NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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

RECEIVED 2280
DEC 20 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1149

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: North Hampton Library
Other names/site number: Town Hall
Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location
Street & number: 237 Atlantic Avenue
City or town: North Hampton State: NH County: Rockingham 015
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 x 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 x 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** x **local**
Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** x **C** ___**D**

Elizabeth H Muzzey 12/10/13
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
NH Division of Historical Resources / SHPO
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**

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

2/5/14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☒

Public – State **Published (print or website)** ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION/library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT/Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Stone, Stucco

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 1907 North Hampton Library, the first purpose-built library building in North Hampton, is an early 20th century example of Tudor Revival architecture. The one and a half story stone and stucco structure faces NH Route 111, a moderately busy 50 mile east-west highway that connects the interior of New Hampshire to the Atlantic Ocean coastline. The former library sits approximately 1000 feet from the route's intersection with US Route 1. Fronted by an elliptical driveway with a granite war memorial and mature birch trees, the building is part of a small historic village center that includes the National Register listed North Hampton Town Hall, modern municipal buildings, historic residential housing, a small historic store, and a now inactive rail line.

Narrative Description

The North Hampton Library is a 44 foot by 24 foot building with fieldstone endwalls and foundation. On the front south facing façade, a high fieldstone foundation wall capped with a concrete water table rises in the center and surrounds the front entrance. The entry of double doors set in a Tudor arch is centered on the south facing facade, located under a projecting gable

supported by heavy timber brackets with vergeboards and a heavy timber beam across the gable bearing the words "A.D. Public Library 1907". The Public Library text is now covered by a painted board lettered "North Hampton." On either side of the door surround above the water table, the walls of the building are wood framed stucco that give the impression of half-timbering. The windows facing south are leaded casement pairs to each side of the entry with a muntin pattern of a large center rectangle framed by smaller rectangles with small squares in corners. Eyebrow dormers are located in the roof above the windows.

The corners of the building are decorated with stone buttresses that extend through the roof plane. The buttresses are trimmed with rusticated granite coins and slanted concrete capstones at the stepback. Each buttress is topped with a carved triangular concrete cap with a beaded ridge. The east and west facing gables, which are half timbered, are decorated with vergeboards. Large beams extend across the bottom of the gables. The windows on the east and west facades are sets of three divided by heavy mullions into casements, with leading replicating on a larger scale the pattern of the paired windows on the south façade. There is a single fixed square window above each with a similar leading pattern. All casement windows are fitted with exterior storm windows.

The rear wall of the original building is wood shingle. A central bay with gabled roof projects from the center of the rear wall. A ramp provides barrier free access to a door on this projection. A gabled roof addition, constructed in 1955, sits between the central projection and the north-west corner of the building. The addition is wood framed and stucco with a pair of earlier casement windows on its gabled end reused from the original rear wall of the library. The roof is asphalt shingle. A brick chimney is centrally placed on the rear interior slope.

The main entrance opens into a small vestibule with a ceramic tile floor, wood paneled walls, and a 9 foot 6 inch high ceiling. There are bulletin boards on either side, one of which dates from the 1960s, for public notices. A set of swinging double glass wood framed doors, flanked by sidelites similar to the exterior windows, open into a central lobby flanked by reading rooms. The lobby has a plaster ceiling, about thirteen feet high with dark wood crown molding. Opposite the front door is a plaster wall with wood beadboard wainscoting capped with a dark frieze decorated with a repeating pattern of routed hearts stained a dark red. Wide doorways on either side of the library provide access to the reading rooms. Originally open, both have been partially infilled with counters constructed in 2007. The counters, constructed to be reversable are inset into the opening with white painted wood beadboard bases.

The reading room on the west side of the building has the original wainscoting and an original book shelf, both decorated with the heart design found in the lobby. The windows are all framed in dark wood and the walls are trimmed with nine inch dark wood crown molding. The reading room on the east side of the building retains its original crown molding and original wainscoating along the north wall. The remainder of the walls are unadorned except for a dark stained wood chair rail on the west wall. The windows on the north as well as east and south ends are framed in dark wood. There are a few built- in wood shelves along the south facing windows. A modern small enclosed bathroom has been added in the room's north-west corner. The ceilings in both rooms are sixteen feet high.

