it sloped in an easterly direction toward the river. A thick band of refuse also was identified beneath 25–30 ft of fill in several locations. The fill contents, including Westerwald tankard sherds, pipe stems, wine bottle glass, and burned wood, bone and shell, show a link to the 1813 fire and immediate post-fire clean-up activities. Like the riverine deposits and pier that marked the original Portsmouth shoreline, the refuse stratum provides a stratigraphic benchmark with which to evaluate the levels of disturbance in other parts of Portsmouth affected by the 1813 fire and to assess the potential for survival of archaeological features and deposits pre-dating that event that could provide substantive information about the city’s seventeenth- and eighteenth-century landscape (Cofelice et al. 2014:109).

“Necessary” Modifications to Portsmouth

Excavations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century water and waste systems throughout the District have demonstrated and potential ability to provide insights into the roles and status of women in Portsmouth, much of which is at odds with historical characterizations and culturally conditioned attitudes regarding municipal sanitation and hygiene in an urban context. The kin-aligned business and residential arrangements that shaped Portsmouth’s early landscape were rooted in traditional patrilineal inheritance patterns in which daughters, sisters, and wives bridged the necessary blood and marriage links but rarely directly controlled or benefited from those links. A notable exception to this pattern was the role that women played in the acquisition, use, and disbursement of “portable estates,” defined as movable objects such as ceramics, glassware, bedding, jewelry, and furniture associated with a household (Wheeler 1999).

Excavations at the **Rider-Wood House Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 11, contributing site)** in 1981 yielded an extensive assemblage of early nineteenth-century ceramics from the bottom of a privy shaft associated with Mary Rider, a widow who lived in the house from the time of her husband’s death in 1819 to her death in 1863. In comparing the manufacture dates of the discarded ceramics with the date of Mary’s death, it was concluded that the widow was too impoverished to replace her tablewares after her

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

husband died, and out of economy continued to use outdated and unfashionable ceramics (Graffam 1981). This interpretation influenced subsequent readings of Mary Rider's life; a review of her 1863 probate led one researcher to comment that "(E)xcept for carpets and cookstove, her possessions were probably old and out of style when she died in 1863; she just kept using things made between 1790 and 1820, when she and (her husband) were getting established" (Handler 1992:35).

A re-analysis of the site and its associated documentary record, however, revealed a very different picture of Mary Rider's widowhood. Shortly after their marriage in 1794, Mary Rider and her husband, John, emigrated from England to Portsmouth, and in 1809 purchased the house at 1 Jefferson Street. The couple remained childless, and John died in 1819 when Mary was 41 years old. After her husband's death, Mary opened her home to her similarly widowed sister and eight nieces and nephews who had moved from Devonshire, England, to be with her. She also appears to have provided financial support to other relatives in England at the same time she was helping her sister. Following Mary's death in 1863, her estate, valued at \$10,000, was divided among 18 relatives with her nephew, James Wood, gaining possession of the real estate.

The documentary record indicates that Mary, far from an impoverished widow, was the comfortable matriarch of a sprawling family to whom she provided substantial financial support. So how to explain the privy-derived ceramic assemblage that suggested constrained circumstances? Rather than looking only at the enclosed privy contents, Wheeler looked at the ceramic assemblage collected from the open-air midden located just beyond the kitchen door. That feature yielded 463 ceramic vessels, mostly teawares, discarded in three distinct phases over the 54-year span of Mary Rider's occupation. The earliest deposit was linked to the occupation of Mary and John Rider from 1809 to 1818; the second deposit with the first two decades of Mary's widowhood from 1818 to 1841; and the final deposit with the last two decades of Mary's life from 1841 to 1863. Contrary to the original interpretation, the open-air midden reflects the steady replacement of outdated ceramics from pearlwares to whitewares to ironstones in keeping with the prevailing stylistic trends (Wheeler 1999:49).

The re-analysis of the information from the outdated ceramic assemblage collected from the bottom of the enclosed privy shows it was more properly linked to a "housecleaning" event undertaken by Mary Rider rather than to materials directly associated with her tenure on the site. John and Mary Rider purchased the Jefferson Street house from Henry Jackson, who sold it to them almost immediately after inheriting it from his mother, Sarah Jackson. Henry had recently married himself and acquired his wife's portable estate. It is probable that neither Henry nor his new wife were interested in holding on to (or even cleaning out) Sarah Jackson's portable estate from her former home, but instead left that task to Mary Rider who conveniently rid herself of the materials by dumping them into the privy. In as much as that scenario breaks the connection between Mary Rider and the privy assemblage, it also highlights the influence and control that women had on portable estates and their visibility and meaning in the archaeological record (Wheeler 1999:53). Work at other privy contexts in the former Deer Street neighborhood have elucidated the matrilineal lineages that characterized the transmission of portable estates and how those lineages reflected generational and stylistic preferences (Agnew 1995).

Archaeological monitoring along State and Court streets has identified a wide range of features associated with the vanished nineteenth-century Portsmouth landscape, including remnant house foundations, truncated cellar fill, cobblestone street segments, coal chutes, and brick chimney rubble (Booth et al. 2007; Wheeler et al. 2012). Although no privies have been identified during this work, the survival of these other features—as well as the privy structures identified during the Deer Street excavations—suggests that some may still survive below the modern landscape. If so, they have the potential to contain ceramic, faunal, floral, and parasitological data that can be used to reconstruct and compare consumption

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

and discard patterns among all classes of Portsmouth residents, including the way in which “poor” widows “functioned in a male-dominated society in which they had no political voice” (Ward 2007:120).

The State and Court streets monitoring projects also identified multiple wooden aqueducts, cisterns, and brick and ceramic water and sewer lines dating to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Booth et al. 2004, 2007; Charles 2012; Wheeler et al. 2012). A heavy wooden rain gutter that likely had been attached to a nineteenth-century warehouse to funnel water into Puddle Dock was located during the Follett Site excavations (Harrington 1991). Integrated municipal waste and water management became a major concern in urban centers by the early nineteenth century. According to Martin Melosi (2000:50), “American cities underwent their first major sanitary awakening in the years between 1830 and 1880,” when public health officials and physicians began linking the consequences of poor environmental sanitation with recurrent epidemic diseases such as cholera and typhus. Before that time, in cities such as Boston, private individuals assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of drainage systems in their neighborhoods with a fee imposed on new users. This approach to early storm and sewer drain installations was piecemeal with little regard for infrastructural longevity or efficiency, and became unsustainable as immigration led to massive population increases, widespread residential tenancy, and overcrowded living arrangements. As the “miasmatic” theory of disease gave way to germ theory, Boston initiated a full-scale campaign to update its aging sewer system culminating in the construction of the Main Drainage System in 1877 (Heitert et al. 2014:158–159; Seasholes 2003).

In 1797, the privately-owned Portsmouth Aqueduct Company was formed to provide a reliable public water source to the city. Originating from several springs at the Oak Hill Farm, about 2.5 miles from Market Square, the water was conveyed through a network of wooden “aqueducts.” The history of this system, along with its more modern iterations extending into the mid-twentieth century, has been researched by Charles Brewster (1873) and Eben Allen (1951), but a larger synthesis of how municipal and private sewage and water infrastructure co-evolved over time has been less rigorously documented.

The archaeologically identified pipes, drains, and cisterns are not considered individually significant. When considered as part of an evolving and integrated waste and water management system, however, they have the potential to provide a more detailed picture of the infrastructural development of Portsmouth relative to specific historical conditions—such as the transition from a single-family ownership to immigrant tenancy residential patterns – and to larger trends in public sanitation. The locations and dates of construction and infilling of privies such as those at the Jefferson, Rider-Wood, and Sherburne sites is also critical to this analysis as it has a direct bearing on when, and to what extent, different parts of the city were serviced by public utilities. This chronology can illustrate how the city’s sanitation infrastructure kept pace with public sanitation measures in other urban centers and how it may have reflected prevailing attitudes toward Portsmouth’s changing economic and ethnic profile from the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries.

Expressions of Race, Class, and Ethnicity in a Port City

Portsmouth has been subject to waves of immigration, especially during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The transition of Portsmouth from a prosperous, property-owning, native-born community to a majority immigrant, tenant community beholden to absentee landlords was a common transition experienced at other New England ports such as Boston, Salem, and New Bedford (Heitert et al. 2012; Scofield et al. 2011, 2014). The archaeological signatures of immigrant families have been found throughout the District reflect the important role that those communities played in the economic and cultural development of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Houselots within Portsmouth were small even from the earliest days of settlement, and grew even smaller as families subdivided property through marriage and inheritance. With the decline of the skilled maritime trade economy and the influx of immigrants to work in the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, what were formerly single-family homes and properties were purchased and converted into boarding houses and tenements by ambitious “entrepreneurs.” One of the most ambitious of those entrepreneurs was Leonard Cotton (1800–1872). Cotton was the descendant of a prominent Portsmouth family and a former cooper who had worked in Trinidad and Cuba before moving home to try his hand in the real estate game after winning the lottery in Cuba in 1820. With his new-found wealth, Cotton opened a retail grocery on Pleasant Street, purchased ships and wharves, and capitalizing on the economic depression of the 1830s, bought more than 40 houses andouselots.

While Cotton was one of the more prominent landlords in Portsmouth, the dissolution of family fortunes and kin networks led to the conversion of many other properties to multi-family occupations. Many of these properties were single-family dwellings that were converted into tenements and boarding houses to be occupied by newly arrived immigrants to the city. In other instances, tenements and boarding houses were newly constructed on vacant lots for the same purpose (Pendery 1977:24).

The ca. 1836 Cotton Tenant House, also known as the Jacob Lewis House, was built as a tenant house and served that function until 1961 when it was acquired by the Strawberry Banke Museum. The ca. 1795 Yeaton-Walsh House, located immediately southeast of the Cotton Tenant House, originally was a single-family home before being converted into a rental property by Leonard Cotton. The house had many owners over the decades, but its longest tenured residents were an Irish immigrant family who lived on the property from the 1850s until the early 1900s, first as Cotton’s tenants and then as owners. Archaeological work at both sites identified deep fill deposits associated with redevelopment activities, but also evidence of intact, open air trash deposits containing eighteenth- through twentieth-century ceramic tablewares and kitchenwares, animal bone, and architectural objects. These materials, recovered in both scattered and clustered patterns, represent expedient disposal behaviors in what were formerly narrow alleyways and yards.

The Bow Street Sites (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0002) at the north end of the District overlooking the Piscataqua River are the former location of Irish laborer tenant housing during the 1850s and 1860s that stood until the 1960s when they were razed as part of urban renewal efforts. The area was a locus of residential and commercial development tied to shipbuilding, mercantilism, and an iron foundry located a few lots to the east, and is one of the last remaining testing grounds for archaeology along the waterfront street. Archaeological work conducted at the site consisted of the surface collection of artifacts and the excavation of 10 test units; a stone wall feature was identified in one unit, but no intact foundation remains were documented (Wheeler 1990).

When viewed as a group, Cotton Tenant House, Yeaton-Walsh House, and the Bow Street sites have the potential to provide important inter- and intra-site information about consumption patterns and houselot organization among the Irish immigrant community in Portsmouth during the mid-to-late nineteenth century (Charles 2007; Martin 2015). These patterns also may be compared to other sites known to have been occupied by immigrant families of other ethnic backgrounds to explore differential access to material goods and houselot organization and how those patterns may have been influenced by economic circumstances, cultural preference, or unique personal choices.

Excavations at the **Shapiro Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned; SB No. 18, contributing site)**, for example, documented how another immigrant group, Russian-Jews, made ends meet in the early twentieth century and negotiated and preserved its identity in the face of competing cultural pressures. Pogroms throughout

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Russia and Eastern Europe in the late nineteenth century drove many Jews out of their home countries to the United States; by some estimates, more than a third of Russia's Jewish population fled persecution by sailing to America (Dwork 1986). Many of these families settled in the ports at which they disembarked, such as New York and Boston, but many others moved on to other cities to increase their chances at finding sustainable work. Samuel Shapiro found his way to Portsmouth in 1898 via London, England, and Chelsea, Massachusetts, followed shortly thereafter by members of his immediate and extended family (Pinello and McKernan 1999).

Among those who followed Samuel was 18-year-old Abraham Shapiro. Capitalizing on the comparatively low property values in the Puddle Dock neighborhood, Abraham purchased the house at 46 Jefferson Street, which had formerly been occupied by a series of middle- to upper-class Portsmouth families from 1790 to 1873 and working-class tenants from 1873 to 1908. Abraham worked in a shoe factory owned by his wife Sarah's brother, and also was listed in the Portsmouth directory as working in the pawn business. Abraham and Sarah took in Jewish and non-Jewish boarders, maintained a kosher household, and continued to speak Yiddish along with English. A fire in 1911 heavily damaged the house's kitchen ell, after which the Shapiros took the opportunity to expand the ell and install plumbing. The family sold the property in 1928 to the Levi (or Levy) family who undertook extensive repairs and renovations to the house (Pinello and McKernan 1999).

Archaeological work conducted at the Shapiro Site from 1995 to 1997 identified numerous features that reflected changes to the houselot over time. These features included a wood-lined garden bed; the builder's trench for the pre-1911 kitchen ell; fence post holes; a filled privy dating between 1850 and 1895; two trash pits; and a gasified coal waste pathway. More revealing to the house history, and especially that of the Shapiro family, was the artifact assemblage. The high frequency of buttons collected from the site indicates that members of the Shapiro household collected rags and clipped off miscellaneous buttons and hooks before parceling them for resale. Leather shoe pieces with matching templates found under the floorboards further suggests that the Shapiro family or their boarders undertook piece work for Abraham's employer to supplement the household income. Although the Shapiros were reported to have maintained a kosher household, the archaeological record was more equivocal on this point. The ceramic assemblage associated with the Shapiro tenure suggests that all the dishes, while used as separate sets, were probably mismatched, secondhand sets of whiteware with gold and transfer print patterns. This pattern raises the question of how re-used kitchen items from non-kosher households were incorporated into kosher households and larger questions of how traditional European practices, both religious and social, were negotiated in America.

Even more evocative evidence of Jewish identity was found in the form of a mikvah, or ritual Jewish immersion bath, at the **Pecunies House Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 27, contributing site)**. A mikvah is used for several religious purposes including ritual washing and cleansing before entering a temple or as part of marriage rites, and for the conversion of non-Jews into the faith. A necessary component of the ritual immersion is that the bath contain naturally collected or "living" water. There are multiple ways to incorporate living water into a mikvah, whether it be through a gutter system that brings fresh water to the bath or by adding—known as "kissing"—kosher water to a bath filled with tap water. A third option for filling a mikvah includes a catch basin known as a "bor" (Lesches 2001).

Using the recollections of former resident Ronald Pecunies, Strawberry Banke archaeologists began excavating at the location of the former house and uncovered the largely intact remains of the white glazed brick bath built sometime between 1912 and 1923 by the Hebrew Ladies Society. Measuring approximately 5.5 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 1.5 feet high according to strict proscriptions, it was built in the basement of the house and would have been accessed via a trapdoor on the first floor. A small cistern-

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

like structure was identified adjacent to one of the mikvah's walls that may have been used as a bor. Portsmouth's Temple Israel bought the house in 1923 and then sold it in the late 1930s to the Pecunies family; the mikvah likely was used for its intended purpose until the Pecunies tenure when it was repurposed to brine fish (Ramsdell 2014).

