

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORIC PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION
STORE HOUSE No. 2
NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NASHUA, NH

NH State No. 538-H

- LOCATION:** 3 Pine Street (north end of building) to 11 Ledge Street (south end); situated between Pine Street (to the east) and the Power Canal (west); Nashua, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire
USGS Nashua North NH Quadrangle
UTM Coordinates: 19.297632.4737065
- BUILDER:** Nashua Manufacturing Company
- DATE:** Built in a sequence of six stages, 1851-1885
- PRESENT OWNER:** City of Nashua
- PRESENT USE:** Multiple-unit rental, currently housing a church in the northern portion and a retail commercial business in the south end
- SIGNIFICANCE:** Store House No. 2 is a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District. The district is significant due to the company's role as Nashua's first major industry and largest textile mill, and is illustrative of the importance of the textile industry to the economic development of southern New Hampshire in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Nashua Manufacturing Company significantly contributed to the history of the City of Nashua as its largest industry and employer for 125 years. Store House No. 2 was the first warehouse built by the mill to accommodate the import and export by railroad of raw cotton and other materials used by the mill and of finished goods for market. Freight cars on a siding close to the storehouse were unloaded directly into the building across ramps extended between the open freight doors. Goods were stored in the large undivided interior spaces within each section of the building.
- PROJECT INFORMATION:** This structure will receive impacts from the Broad Street Parkway Project, which will include the building of a road that will cross the Nashua River via a new bridge, passing through portions of the former Nashua Manufacturing Company mill yard, including the north end of this building. This recordation was undertaken in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Highway Administration, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources and the City of Nashua. The historical documentation was completed in October 2013 by Historic Documentation Company, Inc., architectural historians Richard Casella and Philip Pendleton. The large format photographs were taken by Robert Tucher.

DESCRIPTION

Store House No. 2, constructed in six sections between 1851 and 1885, is a long and relatively narrow, gable-roofed, two-story brick building situated on the immediate east bank of the mill complex Power Canal (see Figures 1 and 2; figures are located at the end of the narrative section after the bibliography). The northernmost section of the building, Section 4, was the fourth section of the building to be built. It was erected in 1879 and is the focus of this report¹. Section 4 is aligned at an angle of about fifteen degrees relative to the rest of structure, conferring a slight eastward “bend” to the building footprint at its north end. The turn in the alignment of the building reflects a turn in the canal at that location as it proceeded toward the northeast and the main building group. On the west side of the Store House, a level terrace about 25 feet in width occupies the interval between the building wall and that of the Power Canal. This terrace is the former bed for the spur rail line that served the mill yard and was the basis of this location for the Store House. The building’s main façade faces east toward Pine Street.

The construction method and material of the entire building is uniform, consisting of common bond brick masonry, granite block foundation and gable roof covered with asphalt shingle. It is the only surviving industrial building in the complex with a gable roof.² Architecturally, Store House No. 2 is representative of typical brick industrial warehouse buildings of its period that exhibit little or no stylistic decoration. In this case the only feature that might be considered decorative is the corbelling at the top of the walls in the form of projecting brick courses to create a cornice, beginning with a belt course followed by alternating projecting headers that are sometimes referred to as a “dentil course.” This work is generally not the product of architectural design or even a decision made by the owner to impart style or decoration, but rather standard brick masonry practice done to thicken and strengthen the top of the wall to carry the roof framing members.

Store House No. 2 is the southernmost building in the Nashua Manufacturing Company complex with other original buildings of the complex, now almost all in mixed use, located to the west, north and east. Immediately across the Power Canal to the west, proceeding from south to north, nearby mill buildings include the West Auto House, Mill No. 6 Annex, and Mill No. 6. Located just to the northwest of the building is the head of the Power Canal, as that watercourse exists today, with a modern concrete overflow structure now directing the canal water overflow into a large steel culvert that runs underground to a point east of the mill complex where it empties into the Nashua River. To the west on the other side of the Canal is Mill No. 5. Directly to the north along Pine Street is the Waste House and beyond it the Boiler House-Coal House basement ruin with the great chimney stack and also the Cotton House. The Picker Building and the multi-section

¹ Section 4 of the building is slated for demolition to make way for the Broad Street Parkway project. Additional field investigations and recordation of the building will be conducted during and after demolition as exterior and interior areas presently obscured or inaccessible are exposed and available for inspection. Information obtained during the demolition process will be used to determine the extent of additional documentation required.

² Dayl Cohen and Rita Walsh, National Register Nomination Form Update: *Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District*, 2010, p. 11.

main Mill complex (Mill Building Nos. 1 through 4) stand to the northeast of the Store House No. 2 across Factory Street. The Repair Shops-Cloth Room and South Cotton Store House buildings are ranged across Pine Street to the east of the north end of Store House No. 2. To the southeast is a residential neighborhood that once contained both large and small multi-unit mill-owned tenements erected by the company to house its workers. Many of these buildings no longer exist, those that do are now in private ownership.

Store House No. 2 measures approximately 770 feet in length along the east wall and 42 feet in width.³ The overall length is about 775 feet measured along the west wall due to the angled configuration of the northernmost section (Section 4), which makes the west wall five feet longer than the east wall. The building is about 24 feet, 6 inches tall above grade at the eaves, and about 36 feet, 6 inches at the roof ridge, based on the north end wall. Section 1, the original section of the building, constructed in 1851, is actually the second section from the north end (see Figure 3). Additions to this initial Store House, Sections 2 and 3, were erected proceeding toward the south in sequence in 1877 and 1878. The northernmost angled section, Section 4, the subject of this report, was added to the north end of the original Section 1 in 1879 (see Figure 4). The two final sections, Section 5 and Section 6, were added toward the south end of the building in 1883 and 1885 (see Figures 5 and 6).⁴

The date and lengths of the respective sections are as follows:⁵

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>
Section 1	1851	100 feet
Section 2	1877	100 feet
Section 3	1878	150 feet
Section 4	1879	125/120 feet (subject of report)
Section 5	1883	150 feet
Section 6	1885	150 feet

A photograph circa 1898 (Figure 7) and aerial perspective drawing, circa 1900 (Figure 8), as well as present-day field observation, indicate that the divisions between most of the sections have always been readily observable via the presence of low gable parapets, approximately eight inches in height, spaced along the roof line, representing the top of the end walls that were subsequently enclosed as the building was further enlarged. These former end walls then functioned as fire walls between the sections. The exception is that no roof line division is present to demarcate the joint between Sections 5 and 6, although a seam in the exterior brick masonry is visible. (The location of the divide is not accessible due to fencing erected by the tenant.)