A small doorway (likely a later addition) on the back wall of the library leads to a narrow hallway that runs to the back entrance of the building. The westerly wall has one doorway that leads into the west reading room. The easterly wall has three wood paneled doors. The first opens to a simple wooden stair to the attic, the second to a simple wooden stair to the basement, and the third to a small bathroom with a sink and toilet. The attic and basement of the building are unfinished spaces.

The 1955 addition has narrow crown molding on the east, west, and north sides of the eight foot high ceiling, and wood paneling painted white. The south wall (originally an external wall) is white painted dry wall. Located in the center of the south wall are double paneled doors with a Tudor arch above that connect the addition to the west reading room. The north wall has the original casement windows framed in dark wood that were removed from the original portion when the addition was built in 1955. A dark wood baseboard replicates the baseboards found in the original portion of the building

The building was electrified in 1913 and additional grading was completed at the front of the building in 1918 and 1923. Minor structural modifications were made to the library in 1934 and 1941 to provide better storage of books. In 1958 new light fixtures were installed in the building. That same year the west side of the building was graded and seeded for lawn and a wooden fence was replaced with shurbery. The North Hampton Library has integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, setting, and association. The exterior of the library has changed little since its construction in 1907. The modifications made on the interior to convert the library into town offices have been completed in a way that is respectful to the building's architectural character.

War Memorial (Contributing)

The War Memorial, erected in front of the Library, is a rough granite block with four bronze plaques, one on each of the four sides. Smalley, Hobbs and Hunter of Rochester, NH created and erected the monument in 1923. Albert Russell & Sons of Newburyport, MA provided the two plaques for the Civil War and World War I veterans.

The War Memorial is about 32 feet from Atlantic Avenue and 18 feet from the driveway in front of the Library. The stone is 53 inches high on the sides and 55 inches high at its center. The east and west sides are 30 inches wide; the north and south sides 42 inches wide. The bronze plaques are slightly set into the stone. The plaques are not identical in size or shape. The World War I plaque is a rectangle 27 x 18 inches; the others have rounded heads and range in height from 28 to 36 inches and width from 23 ½ to 30 inches.

The plaques placed on the stone in 1923 for the Civil War and World War I veterans face south (toward the road) and east respectively. The Civil War plaque reads "In Memory of the Boys in Blue (1861-1865)" and has three columns containing the names of 62 Army veterans and 7 Navy veterans. The World War I "Honor Roll 1917-1919" lists 18 veterans. The west facing side has

the names of 109 World War II veterans with stars placed next to the four killed during the war ; and the north facing side lists those serving in Korea (9), Vietnam (36), and Gulf (7) wars.

1973 Library Building (Non-contributing)

The 1907 Library building shares its lot with a newer library building constructed in 1973. The new library, designed by Edward Benton Miles, AIA Exeter, NH and constructed by Robert Ricci, Ricci Construction Co, Portsmouth, NH, is a concrete masonry block building with brick veneer. The building is trimmed in wood painted white at eves, soffit and window openings. The building is capped with a shallow sloped hipped roof that is flat in the center. The roof is sheathed in black asphalt shingles. The center entrance on the south facade is a recessed brick entry vestibule with double wood doors in aluminum frames and fixed sidelites with wire glass. To the right of the entry are three large fixed pane windows in aluminum frames. To the left of the entry are three one half height sliding glass windows in aluminum frames. All windows have sloped concrete sills.

The west elevation has a centered side entry wood door with a fixed sidelite, on each side in aluminum frames, two half height sliding glass windows in aluminum frames to the right of the door entry and the remainder of the west elevation is a brick wall. The north elevation contains five half height sliding glass windows in aluminum frames with sloped concrete sills. The east elevation contains four half height sliding glass windows in aluminum frames and sloped concrete sills.