Although part of the mikvah was damaged during the demolition of the house in the 1960s, the structure retains remarkable integrity and is one of only four such features identified in New England. In addition to its comparative rarity, the mikvah at the Pecunies Site is significant as a clear symbol of the maintenance of Jewish religious and ethnic identity in a highly diverse and, arguably, culturally corrosive urban environment.

Unlike Irish and Jewish groups, Africans experienced a forced migration to Portsmouth through enslavement beginning as early as the mid-seventeenth century. Historical records indicate that the first enslaved African was living in the city by 1645, just two decades after the English settlement of Strawberry Banke. Portsmouth's early and active role as a profitable port meant that it was involved in the North American slave trade almost from the start; records from 1682 document the amount that Virginia planters were willing to pay Portsmouth ship captains for their human cargo. In 1708, there were 70 enslaved individuals in New Hampshire, most of whom were living in Portsmouth or its vicinity.

The heyday of the slave trade in Portsmouth occurred from 1728 to 1745 when ships sailed regularly between the West Indies, Virginia, and New Hampshire to complete the triangular trade route of sugar, rum, and slaves (Taylor 2007:3). Merchant John Moffat was involved in the slave trade and several prominent Portsmouth families, including the Marshalls at Puddle Dock and the Harts in the Deer Street neighborhood, purchased and owned slaves (Candee 2006:20). Unlike the plantation systems that would develop in the nineteenth-century South in which owners and slaves were residentially and socially segregated to an extreme degree, the less intensive form of enslavement that characterized the "peculiar institution" in the North more often saw owners and slaves working and living side by side. A 1744 inventory for the estate of Joseph Sherburne, for example, lists "one Negro man and one ditto woman" as residing at the Sherburne House. Samuel Marshall owned three slaves—Adam, Mercer, and Bess—all of whom likely lived and worked in close quarters with the Marshall family (Taylor 2007:7).

The physical proximity of enslaved individuals and their owners makes the identification of distinct "African" archaeological signatures more problematic than in environments where enslaved populations lived separately in "quarters" far removed from the "big house." The recovery of eighteenth-century tamarind jar fragments at the **Marshall Pottery Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0143, SB No. 1, contributing site)**, however, illustrates not only the scope of Portsmouth's involvement in the triangular trade with the West Indies, but evokes the African presence in the city (Pendery and Chase 1977). The unglazed vessels were used to ship tamarind fruit, a large seedpod containing a brown paste native to East Africa, which when mixed with sugar and water made a sweet and sour beverage favored by African and Caribbean populations. While it was likely used for entirely different purposes at the pottery, the recovery of tamarind fruit suggests one way in which the Marshall slaves may have maintained their cultural identity through the consumption of a traditional African drink. Similar tamarind jar fragments were found in a burial context at Parting Ways, a community of free black Revolutionary War veterans in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and along with other items were interpreted as an "Africanism" in a New World environment (Deetz 1977).

Brackette Williams (1992), however, has warned against the assignment of static and monolithic African cultural affiliation to individual items. This approach, she argues, robs them of the complex meanings that they likely acquired in their journey across the Atlantic for use in an entirely new cultural context. A

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

recent analysis of cowrie shells, formerly understood as discrete markers of African occupation, has shown that they played decorative, monetary, and religious roles in several cultures, but are most meaningfully associated in the New World with their use as currency in the slave trade (Heath 2013). Rather than diminish the meaning of the tamarind jar fragments recovered at the Marshall Pottery Site, this cautionary scholarship provides new avenues of inquiry into the archaeological expressions of identity and how free and enslaved communities in Portsmouth negotiated those meanings over time.

The interconnectedness of enslaved populations and owners could extend to the grave; in seventeenth-century Portsmouth, slaves often were buried on their owners' properties rather than in segregated cemeteries. However, in 2003 machine excavations near the intersection of Court and Chestnut streets resulted in the unanticipated discovery of 13 human interments associated with an eighteenth-century "Negro Burying Ground;" follow-up work in 2013 uncovered an additional 8 burials. Given the number of burials observed during the machine excavations, it is likely that the **Portsmouth African Burial Ground (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0384, contributing site)** extended the entire length of the block between State and Court streets and may originally have contained more than 200 interments, most of which are still beneath the extant roads and houses (Marlatt et al. 2005).

Believed to date from ca. 1705 to 1800, the Portsmouth African Burial Ground is enormously significant in that it is the largest burial site of its kind archaeologically documented in New England. Moreover, it reflects the growth of the black community in Portsmouth to such a size that it demanded a new and separate cemetery from the white community. The identification of the individuals in wood coffins similar to those used in white interments contradicts a commonly held assumption that enslaved Africans were too poor, or too marginalized, to be interred in that fashion. Instead, it may be that in the comparatively small and interconnected community of eighteenth-century Portsmouth slaves were regarded as de facto family members deserving, at least nominally, of the same burial dignities afforded to white community members. The meticulous excavations to bedrock that characterized the unearthed graveshafts also suggest a level of care that may not be commonly assumed (Quinton 2006).

Nonetheless, the level of marginalization that the black community would later suffer is underscored by the fact that the location and extent of the interments was completely forgotten (deliberately or not) by the city when it cut through the cemetery during the installation of multiple utility lines in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Despite the known and inferred disturbances, further analysis of the data collected from the burial ground has the potential to provide important information concerning African American interment practices in the eighteenth century that may be compared to similar cemeteries in New York and Boston. Osteological, grave goods, and coffin analysis could provide insights into the relative health, worldviews, and level of "integration" experienced by different enslaved communities in the Northeast.

With the abolition of slavery, many of Portsmouth's formerly enslaved residents chose to stay in the city. By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the corner of Union and Middle streets in the West End became home to a cluster of homes occupied by African Americans, especially black mariners. The ca. 1814 Samuel Jennings House at 214 Union Street and the ca. 1820 Liberty Carey House at 226 Union Street were constructed during this time; the Carey House was rented in the 1830s by John Fogg, an African American hairdresser. This African American residential pattern occurred throughout New England, most notably on the north side of Beacon Hill in Boston in an area now memorialized by the Boston African American National Historical Site. Archaeological work on properties owned and occupied by black residents in Portsmouth and Boston has been very limited but has the potential to provide important information about issues such as differential houselot organization and consumption patterns among free black communities in different port cities and between black and white households, especially white immigrant households (Herbster and Heitert 2006).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Peirce Island and the Vagaries of Revolutionary War-Era Fort Construction

Archaeological work at Peirce Island and **Fort Washington (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0112, contributing structure)** provides another glimpse into Portsmouth's eighteenth-century landscape from military, residential, and commercial points of view. Dr. Renald Fernald, a former surgeon in the Royal Navy, purchased the 27-acre Peirce Island sometime before 1640 and built a house for his large family somewhere on its western side; no archaeological evidence of that structure has yet been identified. The doctor's daughter, Mary, married John Partridge, a "leather sealer," in 1660 and remained on the island to raise her own large family of 10 children. John is reported to have operated a ferry from Peirce Island to the mainland and served as a selectman from 1696 to 1697. Before his death in 1722, John Partridge is believed to have gifted the eastern half of the island to his shipwright grandson, Jonathan, in 1716, leaving only a paltry inheritance of £9, 15 shillings to be divided among his four daughters (Brighton 1958). Jonathan built a wharf somewhere on the island, but seems to have run into financial troubles that required him to mortgage his grandfather's homestead to Joshua Peirce. No archaeological evidence of the Fernald or Partridge occupations (e.g., a house foundation or wharf features) has yet been identified on the island.

Joshua Peirce, a grandson of the merchant Daniel Peirce from the neighboring port town of Newbury, Massachusetts, purchased the entire eastern half of the island outright in 1732, and he and his family took up residence there for the next five generations (Booth et al. 2002). In 1775, as the threat of war with England loomed, Joshua allowed the construction of a defensive earthen fort on the east end of the island opposite Fort Sullivan on the Kittery side of the Piscataqua River. Dubbed Fort Washington, the fortification was hastily built and, according to General John Sullivan who was sent by George Washington to report on its state of readiness, was rather slipshod in its construction (Booth et al. 2002:15). Because no drawings of the fort exist, its configuration has been the subject of debate with some describing it as star-shaped with four bastions (Bolian and Hume 1977:26; Brewster 1873:40), and others variously describing or drawing it as irregularly shaped or rectangular with as many as six bastions (Booth et al. 2002:15–16). These broad discrepancies in descriptions are not unusual for Revolutionary War-era fort constructions and, in fact, are typical of even the most iconic battle locations such as the fort at Bunker [Breed's] Hill (Heitert 2009).

Whatever its size and shape, Fort Washington and the city of Portsmouth were never attacked during the war. The fort subsequently was abandoned and gradually fell into disrepair. A repair campaign spearheaded by Daniel Webster was undertaken in the spring of 1813 in anticipation of further British hostilities that never materialized. Advances in artillery soon rendered Fort Washington obsolete, and the Peirce family reclaimed both the east and west sides of the island for residential use. It is unclear what role, if any, the fort played during the American Civil War. Photographs suggest that the walls were kept clear of brush and trees into the first decade of the twentieth century and that a system of dirt roads was added to the island, including the fort area, to facilitate military encampments during World War I. In 1923, the City of Portsmouth purchased the island from the Peirce estate and built a bridge connecting it to the mainland. The 1930s and 1940s were especially hard on the surviving rampart walls as the fort was used to defend from "the enemy" during Marine Reserves' war games and later for World War II training activities (Booth et al. 2002). The most significant impacts to the structure, however, occurred in 1965 when the Peirce Island Sewage Treatment Plant was built directly on top of the southeastern tip of the fort, obliterating a portion of the surviving ramparts (Booth et al. 2002:19).

In 2002, archaeologists conducted a locational survey on Peirce Island in support of the proposed installation of a recreational path. The work included mapping the fort remains and the excavation of 82 shovel test pits. Although no features or substantial collections of artifacts dating to the pre-fort or fort-era

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

occupation of the island were collected, site mapping documented the survival of a stretch of the earthworks above the island's eastern cliff (Booth et al. 2002). Additional testing in 2013 yielded more substantive results: two middens dating to Revolutionary War and War of 1812 occupations of Fort Washington (Wheeler et al. 2014). Although the feature analysis currently is limited to the middens' general functional and temporal profiles, the report authors suggest several compelling research questions that could be addressed including material distinctions among the officers and enlisted men as expressed through different ceramic types; the kind of food consumed at the fort based on faunal remains; and the duration of use of both middens (Wheeler et al. 2014:89). A similar midden feature spanning the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 has been identified at Fort Wood on Liberty Island in New York Harbor and could be compared with those at Fort Washington to explore issues of differential provisioning based on geographic location (Griswold 1999, 2002, 2003; Griswold and Lary 2010).

The earthworks at Fort Washington are similar in size and integrity to other forts throughout New England and have the potential to provide comparative data about the construction, repair, and reuse of hastily built fortifications. Earthworks at two sites in Massachusetts were similarly constructed by locals with minimal military engineering oversight and have suffered comparably deteriorated fates. Geophysical survey and limited subsurface excavations at the top of Bunker (Breed's) Hill in Boston preliminarily identified the outlines of the former fort and a ditch-and-scarp feature containing eighteenth-century military artifacts including musket balls associated with the battle (Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc. 2001; Pendery and Griswold 1996). Subsurface excavations at another Fort Washington – this one in Cambridge, Massachusetts – provided evidence of the original elevation of the fort walls and their level of deflation over time (Gillis and Heitert 2008). Based on the results of that work conducted, additional archaeological investigations at the surviving elements of Fort Washington on Peirce Island have the potential to provide a more nuanced understanding of its construction methods and post-abandonment physical deterioration, and could identify more landscape and structural features associated with its eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century military occupations.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

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Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

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Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

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Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

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Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # NH-3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 26, 47, 51, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Portsmouth Athenaeum, Portsmouth, NH and Portsmouth Public Library, Portsmouth, NH

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33.6

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Latitude: 43.078634 | Longitude: -70.760651 |
| B. Latitude: 43.079754 | Longitude: -70.758859 |
| C. Latitude: 43.079192 | Longitude: -70.755217 |
| D. Latitude: 43.078517 | Longitude: -70.753253 |
| E. Latitude: 43.077635 | Longitude: -70.750795 |
| F. Latitude: 43.076511 | Longitude: -70.749834 |
| G. Latitude: 43.075951 | Longitude: -70.745769 |
| H. Latitude: 43.075394 | Longitude: -70.741877 |
| I. Latitude: 43.073533 | Longitude: -70.739930 |
| J. Latitude: 43.071772 | Longitude: -70.740124 |
| K. Latitude: 43.070860 | Longitude: -70.744613 |
| L. Latitude: 43.069946 | Longitude: -70.746117 |
| M. Latitude: 43.068915 | Longitude: -70.751394 |
| N. Latitude: 43.068394 | Longitude: -70.752908 |
| O. Latitude: 43.068901 | Longitude: -70.754911 |
| P. Latitude: 43.071122 | Longitude: -70.756069 |
| Q. Latitude: 43.070408 | Longitude: -70.758678 |

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

R Latitude: 43.072384	Longitude: -70.759729
S Latitude: 43.071401	Longitude: -70.759875
T Latitude: 43.071436	Longitude: -70.760949
U Latitude: 43.072517	Longitude: -70.761826
V Latitude: 43.071131	Longitude: -70.761886
W Latitude: 43.069435	Longitude: -70.764683
X Latitude: 43.072574	Longitude: -70.769260
Y Latitude: 43.075199	Longitude: -70.765752
Z Latitude: 43.076726	Longitude: -70.762201

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of Portsmouth Downtown Historic District is drawn on the accompanying map entitled Portsmouth Downtown Historic District based on City of Portsmouth assessor's maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Portsmouth Downtown Historic District boundary includes the entirety of the downtown, waterfront, and portions of the South End, West End, and North End of the city. The nominated boundary includes residential, commercial, industrial, landscape and civic, and institutional historic resources that defined the evolution of the central parts of the City of Portsmouth from 1671–1966.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Virginia H. Adams, Sr. Architectural Historian; Kristen Heitert, Sr. Archaeologist; Quinn R. Stuart, Architectural Historian; Carolyn S. Barry, Architectural Historian; Gretchen M. Pineo, Architectural Historian; Melissa J. Andrade, Asst. Architectural Historian

organization: PAL

street & number: 26 Main Street

city or town: Pawtucket state: RI zip code: 02860

e-mail: vadams@palinc.com

telephone: (401) 728-8780

date: March 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Figures



Figure 1. 1813 map of Portsmouth; area highlighted in yellow was destroyed in the Fire of 1813 (Hales 1813).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State



Figure 2. 1850 map of Portsmouth (Walling 1850).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State



Figure 3. 1876 map of Portsmouth (Beers 1876).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State



Figure 4. 1877 bird's eye view of Portsmouth (Ruger 1877).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State



Figure 5. Ca. 1902 photograph of Market Square, looking north (Detroit Publishing Co. 1902).



