1. **Taylor House**, 69 Pleasant Street: This Greek Revival-style cape cod was commissioned by Cyrus Taylor, a well-respected 19th-century Bristol businessman who also served as a New Hampshire State Senator (one of two State Senators who have resided in the house). Unique features include a well-preserved tile ceiling and a large granite hitching post for horses. Over its 170-year history, the house has been owned by only five families—the Taylors, Chauss, Ackermans, Gilmans and Gordons—each of whom has lovingly cared for this stately building.

2. **Cavis House**, 61 Pleasant Street: Designed by Solomon Cavis, owner of the Cavis Block on Central Square, this house remained in the family for two generations until it was purchased by the Oddfellows in 1923. The current owners, the Masons, have occupied the building since 1936. The structure appears to have a porch addition on one side; this is really a coat modification for extra space. At this time four of the upstairs windows on the right side were bricked up to give the appearance of an addition to the second story.

3. **Minot-Sleeper Library**, 35 Pleasant Street: The Minot-Sleeper Library was constructed in 1884 as a gift to the Town of Bristol from Judge Josiah Minot of Concord, New Hampshire and Colonel Solomon Sleeper of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Born and raised up in Bristol and retained a strong affection for their native town. In a letter to Bristol's selectmen, the men wrote, "We intend that the building, with the grounds connected, shall be of such design and in such condition, that they will be a credit to the place; and we hope that the library, when established, will be useful and beneficial to the community." The petite brick structure still operates as the town's library.

4. **Central Square West**

   - **White's Block**, 4 Central Square: Known mostly as a clothing store, White’s Block has also been a law office, shoe shop, jeweler, drug store, watch-repair shop, meeting hall with dramatic entertainments, hardware store and licensed vendor of grogoline. The building was gutted by the fire of July 1861 and rebuilt as the two-story block with a shingled roof that stands today. Take note of the carved tympanums on the arch heads of the second-story windows and do not miss the beautiful and ornate tin ceiling to be seen inside.

   - **Cavis Block**, 8 Central Square: This is the site of the very first building on the west side of the square—a blacksmith shop and a hatter. A fire erected in 1852 by Joseph Stover to become the dry good, grocery and hardware store owned by the Cavis Family. This store was destroyed by fire on the Fourth of July, 1852 and the present block was erected soon afterwards. The fire of December 1871 that claimed the tin-shop site buildings also greatly damaged this building.

5. **Rollins Block**, 12 Central Square: The same fire that destroyed Nos. 11 and 12 Central Square also levelled this building which housed a tailor, a building descriptions continue on reverse side.
A Self-guided Tour of Historic Bristol, New Hampshire

Building descriptions continued:

Central Square South

Bean-Tukey Block, 20–22 Central Square. In 1818 this was the site of a "ten-farmer" home to the first saddle and harness-maker's store. The building was replaced in 1845 and then enlarged to its present size in 1904 to cover every inch of its site. A distinctive feature of the structure is the one-story wood porch suspended over the Newfound River. This building was also the site of the first saddle maker in town, prior to 1875, and had a "first-class" office with a facing room on the second floor.

Draper Block, 30 South Main Street. George Draper began construction of this Victorian brick commercial block in 1874. Unfortunately, while watching completion the foundation of the building fell to the ground. Many original elements still exist, such as the six-over-six second-floor windows and granite sills. Looking at the building from the adjacent bridge reveals that it is supported in part by piers. Ask inside about the unique three-story lamppost.

Federated Church, 15 Church Street. According to a local historian from the early years of the church, the building took two days and a half to build and a half a year to raise in town. Thankfully, only one man shoved the floor of the church, and the building has basically followed the outline of the floor today. The church has undergone many renovations, including the twentieth-century to the current structure one sees today.

Henry Whipple House, 75 Summer Street. Built in 1845 for Henry Churrler Whipple, President of Dodge Davis Woods (MBL's largest employer in the late 1800s and early 1900s), this building with its carriage house remained in the Whipple family until 1946. Since then the house has become to two town newspaper publishers and more recently a bed and breakfast. Today, Whipple House is one of the few New England Queen Anne-style homes that retains its original structure. Some examples of this are the wide-staircase and stained glass windows. Interior viewing is arranged by appointment only.

Baptist Church and Parsonage, 20–30 Summer Street. Completed in 1841. By the late 1870s it was a rooming house; it is now a law office.

Old Firehouse, 13 High Street. This structure was erected in 1848 as Bristol's Fire Department and was the scene for many apparatus storage facility until 1890. The fire bell, located in the lofty, was salvaged from the Mason Perkins mill after the top portions of that building burned in the late 1800s. Today, the building is still owned by the town, but the bell is now removed to the Bristol Historical Society for the sum of one dollar per year for use as a bell and meeting hall.

Abell Block, 16 Central Square. "The first forms of this building were created by a J. J. Smith before The Civil War. In 1875 William W. Abell remodeled the exterior and enlarged the block by adding a third story under a new mansard roof, creating the excellent second Empire building that stands today. The intricate iron-work in the facade and second-floor windows helped in placing the building in the lower bracket which offers an excellent view of the Newfound River.

Miss Gove's House, 2 Central Street. This building was home to a saw mill and a hotel. It was remodeled in 1945 in its present size and still has wonderful original beams inside, some of which show signs of a previous fire.

Cass Block, 34 Central Square. Joseph Cass built this block and beam structure in 1845. It is made up of three buildings; the front portion was constructed earlier. The back is the most recent and was, at one time, an addition connecting the two was built. A fire that destroyed the Brown Street side of the building destroyed the Brown Street side of the building. Ask inside about the unique three-story latrine.

Gould House, 90 Lake Street. "This building was erected in 1827 and housed the first meat market in town, the post office, a dry goods store, a blacksmith shop, and the first saddle-and-harness-maker's store. The building was replaced in 1893 and The First National Bank of Bristol opened its doors for business on December 1 of that year. Although the first floor has been extensively modernized, the upper stories remain unchanged, exhibiting beautiful brickwork at the decorative cornice and the second-story windows. The inside boasts original Victorian features including a tin ceiling.

Barrett House, 42 Central Square. "The structure was originally built in 1827 by John Barrett, a master carpenter and builder, and was the first building to be constructed on the site. In 1893 the structure was changed to a bank with the addition of a new second-story level and a tin roof with a cupola. The building was remodeled in 1904 for the current owner, who then enlarged the building to its present size.

Bartlett House, 42 Central Square. This structure was originally built in 1827 by John Barrett, a master carpenter and builder, and was the first building to be constructed on the site. In 1893 the structure was changed to a bank with the addition of a new second-story level and a tin roof with a cupola. The building was remodeled in 1904 for the current owner, who then enlarged the building to its present size.

Bank Block, 10 North Main Street. "The original building was completed in 1845 and The First National Bank of Bristol opened its doors for business on December 1 of that year. Although the first floor has been extensively modernized, the upper stories remain unchanged, exhibiting beautiful brickwork at the decorative cornice and the second-story windows. The inside boasts original Victorian features including a tin ceiling.

Bristol Downtown Revitalization Committee Walking Tour Map. Final piece is two pages, 14.812 inches wide by 8.5 inches tall; folds down to 3.75 inches wide by 8.5 inches tall. Artwork prints in PMS 5415 and black and bleeds all four sides, inside panels.