³ The overall building dimensions are given on several of the historical maps including: American Mutual Insurance Company, fire insurance map, plan, *Nashua Mfg. Co.*, 1892; C.W. Collins, plan, *Property of Nashua Mfg. Company*, 1907.

⁴ Cohen and Walsh, p 11. Cohen and Walsh obtained the construction dates for buildings in the mill complex from the Nashua Manufacturing Company record books on file at the library of the Harvard Business School in Cambridge, MA.

⁵ Dimensions are from Associated Mutual Insurance Co., Plan of Nashua Manufacturing Company, 1892.

Although construction of the six sections of Store House No. 2 transpired over an interval of thirty-four years (1851-1885), the builders maintained continuity in construction method and exterior detail throughout the building. Subsequent alterations to the exterior have affected and altered nearly all window and door openings, further described below. Original exterior features that remain on all four facades, include the granite block foundation and the unaltered portions of the brick sidewalls which include the corbeled cornice. The blocks composing the foundation measure 2'-1" in height and vary in length generally between 6 and 10 feet. The cornice comprises three courses of brick corbeling over the brick "dentil" course formed by projecting header bricks spaced about four inches apart (the width of a header brick plus mortar joint). Flashing partially obscures the top brick course on the corbeling. The stringcourse, positioned about two feet below the dentil course, consists of a line of bricks, a single brick in height, protruding from the wall plane by about an inch. The cornice and the stringcourse continue onto the end walls of the building at both ends. There are returns for the cornice, extending for about 5'-6", with the stringcourse returns limited to length of about 3'-6". On the gable, above the returns, the same pattern of cornice and stringcourse trims the rake of the roof slope. There is no roof overhang on any side of the building, the lower edge of the roof slope is flush with the eaves line.

Sections 1 and 4 – Exterior

Due to the alteration in use and addition of window openings made circa 1916 to the two northernmost sections, Sections 1 and 4, they differ markedly in appearance from the four sections to the south. Views of the building made up to circa 1900 (Figures 4, 5, 7 and 8) show it entirely devoid of window openings, but a circa 1940 photograph (Figure 12) shows Sections 1 and 4 with the pattern of arched window openings in place, as known today. Also on these two sections, and absent from the remainder of the Store House, are iron wall tie rods that extend through the front and back walls. The ends of the rods are fitted with cast iron star washers and nuts, positioned at the level of the second floor and spaced at six-foot intervals. The tie rods were evidently inserted as structural reinforcement for the building when the second floor framing system was added. The tie rods were already present on Section 4 circa 1898 before windows were inserted, although not present at that time on the adjoining Section 1.

The window openings on the east façade are arranged in evenly spaced bays approximately 76" apart, with nine bays on Section 4 and seven bays on Section 1. The window openings on the west façade of Sections 1 and 4 are spaced 38" apart, with nineteen evenly spaced bays on Section 4 and fourteen on Section 1. (Note: On the west wall of Section 4, there is no window opening on the first bay of the first story; bays are numbered from the north end of the building). The first floor window openings measure 38" wide by 95" high; the second floor window openings measure 38" wide by 78" high. The sills are granite, 44" wide by 5" thick; the top of the opening is arched with typical shallow segmental arches comprised of two courses of brick headers.

The windows on Sections 1 and 4 consist nearly entirely of modern one-over-one replacement sash with vinyl (or vinyl encased) frames and jambs. Some windows at the north end of the building where the parson's apartment is located have decorative 6/6 interior "snap-in" grills. Three wood

double-hung windows that are believed to be original to the ca. 1916 window installation remain located on the west side of Section 4. On the first story in bay six and seven (counting in from the north end) are 9/9 wood sash. On the second-story in bay seven is a six-over-six wooden sash.

A total of nine window openings on Section 4, five on the east side, four on the west side, are boarded over on the outside with plywood and on the inside with wall board, leaving the presence or absence of original sash in those openings undetermined. On the east side the boarded windows are located in first floor bays 8 and 9, and in second floor bays 7, 8 and 9. On the west side the boarded windows are located in second floor bays 16-19.

The east façade of Section 4 has a pedestrian entry door located in the second bay. The entry opening is approximately 60" wide and headed with a brick segmental arch of three courses. The door is a modern steel door and frame. The lower half of the opening has been widened to accommodate flush metal panels on each side apparently integral to the door frame. A flat metal door hood, bolted to the building with steel angle, is a later addition. The arched opening was clearly added after the initial construction of the building based on the disturbed brick work surrounding it. Additional and more recent alteration to the opening was made to accommodate the present door installation, including raising the threshold about 12" to meet the raised interior floor elevation. Access from street level is provided by a modern precast concrete landing 32" high with concrete steps and simple metal railing.

The east façade of Section 1 is fitted with modern replacement entries in the first and fourth bays that hold modern metal doors and frames and are fronted with recently built wooden entry porches. The porches have front-gable door hoods supported by wood posts, a wood landing and wood steps. The north entry is equipped with a wheelchair ramp that is attached to and runs parallel to the building. The hoods obscure the entry opening masonry to a large degree but it can be seen that the entry opening in the first bay is similar in dimension and design to that on the north end section and surmounted by the same style brick arch of three courses. This entry opening was apparently added when the building was converted in use and the windows added ca. 1916. The entry in the fourth bay appears likely to represent a recent alteration. A loading dock entry in the third bay is clearly an alteration post-dating the window construction, based on the bricked-up partial window opening visible above it. This alteration was obviously made while this section of the building was still in use for purposes of industry or commercial storage. It is now closed up with grooved plywood. In a circa 1940 photograph (Figure 12), the entries in the third and fourth bays are not yet present, while the first bay from north is obscured.

The north end facade of the building (Section 4) has three openings on the first story consisting of two entries and one window. There are no upper level openings. Visual and physical access to the first story of this wall was completely blocked by very heavy vegetation and a large steel storage container, allowing observation of only the tops of the openings. The entry located toward the east end of the wall is approximately 40" wide and fitted with a modern metal door. Concrete steps with pipe handrails provide access to a granite threshold. The opening is surmounted by the same three-course brick arch as the two entry openings on the east façade described above and may also

date to the ca. 1916 renovation of this section when the window openings were added. The circa 1898 photograph depicts a somewhat wider entry in the same location and topped with a flat granite lintel, similar to the railroad loading dock entries on the building's west wall. The other entry is positioned toward the west end of the wall and apparently represents a relatively late alteration for industrial purposes. The opening is about eight feet wide with a steel beam lintel. The threshold is obscured. Modern double-leaf wooden doors hung on exterior hinges are visible. The window is located at the center of the wall. Boarded over, the opening is capped with one of this section's typical double-course brick window arches.