Figure 6. 1915 photograph of Mechanic Street, looking northwest toward the Wentworth-Gardner House (HNE 1915).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State



Figure 7. Ca. 1915 photograph of Marcy Street, looking south (Foss 1994:107).



Figure 8. 1924 photograph of the Langley Boardman House (152 Middle St.) and the Samuel Larkin House (160 Middle St.), looking north (HNE 1924).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

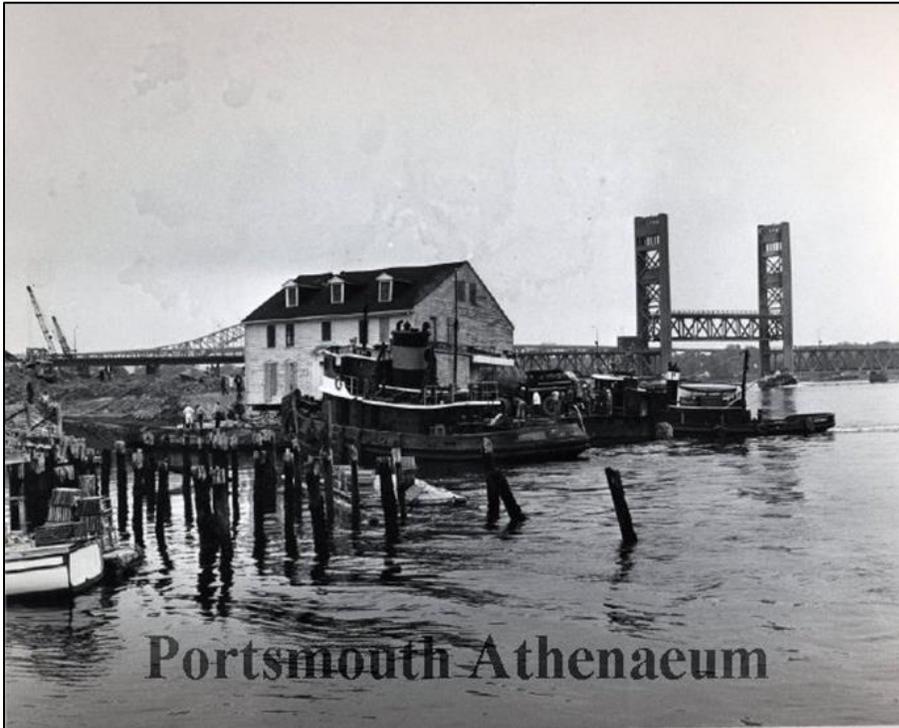


Figure 9. Ca. 1960 photograph of the Joshua Wentworth House being moved to Strawberry Banke from the North End area (Portsmouth Athenaeum 1973).



Figure 10. Ca. 1975 photograph of The Hill after the Vaughan Street Urban Renewal Project (1968–1970), looking south (Portsmouth Athenaeum 1975).

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Portsmouth

County: Rockingham Co. State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Virginia H. Adams, Quinn R. Stuart, Carolyn S. Barry, Gretchen M. Pineo, and Melissa J. Andrade

Dates Photographed: September 25, 2014; October 27, 2014; November 17–21, 2014; December 8–12, 2014; January 14, 2015; September 21, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 43. Austin Street from the intersection of Austin and Winter Streets, looking east toward (on the right, l-r) 72 Summer Street, 110, 116, and (on the left) 122 Austin Street and Saint Patrick School, 125 Austin Street.
- Photo 2 of 43. Bow Street, looking northeast toward (l-r) 35–43, 45–47, 53–59, 61–63, 67, 76–82, and 99 Bow Street.
- Photo 3 of 43. St. John's Church, 105 Chapel Street (NR listed), looking east.
- Photo 4 of 43. Portsmouth African Burying Ground Memorial Park, Chestnut Street, looking northwest toward (on left, l-r) 115 Court Street and 96 Chestnut Street, and (on right, l-r) 97 Chestnut Street and 133 Court Street.
- Photo 5 of 43. Court Street, looking southwest from Marcy Street. The Oracle House (38 Marcy Street) is on the left and the Captain Thomas M. Shaw House (24 Marcy Street) is on the right.
- Photo 6 of 43. Daniel Street, looking northeast from the intersection with Penhallow Street toward (r-l) 77, 79, 85–87, and 95–97 Daniel Street.
- Photo 7 of 43. The MacPheadris-Warner House, 150 Daniel Street (NHL listed), looking north.
- Photo 8 of 43. Hanover Street, looking northeast from the intersection with Parker Street; 337–339 Hanover Street is in the foreground.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

- Photo 9 of 43. The Hill, looking north toward the Phoebe Hart House, 404 The Hill (NR listed), the Jeremiah Hart House, 405 The Hill (NR listed), and the Hart-Rice House, 408 The Hill (NR listed).
- Photo 10 of 43. Goodwin Park, looking southeast from Islington Street.
- Photo 11 of 43. Islington Street, looking southwest from the intersection with Bridge Street. The Warner-Buckminster House (7 Islington Street) is in the foreground.
- Photo 12 of 43. Islington Street, looking northeast near the intersection with Union Street, showing (l-r) 401 Islington, the Double House, 383–385 Islington Street, and the Double House, 369–373 Islington Street.
- Photo 13 of 43. The intersections of Islington Street, Maplewood Avenue, and Middle streets, looking southwest toward the Portsmouth Academy, 8–10 Islington Street (NR listed).
- Photo 14 of 43. Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, 5 Junkins Avenue (NR listed), looking southeast across South Mill Pond from Parrott Avenue.
- Photo 15 of 43. Captain Daniel Fernald House, 44–46 Manning Street, looking southwest.
- Photo 16 of 43. Marcy Street looking northwest from the intersection with Marcy, Pleasant, and South Mill streets. The residences at 333 and 325 Marcy Street are on the right.
- Photo 17 of 43. Moffatt-Ladd House, 154 Market Street (NHL listed), looking northwest showing the warehouse to the left of the house and the counting house to the right of the house.
- Photo 18 of 43. Moffatt-Ladd House & Garden, 154 Market Street (NHL listed) looking northeast in the rear garden.
- Photo 19 of 43. Portsmouth Athenaeum, 9 Market Square (NR listed) and surrounding buildings on Market Square, looking northwest.
- Photo 20 of 43. Rowhouses at 80–86 and 102 McDonough Street, between Cornwall and Rockingham streets, looking southwest.
- Photo 21 of 43. Mechanic Street from Peirce Island, showing (l-r, in the center of frame) the Wentworth-Gardner House (49–56 Mechanic Street, NHL listed) and the Luke M. Loughton House (122 Mechanic Street).
- Photo 22 of 43. John Paul Jones House (NHL listed), 43 Middle Street, looking northwest.
- Photo 23 of 43. Rundlet-May House, 364 Middle Street (NR listed), looking northwest.
- Photo 24 of 43. The Pearl Street Baptist Church, 45 Pearl Street (NR listed), looking east.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

- Photo 25 of 43. Peirce Island Pool on Peirce Island, looking north, showing the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (outside district) in Kittery, Maine in the background.
- Photo 26 of 43. Pleasant Street looking north toward Market Square, showing (l-r) 15, 27, 29–33, and 35–43 Pleasant Street.
- Photo 27 of 43. U.S. Post Office and Custom House, 40 Pleasant Street, looking northwest.
- Photo 28 of 43. The Governor John Langdon House (NHL listed), 143 Pleasant Street, looking east.
- Photo 29 of 43. Jacob Wendell House, 222 Pleasant St, with a Chinese Puzzle Garden behind the house looking southwest.
- Photo 30 of 43. Point of Graves Cemetery on Mechanic Street, looking east.
- Photo 31 of 43. Pray Street looking west, showing (l-r) 39, 43, and 53 Pray Street on the right.
- Photo 32 of 43. Prescott Park, showing (l-r) the Shaw Warehouse, Sheafe Warehouse, and the Portsmouth Marine Railway Office (105 Marcy Street), looking southwest.
- Photo 33 of 43. Prescott Park's Trial Gardens at the intersection of Marcy and Mechanic streets.
- Photo 34 of 43. View of Strawberry Banke Museum (in NR listed HD), showing the Sherburne House (55 Puddle Lane) on the right and the Lowd House (43 Puddle Lane) on the left, looking west from Puddle Dock.
- Photo 35 of 43. Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial Garden at the rear of the Thomas Bailey Aldrich House, 386 Court Street, within Strawberry Banke, looking northeast.
- Photo 36 of 43. Rowhouses, 7–9 Sheafe Street, looking northeast near the intersection with Penhallow Street.
- Photo 37 of 43. Haven School, 50 South Street, looking southeast.
- Photo 38 of 43. South Parish Unitarian Universalist Church, 292 State Street (NR listed), looking southeast.
- Photo 39 of 43. The Rockingham Hotel, 401 State Street (NR listed), looking north.
- Photo 40 of 43. Union Street, looking southwest from near the intersection with Islington Street, showing (r-l) 12, 20, and 32 Union Street.
- Photo 41 of 43. Washington Street, looking southeast from the intersection with Gates Street toward the Governor John Wentworth Mansion, 346 Pleasant Street (NR listed), showing (left side, l-r) 171, 195, and 205 Washington Street and (right side, r-l) 180 Washington Street (Contributing property in Strawberry Banke HD), Abraham Wendell House's carriage house, 283 Pleasant Street, 204 Washington Street.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

- Photo 42 of 43. Winter Street, looking northwest from the intersection with Chatham Street, showing (l-r) 22-24, 30, 40, and 48 Winter Street.
- Photo 43 of 43. Portsmouth Memorial Park on Wright Avenue and the former Portsmouth Gas and Electric Light Company Power Station, 1 Harbour Place, with Memorial Bridge (outside district) in background, looking north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District District Data Sheet