The interior of the building has a concrete floor slab on grade, carpeting in all public areas with vinyl base. Nonpublic areas have vinyl tile and vinyl base. Ceilings are all 2'x4' lay-in acoustical tile. Lighting is 1'x4' surface mounted fluorescent lights with plastic lens. Interior partitions are a combination of painted drywall, stained wood and glass partitions and some exposed concrete block painted.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.)
Education
Architecture

Period of Significance
1907-1963

Significant Dates
1955

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
J. Lawrence Berry
Irving W. Hersey

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 North Hampton Library is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as the first purpose-built library building in the town of North Hampton. The Library represents the nineteenth century trend of establishing free public libraries. The Library came into being in 1892 and was first housed in Town Hall. Following the examples of other towns in New Hampshire and across the nation, construction of a dedicated Library building occurred in 1907. The building continued to serve as the town library until a new library was built in1973. The library is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Tudor Revival building of that era. It was designed by Boston architect J. Lawrence Berry and built by well-known local craftsmen. Its 1955 addition was thoughtfully planned and constructed by local builders. The building remains at its original location and continues its active use as a municipal facility.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The first libraries in New Hampshire were social libraries, private collections that could only be borrowed by the social library's shareholders and proprietors,. At a town meeting on April 9, 1833, the voters of the town of Peterborough agreed to tax themselves and establish a library open to every citizen of the town. In 1849 the State passed legislation authorizing any town to spend tax dollars to establish a public library, to receive gifts for the support of such a library, and to purchase land and erect a library building.[1] In 1891, the NH state legislature passed a new law designed to encourage towns that did not already have a public library to establish one. This encouragement came in the form of $100 worth of books donated to towns that established a public library under the "simple and reasonable provisions of the law". The legislation also created the State of New Hampshire's first state Board of Library Commissioners to provide professional guidance to the public libraries.[2] On March 8, 1892, the Town of North Hampton voted to establish a "free public library" at its annual Town Meeting, appropriating the sum of $25 for the use and maintenance of the library. The library was established in the southwest corner of the Town Hall. [3]

The first documented evidence of an effort to construct a separate Library building occurs in 1899 when the Librarian, Levi W. Fogg, noted in the Town's Annual Report that "Greenland,

---

[1] James L.Garvin, "Shedd-Porter Memorial Library, Alstead, NH " National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Section 8. Washington,DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012

[2] *Laws of the State of New Hampshire, 1891*. Chapter 62. Concord, NH: Secretary of State of NH, 1891

[3] *Records, 1854-1905* (bound volume), RG [Record Group]1 Town Record Books, Clerk's Office, Town of North Hampton, NH

Newington, Seabrook and other towns can point with commendable pride to library buildings which are models of architecture and convenience." [4]

At the 1903 Town Meeting a Library Committee was set up for procuring land and library plans; and at the Town Meeting of March 1904 voters passed a warrant to raise and appropriate $5000 for the Library, utilizing architect J. Lawrence Berry's plan for a brick building with stone trimming. A brick and stone Library building, however, was not built in North Hampton because, in October 1904, the voters reconsidered and rescinded their March vote. It was not until the March 1907 Town Meeting that a library building not exceeding $5000 was again approved, and a Building Committee was established to carry out the vote. The Committee's first step "was to procure land as near the depot as possible so as to accommodate all the people of the town." That land, located to the west of Town Hall, was purchased from Annette E. Marston for $1000.[5]

J. Lawrence Berry provided new plans for a library modeled after the Eunice Thompson Memorial Library in North Woburn, MA he had designed the previous year. They were accepted, for which Berry was paid $100. The Town awarded the contract for the woodwork to Warren B. Moulton and the contract for the stone work to Irving W. Brown, the lowest bidders and citizens of the Town. [6]

James Lawrence Berry (1875 - 1931) was born and educated in Boston and, at an early age, entered the office of architect Francis R. Allen as a student-draftsman, continuing his employment in the firm of Allen & Collens which was formed in 1904. Berry became a full partner in 1926. During his tenure he was identified with the design of many of the firm's most important commissions including the Peabody Home in Pelham Parkway, NY (1926), several buildings at the Hartford Theological Seminary, churches in Bridgeport, CT, and a number of buildings at the Union Theological Seminary in New York. [7]