Sections 1 and 4—Interior

Over the past twenty years Faith Baptist Church of Nashua has occupied the northerly portion of Store House No. 2 as a religious building, housing its sanctuary, parsonage, offices, classrooms, and meeting space. The church has carried out renovations to enable these uses, constructing modern stairways and partitions, and installing modern services such as plumbing, HVAC systems, and updated wiring as well as drywall finish, dropped ceilings with fluorescent light panels, roof insulation and wall-to-wall carpeting in certain areas. As regards floor plan, Section 4 has been transformed from a simple plan of a single large open space on each floor, to one in which a central corridor on each floor extends the length of the section from north to south. This corridor is flanked by offices, classrooms, small worship rooms, toilet room spaces, and stair wells to either side. At the north end of Section 4, the parsonage occupies space on both floors at the north end of the building. The parsonage was not entered for survey.

On the second floor of Section 1 at its north end, is a large sanctuary that occupies the full width of the building. Access into the sanctuary is through a pair of modern doors set into a large opening in the center of the brick wall separating Sections 1 and 4. This opening was possibly added during the ca. 1916 renovation of the building. Unlike Section 4, the sanctuary does not have an added dropped ceiling but is instead open to the roof above as originally constructed, revealing the original timber roof trusses. Membrane-reinforced blanket insulation covers the underside of the roof deck, attached to and obscuring the rafters. The trusses are of heavy timber construction, with parallel top and bottom chords, the top chord half the length of the bottom, joined with end posts inclined to the roof slope, two diagonal timber struts, and two iron tension rods. The structural purpose of the trusses, which are spaced 10 feet on center, is to carry a heavy timber purlin which supports the middle of the rafter spans. The dimensions of the rafters could not be obtained due to being covered with insulation, but they are spaced on 2-foot centers evidenced by the anchors holding the insulation blankets in place.

Original construction elements are revealed in various interior areas of Sections 1 and 4. These elements include the timber roof trusses, described above, the unplastered although painted interior face of the common bond brick masonry, heavy timber joists measuring about one foot square that support the second floor, and random-width second-floor floorboards. The joists and floor boards are exposed in several areas where dropped ceilings have not been installed.

The Four Southernmost Sections

The larger southerly portion of the building, comprising Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6, can be viewed as less altered than Sections 1 and 4, but nonetheless have had many original openings altered and new openings installed. These sections of the building were not subject to the change in function and resulting renovation in the early twentieth century that affected the northern two sections of the building. On the east side of the building, Sections 2, 3, and 5 each retain a single entry in its original location on the first story, at the north end in the case of Section 2 and in the center for the other two. An additional first-story entry has been made on Section 2, positioned immediately to the south of the original entry. The original entry is obscured from view by a recently built porch with door hood. Several relatively large individual window openings have been inserted on the east side of these sections since ca. 1940, including two horizontal rectangular windows on the first story at the center of Section 2, now boarded over. Industrial sash windows are located at second-story level, including one multi-light window placed toward the south end of Section 2, and pairs of horizontal rectangular windows on Sections 3 and 5, with a window placed toward each end of the respective section. Note: Field survey did not make an intensive inspection of the four southerly sections, since the Broad Street Parkway project as planned would not result in a direct effect on this part of the building. The east wall of Section 6 is obscured from view by other buildings, although the other three sections are visible on that side.

The south end façade of the building (Section 6) presents a single large garage bay entry located on the eastern half of the wall, hung with an overhead door. This south wall as depicted in the ca. 1900 aerial perspective rendering of the building (Figure 8) was a solid wall without openings. The present opening was evidently cut into the wall in recent years to accommodate a high truck associated with the fence company currently occupying the space.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Nashua Manufacturing Company erected Store House No. 2 in a sequence of six stages, building Section 1, (what is now the second section from the north end of the building today), in 1851 (see Figure 3). This building stood by itself for some twenty-six years, then the company added the other five sections during the interval 1877-1885 (see Figures 4-6). In general, each new section extended the building further southward, with the exception of the 1879 construction in which Section 4 was built on the northern end and slightly angled to the east to conform to the alignment of the existing spur rail line and Power Canal.

The spur rail line, built northward along the east bank of the Power Canal into the mill complex, provided the basis for the function and thus the location of the Store House. It was constructed to house the mill's finished goods prior to their shipment out from the plant via rail, and the building was enlarged as the volume of production grew and the need arose for more storage space.⁶ Prior to 1916, the entire building presented a tightly closed and secured appearance, due to the lack of

⁶ Cohen and Walsh, p 11.

any windows and few doors. Period illustrations show that openings were limited to a single entry for each section on the east façade to facilitate the delivery of finished goods from the plant, a pair of loading dock entries for each section on the west or rail line façade, located toward either end of the section, an entry on the north end wall of the building, and pairs of roof hatches on the west roof slope of each section that were aligned over the loading docks (see Figures 4-8). The hatches, perhaps kept open much of the time, admitted natural light and ventilation to the interior. On the interior, the area within each section was simply one large open single story space within which stored materials and goods would have been arranged on dollies and skids and probably stacked high with the use of cranes or gin poles.

Circa 1916, during World War I, the company undertook a major alteration to Sections 1 and 4, converting these spaces to “supply rooms,” as their use was identified on a fire insurance map of 1920, apparently housing equipment, hardware, and other materials needed for work. To facilitate this use, a second floor was added and window openings were built and fitted with double-hung sash. The second floor system consisted of heavy timber joists carried on beam pockets notched into the brick walls and on two rows of timber columns running the length of each section. The original means of access to the second floor is unknown as none of the original stairs, ramps, or freight elevators typical of the building type and period that may have served the second floor, remain.

Fire insurance maps of 1892, 1906, and 1912 had identified the use of the entire building as being storage of “finished goods” or “goods in cases” (see Figures 6, 9 and 10). By 1916, the Nashua Manufacturing Company was doing a great volume of business fabricating war materials for the United Kingdom and France including uniform cloth, blankets, tent cloth, etc. In that year, the company converted two other finished goods store houses, which it had built during the interval 1892-1906 on the west side of the Power Canal, to new uses as a weave shed and a spinning and carding mill respectively. These buildings were Store House No. 6, located just to southwest of the Boiler House and renamed Mill 5 Annex (the weave shed), and Store House No. 7, situated immediately across the Power Canal from Store House No. 2 and connected via an iron bridge to a loading platform at the rail line (iron bridge removed after 1920). No. 7 was renamed Mill 6 Annex (the spinning and carding mill) in 1916. The great need for finished goods storage was more than filled through construction at the same time of the voluminous eight-story, South Concrete Cloth Store House located about one block to the east of Store House No. 2.⁷ The construction of this huge warehouse enabled the conversion of Sections 1 and 4 of Store House No. 2 to function as supply rooms (see Figure 11). The remainder of the building apparently continued in its storage function after 1916, whether for finished goods or for incoming raw materials is not known. This pattern of usage for Store House No. 2 apparently continued through at least circa 1940, as evident in an aerial photograph taken at that time (see Figure 12). Since the 1970s and the redevelopment of the Nashua Manufacturing complex, Store House No. 2 has been divided into multiple rental properties used by a variety of tenants.