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
A	Strawbery Banke Historic District	Court, Marcy, Hancock, and Washington Streets	mid-18 th to mid-20 th c	C	NRDIS	District
B	Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District	Mechanic, Gardner, and Hunking Streets	mid-18 th to early 20 th c	C	NRDIS	District
1	Residence	5 Atkinson Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
2	Residence	19 Atkinson Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
3	Residence	20 Atkinson Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
4	Strawbery Banke Museum Designed Landscape	0 Atkinson Street	ca. 1965	C		Site
5	Gookin House/Pickwick's at the Banke	43 Atkinson Street	ca. 1790	C	NRDIS-C	Building
6	Peacock House	55 Atkinson Street	ca. 1821, with ca. 1880 and ca. 1940 additions	C	NRDIS-C	Building
7	Cotton Tenant House	72 Atkinson Street	ca. 1836	C	NRDIS-C	Building
8	Residence	80 Atkinson Street	ca. 1780	C	NRDIS-C	Building
9	Jones House, Family Discovery Center	86 Atkinson Street	ca. 1790	C	NRDIS-C	Building
10	Residence	27 Austin Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
11	Austin-Pickering House	43 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
12	Carriage House	43 Austin Street	19th c	NC		Building
13	Residence	50 Austin Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
14	Harris-Heffenger House	53 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
15	Barn	53 Austin Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
16	Wagon Shed	53 Austin Street	late 19th c	C		Building
17	Shed	53 Austin Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
18	Residence	64 Austin Street	ca. 1810	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
19	Residence	74 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
20	J. Senter House	82 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
21	Shed	82 Austin Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
22	Amos Dow House	85 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
23	Residence	110 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
24	Residence	116 Austin Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
25	Garage	116 Austin Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
26	Residence	122 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
27	Garage	122 Austin Street	early 20th c	C		Building
28	St. Patrick's School	125 Austin Street	1904	C		Building
29	Residence	159 - 161 Austin Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
30	Residence	170 - 172 Austin Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
31	Moses Yeaton House	171 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
32	Residence	185 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
33	William Senter House	188 Austin Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
34	Residence	217 Austin Street	late 19th c	C		Building
35	Residence	223 Austin Street	late 19th c	C		Building
36	Residence	224 - 226 Austin Street	ca. 1876-1892	C		Building
37	Residence	235 - 237 Austin Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
38	Residence	238 Austin Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
39	Barn	238 Austin Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
40	Shed	238 Austin Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
41	Residence	245 Austin Street	late 19th c	C		Building
42	Residence	246 Austin Street	ca. 1905	C		Building
43	Residence	256 Austin Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
44	Garage	256 Austin Street	early 20th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
45	Residence	257 Austin Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
46	Garage	257 Austin Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
47	Residence	273 Austin Street	ca. 1813	C		Building
48	Shed	273 Austin Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
49	Residence	274 Austin Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
50	Residence	287 Austin Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
51	Benjamin Franklin Webster House	292 Austin Street	1851	C		Building
52	Residence	293 Austin Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
53	Garage	293 Austin Street	early 20th c	C		Building
54	Residence	297 Austin Street	ca. 1905	C		Building
55	Shed	297 Austin Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
56	Residence	306 - 308 Austin Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
57	Residence	17 - 19 Blossom Street	ca. 1905	C		Building
58	Residence	21 Blossom Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
59	Residence	28 Blossom Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
60	John Tucker House	33 Blossom Street	1809	C		Building
61	Garage	33 Blossom Street	early 21st c	NC		Building
62	Shed	33 Blossom Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
63	Residence	34 Blossom Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
64	Shed	34 Blossom Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
65	Mixed-Use Building	2 Bow Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
66	Mixed-Use Building	8 Bow Street	early 19th c	C		Building
67	Mixed-Use Building	31 - 33 Bow Street	early 19th c	C		Building
68	Mixed-Use Building	35 - 43 Bow Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
69	Mixed-Use Building	45 - 47 Bow Street	early 19th c	C		Building
70	Mixed-Use Building	53 - 59 Bow Street	late 19th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
71	Mixed-Use Building	61 - 63 Bow Street	1807	C		Building
72	Mixed-Use Building	67 Bow Street	early 19th c	C		Building
73	Rowhouse	76 - 82 Bow Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
74	Mixed-Use Building	99 Bow Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
75	Mixed-Use Building	111 Bow Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
76	Apartment Building	113 Bow Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
77	Apartment Building	117 Bow Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
78	Portsmouth Brewing Company Warehouse	117 Bow Street	ca. 1910	C		Building
79	Portsmouth Brewing Company Building	121 - 125 Bow Street	1896	C		Building
80	Apartment Building	135 Bow Street	ca. 1990	NC		Building
81	Residence	7 Brackett Lane	ca. 1950	C		Building
82	Residence	20 Brewster Street	late 19th c	C		Building
83	Apartment Building	21 Brewster Street	early 20th c	C		Building
84	Residence	28 Brewster Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
85	Residence	30 Brewster Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
86	Residence	39 - 41 Brewster Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
87	Residence	40 Brewster Street	late 19th c	C		Building
88	Residence	50 Brewster Street	mid 19th c	C		Building
89	Shed	50 Brewster Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
90	Residence	82 Brewster Street	late 19th c	C		Building
91	Cottage	82 Brewster Street	early 20th c	C		Building
92	Residence	92 Brewster Street	ca. 1850-1876	C		Building
93	Commercial Building	95 Brewster Street	early 20th c	C		Building
94	Residence	96 Brewster Street	early 19th c	C		Building
95	Residence	98 Brewster Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
96	Mixed-Use Building	40 Bridge Street	2016	NC		Building
97	Commercial Building	44 - 46 Bridge Street	ca. 1850–1876	C		Building
98	Commercial Building	54 Bridge Street	ca. 1876–1892	C		Building
99	Commercial Building	64 Bridge Street	early 19th c	C		Building
100	Mixed-Use Building	78 Bridge Street	early 19th c	C		Building
101	Mixed-Use Building	88 - 90 Bridge Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
102	Mixed-Use Building	96 Bridge Street	early 19th c	C		Building
103	Garage	96 Bridge Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
104	Residence	16 Cabot Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
105	Residence	24 - 26 Cabot Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
106	Residence	25 Cabot Street	1880/1915	C		Building
107	Residence	31 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
108	Perkins House	33 Cabot Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
109	Perkins House	34 Cabot Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
110	Benjamin Norris House	39 Cabot Street	1810	C		Building
111	Garage	39 Cabot Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
112	Residence	42 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
113	Robert C. Sides House	46 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
114	N.L. Maloon House	53 Cabot Street	1880	C		Building
115	Garage	53 Cabot Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
116	Robert H. Marden House	54 Cabot Street	1847	C		Building
117	J.S. Montgomery House	61 - 65 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
118	Garage	61 - 65 Cabot Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
119	Daniel Marden House	64 - 68 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
120	Carriage House	64 - 68 Cabot Street	mid-to late 19th c	C		Building
121	Edward W. Hilton House	67 - 69 Cabot Street	ca. 1850	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
122	Garage	67 - 69 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
123	Edward D. Coffin House	74 Cabot Street	1862	C		Building
124	Shed	74 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
125	Shed	74 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
126	Residence	82 - 84 Cabot Street	1880	C		Building
127	Robert H. Marden Tenant House	83 - 85 Cabot Street	1850	C		Building
128	Garage	83 - 85 Cabot Street	early 20th c	C		Building
129	Residence	87 Cabot Street	1917	C		Building
130	Residence	96 Cabot Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
131	Shed	96 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
132	Residence	114 Cabot Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
133	Residence	124 Cabot Street	1880	C		Building
134	Garage	124 Cabot Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
135	Cabot Street Market	125 Cabot Street	1880	C		Building
136	Garage	125 Cabot Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
137	Residence	136 Cabot Street	ca. 1865	C		Building
138	Shed	136 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
139	Residence	137 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
140	Garage	137 Cabot Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
141	Residence	142 - 146 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
142	Residence	145 - 147 Cabot Street	ca. 1895	C		Building
143	Residence	155 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
144	Residence	158 Cabot Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
145	T. Moore Double House	166 - 168 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
146	Shed	166 - 168 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
147	Cabot Street School	175 Cabot Street	1860	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
148	Joshua Brooks House	176 Cabot Street	1847	C		Building
149	Garage	176 Cabot Street	early 20th c	C		Building
150	Residence	202 Cabot Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
151	Residence	210 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
152	Residence	217 Cabot Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
153	Residence	220 Cabot Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
154	Garage	220 Cabot Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
155	Residence	278 Cabot Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
156	Residence	281 Cabot Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
157	Garage	281 Cabot Street	early 20th c	C		Building
158	Residence	284 - 286 Cabot Street	1865	C		Building
159	Shed	284 - 286 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
160	Residence	287 Cabot Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
161	Shed	287 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
162	Residence	295 Cabot Street	1910	C		Building
163	Residence	303 Cabot Street	1890	C		Building
164	Shed	303 Cabot Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
165	Apartment Building	304 Cabot Street	late 19th c	C		Building
166	Residence	311 Cabot Street	1900	C		Building
167	Residence	312 Cabot Street	1880	C		Building
168	Garage	312 Cabot Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
169	Commercial Building	10 Ceres Street	ca. 1960	C		Building
170	Commercial Building	34 Ceres Street	late 19th c	C		Building
171	Commercial Building	58 Ceres Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
172	Warehouse	64 Ceres Street	early 20 th c	C		Building
173	Residence	20 Chapel Street	late 19th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
174	Residence	28 Chapel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
175	Residence	40 Chapel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
176	Residence	100 Chapel Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
177	Garage	100 Chapel Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
178	St. John's Church Parish Hall	101 Chapel Street	1953	C		Building
179	St. John's Church	105 Chapel Street	1807	C	NRIND	Building
180	St. John's Cemetery	0 Chapel Street	1732	C		Site
181	St. John's Cemetery Wall	0 Chapel Street	1732	C		Structure
182	St. John's Cemetery Markers	0 Chapel Street	1732	C		Object
183	Residence	110 Chapel Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
184	Office Building	132 Chapel Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
185	Apartment Building	25 Chestnut Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
186	The Music Hall	28 Chestnut Street	1877	C		Building
187	Office Building	96 Chestnut Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
188	Office Building	97 Chestnut Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
189	African Burying Ground Memorial	0 Chestnut Street	2015	NC		Site
190	Residence	20 Coffin's Court	ca. 1895	C		Building
191	Residence	30 Coffin's Court	ca. 1860	C		Building
192	Residence	37 Coffin's Court	ca. 1830	C		Building
193	Residence	37 Coffin's Court	ca. 1898–1904	C		Building
194	Commercial Building	2 - 6 Commercial Alley	early 19th c	C		Building
195	Commercial Building	5 - 7 Commercial Alley	early 19th c	C		Building
196	Commercial Building	9 - 13 Commercial Alley	early 19th c	C		Building
197	Commercial Building	10 Commercial Alley	ca. 2000	NC		Building
198	Fay Block	1 Congress Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
199	North Church	2 Congress Street	1854	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
200	Mixed-Use Building	5 Congress Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
201	Mixed-Use Building	6 Congress Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
202	Mixed-Use Building	7 - 9 Congress Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
203	Mixed-Use Building	8 - 20 Congress Street	ca. 2005	NC		Building
204	Mixed-Use Building	19 Congress Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
205	Pappas Block	21 - 41 Congress Street	1860	C		Building
206	Mixed-Use Building	24 - 26 Congress Street	ca. 2005	NC		Building
207	National Block	40 Congress Street	1878	C		Building
208	Mixed-Use Building	55 Congress Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
209	Mcintosh Building	62 Congress Street	1916	C		Building
210	Franklin Building	65 - 87 Congress Street	1879	C	NRIND	Building
211	Commercial Building	72 Congress Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
212	Commercial Building	74 Congress Street	ca. 1730	C		Building
213	Commercial Building	76 Congress Street	1910	C		Building
214	Hartford Building	82 - 86 Congress Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
215	Worth Plaza	103 - 131 Congress Street	1971	NC		Building
216	Kearsarge Hotel	104 Congress Street	1866	C		Building
217	Commercial Building	110 - 130 Congress Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
218	Montgomery Ward Building	138 - 140 Congress Street	1920	C		Building
219	YMCA	141 Congress Street	1905	C		Building
220	Commercial Building	144 - 150 Congress Street	1920	C		Building
221	Commercial Building	147 - 151 Congress Street	1950	C		Building
222	Residence	40 Cornwall Street	ca. 1850-1876	C		Building
223	Shed	40 Cornwall Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
224	Apartment Building	43 Cornwall Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
225	Residence	50 Cornwall Street	early 19th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
226	Middle Street Baptist Church	16 Court Street	1955	C		Building
227	Peirce Mansion	16 Court Street	ca. 1799	C		Building
228	John E. Sise House	40 Court Street	ca. 1889	C		Building
229	Outbuilding	40 Court Street	ca. 1984	NC		Building
230	Residence	54 Court Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
231	Charles Treadwell House	70 Court Street	1758	C		Building
232	Central Baptist Church/Court Street Christian Church	73 Court Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
233	Residence	75 - 77 Court Street	ca. 1795	C		Building
234	Shed	75 - 77 Court Street	early 20th c	C		Building
235	Residence	82 Court Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
236	Folsom-Salter House	95 Court Street	1808	C		Building
237	Moses House	98 Court Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
238	Residence	105 Court Street	ca. 1790	C		Building
239	Captain George Sims House	110 - 112 Court Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
240	Residence	115 Court Street	ca. 1905	C		Building
241	Residence	133 Court Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
242	Feaster Apartments	140 Court Street	1970	NC		Building
243	Gideon Beck House	152 Court Street	late 18th c	C		Building
244	Hobbs Building	161 - 165 Court Street	1953	C		Building
245	Central Fire Station	170 Court Street	1919	C		Building
246	Central Engine House	202 Court Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
247	Karnan House	206 Court Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
248	Rev. Arthur Browne House	222 Court Street	ca. 1749	C		Building
249	Ayers House	232 Court Street	ca. 1797	C		Building
250	Laighton-Delano House	278 Court Street	ca. 1780	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
251	Unitarian Chapel	300 Court Street	1857	C		Building
252	The Inn at Strawberry Banke	314 Court Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
253	Chase House	358 Court Street	ca. 1762	C	NRDIS-C	Building
254	Frederick W. Fernald House	369 Court Street	1852	C		Building
255	Residence	371 Court Street	late 19th c	C		Building
256	Aldrich Park	0 Court Street	n.d.	C		Site
257	Patch House	372 Court Street	ca. 1820	C	NRDIS-C	Building
258	Thomas Bailey Aldrich House	386 Court Street	ca. 1797	C	NRDIS-C	Building
259	Outbuilding	386 Court Street	ca. 1908	C	NRDIS-C	Building
260	Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial Garden	386 Court Street	ca. 1908-1913	C	NRDIS-C	Site
261	William Pitt Tavern	400 Court Street	ca. 1766	C	NRDIS-C	Building
262	Shapley House	420 Court Street	ca. 1790	C	NRDIS-C	Building
263	Residence	423 Court Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
264	Apartment Building	449 Court Street	ca. 2005	NC		Building
265	Shapley Townhouse	454 Court Street	ca. 1814	C	NRIND, NRDIS-C	Building
266	Residence	461 Court Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
267	Garage	461 Court Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
268	Commercial Building	10 Daniel Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
269	Mixed-Use Building	15 Daniel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
270	Commercial Building	21 Daniel Street	ca. 1875	C		Building
271	Commercial Building	22 Daniel Street	late 19th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
272	Mixed-Use Building	30 - 34 Daniel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
273	Mixed-Use Building	36 - 38 Daniel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
274	Mixed-Use Building	50 - 52 Daniel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
275	Mixed-Use Building	54 Daniel Street	early 20th c	C		Building
276	Thomas J. Mcintyre Federal Building and Post Office	62 Daniel Street	1967	C		Building
277	Mixed-Use Building	77 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
278	Mixed-Use Building	79 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
279	Mixed-Use Building	85 - 87 Daniel Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
280	Mixed-Use Building	95 - 97 Daniel Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
281	Mixed-Use Building	99 Daniel Street	early 19th c	C		Building
282	Mixed-Use Building	105 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
283	Mixed-Use Building	111 - 113 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
284	Rowhouse	123 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
285	Residence	125 - 127 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
286	Garage	125 - 127 Daniel Street	ca. 1960	C		Building
287	Portsmouth High School	126 Daniel Street	1858	C		Building
288	Residence	129 Daniel Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
289	Army & Navy Association Building	143 Daniel Street	1916	C		Building
290	Macphedris-Warner House	150 Daniel Street	ca. 1715	C	NHL	Building
291	Residence	164 Daniel Street	1882	C		Building
292	Outbuilding	164 Daniel Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
293	Utility Building	2 Deer Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
294	Commercial Building	22 - 28 Deer Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
295	Henry Sherburne House	62 Deer Street	1766-1770	C	NRIND	Building
296	Double House	15 - 17 Dover Street	ca. 1860	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
297	Double House	18 - 20 Dover Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
298	Residence	32 Dover Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
299	Mixed-use Building	35 Dover Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
300	Residence	40 - 42 Dover Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
301	Residence	46 - 48 Dover Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
302	Garage	46 - 48 Dover Street	early 20th c	C		Building
303	Residence	51 Dover Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
304	Shed	51 Dover Street	late 20th c	C		Building
305	Residence	3 Edward Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
306	Whipple Monument	0 Edward Street	1950	C		Object
307	Residence	12 Fleet Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
308	Double House	154 - 156 Fleet Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
309	Commercial Building	155 Fleet Street	ca. 1920/mid-20th c/et seq.	C		Building
310	Mixed-Use Building	168 Fleet Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
311	Commercial Building	174 Fleet Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
312	Commercial Building	174 Fleet Street	early to mid-20th c	C		Building
313	Gilly's Diner	175 Fleet Street	ca. 1940, ca. 1996	C		Building
314	Residence	17 Franklin Street	ca. 1805	C		Building
315	Nathaniel Frost and Henry Beck Double House	25 - 27 Franklin Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
316	Samuel and Joshua Rand Double House	28 - 30 Franklin Street	ca. 1805	C		Building
317	Laighton House	37 Franklin Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
318	Garage	37 Franklin Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
319	Residence	17 Gardner Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
320	Residence	27 Gardner Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
321	Shed	27 Gardner Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
322	Residence	30 Gardner Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
323	Garage	30 Gardner Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
324	Residence	33 - 35 Gardner Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
325	Residence	44 Gardner Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
326	Garage	44 Gardner Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
327	Shed	44 Gardner Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
328	Residence	45 Gardner Street	late 19th c	C		Building
329	Residence	51 Gardner Street	late 19th c	C		Building
330	Residence	55 Gates Street	early 19th c	C		Building
331	Garage	55 Gates Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
332	Jonathan M. Sewall House	64 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
333	Shed	64 Gates Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
334	Residence	67 Gates Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
335	Residence	73 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
336	Residence	74 Gates Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
337	Residence	75 Gates Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
338	James T. Fields Double House	83 - 85 Gates Street	late 18th c	C		Building
339	Residence	84 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
340	Residence	90 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
341	Shed	90 Gates Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
342	Residence	99 Gates Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
343	Residence	100 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
344	Residence	104 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
345	Residence	111 Gates Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
346	Atkinson House	112 Gates Street	ca. 1770	C		Building
347	Shed	112 Gates Street	early 20th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
348	Residence	127 Gates Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
349	Joshua and Elizabeth Peirce House	130 Gates Street	ca. 1730	C		Building
350	Residence	135 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
351	Residence	138 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
352	Residence	143 Gates Street	late 18th c	C		Building
353	Double House	170 - 172 Gates Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
354	Garage	170 - 172 Gates Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
355	Tobias Langdon House	171 Gates Street	ca. 1710	C		Building
356	Shed	171 Gates Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
357	Residence	175 Gates Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
358	Residence	180 Gates Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
359	Garage	180 Gates Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
360	Residence	183 Gates Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
361	Residence	188 Gates Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
362	Garage	188 Gates Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
363	Residence	189 Gates Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
364	Garage	189 Gates Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
365	Residence	199 Gates Street	late 19th c	C		Building
366	Residence	210 Gates Street	ca. 1740	C		Building
367	Double House	213 Gates Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
368	Residence	3 Hancock Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
369	Residence	5 Hancock Street	ca. 2000	NC		Building
370	Residence	7 Hancock Street	1915	C	NRDIS-C	Building
371	Stoodley's Tavern	17 Hancock Street	ca. 1761	C	NRDIS-C	Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
372	Joshua Wentworth House	27 Hancock Street	ca. 1770	C	NRDIS-C	Building
373	Goodwin Mansion	30 Hancock Street	ca. 1811	C	NRDIS-C	Building
374	Parking Garage	34 Hanover Street	1985	NC		Building
375	Residence	37 Hanover Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
376	Mixed-use Building	51 Hanover Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
377	Mixed-use Building	55 Hanover Street	ca. 1990	NC		Building
378	Commercial Building	80 Hanover Street	ca. 1970	NC		Building
379	New England Telephone Company Building	172 Hanover Street	ca. 1910	C		Building
380	Residence	263 Hanover Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
381	Residence	282 Hanover Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
382	Double House	285 Hanover Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
383	Residence	288 Hanover Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
384	Garage	288 Hanover Street	late 19th c	C		Building
385	Residence	296 Hanover Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
386	Apartment Building	299 Hanover Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
387	Residence	304 - 306 Hanover Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
388	Residence	314 Hanover Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
389	Multi-family Residence	317 - 319 Hanover Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
390	Residence	324 Hanover Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
391	Multi-family Residence	327 - 329 Hanover Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
392	Residence	332 Hanover Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
393	Workshop	332 Hanover Street	late 19th c	C		Building
394	Multi-family Residence	337 - 339 Hanover Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
395	Multi-family Residence	349 - 351 Hanover Street	ca. 1900	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
396	Double House	350 - 352 Hanover Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
397	Portsmouth Steam Factory	361 Hanover Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
398	Residence	394 Hanover Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
399	Residence	407 Hanover Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
400	Residence	427 Hanover Street	ca. 1905	C		Building
401	Garage	427 Hanover Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
402	Residence	428 Hanover Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
403	Residence	439 Hanover Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
404	Shed	439 Hanover Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
405	Double House	440 - 442 Hanover Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
406	Residence	446 Hanover Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
407	Mixed-Use Building	1 Harbour Place	ca. 1890 with 2005 additions	C		Building
408	Mixed-Use Building	1 Harbour Place	ca. 1910	C		Building
409	Mixed-Use Building	18 High Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
410	Mixed-use Building	20 High Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
411	Residence	93 High Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
412	Double House	103 - 105 High Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
413	Residence	127 High Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
414	Residence	137 High Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
415	Residence	145 High Street	2007	NC		Building
416	Garage	145 High Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
417	Residence	151 High Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
418	Simeon P. Smith House	154 High Street	1810	C	NRIND	Building
419	Residence	157 High Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
420	Shed	157 High Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
421	Commercial Building	165 - 185 High Street	ca. 1950	C		Building
422	Residence	126 Hill Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
423	Residence	136 Hill Street	ca. 1970	NC		Building
424	Residence	159 Hill Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
425	Residence	171 Hill Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
426	Industrial Building	191 Hill Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
427	Daniel Pinkham House	400 The Hill	ca. 1815	C	NRIND	Building
428	James Neal House	401 The Hill	1832	C	NRIND	Building
429	Samuel Gerrish House	402 The Hill	ca. 1822	C		Building
430	John Hart Jr. House	403 The Hill	ca. 1750	C	NRIND	Building
431	Phoebe Hart House	404 The Hill	ca. 1812	C	NRIND	Building
432	Jeremiah Hart House	405 The Hill	ca. 1800	C	NRIND	Building
433	Jabez Fitch House	406 The Hill	ca. 1720	C		Building
434	Samuel Beck House	407 The Hill	ca. 1760	C	NRIND	Building
435	Hart-Rice House	408 The Hill	ca. 1750	C	NRIND	Building
436	Nutter-Rymes Double House	409 The Hill	1808-1809	C	NRIND	Building
437	Sugar Warehouse	410 The Hill	ca. 1780	C		Building
438	Whidden-Ward House	411 The Hill	ca. 1720	C	NRIND	Building
439	Residence	24 Holmes Court	ca. 1830	C		Building
440	Residence	33 Holmes Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
441	Garage	33 Holmes Court	mid-20th c	C		Building
442	Shed	33 Holmes Court	late 20th c	NC		Building
443	Residence	39 Holmes Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
444	Residence	43 Holmes Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
445	Shed	43 Holmes Court	mid-20th c	C		Building
446	Jackson House	21 Horse Lane	ca. 1795	C	NRDIS-	Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
					C	
447	Hough House	23 Horse Lane	ca. 1780, with ca. 1860 alterations	C	NRDIS-C	Building
448	Residence	11 Howard Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
449	Ebenezer Lord House	19 Howard Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
450	Double House	33 - 35 Howard Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
451	Residence	40 Howard Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
452	Residence	47 Howard Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
453	Shed	47 Howard Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
454	Residence	10 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1960	C		Building
455	Garage	10 Humphrey's Court	mid-20th c	C		Building
456	Residence	21 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
457	Residence	22 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
458	Garage	22 Humphrey's Court	early to mid-20th c	C		Building
459	Residence	33 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
460	Residence	43 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
461	Residence	44 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1900	C		Building
462	Garage	44 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1920	C		Building
463	Residence	53 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1880	C		Building
464	Garage	53 Humphrey's Court	mid-20th c	C		Building
465	Residence	54 Humphrey's Court	ca. 1900	C		Building
466	Garage	54 Humphrey's Court	early 20th c	C		Building
467	Residence	58 Humphrey's Court	1967	C		Building
468	Residence	63 Humphrey's Court	1958	C		Building
469	Shed	63 Humphrey's Court	late 20th c	NC		Building
470	Residence	75 Humphrey's Court	1961	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
471	Garage	75 Humphrey's Court	late 20th c	NC		Building
472	Residence	16 Hunking Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
473	Shed	16 Hunking Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
474	Residence	17 Hunking Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
475	Residence	24 Hunking Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
476	Shed	24 Hunking Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
477	Residence	25 Hunking Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
478	Shed	25 Hunking Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
479	Residence	33 Hunking Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
480	Shed	33 Hunking Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
481	Residence	34 Hunking Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
482	Residence	42 Hunking Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
483	Tobias Lear House	49 Hunking Street	1750	C	NRDIS-C ⁶³	Building
484	Residence	69 Hunking Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
485	Warner-Buckminster House	7 Islington Street	ca. 1730	C		Building
486	Portsmouth Academy/ Portsmouth Public Library	8 - 10 Islington Street	1809; additions 1895, 1954, 1976	C	NRIND	Building
487	Morton-Benedict House	8 - 10 Islington Street	1812	C	NRIND	Building
488	Residence	19 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
489	New High School	20 Islington Street	1903	C		Building
490	Mixed-Use Building	51 Islington Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
491	Commercial Building	56 Islington Street	1954	C		Building
492	Residence	72 Islington Street	ca. 1800	C		Building