In addition to the North Hampton Library, other early designs by Berry include public libraries in Holliston, MA (1903), Walpole, MA (1903), and Whitefield, NH (1904). These three were "Carnegie" libraries, built with money donated by industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, and are brick and stone Classical Revival buildings. Berry also designed the Marlborough City Hall and Commonwealth Armory in Marlborough, MA (1905) and in Woburn, the Fire Station (1906) in the first decade of the 20th century. [8]

---

[4] *Annual Report, Town of North Hampton for Fiscal Year ending February 15, 1899*, page 12
[5] *Records, 1854-1905*
[6] MA Historical Commission. Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System [MACRIS] database, Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, Woburn, MA; *The American Architect*, Vol CII, No. 1912, 1912 Aug 21, page 132 ; Report of the Library Building Committee,*Town, Annual Report Year Ending February 15,1908,* page 14
[7] MA Historical Commission. Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System [MACRIS] database, Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, Woburn, MA
[8] Glenn A. Walsh, *History of Andrew Carnegie and Carnegie Libraries*, last accessed 28 Sep 2013, http://andrewcarnegie.tripod.com/

The "Eclectic Era" of architecture includes both revival and early modern styles with simultaneous and almost competing interest in both progressive modern style and a return to historical European styles. This eclecticism encouraged one of the most diverse and colorful periods in the history of American architecture. The Chicago World's Fair in 1893 helped gain momentum for the revivalist architecture movement due to the use of historical interpretations of European Architecture.

The Modern movement in architecture can be traced to British reformer William Morris in the late 1880's. He rejected the excessive Victorian architecture and the Industrial Age, desiring a return to the craftsmanship of the pre-industrial handmade society. The Arts and Crafts movement in America (1900-1940) includes the Prairie Style of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Craftsman Style. The Craftsman Style, as practiced in the East, utilized Arts and Crafts ideals incorporated with plans based on existing Foursquare, Colonial, and Cottage and Stick styles. This was largely due to the influence of the Craftsman Guild founded by Gustav Stickley. The use of wood, stone and stucco along with other elements can be found.[9]

Tudor Revival (1890-1940), a style that reaches back to England's Tudor period, the first half of the 16th century, became especially popular. The key elements include steep, multi-gabled roof lines, decorative half timber framing, stone and stucco exteriors, decorative entryways, and windows in groups of two, three or four. The windows are most often casement multi-paned, with panes arranged in patterns. The style was adapted for both private dwellings from modest size to mansion as well as public and civic applications.

Although discernibly different from the bungalows and other Craftsman style houses that were popular throughout the country, English cottages and Tudor buildings built in America were developed as an expression of the late medieval style and craftsmanship. Many of the earliest Tudor Revival houses were architecturally designed structures that closely resembled their English prototypes from the late 16th and early 20th centuries of English history. As the style developed and grew in popularity, it became more eclectic in its use of certain features and elements. The North Hampton Library, designed by J. Lawrence Berry and constructed in 1907, is an excellent example of a civic/public adaptation of Tudor Revival architecture utilizing the key elements of the style.

The Library Building Committee members were Otis S. Brown, Joseph O. Hobbs, Arthur E. Seavey, and Levi W. Fogg. Fogg, a farmer, served as Librarian from 1894 until 1914. Brown, who lived on Atlantic Avenue in Little Boar's Head, and Seavey were selectmen. Brown served on the Board of Selectmen from 1889 to 1913; Seavey from 1904 to 1909. Hobbs was a businessman and farmer living in the North Hill area. He served as director of the Portsmouth

[9] Ken Lonsinger, *Craftsman Perspective: A Guide to the History, Aesthetics, and Architecture of the Arts and Craft Style* http://www.craftsmanperspective.com (last accessed 25 Sep 2013)

and Dover Railway that operated the electric railway (trolley) running from the depot to Little Boar's Head. He later donated the clock and had the bell tower rebuilt on Town Hall. [10]