⁷ Cohen and Walsh, pp 18, 19, and 22. The Cohen and Walsh report refers to the eight-story warehouse as the South Cotton/Concrete Store House, but it is named the South Concrete Cloth Store House on the 1920 Associated Mutual Insurance Co. map.

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- Associated Mutual Insurance Company. *Nashua Mfg. Co., Nashua, N.H.* Plan. 1906. On file at American Textile History Museum, Lowell, MA.
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- Nashua Historical Society. Aerial photograph of Nashua Manufacturing Co. mill yard. Circa 1940. General Photograph Collection, folder Nashua Manufacturing. On file at the Nashua Historical Society.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company. *Nashua, New Hampshire*. Sheets 29 and 37. 1912. On file at Nashua Historical Society, Nashua.

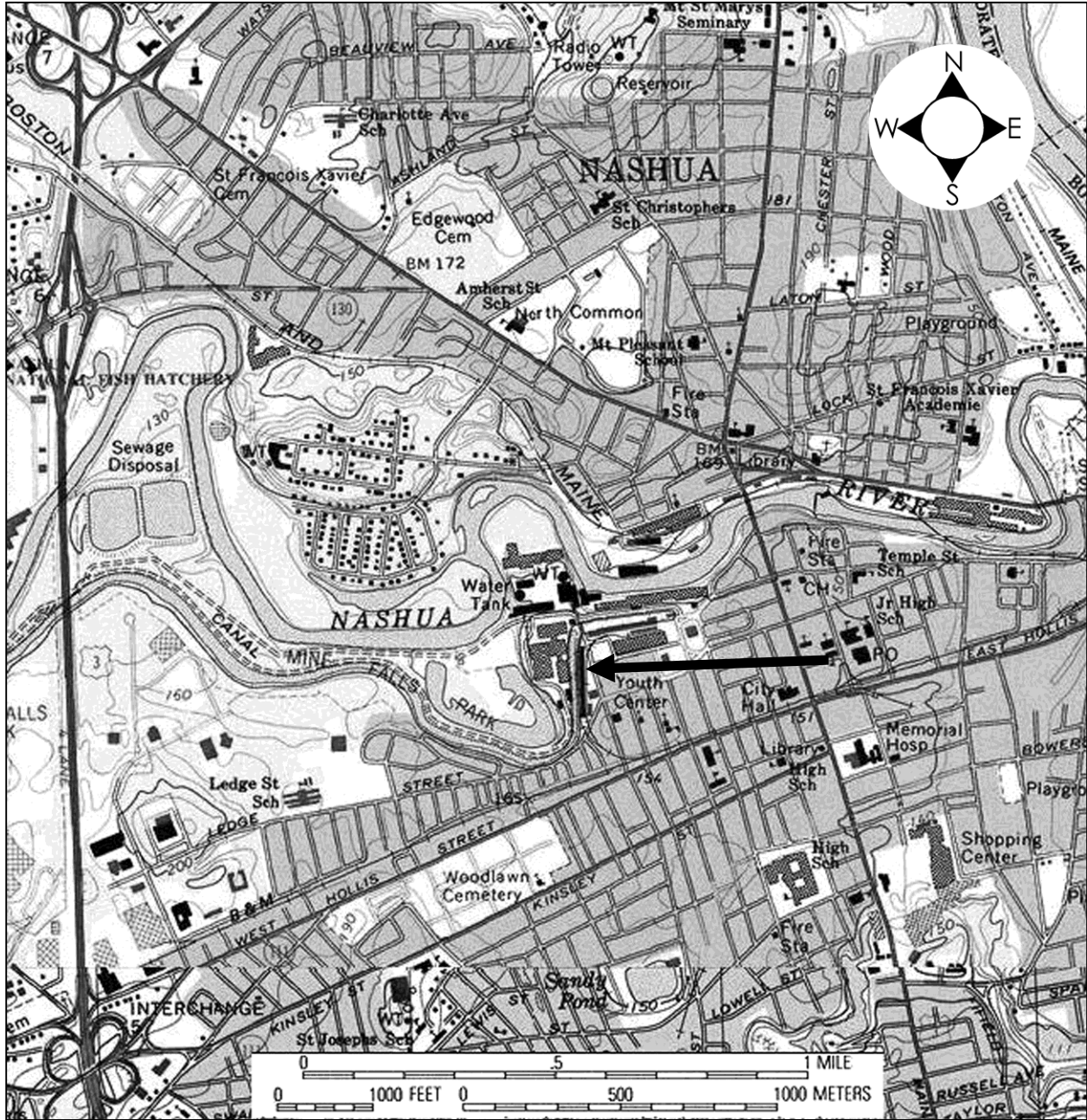


FIGURE 1: Location Map USGS Nashua North, NH 7.5 min. quadrangle, 1985.