⁶³ NRDIS-C to the Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District, all other NRDIS-C are contributing resources to the Strawberry Banke Historic District.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
493	Carriage House	72 Islington Street	mid 19th c	C		Building
494	Residence	86 Islington Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
495	Commercial Building	93 Islington Street	ca. 1950	C		Building
496	American Legion Frank E. Booma Post, No. 6	96 Islington Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
497	Commercial Building	97 Islington Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
498	Commercial Building	100 Islington Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
499	Joshua Haven House	133 Islington Street	ca. 1812 with ca. 2000 addition	C		Building
500	Jailer's House	149 Islington Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
501	Commercial Building	163 Islington Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
502	Commercial Building	171 - 173 Islington Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
503	Commercial Building	180 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
504	Residence	198 Islington Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
505	Mobil Gas Station	201 Islington Street	ca. 1996	NC		Building
506	Captain Samuel Chauncey House	202 - 218 Islington Street	ca. 1807 with 1935 alterations	C		Building
507	Office Building	237 - 245 Islington Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
508	Residence	240 Islington Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
509	Garage	240 Islington Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
510	Marcellus Eldridge House	249 Islington Street	ca. 1850 with ca. 2010 additions	C		Building
511	Goodwin Park	0 Islington Street	1888	C		Site
512	Soldiers and Sailors Monument	0 Islington Street	1888	C		Object
513	Spanish-American War Monument	0 Islington Street	1948	C		Object
514	Memorial for All Wars	0 Islington Street	n.d.	C		Object
515	World War I Honor Roll	0 Islington Street	1920	C		Object
516	Double House	302 - 304 Islington Street	ca. 1850	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
517	Residence	303 Islington Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
518	Residence	313 Islington Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
519	Residence	314 Islington Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
520	Residence	322 Islington Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
521	Carriage House	322 Islington Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
522	Residence	323 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
523	Residence	342 Islington Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
524	Residence	356 - 358 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
525	Carriage House	356 - 358 Islington Street	late 19th c	C		Building
526	Commercial Building	361 Islington Street	1961	C		Building
527	Residence	366 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
528	Garage	366 Islington Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
529	Double House	369 - 373 Islington Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
530	Residence	378 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
531	Double House	383 - 385 Islington Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
532	Residence	392 - 394 Islington Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
533	Residence	401 Islington Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
534	Residence	404 Islington Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
535	Residence	410 Islington Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
536	Shed	410 Islington Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
537	Shed	410 Islington Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
538	Residence	415 Islington Street	ca. 1835	C		Building
539	Outbuilding	415 Islington Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
540	Residence	420 Islington Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
541	Residence	425 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
542	Residence	432 Islington Street	ca. 1870	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
543	Residence	439 Islington Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
544	Akerman Cottage	442 Islington Street	1833	C		Building
545	Residence	449 Islington Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
546	Residence	450 - 452 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
547	Garage	450 - 452 Islington Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
548	Commercial Building	459 Islington Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
549	Garage	459 Islington Street	late 19th c	C		Building
550	Carport	459 Islington Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
551	Rider-Wood House	16 Jefferson Street	ca. 1800	C	NRDIS-C	Building
552	Rider-Wood Workshop	21 Jefferson Street	ca. 1800	C	NRDIS-C	Building
553	Shapiro House	46 Jefferson Street	ca. 1795	C	NRDIS-C	Building
554	Yeaton House	72 Jefferson Street	ca. 1795	C	NRDIS-C	Building
555	Winn House	74 Jefferson Street	ca. 1795	C	NRDIS-C	Building
556	Marden-Abbott House and Store	82 Jefferson Street	ca. 1720	C	NRDIS-C	Building
557	Garage	82 Jefferson Street	20th c	C	NRDIS-C	Building
558	Wheelwright House	95 Jefferson Street	ca. 1780	C	NRDIS-C	Building
559	Residence	24 Johnson's Court	ca. 1780	C		Building
560	Shed	24 Johnson's Court	late 20th c	NC		Building
561	Residence	33 Johnson's Court	ca. 1910	C		Building
562	Portsmouth Municipal Complex	1 - 7 Junkins Avenue	1928, 1934, and 1962	C		Building
563	Garage	1 - 7 Junkins Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
564	Shed	1 - 7 Junkins Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
565	Portsmouth Cottage Hospital	5 Junkins Avenue	1895, 1921, and later additions	C	NRIND	Building
566	Power House	5 Junkins Avenue	1921	C	NRIND-C	Building
567	Langdon Park	0 Junkins Avenue	1867-1876	C		Site
568	Commercial Building	9 - 11 Ladd Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
569	Mixed-Use Building	10 Ladd Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
570	Mixed-Use Building	18 Ladd Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
571	Apartment Building	20 - 24 Ladd Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
572	Residence	18 Langdon Street	ca. 2009	NC		Building
573	Double House	21 - 23 Langdon Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
574	Shed	21 - 23 Langdon Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
575	Residence	25 Langdon Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
576	Residence	28 Langdon Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
577	Carriage House	28 Langdon Street	mid 19th c	C		Building
578	Residence	37 - 39 Langdon Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
579	Residence	47 Langdon Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
580	Garage	47 Langdon Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
581	Residence	48 - 50 Langdon Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
582	Garage	48 - 50 Langdon Street	early 20th c	C		Building
583	Residence	72 Langdon Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
584	Residence	82 Langdon Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
585	Garage	82 Langdon Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
586	Matthew Livermore House	32 Livermore Street	1735	C	NRIND	Building
587	Carriage House	32 Livermore Street	mid-to-late-19th c	C	NRIND-C	Building
588	Nathan Parker House	46 Livermore Street	1810	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
589	Shed	46 Livermore Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
590	Residence	21 Madison Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
591	Garage	21 Madison Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
592	Residence	29 Madison Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
593	Residence	33 Madison Street	1966	C		Building
594	Residence	37 Madison Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
595	Garage	37 Madison Street	early 20th c	C		Building
596	Residence	71 Madison Street	ca. 1940	C		Building
597	Garage	71 Madison Street	early 20th c	C		Building
598	Residence	85 Madison Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
599	Shed	85 Madison Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
600	Residence	97 Madison Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
601	Garage	97 Madison Street	early 20th c	C		Building
602	Residence	141 Madison Street	ca. 1925	C		Building
603	Garage	141 Madison Street	late 19th c	C		Building
604	Residence	159 Madison Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
605	Garage	159 Madison Street	early 20th c	C		Building
606	Residence	169 Madison Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
607	Garage	169 Madison Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
608	Residence	173 Madison Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
609	Garage	173 Madison Street	early 20th c	C		Building
610	Residence	185 Madison Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
611	Residence	194 Madison Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
612	Residence	197 Madison Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
613	Residence	18 Manning Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
614	Residence	32 Manning Street	ca. 1780	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
615	Residence	36 Manning Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
616	Captain Daniel Fernald House	44 - 46 Manning Street	ca. 1730; ca. 1780 additions	C		Building
617	Residence	51 Manning Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
618	Shed	51 Manning Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
619	Residence	58 Manning Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
620	Double House	59 - 61 Manning Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
621	North Church Parish/Salvation Army	15 Maplewood Avenue	1876	C		Building
622	Commercial Building	25 Maplewood Avenue	1974	NC		Building
623	Captain Thomas M. Shaw House	24 Marcy Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
624	Garage	24 Marcy Street	early 20th c	C		Building
625	Prescott Park	0 Marcy Street	1940	C		Site
626	Concession Stand	0 Marcy Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
627	Concession Stand	0 Marcy Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
628	Shaw Warehouse	0 Marcy Street	1806-1813	C		Building
629	Sheafe Warehouse	0 Marcy Street	ca. 1720	C		Building
630	Utility Building	0 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
631	The Oracle House	38 Marcy Street	ca. 1709	C	NRDIS-C	Building
632	Garage	38 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C	NRDIS-C	Building
633	Residence	57 Marcy Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
634	Garage	57 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
635	Jefferson House	60 - 62 Marcy Street	ca. 1816	C	NRDIS-C	Building
636	Dunaway Store	66 Marcy Street	ca. 1967	NC		Building
637	Portsmouth Marine Railway Office	105 Marcy Street	ca. 1833	C		Building
638	Residence	168 Marcy Street	1940	C	NRDIS-	Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
					C	
639	Residence	187 Marcy Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
640	Residence	200 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C	NRDIS-C	Building
641	Residence	209 Marcy Street	ca. 1950	C		Building
642	Deacon John Marshall Double House	225 - 227 Marcy Street	1740	C		Building
643	Residence	226 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
644	Residence	235 Marcy Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
645	Residence	238 Marcy Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
646	Residence	244 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
647	Residence	245 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
648	Shed	245 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
649	Residence	252 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
650	Residence	260 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
651	Residence	267 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
652	Garage	267 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
653	Residence	277 - 279 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
654	South Ward Room	280 Marcy Street	1866	C	NRIND	Building
655	Residence	287 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
656	Residence	293 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
657	Residence	294 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
658	Residence	305 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
659	Garage	305 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
660	Hart House General Store	306 - 308 Marcy Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
661	Residence	311 Marcy Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
662	Residence	325 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
663	Residence	326 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
664	Residence	333 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
665	Carriage House	333 Marcy Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
666	Commercial Building	359 Marcy Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
667	Commercial Building	367 Marcy Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
668	Residence	419 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
669	Garage	419 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
670	Shed	419 Marcy Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
671	Residence	434 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
672	Residence	437 Marcy Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
673	Shed	437 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
674	Residence	442 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
675	Shed	442 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
676	Residence	445 Marcy Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
677	Noah Broughton House	454 Marcy Street	ca. 1790	C		Building
678	Garage	454 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
679	Residence	458 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
680	Residence	466 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
681	Residence	469 Marcy Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
682	Shed	469 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
683	Residence	475 Marcy Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
684	Shed	475 Marcy Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
685	Residence	478 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
686	Shed	478 Marcy Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
687	Residence	490 Marcy Street	ca. 1900	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
688	Garage	490 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
689	Residence	491 Marcy Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
690	Garage	491 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
691	Residence	499 Marcy Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
692	Garage	499 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
693	Residence	508 Marcy Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
694	Garage	508 Marcy Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
695	Residence	513 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
696	Garage	513 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
697	Marcy Street Wastewater Pumping Station	535 Marcy Street	1989	NC		Building
698	Residence	536 Marcy Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
699	Shed	536 Marcy Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
700	Residence	540 Marcy Street	2004	NC		Building
701	Residence	28 Mark Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
702	Garage	28 Mark Street	early 20th c	C		Building
703	Residence	35 Mark Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
704	Garage	35 Mark Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
705	Residence	46 Mark Street	ca. 2013	NC		Building
706	Double House	65 - 67 Mark Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
707	Peirce Building	1 - 4 Market Square	1803	C		Building
708	Foye Building	6 - 8 Market Square	1803; 1984	NC		Building
709	Portsmouth Athenaeum	9 Market Square	1803-1805	C	NRIND	Building
710	Haven Block	10 - 12 Market Square	ca. 1805; 1850	C		Building
711	Commercial Building	14 - 16 Market Square	ca. 1840	C		Building
712	New Hampshire Bank Building	22 Market Square	1803; 1903	C	NRIND	Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
713	First National Bank	26 Market Square	1904	C	NRIND	Building
714	Pickering Block/Jacob Sheafe Block	1-9 Market Street	1803	C		Building
715	Commercial Building	11 - 13 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
716	James Rundlet Store	16 - 18 Market Street	1804-1805	C		Building
717	Commercial Building	19 - 21 Market Street	1805	C		Building
718	Commercial Building	20 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
719	Commercial Building	23 - 25 Market Street	ca. 1805	C		Building
720	Mixed-Use Building	24 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
721	Commercial Building	31 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
722	Mixed-Use Building	36 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
723	Commercial Building	40 - 42 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
724	Commercial Building	41 Market Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
725	Commercial Building	44 - 46 Market Street	1809	C		Building
726	Commercial Building	45 - 47 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
727	Commercial Building	48 - 52 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
728	Commercial Building	49 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
729	Commercial Building	53 Market Street	1805	C		Building
730	Commercial Building	55 - 57 Market Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
731	Commercial Building	56 Market Street	1870	C		Building
732	Commercial Building	60 Market Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
733	Commercial Building	61 - 65 Market Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
734	Commercial Building	62 - 64 Market Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
735	Commercial Building	78 - 80 Market Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
736	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	85 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
737	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	87 - 89 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
738	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	91 - 95 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
739	Commercial Building	100 Market Street	1999	NC		Building
740	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	101 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
741	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	105 - 107 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
742	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	111 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
743	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	113 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
744	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	115 - 117 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
745	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	123 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
746	Mixed-Use Building, Merchants' Row	129 Market Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
747	Mixed-Use Building	133 - 143 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
748	Moffatt-Ladd House	154 Market Street	1763	C	NHL	Building
749	Counting House	154 Market Street	ca. 1832	C	NHL-C	Building
750	Warehouse	154 Market Street	Ca. 1765, altered ca. 1790	C	NHL-C	Building
751	Moffatt-Ladd House Landscape	154 Market Street	late 19 th c, ca. 1915	C	NHL-C	Site
752	Mixed-Use Building	175 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
753	Noah Parker House	182 Market Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
754	Mixed-Use Building	205 - 207 Market Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
755	Commercial Building	206 - 210 Market Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
756	Residence	3 McDonough Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
757	Double House	4 - 6 McDonough Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
758	Residence	7 McDonough Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
759	Residence	13 McDonough Street	ca. 1890	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
760	Shed	13 McDonough Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
761	Residence	16 McDonough Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
762	Residence	18 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
763	Residence	28 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
764	Residence	51 McDonough Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
765	Residence	57 McDonough Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
766	Residence	58 McDonough Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
767	Shed	58 McDonough Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
768	Residence	63 - 75 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
769	Shed	63 - 75 McDonough Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
770	Residence	64 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
771	Residence	68 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
772	Rowhouse	80 - 92 McDonough Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
773	Residence	89 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
774	Rowhouse	98 - 102 McDonough Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
775	Continental Shoe Corporation Manufacturing Building	135 McDonough Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
776	Residence	159 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
777	Residence	159 McDonough Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
778	Double House	167 - 169 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
779	Shed	167 - 169 McDonough Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
780	Residence	178 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
781	Residence	179 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
782	Residence	187 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
783	Residence	199 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
784	Residence	200 McDonough Street	ca. 1880	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
785	Garage	200 McDonough Street	early 20th c	C		Building
786	Residence	209 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
787	Shed	209 McDonough Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
788	Residence	230 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
789	Garage	230 McDonough Street	early 20th c	C		Building
790	Residence	268 McDonough Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
791	Residence	14 Mechanic Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
792	Point of Graves Cemetery	0 Mechanic Street	1671-ca. 1904	C		Site
793	Point of Graves Cemetery Markers	0 Mechanic Street	1671-ca. 1940	C		Object
794	Wentworth-Gardner House	49 - 56 Mechanic Street	1760	C	NHL, NRDIS- C ⁶⁴	Building
795	Warehouse	49 - 56 Mechanic Street	mid-18th c	C	NRDIS- C ⁶⁵	Building
796	Double House	95 Mechanic Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
797	Commercial Building	95 Mechanic Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
798	Shed	95 Mechanic Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
799	Shed	95 Mechanic Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
800	Residence	112 Mechanic Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
801	Wastewater Pumping Station	113 Mechanic Street	1975	NC		Building
802	Residence	114 Mechanic Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
803	Residence	121 Mechanic Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
804	Workshop	121 Mechanic Street	mid-20th c	C		Building