The most notable physical change to the Library building was the addition built in 1955, extending from the rear of the northwest corner of the building and providing a new stack area and restrooms. The town warrant as published in the Town annual report gave the trustees authority to employ an architect to prepare suitable plans. The trustees hired Irving W. Hersey Associates of Durham, NH. Two local men, Harry Carter, the mason, and Reginald R. Leonard, the carpenter, built the addition. Hersey (1902-1982) was born in Wolfeboro, NH, graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1925 and received an MA from UNH in 1927. From 1928 to 1933 he headed the Department of Architecture at the Chicago Technical College. From 1935 to 1942 he and Eric T. Huddleston (1888-1977) partnered in a firm known as Huddleston & Hersey in Durham. Huddleston headed the Architecture Department at UNH from 1918 until 1944 and was the supervising architect at UNH from 1918 until 1949. The partners designed over a hundred school buildings in the state. Hersey served with the *923 Aviation Engineers* during World War II and after the war completed twenty years in the NH National Guard. Irving W. Hersey Associates designed a number of National Guard Readiness Centers throughout the state. [11]

North Hampton's published annual Town Reports include reports from the Library trustees and / or Librarian as well as lists of town expenditures, providing a wealth of information about Library operations. Prior to construction in 1907 of its own building, the Library's quarters in Town Hall only provided space for a few hundred books. By 1912 the Library's collection had grown to 1800 books and 100 people had Library cards in a town whose total population was under 750. In addition to the books purchased with town funds, people donated books and periodicals, some on a regular basis for years. By the addresses, it appears some were summer residents along North Hampton's shoreline at Little Boar's Head and elsewhere. For instance, in 1915 Clifford S. Drake, Esq. who returned to Drake's Farm from Boston each Summer gave complete multi-volume sets of *State Papers of New Hampshire* and *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, both of which remain today in the collection. For years Mrs. Charles H. Bell (the former Mary E. Gilman) of Exeter and Little Boar's Head, widow of former Governor Charles H. Bell, author of the first history of Exeter, donated annually a set of Harper's magazines, a practice her daughter Mary L. Gilman continued. Year-round town residents also donated books. One notable early donation (in 1913) was from S.A. Dow of *A Compilation of Messages and Papers of the Presidents of the United States*, a multi-volume set no longer in the Library's collection.

The Library's earliest trustees were the Reverend Thomas V. Haines, minister of the Congregational Church, Charles W. Philbrick, a tinsmith, George A. Boynton, who lived at Little

[10] Stillman Moulton Hobbs and Helen Davis Hobbs, *The Way it was in North Hampton* (North Hampton, NH: Town of North Hampton), 1978; *Crowley & Lunt's 1911 - 1912 Directory for Exeter, NH and Surrounding Towns....* Beverley, MA: Crowley & Lunt, 1911

[11] Dorothy E. Hobbs Papers, North Hampton Public Library; Lisa Mausolf, *The Mid 20th Century Architecture in NH: Context 1945-1975* (Concord, NH: NH Employment Security), Dec 2012 , last accessed 28 Sep 2013 www.nh.gov/nhdhr/publications/research.htm

Boar's Head and was one of the incorporators of the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad (an electric railway or trolley) that ran from the Depot to Little Boar's Head, Eben L. Dalton, a farmer in the North Hill area of town and former selectmen, and Fred L. Dow, a local grocer (S.A. Dow & Son) whose store buildings were located east of the Library building nearer the railroad tracks. These men, along with Librarian Levi Fogg, a farmer, marshaled the efforts to gain their fellow townspeople's support for buying land and constructing the Library.

Subsequent long-term trustees included Edward M. Smith, a civil engineer for the B & M Railroad and the surveyor for the Town's first tax map of 1940 who served for thirty years (his widow donated his set of town reports to the Library); Fred Dow's son, Gordon S. Dow, who served for twenty-six years; and Dorothy E. Hobbs, daughter-in-law of Joseph O. Hobbs, a member of the Library Building Committee, who served for forty years. Gordon Dow and Dorothy Hobbs were on the School Board when the new school was built in 1950 and were Library trustees during the building of the Library addition in 1955. Hobbs and Frances C. Leavitt, who served for thirty eight years, remained trustees until the new Library was built in 1973.

Of the thirteen librarians since the Library's founding, Roberta L. Craig put in the longest years of service from 1943 until 1979. She was known to be particularly adept at encouraging young boys to read. The 1955 addition and the building of a new library in 1973 both occurred while she was Librarian.