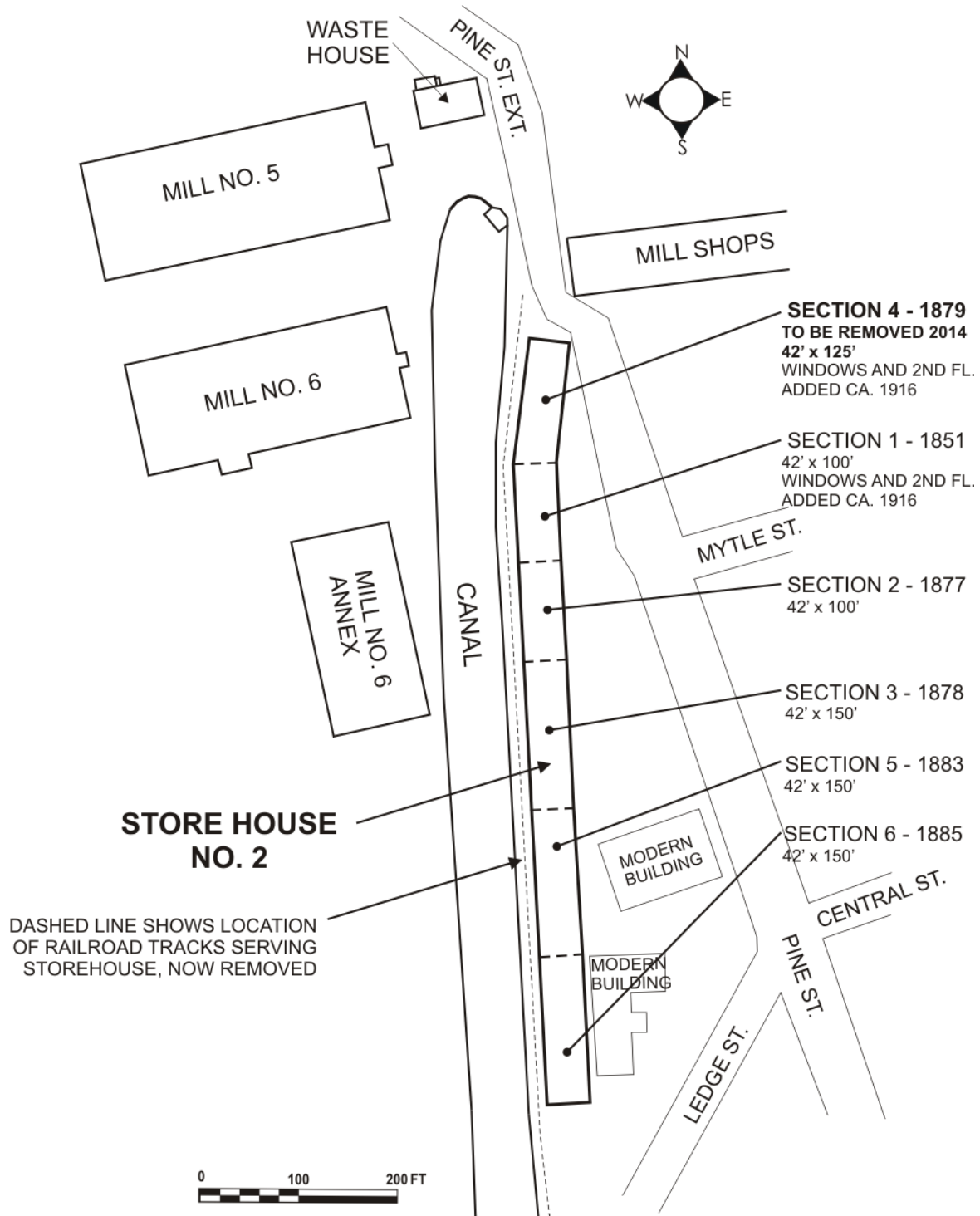


FIGURE 2: Site Sketch



FIGURE 3: 1858 map showing first section of Storehouse No. 2 completed. (Source: Chace).

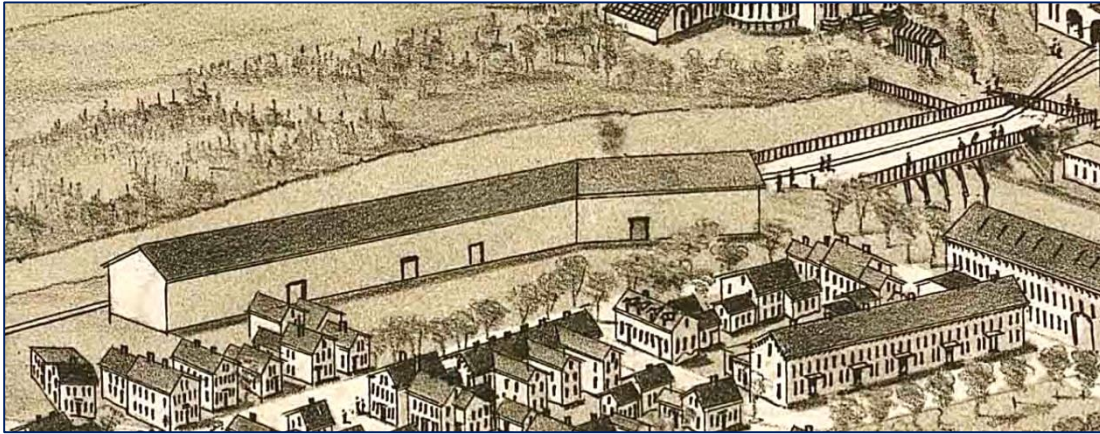


FIGURE 4: 1883 Bird's-eye view map of Nashua, showing Storehouse No. 2 with northernmost and angled Section 4 completed. (Source: O.H. Bailey & Co.).

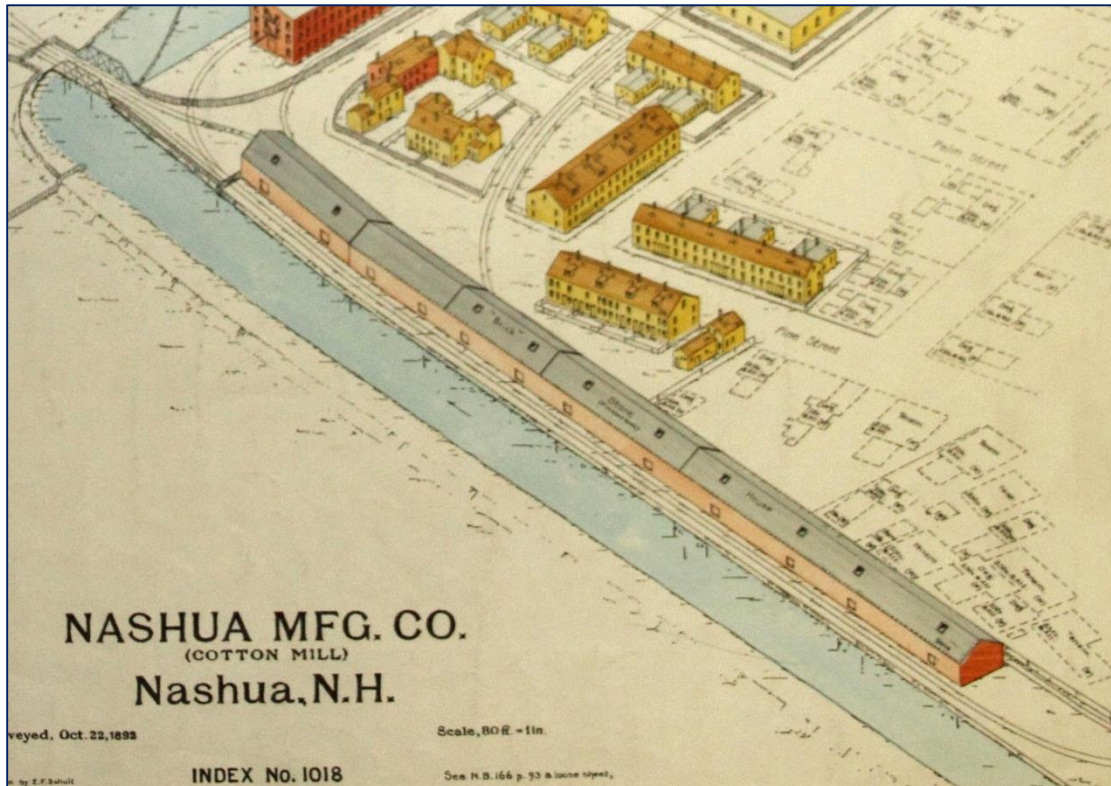


FIGURE 5: 1892 Isometric view of Nashua Manufacturing Co., showing fully completed Storehouse No. 2. (Source: Associated Mutual Insurance Co.).