⁶⁴NRDIS-C to the Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District, all other NRDIS-C are contributing resources to the Strawberry Banke Historic District.

⁶⁵ NRDIS-C to the Wentworth-Gardner and Tobias Lear Houses Historic District, all other NRDIS-C are contributing resources to the Strawberry Banke Historic District.

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
805	Shed	121 Mechanic Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
806	Luke M. Loughton House	122 Mechanic Street	ca. 1760	C		Building
807	Brewster House	170 Mechanic Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
808	Geno's Coffee Shop	177 Mechanic Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
809	Garage	177 Mechanic Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
810	Garage	177 Mechanic Street	early 20th c	C		Building
811	Residence	11 Meeting House Hill Road	ca. 1780	C		Building
812	Garage	11 Meeting House Hill Road	late 20th c	NC		Building
813	Residence	12 Meeting House Hill Road	ca. 1870	C		Building
814	Residence	1 Melcher Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
815	Double House	3 - 5 Melcher Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
816	Residence	7 Melcher Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
817	Shed	7 Melcher Street	late 20th c	C		Building
818	Bodge-Chase House	42 Middle Street	ca. 1842	NC		Building
819	John Paul Jones House	43 Middle Street	1758	C	NHL	Building
820	Carriage House	43 Middle Street	early to mid-19th c	C	NHL-C	Building
821	John Paul Jones House Landscape	43 Middle Street	1859, 2016	C	NHL-C	Site
822	Mixed-Use Building	56 Middle Street	ca. 1840, ca. 1910	C		Building
823	Granite State Insurance Company Office Building	85 Middle Street	1924	C		Building
824	The American Postal Workers' Accident Benefit Association Building	93 Middle Street	1935	C		Building
825	Captain Richard Shapleigh House	116 Middle Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
826	Garage	116 Middle Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
827	Parrott House	132 - 134 Middle Street	ca. 1865	C		Building
828	Ebenezer Thompson House	145 - 147 Middle Street	1801	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
829	Langley Boardman House	152 Middle Street	ca. 1804	C		Building
830	Carriage House	152 Middle Street	mid- to late 20th c	NC		Building
831	Gazebo	160 Middle Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
832	Ham-Briard House	159 Middle Street	ca. 1805	C		Building
833	Samuel Larkin House	160 Middle Street	ca. 1808	C		Building
834	Garage	160 Middle Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
835	A.W. Walker House	171 Middle Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
836	Larkin-Rice House	180 Middle Street	1815	C	NRIND	Building
837	Carriage House	180 Middle Street	early 19th c	C	NRIND-C	Building
838	Stanwood House	199 Middle Street	1790	C		Building
839	Garage	199 Middle Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
840	Shed	199 Middle Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
841	William Haven House	240 Middle Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
842	Jones-Sinclair House	241 Middle Street	1865	C		Building
843	Andrew P. Peabody Cottage Villa	266 Middle Street	1852	C		Building
844	Carriage House	266 Middle Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
845	Residence	282 Middle Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
846	Hunking-Penhallow House	298 Middle Street	1807	C		Building
847	Garage	298 Middle Street	early to mid-20th c	C		Building
848	Residence	314 Middle Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
849	Residence	338 Middle Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
850	Garage	338 Middle Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
851	Wallace Hackett House/Masonic Temple	351 Middle Street	1891-1892, with 1928 addition	C		Building
852	Rundlet-May House	364 Middle Street	1806	C	NRIND	Building
853	Rundlet-May House Landscape	364 Middle Street	ca. 1812, ca. 1865, 1973	C	NRIND-	Site

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
					C	
854	Portsmouth Women's City Club	375 Middle Street	ca. 1915	C		Building
855	Residence	381 Middle Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
856	Residence	404 Middle Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
857	Carriage House	404 Middle Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
858	Residence	411 Middle Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
859	Residence	425 Middle Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
860	Carriage House	425 Middle Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
861	Residence	426 Middle Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
862	Carriage House	426 Middle Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
863	Gerrish-Norris House	439 Middle Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
864	Double House	442 - 444 Middle Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
865	Garage	442 - 444 Middle Street	early 20th c	C		Building
866	Double House	454 - 456 Middle Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
867	Outbuilding	454 - 456 Middle Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
868	Morris C. Foye House	461 Middle Street	1891	C		Building
869	Garage	461 Middle Street	early 20th c	C		Building
870	Residence	462 - 464 Middle Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
871	Residence	473 Middle Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
872	Carriage House	473 Middle Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
873	Residence	476 - 478 Middle Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
874	Residence	496 Middle Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
875	Garage/Apartment	496 Middle Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
876	Residence	499 Middle Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
877	Double House	504 Middle Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
878	Residence	514 Middle Street	ca. 1860	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
879	Samuel Shackford House	526 - 528 Middle Street	1812	C		Building
880	Residence	14 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
881	Residence	15 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1970	NC		Building
882	Residence	18 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
883	Shed	18 Mt Vernon Street	early 20th c	C		Building
884	Residence	39 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
885	Residence	40 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
886	Shed	40 Mt Vernon Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
887	Residence	49 Mt Vernon Street	1963	C		Building
888	Shed	49 Mt Vernon Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
889	Residence	50 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
890	Garage	50 Mt Vernon Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
891	Residence	57 Mt Vernon Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
892	Captain Richard Smart House	64 Mt Vernon Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
893	Shed	64 Mt Vernon Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
894	New Castle Avenue Seawall	0 New Castle Avenue	2007	NC		Structure
895	Residence	28 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
896	Garage	28 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1920	C		Building
897	Shed	28 New Castle Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
898	Residence	39 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
899	Garage	39 New Castle Avenue	early 20th c	C		Building
900	Residence	50 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
901	Garage	50 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
902	Residence	59 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
903	Garage	59 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1920	C		Building
904	Residence	69 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
905	Carriage House	69 New Castle Avenue	late 19th c	C		Building
906	Residence	70 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1880	C		Building
907	Joseph M. Martin House	77 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1860	C		Building
908	Residence	88 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1950	C		Building
909	Garage	88 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
910	Residence	89 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building
911	Shed	89 New Castle Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
912	Residence	99 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building
913	Residence	100 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
914	Shed	100 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
915	Residence	111 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building
916	Residence	112 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1870	C		Building
917	Residence	122 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
918	Shed	122 New Castle Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
919	Residence	127 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1780	C		Building
920	Shed	127 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
921	Residence	137 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1800	C		Building
922	Garage	137 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1920	C		Building
923	Residence	140 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
924	Residence	150 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1930	C		Building
925	Garage	150 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
926	William Leach House	166 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1857	C		Building
927	Residence	180 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1800	C		Building
928	Shed	180 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
929	Residence	192 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1780	C		Building
930	Elbridge Gerry House	200 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1780	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
931	Shed	200 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
932	Captain Jethro Furber House	220 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1780 with later alterations	C		Building
933	Garage	220 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
934	Garage	220 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1920	C		Building
935	Residence	244 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1780	C		Building
936	Shed	244 New Castle Avenue	early 20th c	C		Building
937	Residence	254 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1880	C		Building
938	Garage	254 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1920	C		Building
939	Residence	272 - 274 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1830	C		Building
940	Residence	284 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1830	C		Building
941	Residence	300 New Castle Avenue	2015	NC		Building
942	Shed	300 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1958	C		Building
943	Residence	320 New Castle Avenue	1957	C		Building
944	Residence	330 New Castle Avenue	1960	C		Building
945	Residence	333 New Castle Avenue	1950	C		Building
946	Residence	363 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1800	C		Building
947	Shed	363 New Castle Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
948	Residence	379 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1800	C		Building
949	Garage	379 New Castle Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
950	Residence	389 - 395 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1870	C		Building
951	Residence	390 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building
952	Shed	390 New Castle Avenue	ca. 1870	C		Building
953	Residence	30 Parker Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
954	Shed	30 Parker Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
955	Residence	40 Parker Street	ca. 1860	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
956	Utility Building	0 Parrott Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
957	Portsmouth District Court	111 Parrott Avenue	1980	NC		Building
958	Home for Aged Women	127 Parrott Avenue	1952	C		Building
959	Garage	127 Parrott Avenue	ca. 1955	C		Building
960	Portsmouth Junior High School	155 Parrott Avenue	1930 with ca. 2000 addition	C		Building
961	Leary and Central Field/South Mill Playground	0 Parrott Avenue	ca. 1907-1908	C		Site
962	Residence	20 Partridge Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
963	Shed	20 Partridge Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
964	Residence	31 Partridge Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
965	Residence	32 Partridge Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
966	Garage	32 Partridge Street	early 20th c	C		Building
967	Garage	32 Partridge Street	early 20th c	C		Building
968	Residence	39 Partridge Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
969	Residence	19 Pearl Street	ca. 1905	C		Building
970	Residence	31 Pearl Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
971	Shed	31 Pearl Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
972	Residence	36 Pearl Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
973	Pearl Street Baptist Church/Freewill Baptist Church	45 Pearl Street	1857 and enlarged 1868	C	NRIND	Building
974	Residence	48 Pearl Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
975	Garage	48 Pearl Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
976	Prescott Memorial Bridge (NH DOT Bridge No. 241/069)	0 Peirce Island Road	1958	C		Structure
977	Peirce Island	0 Peirce Island Road	n.d.	C		Site
978	Commercial Fish Market	1 Peirce Island Road	ca. 1976	NC		Building
979	Peirce Island Pool	99 Peirce Island Road	1937; 2003	C		Structure

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
980	Peirce Island Pool House	99 Peirce Island Road	ca. 1970	NC		Building
981	Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 1	200 Peirce Island Road	1975	NC		Building
982	Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 2	200 Peirce Island Road	1990	NC		Building
983	Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 3	200 Peirce Island Road	1975	NC		Building
984	Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 4	200 Peirce Island Road	ca. 1963–1964	C		Building
985	Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 5	200 Peirce Island Road	ca. 1963–1964	C		Building
986	Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 6	200 Peirce Island Road	ca. 1963–1964	C		Building
987	Residence	12 Penhallow Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
988	Mixed-Use Building	25 Penhallow Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
989	Former Rockingham County Jail and Jailor's House	30 Penhallow Street	1891	C		Building
990	Commercial Building	51 Penhallow Street	ca. 1950	C		Building
991	Custom House	59 - 65 Penhallow Street	1816	C		Building
992	Commercial Building	88 Penhallow Street	ca. 1910	C		Building
993	Commercial Building	106 - 108 Penhallow Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
994	Commercial Building	110 - 112 Penhallow Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
995	Commercial Building	114 Penhallow Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
996	Mixed-use Building	128 Penhallow Street	early 19th c	C		Building
997	Residence	11 - 15 Pickering Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
998	Garage	11 - 15 Pickering Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
999	Shed	11 - 15 Pickering Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
1000	Shed	11 - 15 Pickering Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
1001	Shed	11 - 15 Pickering Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1002	Residence	41 Pickering Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building
1003	Boathouse	41 Pickering Avenue	late 19th c	C		Building
1004	Shed	41 Pickering Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
1005	Commercial Building	7 Pickering Street	ca. 1950	C		Building
1006	Residence	17 Pickering Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1007	Shed	17 Pickering Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1008	Residence	18 Pickering Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1009	Garage	18 Pickering Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1010	Shed	18 Pickering Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1011	Residence	29 Pickering Street	ca. 1760	C		Building
1012	Shed	29 Pickering Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1013	Residence	32 Pickering Street	ca. 1760	C		Building
1014	Garage	32 Pickering Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1015	Residence	38 Pickering Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1016	Residence	39 Pickering Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1017	Residence	44 Pickering Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1018	Garage	44 Pickering Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1019	Residence	49 Pickering Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1020	Residence	4 Pleasant Point Drive	1952	C		Building
1021	New Hampshire National Bank	3 Pleasant Street	1912	C		Building
1022	Mixed-Use Building	10 Pleasant Street	1998	NC		Building
1023	Piscataqua Savings Bank/Rockingham Bank	15 Pleasant Street	1857	C		Building
1024	Exchange Block	21 - 27 Pleasant Street	1820	C		Building
1025	Mixed-Use Building	29 - 33 Pleasant Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1026	Piscataqua Savings Bank Parking Kiosk	29 - 33 Pleasant Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1027	Mixed-Use Building	35 - 43 Pleasant Street	1897	C		Building
1028	U.S. Post Office/Custom House	40 Pleasant Street	1857	C		Building
1029	Mixed-Use Building	45 - 49 Pleasant Street	1850	C		Building
1030	Commercial Building	75 Pleasant Street	1917	C		Building
1031	Mixed-Use Building	84 - 94 Pleasant Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1032	Treadwell-Jenness House	93 Pleasant Street	1818	C		Building
1033	Lord House	118 Pleasant Street	1792	C		Building
1034	Barn	118 Pleasant Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1035	Citizen's Bank	134 Pleasant Street	ca. 1955	C		Building
1036	Governor John Langdon Mansion	143 Pleasant Street	1784	C	NHL	Building
1037	Carriage House	143 Pleasant Street	1784	C	NHL-C	Building
1038	Outbuilding	143 Pleasant Street	early 19th c	C	NHL-C	Building
1039	Outbuilding	143 Pleasant Street	early 19th c	C	NHL-C	Building
1040	Governor John Langdon Mansion Landscape	143 Pleasant Street	1957	C	NHL-C	Site
1041	Captain Thomas Thompson House	179 Pleasant Street	1784	C		Building
1042	Carriage House	179 Pleasant Street	early to mid-19th c	C		Building
1043	Tibbetts House	212 Pleasant Street	1750	C		Building
1044	Garage	212 Pleasant Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1045	Residence	213 Pleasant Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
1046	Jacob Wendell House	222 Pleasant Street	1789	C		Building
1047	Residence	222 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1048	Garage	222 Pleasant Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1049	Puzzle Garden	222 Pleasant Street	ca. 1910	C		Site
1050	Haven Park	0 Pleasant Street	1899-1906	C		Site
1051	Major General Fitz John Porter Statue	0 Pleasant Street	1906	C		Object