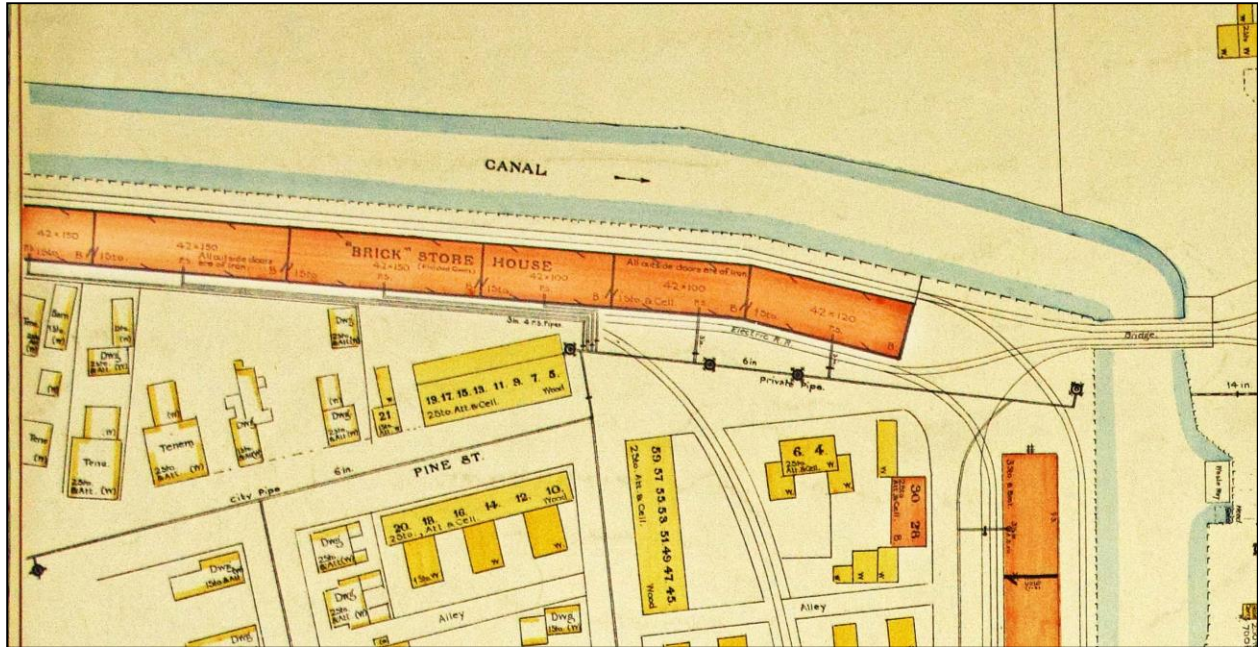


FIGURE 6: Plan of Nashua Manufacturing Co. in 1892, showing fully completed Storehouse No. 2 with dimensions of each section and all sections noted as 1 story (Source: Associated Mutual Insurance Co.).



FIGURE 7: Photograph of Nashua Manufacturing Co. circa 1898, evidently taken from scaffolding for Boiler House chimney construction, showing fully completed Storehouse No. 2 prior to installation of windows in Sections 1 and 4. (Source: Nashua Historical Society).

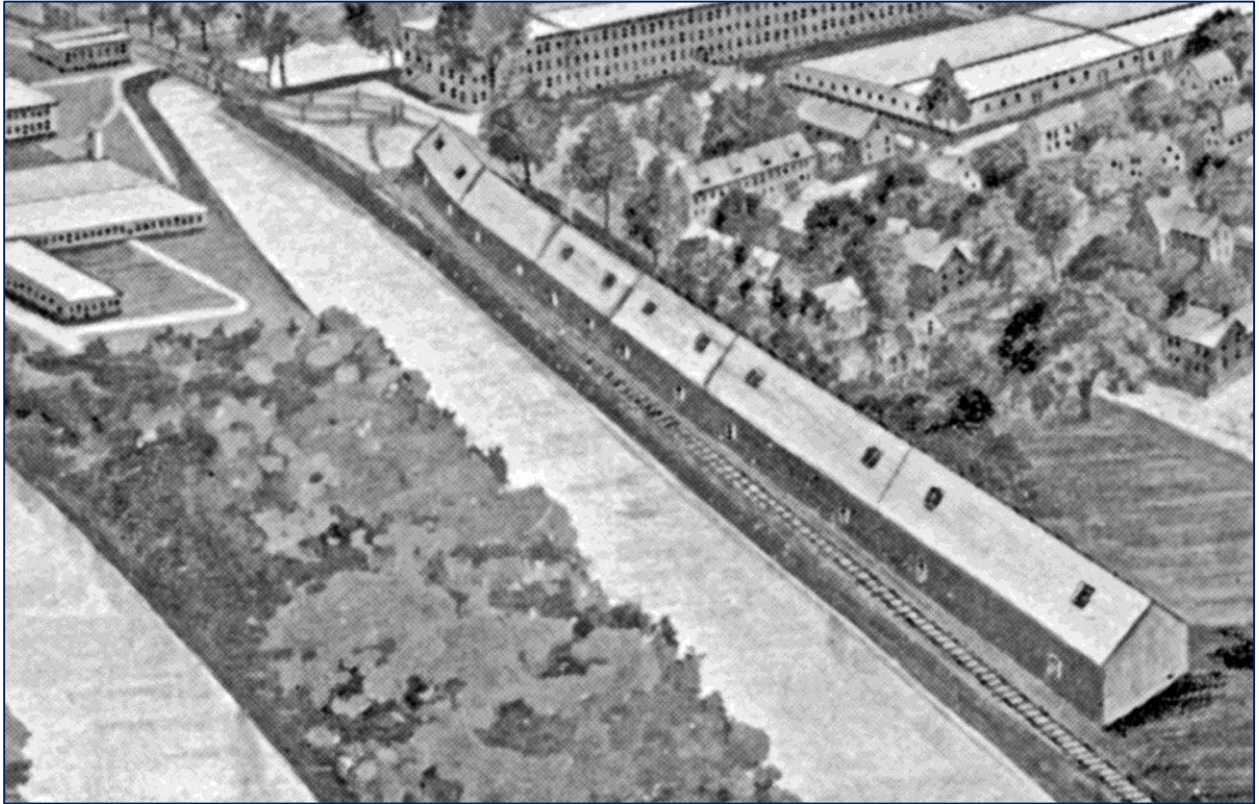


FIGURE 8: Aerial perspective rendering of Nashua Manufacturing Co. circa 1900, looking north, showing Store House No. 2, with Power Canal and railroad tracks along west side. (Source: Amory Browne & Company).