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1052	Haven-White House	229 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C	NRIND	Building
1053	Carriage House	229 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C	NRIND-C	Building
1054	Shed	229 Pleasant Street	ca. 1813	C	NRIND-C	Building
1055	Residence	249 Pleasant Street	ca. 1902	C		Building
1056	Shed	249 Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1057	Abraham Wendell House	283 Pleasant Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1058	Carriage House	283 Pleasant Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1059	Carriage House	283 Pleasant Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1060	Pleasant Street Baptist Church	290 - 294 Pleasant Street	late 19th c	C		Building
1061	Garage	290 - 292 Pleasant Street	early to mid-20th c	C		Building
1062	William Fraser House	303 Pleasant Street	ca. 1875	C		Building
1063	Residence	308 Pleasant Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1064	Garage	308 Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1065	John E. Colcord House	337 Pleasant Street	ca. 1878	C		Building
1066	Pleasant Street Burial Ground	0 Pleasant Street	1754	C		Site
1067	Pleasant Street Burial Ground Markers	0 Pleasant Street	1754	C		Object
1068	Governor John Wentworth Mansion and the Wentworth Home Annex	346 Pleasant Street	1763 and 1927 with ca. 1987 additions	C	NRIND	Building
1069	Residence	369 Pleasant Street	late 19th c	C		Building
1070	Captain Charles Blunt House	383 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1071	Elisha Whidden House	394 Pleasant Street	1791; ca. 1880 alterations	C		Building
1072	Benjamin Holmes Jr. House	395 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1073	Shed	395 Pleasant Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1074	Residence	404 - 406 Pleasant Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1075	Residence	405 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1076	Garage	405 Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1077	Fernald-Tyler House	420 Pleasant Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
1078	Residence	421 Pleasant Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1079	Carriage House	421 Pleasant Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1080	Residence	425 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1081	Residence	428 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1082	Residence	431 Pleasant Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1083	Shed	431 Pleasant Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1084	Pleasant Street Senior Citizen Housing	438 Pleasant Street	1962	C		Building
1085	Apartment Building	444 Pleasant Street	1962	C		Building
1086	Residence	445 Pleasant Street	early 19th c	C		Building
1087	Shed	445 Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1088	Apartment Building	12 - 32 Porter Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
1089	Residence	17 Pray Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1090	Residence	39 Pray Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1091	Shed	39 Pray Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1092	Residence	40 Pray Street	1964	C		Building
1093	Shed	40 Pray Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1094	Residence	43 Pray Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1095	Residence	53 Pray Street	ca. 1750	C		Building
1096	Garage	53 Pray Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1097	Boathouse	53 Pray Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1098	Sanders Lobster Pound	54 Pray Street	1950	C		Building
1099	Tyco Visitor's Center/White Apron Café	14 Puddle Lane	2005 with 2013 expansion	NC		Building
1100	Yeaton-Walsh House	20 Puddle Lane	ca. 1795	C	NRDIS-	Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
					C	
1101	Dinsmore Blacksmith Shop	39 Puddle Lane	ca. 1800	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1102	Shop	39 Puddle Lane	late 20th c	NC	NRDIS-C	Building
1103	Lowd House	43 Puddle Lane	ca. 1810	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1104	Sherburne House	55 Puddle Lane	ca. 1695/1703	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1105	Shapley-Drisco House	63 Puddle Lane	1794	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1106	Long-Ladd House	3 Richards Avenue	1812	C		Building
1107	Residence	19 Richards Avenue	ca. 1850	C		Building
1108	Residence	31 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1109	Residence	36 Richards Avenue	ca. 1950	C		Building
1110	Residence	39 Richards Avenue	ca. 1813	C		Building
1111	Residence	51 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1112	Garage	51 Richards Avenue	early 20th c	C		Building
1113	Sise-Laughton House	69 Richards Avenue	1806	C		Building
1114	Residence	79 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1115	Residence	80 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1116	Garage	80 Richards Avenue	mid-20th c	C		Building
1117	Residence	83 Richards Avenue	ca. 1870	C		Building
1118	Residence	87 Richards Avenue	ca. 1870	C		Building
1119	Residence	94 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810; altered 1990	C		Building
1120	Shed	94 Richards Avenue	late 20th c	NC		Building
1121	Residence	97 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1122	Residence	104 Richards Avenue	Ca. 1810; ca. 1915	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1123	Residence	105 - 107 Richards Avenue	ca. 1900	C		Building
1124	Residence	111 - 115 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1125	Residence	121 - 123 Richards Avenue	ca. 1830	C		Building
1126	Residence	135 Richards Avenue	ca. 1810	C		Building
1127	Residence	21 Richmond Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
1128	Residence	33 - 35 Richmond Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1129	Residence	36 Richmond Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1130	Residence	45 Richmond Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1131	Shed	45 Richmond Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1132	Mixed-Use Building	4 - 6 Rock Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1133	Residence	26 Rock Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1134	Residence	27 Rock Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1135	Residence	34 Rock Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1136	Residence	44 Rock Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1137	Garage	44 Rock Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1138	McDonough Street Playground	0 Rock Street	late 20th c	NC		Site
1139	Residence	28 Rockingham Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
1140	Residence	29 Rockingham Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1141	Residence	35 Rockingham Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1142	Garage	35 Rockingham Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1143	Residence	40 Rockingham Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1144	Shed	40 Rockingham Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1145	Residence	44 - 46 Rockingham Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1146	Shed	44 - 46 Rockingham Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1147	Residence	45 Rockingham Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1148	Residence	49 Rockingham Street	ca. 1900	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1149	Shed	49 Rockingham Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1150	Residence	19 Rogers Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1151	Garage	19 Rogers Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1152	Residence	27 Rogers Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1153	Residence	35 Rogers Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1154	Garage	35 Rogers Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1155	Residence	36 Rogers Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1156	Garage	36 Rogers Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1157	Residence	44 Rogers Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1158	Shed	44 Rogers Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1159	Residence	45 Rogers Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1160	Garage	45 Rogers Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1161	Residence	53 Rogers Street	1885	C		Building
1162	Shed	53 Rogers Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1163	Residence	54 Rogers Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1164	Residence	65 Rogers Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1165	Residence	0 Round Island	ca. 1900, with ca. 2000 additions	C		Building
1166	Shed	0 Round Island	late 20th c	NC		Building
1167	Boathouse	0 Round Island	late 20th c	NC		Building
1168	Residence	30 Salem Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1169	Shed	30 Salem Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1170	Carport	30 Salem Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1171	Residence	41 Salem Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1172	Shed	41 Salem Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1173	Residence	45 Salem Street	ca. 1880	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1174	Shed	45 Salem Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1175	Residence	50 Salem Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1176	Garage	50 Salem Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1177	Captain Titus Salter House	13 Salter Street	ca. 1747	C		Building
1178	Garage	13 Salter Street	early 21st c	NC		Building
1179	Captain Titus Salter Servant's House	24 Salter Street	ca. 1747	C		Building
1180	Residence	34 Salter Street	ca. 1990	NC		Building
1181	Residence	35 Salter Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1182	Garage	35 Salter Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1183	Residence	41 Salter Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1184	Residence	53 Salter Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1185	Shed	53 Salter Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1186	Residence	56 Salter Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1187	Garage	56 Salter Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1188	Residence	57 Salter Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1189	Shed	57 Salter Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1190	Shed	57 Salter Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1191	Residence	75 Salter Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1192	Residence	3 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1193	Rowhouse	9 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1194	Rowhouse	11 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1195	Rowhouse	17 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1196	Double House	18 - 20 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1197	Rowhouse	19 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1198	Double House	29 - 31 Sheafe Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1199	Residence	37 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1200	Twomey House	43 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1201	Residence	49 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1202	Carriage House	49 Sheafe Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1203	Residence	49 Sheafe Street	2008	NC		Building
1204	Residence	59 Sheafe Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1205	Residence	12 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1206	Shed	12 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1207	Residence	17 - 21 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1208	Isaac E. Nelson House	28 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1209	Garage	28 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1210	Residence	37 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1211	Residence	38 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1212	William Evans House	47 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1213	Residence	48 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1214	Garage	48 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1215	Melcher-Gotham House	57 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1216	Residence	58 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1217	Shed	58 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1218	Residence	67 South Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1219	Residence	68 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1220	Garage	68 South Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1221	Residence	77 South Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1222	Haven School Playground/South Street Playground	0 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Site
1223	Residence	91 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1224	Garage	91 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1225	Residence	97 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1226	Residence	105 South Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1227	Garage	105 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1228	Residence	115 South Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1229	Garage	115 South Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1230	Residence	125 South Street	ca. 1961	C		Building
1231	Residence	134 South Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1232	Residence	139 South Street	ca. 1780, late 20th c	C		Building
1233	Barn	139 South Street	ca. 1904	C		Building
1234	Hen House/Shop	139 South Street	ca. 1904	C		Building
1235	Machine Shop	139 South Street	ca. 1904	C		Building
1236	Residence	151 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1237	Shed	151 South Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1238	Residence	152 - 154 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1239	John Emerson House	161 South Street	ca. 1730	C		Building
1240	Shed	161 South Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1241	Residence	172 South Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
1242	Residence	191 South Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1243	Garage	191 South Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1244	Residence	196 South Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1245	Shed	196 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1246	Residence	210 South Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1247	Garage	210 South Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1248	Residence	213 South Street	ca. 1795	C		Building
1249	Shed	213 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1250	Residence	220 - 222 South Street	ca. 1880	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1251	Residence	225 South Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1252	Residence	232 - 234 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1253	Gunnison House	241 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1254	Shed	241 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1255	Samuel Gardner House	244 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1256	Residence	251 South Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1257	Residence	254 South Street	late 19th c	C		Building
1258	Residence	259 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1259	Garage	259 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1260	Marconi's Grocery	261 South Street	ca. 1940	C		Building
1261	Residence	262 - 264 South Street	late 19th c	C		Building
1262	Residence	270 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1263	Residence	272 South Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1264	Residence	280 South Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1265	Garage	280 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1266	Hall Cemetery	0 South Street	ca. 1789	C		Site
1267	Hall Cemetery Markers	0 South Street	ca. 1789	C		Object
1268	Residence	283 South Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1269	Garage	283 South Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1270	Residence	291 South Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1271	Residence	292 - 296 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1272	Shed	292 - 296 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1273	Residence	299 South Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1274	Garage	299 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1275	Residence	306 - 308 South Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1276	Garage	306 - 308 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1277	Richard Call House	320 South Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1278	Garage	320 South Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1279	Residence	332 South Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1280	Shed	332 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1281	Shed	332 South Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1282	Double House	5 - 7 South Mill Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1283	Residence	25 South Mill Street	2014	NC		Building
1284	Garage	25 South Mill Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1285	Residence	33 - 35 South Mill Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1286	Captain Daniel Marcy House	41 South Mill Street	1840	C		Building
1287	Residence	19 South School Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1288	Residence	37 South School Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1289	Garage	37 South School Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1290	Residence	38 South School Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1291	Haven School	50 South School Street	1846 with 1900, 1922 and 1980 alterations	C		Building
1292	Residence	76 - 78 South School Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1293	Residence	86 South School Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1294	Apartment Complex	10 State Street	ca. 2015	NC		Building
1295	Rowhouse	36 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1296	Residence	38 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1297	Residence	46 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1298	Mixed-Use Building	56 - 60 State Street	2008	NC		Building
1299	Mixed-Use Building	64 - 68 State Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
1300	Mixed-Use Building	67-77 State Street	ca. 2015	NC		Building
1301	Mixed-Use Building	70 - 80 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1302	Kingsbury House	93 State Street	1815	C		Building
1303	Mixed-Use Building	96 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1304	Commercial Building	102 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1305	Mixed-Use Building	107 State Street	ca. 1830, ca. 1870	C		Building
1306	Residence	107 State Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1307	Mixed-Use Building	110 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1308	Mixed-Use Building	111 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1309	Mixed-Use Building	112 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1310	Mixed-Use Building	116 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1311	Mixed-Use Building	121 - 123 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1312	Mixed-Use Building	124 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1313	Mixed-Use Building	126 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1314	Mixed-Use Building	129 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1315	Jay McCance Smith Memorial Park	0 State Street	ca. 2002	NC		Site
1316	Mixed-Use Building	132 - 136 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1317	Residence	147 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1318	Mixed-Use Building	148 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1319	Mixed-Use Building	148 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1320	Mixed-Use Building	150 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1321	Sheafe House	159 - 165 State Street	ca. 1827	C		Building
1322	Office Building	170 State Street	1960	C		Building
1323	Thomas Sheafe Tenant House	175 - 177 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1324	Mixed-Use Building	189 - 195 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1325	Temple Israel	200 State Street	1827, ca. 1960s and ca. 2000 addition	C		Building
1326	Matthew Marsh House	214 State Street	1814	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1327	Telephone Co. Office	218 - 226 State Street	1954	C		Building
1328	Mixed-Use Building	238 State Street	1974	NC		Building
1329	Mixed-Use Building	242 - 250 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1330	Mixed-Use Building	252 - 254 State Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1331	Mixed-Use Building	266 - 268 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1332	Mixed-Use Building	276 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1333	Mixed-Use Building	278 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1334	South Parish Unitarian Universalist Church	292 State Street	1824	C	NRIND	Building
1335	First National Bank	325 State Street	1994	NC		Building
1336	Portsmouth Savings Bank	333 State Street	1953	C		Building
1337	Automobile Banking Building	340 State Street	1973	NC		Building
1338	Captain Abraham Shaw House	379 State Street	1810	C		Building
1339	Double House	388 - 390 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1340	The Rockingham Hotel	401 State Street	ca. 1884 and 1973 additions	C	NRIND	Building
1341	Residence	402 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1342	Abraham Isaacs House	414 State Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1343	Residence	426 - 432 State Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1344	Residence	438 State Street	1860	C		Building
1345	Apartment Building	480 State Street	2003	NC		Building
1346	Residence	481 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1347	Garage	481 State Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1348	Mixed-Use Building	487 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1349	James Odiorne House	495 State Street	ca. 1844	C		Building
1350	Residence	503 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1351	Shed	503 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1352	Commercial Building	507 State Street	1883 with 1920 alterations	C		Building
1353	Apartment Building	530 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1354	Apartment Building	534 State Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1355	Vennard House	536 State Street	1812	C		Building
1356	Residence	542 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1357	Double House	547 - 549 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1358	Abner and Miriam Greenleaf House	552 State Street	1812	C		Building
1359	Ebenezer Haines House	557 State Street	1836	C		Building
1360	Barn	557 State Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
1361	Shed	557 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1362	Residence	567 State Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1363	Residence	579 State Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1364	Office Building	600 State Street	ca. 1960	C		Building
1365	Residence	606 State Street	ca. 1930	C		Building
1366	Stavers House	608 - 610 State Street	1846	C		Building
1367	The Whipple School	609 State Street	ca. 1889	C		Building
1368	Jeremiah Mason House	634 State Street	1808, with 1941 alterations	C		Building
1369	Advent Christian Church	634 State Street	1941	C		Building
1370	Residence	649 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1371	Garage	649 State Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1372	Residence	663 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1373	Residence	664 State Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1374	Residence	671 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1375	Residence	683 State Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1376	Carriage House	683 State Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
1377	Garage	683 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1378	Residence	684 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1379	Residence	685 State Street	ca. 1960	C		Building
1380	Shed	685 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1381	Residence	692 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1382	Garage	692 State Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1383	Joseph G. Sise House	698 State Street	1852	C		Building
1384	Residence	708 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1385	Carriage House	708 State Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1386	Double House	718 - 720 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1387	Residence	728 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1388	Garage	728 State Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1389	Residence	757 State Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1390	Shed	757 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1391	Residence	758 State Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1392	Residence	760 State Street	ca. 1895	C		Building
1393	Double House	767 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1394	Carriage House	767 State Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1395	Rowhouse	777 State Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1396	Residence	809 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1397	Residence	820 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1398	Shed	820 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1399	Double House	824 - 826 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1400	Shed	824 - 826 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1401	Residence	827 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1402	Residence	834 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1403	Shed	834 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1404	Residence	837 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1405	Residence	843 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1406	Residence	846 State Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1407	Residence	860 State Street	ca. 2010	NC		Building
1408	Residence	874 State Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1409	Residence	879 State Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1410	Garage	879 State Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1411	Residence	880 State Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1412	Residence	885 State Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1413	Residence	886 State Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1414	Residence	895 State Street	ca. 1890	C		Building
1415	Double House	898 - 900 State Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1416	Residence	909 State Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1417	Garage	909 State Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1418	Rowhouse	918 - 922 State Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1419	Residence	30 Sudbury Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1420	Residence	31 Sudbury Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1421	Shed	31 Sudbury Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1422	Residence	49 Sudbury Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1423	Residence	26 Summer Street	ca. 1815	C		Building
1424	Garage	26 Summer Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1425	Residence	30 Summer Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1426	Kindergarten School	39 - 41 Summer Street	ca. 1898	C		Building
1427	Residence	40 Summer Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1428	Shed	40 Summer Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1429	Shed	40 Summer Street	late 20th c	NC		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1430	Double House	58 - 60 Summer Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1431	Residence	72 Summer Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1432	Immaculate Conception Church	98 Summer Street	1925 and 1933	C		Building
1433	Immaculate Conception Rectory	98 Summer Street	1925 and 1933	C		Building
1434	Garage	98 Summer Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1435	John W. And Betsy Hutchinson House	119 Summer Street	1845	C		Building
1436	Garage	119 Summer Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1437	Residence	130 - 140 Summer Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1438	Garage	130 - 140 Summer Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1439	Double House	188 Summer Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1440	Garage	188 Summer Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1441	Residence	191 Summer Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1442	Residence	201 Summer Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1443	Residence	202 Summer Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1444	Garage	202 Summer Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1445	Residence	211 Summer Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1446	Residence	212 Summer Street	ca. 1860	C		Building
1447	Residence	221 Summer Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1448	Residence	9 Tanner Court	ca. 1890	C		Building
1449	Residence	13 Tanner Court	ca. 1870	C		Building
1450	Residence	29 Tanner Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1451	Residence	37 Tanner Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1452	Garage	37 Tanner Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1453	Residence	45 Tanner Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1454	Residence	52 Tanner Street	ca. 1860	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1455	Residence	53 Tanner Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1456	Residence	12 Union Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1457	Residence	15 Union Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1458	Residence	20 Union Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1459	Residence	21 Union Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1460	Odiorne House	32 Union Street	ca. 1865	C		Building
1461	Shed	32 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1462	Double House	33 Union Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1463	Residence	43 Union Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1464	Residence	60 - 62 Union Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1465	Garage	60 - 62 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1466	Residence	87 Union Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1467	Residence	88 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1468	Residence	93 Union Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1469	Garage	93 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1470	Residence	98 Union Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1471	Residence	104 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1472	Shed	104 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1473	Double House	107 - 109 Union Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1474	Residence	110 Union Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1475	Garage	110 Union Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1476	Residence	115 Union Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1477	Barn	115 Union Street	late 19th c	C		Building
1478	Shed	115 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1479	Oliver Manson House	119 Union Street	1840	C		Building
1480	Garage	119 Union Street	early 20th c	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1481	Residence	120 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1482	Garage	120 Union Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1483	Residence	130 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1484	Residence	160 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1485	Garage	160 Union Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1486	Residence	165 Union Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1487	Garage	165 Union Street	early 20th c	C		Building
1488	Residence	168 - 170 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1489	Residence	171 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1490	James Coffin House	179 Union Street	1828	C		Building
1491	Residence	180 Union Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1492	Shed	180 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1493	Residence	187 Union Street	ca. 1870	C		Building
1494	Residence	188 Union Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1495	Shed	188 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1496	Residence	198 - 200 Union Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1497	Garage	198 - 200 Union Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1498	Residence	199 Union Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1499	Shed	199 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1500	M. Kennedy Hosiery Factory	211 Union Street	ca. 1870 with ca. 1960 additions	C		Building
1501	Samuel Jennings House	214 Union Street	1814	C		Building
1502	Outbuilding	214 Union Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1503	Residence	220 Union Street	early 21st c	NC		Building
1504	Liberty Carey House	226 Union Street	ca. 1820	C		Building
1505	Francis Double House	233 - 235 Union Street	ca. 1815	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1506	Garage	233 - 235 Union Street	mid- to late 19th c	C		Building
1507	Regan Electric	236 Union Street	ca. 1950	C		Building
1508	Commercial Building	25 - 39 Vaughan Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1509	Commercial Building	35 - 41 Vaughan Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1510	Commercial Building	64 Vaughan Street	ca. 1910	C		Building
1511	Residence	11 Walden Street	ca. 1800	C		Building
1512	Residence	18 Walden Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1513	Residence	28 Walden Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1514	Cottage	28 Walden Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1515	Residence	30 Walden Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1516	Garage	30 Walden Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1517	Shed	30 Walden Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1518	Melcher House	1 Walton Alley	ca. 1750	C		Building
1519	Residence	3 Walton Alley	ca. 1750	C		Building
1520	Shed	0 Washington Street	ca. 1990	NC		Building
1521	Samuel Cushman House	58 Washington Street	ca. 1780	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1522	Conant House	61 Washington Street	ca. 1778	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1523	Carter Collections Center and Rowland Gallery	65 Washington Street	2007	NC		Building
1524	Penhallow House	71 Washington Street	ca. 1750	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1525	Garage	71 Washington Street	late 19th c	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1526	Walsh House	73 Washington Street	ca. 1796	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1527	Webster House	81 Washington Street	ca. 1785	C	NRDIS-C	Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1528	Leonard Cotton House	144 Washington Street	ca. 1747	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1529	Residence	171 Washington Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1530	Residence	180 Washington Street	ca. 1780	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1531	Garage	180 Washington Street	ca. 1920	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1532	Residence	195 Washington Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1533	Garage	195 Washington Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1534	Residence	204 Washington Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1535	Residence	205 Washington Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1536	Residence	215 Washington Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1537	Shed	215 Washington Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1538	Residence	1 Webster Way	ca. 1800	C		Building
1539	Residence	47 Wentworth Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
1540	Residence	53 Wentworth Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1541	Residence	65 Wentworth Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
1542	Residence	69 Wentworth Street	ca. 1810	C		Building
1543	Ben Hall	77 Wentworth Street	ca. 1808	C		Building
1544	Garage	77 Wentworth Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1545	Stable	20 Whidden Place	ca. 1890/1920	C	NRDIS-C	Building
1546	Outbuilding	20 Whidden Place	mid-20th c	C		Building
1547	Residence	17 Whidden Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1548	Residence	19 Whidden Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1549	Garage	19 Whidden Street	ca. 1920	C		Building
1550	Pindar House	28 Whidden Street	ca. 1780	C		Building

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Rockingham Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
1551	Shed	28 Whidden Street	early to mid-20th c	C		Building
1552	Residence	37 Whidden Street	ca. 1900	C		Building
1553	Double House	38 - 40 Whidden Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1554	Residence	43 Whidden Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1555	Shed	43 Whidden Street	mid-20th c	C		Building
1556	Residence	50 Whidden Street	ca. 1780	C		Building
1557	Residence	53 Whidden Street	ca. 1840	C		Building
1558	Double House	22 - 24 Winter Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1559	Residence	30 Winter Street	ca. 1880	C		Building
1560	Residence	40 Winter Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1561	Residence	48 Winter Street	ca. 1830	C		Building
1562	Carriage House	48 Winter Street	mid-19th c	C		Building
1563	Residence	62 Winter Street	1825	C		Building
1564	Shed	62 Winter Street	late 20th c	NC		Building
1565	Residence	70 Winter Street	ca. 1850	C		Building
1566	Portsmouth Memorial Park	0 Wright Avenue	1923	C		Site
1567	United States Armed Forces Memorial	0 Wright Avenue	2013	NC		Object
SB-28	Puddle Dock (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 28)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	1813-1904	C		Site
SB-17	Paul and Manning Wharves Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 17)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	ca. 1701, ca. 1750	C		Site
SB-20	Marshall Wharf (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 20)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	ca. 1718	C		Site
SB-6	Follett Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 6)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	17th c-20th c, ca. 1813	C		Site
SB-1	Marshall Pottery Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0143, SB No. 1)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	ca. 1736	C		Site

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

Map ID	Resource Name	Address	Est. Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Existing Status	Type
27-RK-0478	John Seward Homestead Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0478)	Eastern end of State Street	ca. 1725–1812	C		Site
27-RK-0464	Henry Seward Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0464)	Eastern end of State Street	ca. 1669–1813	C		Site
27-RK-0466	Jacob Sheafe House Site (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0466)	Between 159 and 175 State Street	ca. 1742	C		Site
SB-11	Rider-Wood House Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 11)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	ca. 1819–1863	C		Site
SB-18	Shapiro Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 18)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	1850–1895, ca. 1900	C		Site
SB-27	Pecunies House Site (NHDHR No. Unassigned, SB No. 27)	Strawbery Banke Historic District	1912–1923	C		Site
27-RK-0384	Portsmouth African Burial Ground (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0384)	0 Chestnut Street	ca. 1705–1800	C		Site
1568	Fort Washington (NHDHR No. 27-RK-0112)	Peirce Island	1775–early 20th c	C		Structure

- NHL National Historic Landmark
- NHL-C Contributing Resource to a National Historic Landmark
- NRDIS National Register Historic District
- NRDIS-C Contributing Resource to a National Register Historic District
- NRIND Resource Individually Listed in the National Register
- NRIND-C Contributing Resource to an Individually Listed National Register Property
- C Contributing Resource to the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
- NC Non-Contributing Resource to the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District

Portsmouth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State



Portsmouth Downtown Historic District National Register Documentation Coordinates Map