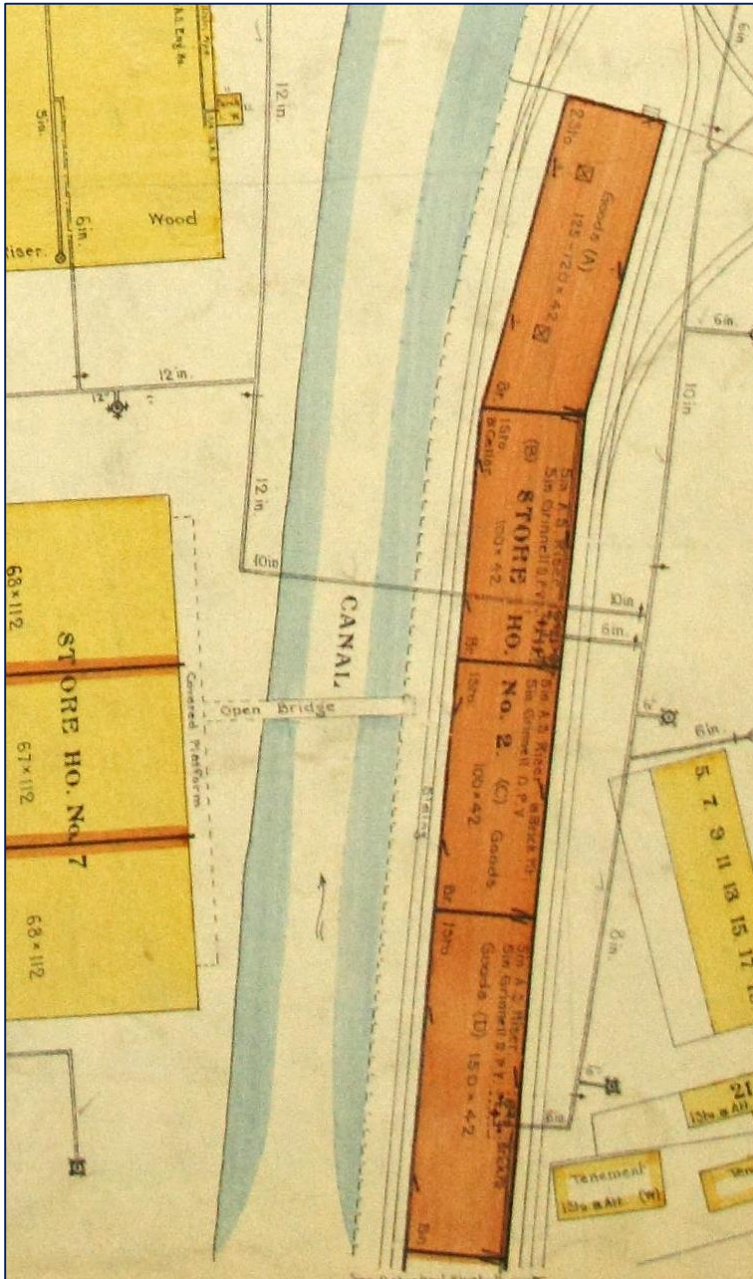


FIGURE 9: Map of Nashua Manufacturing Co. in 1906
(Source: Associated Mutual Insurance Co.).



FIGURE 10: Map of Nashua Manufacturing Co. in 1912 (Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Co.).

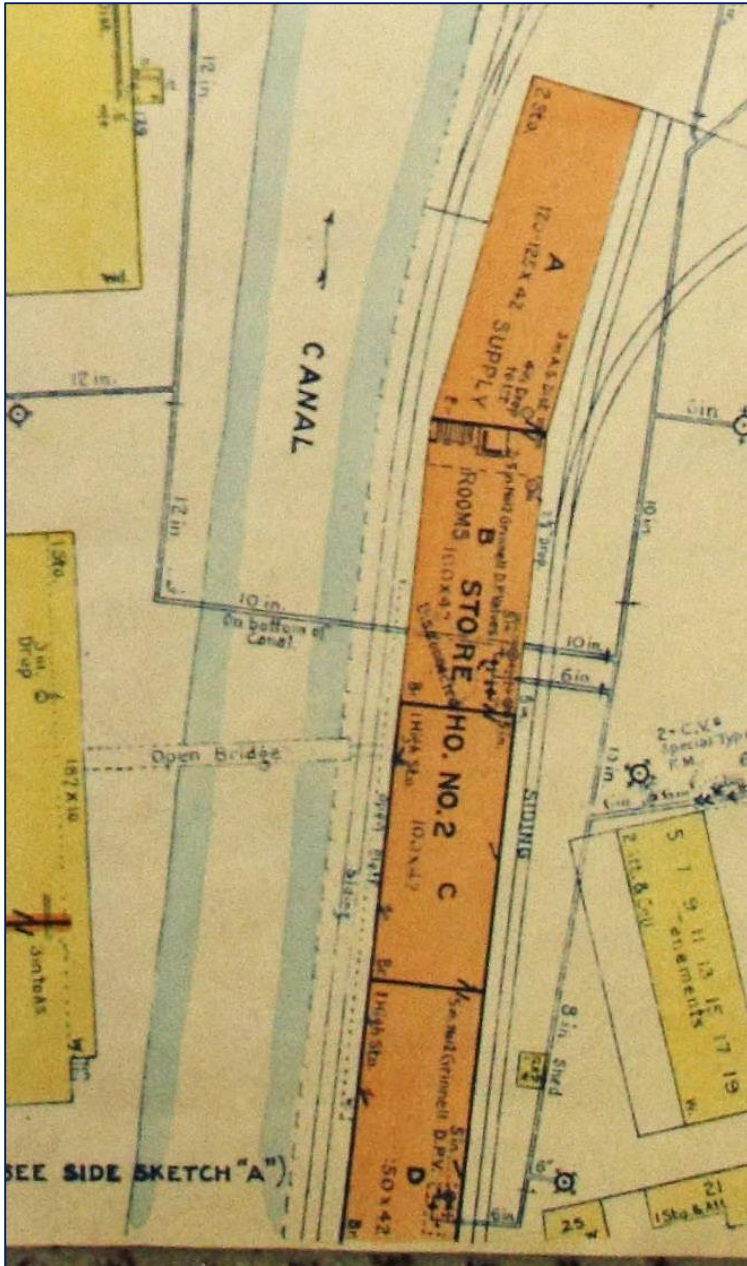


FIGURE 11: Map of Nashua Manufacturing Co. in 1920
(Source: Associated Mutual Insurance Co.).



FIGURE 12: Aerial photograph of Nashua Manufacturing Co. circa 1940, showing windows installed in Storehouse No. 2, Sections 1 and 4. (Source: Nashua Historical Society).

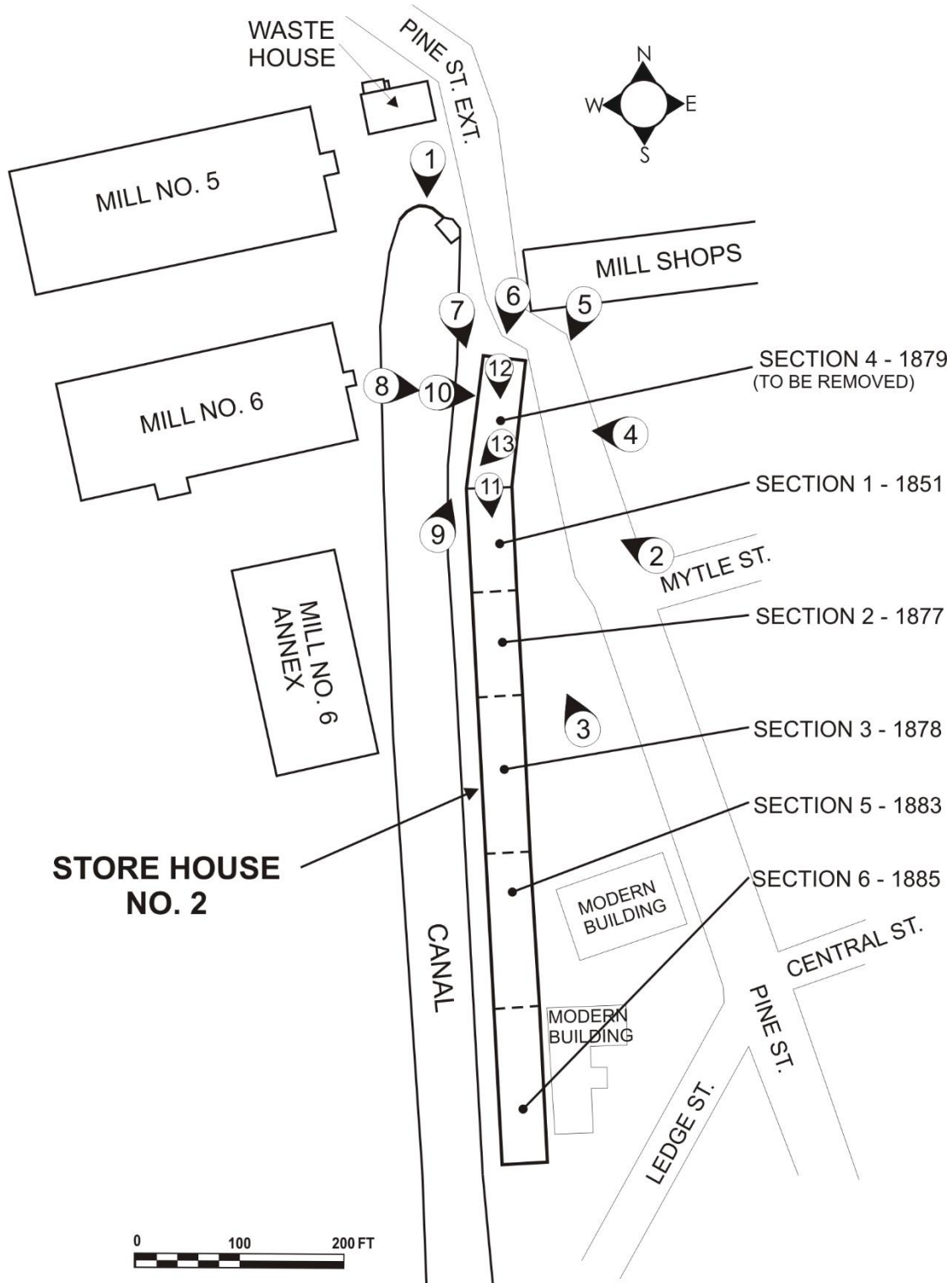
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NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
3 PINE STREET
NASHUA
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NO. 538-H
Photographer: Rob Tucher
April-July 2013

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STORE HOUSE NO. 2
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STORE HOUSE NO. 2
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NH-538-H-1: Store House No. 2, on left, in context with Water Power Canal.
Looking south.

STORE HOUSE NO. 2
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PHOTOGRAPHS



NH-538-H-2: North end of Store House No. 2 (Section 4), in context with Pine Street and showing original Section 1 adjoined at left. Looking northwest.

STORE HOUSE NO. 2
NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NASHUA NH
NH STATE NO. 538-H
PHOTOGRAPHS



NH-538-H-3: Oblique view of east side of Store House No. 2, showing Sections 2, 1, and 4, left to right. Looking north.

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NH-538-H-4: East (Pine Street) elevation of Section 4. Looking west.

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NH-538-H-5: Oblique view of Store House No. 2, showing north end (Section 4), east elevation, and other sections extending south. Looking south.

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NH-538-H-6: Elevation of north end wall of Store House No. 2 (Section 4).
Looking south.

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NH-538-H-7: Oblique view of west side of Store House No. 2,
north end (Section 4). Looking south.

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NH-538-H-8: West (Canal side) elevation of portion of Store House No. 2, Section 4. Looking east.

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NH-538-H-9: Oblique view of west side of Store House No. 2, north end (Section 4), at left, showing angled connection to Section 1, at right. Looking north.

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NH-538-H-10: Detail, window opening and wood 9/9 window installed ca. 1916, Section 4, west wall, first floor. Looking east.

STORE HOUSE NO. 2
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NH-538-H-11: Interior, Section 1, second floor, congregation hall, showing exposed timber framed roof system and view into Section 4 through center door opening in brick wall to remain. Looking north.

STORE HOUSE NO. 2
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NH-538-H-12: Interior, Section 4, second floor, center hallway, showing partition walls and drop ceiling, with view into Section 1, through center door opening in brick wall to remain. Looking south.

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NH-538-H-13: Interior, Section 4, first floor, southwest corner classroom, showing exposed timber floor beams and flooring of second floor, later added window openings, and brick wall of Section 1 to remain. Looking southwest.