The need for shelving, and other improvements and repairs to the 1907 Library building were frequently described in the Town Reports to support warrant articles proposed for the next Town Meeting. Library operations initially included publishing a list of all books. In 1908, 500 copies of the list were printed. As in many libraries, patrons would ask the Librarian for a book or books; there was no browsing of the stacks.

In 1913 a card catalog was established and a modified version of the Dewey Decimal classification system put in place. Trustees at that time visited both the Exeter Public Library, which evidently had an excellent system in place, and the Boston Library Bureau to learn about various methods and to determine costs before proceeding. Once the card catalog was created and books rearranged on the shelves by the classification, patrons were allowed to browse the stacks. Cataloging the books using the Dewey Decimal system was accomplished in 1934, thanks to a Civil Works Administration grant from the Federal government which helped pay for professional assistance from the State Library Commission.

By the late 1930s, children of all ages, not just older students, became regular users of the Library. The Parent-Teachers Association and other civic organizations such as the Junior Woman's Club also began to play a role in providing volunteer help and resources for the Library. In 1958 the Senior Woman's Club sponsored a Library Services Committee that became the Friends of the Library organization in 1960.

Initially, the Library had been open only on Saturdays. By 1913 the days and hours increased with the Library open both Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 8pm although during World

War I when a coal shortage existed, the Library remained closed on Wednesdays in the winter. Hours increased in 1963 and now the Library is open six days a week.

In 1966 the Library added the position of Assistant Librarian to supplement the work of the Librarian and student assistant. Also in 1966 the Town Building Committee, established to develop plans for new or renovated municipal buildings, presented its report at Town Meeting. It recommended the construction of a new Library building with the current building renovated for use by all Town officers.

In 1970 the Librarian, trustees, and Friends of the Library organized the North Hampton Historical Society. One of its first undertakings was the publication of a booklet entitled *Scenes of North Hampton* and printing of a reproduction of the 1857 Chace map of North Hampton. Proceeds from the sale of these publications were to be donated to the Library Building Fund to assist in furnishing the Special Collections Room in the new Library building. The Library moved to its new building in 1973, and within the year, the administrative functions of Town government were brought together in the 1907 building.

By the 1990s added town functions and personnel to perform those functions made the space inadequate. In 2002 the Town Administrator, Administrative Assistant, Building Inspector, and Planning / Zoning Administrator moved to a renovated space above the Police Station with the Town Clerk and Tax Collector remaining in the building and the Heritage Commission gaining use of the space in the 1955 portion of the building. When the Town Clerk and Tax Collector positions were combined in 2007, the Heritage Commission moved to the east side of the original portion of the building. The Heritage Commission permitted the North Hampton Historical Society to install two exhibit cases within the space. The Town Clerk / Tax Collector continue to use the entire west portion of the building.

The Library shares its setting with a number of municipal buildings that date from the 1840s to the 1990s. The Library's architectural style is unusual for North Hampton but it and the other buildings in the area reflect the passage of time and development within North Hampton. Each of the public buildings addressed the needs of the town at a given point in time. The Town Hall, built in 1843, a Greek Revival building listed to the National Register, was the only municipal building until the Library was built in 1907. The other municipal buildings are the Fire Department, a brick building dating from the 1960s, a two story connected addition to the Fire Department that houses the Police Department and Town Offices that was built in early 1990s of neo-colonial design, and the "new" Town library, a brick masonry building of the early 1970s.

War Memorial

In 1914, with World War I nearing, the Town voted to create a memorial tablet honoring those North Hampton residents who had served in the Civil War and hired Albert Russell & Son of Newburyport. Subsequent annual Town Reports indicate that in 1920 the Town voted to have another tablet made honoring those who served in World War I cast by T.F. McCann & Sons of Boston. These bronze tablets initially were placed in the Library building. By 1921 the Town voted to erect an outdoor stone monument on which the two tablets would be mounted as well as

two additional plaques "to bear names of men from North Hampton who served in the Revolution and French wars." [12] Plans changed and, when the granite block was created and erected by Smalley, Hobbs and Hunter of Rochester, NH in 1923, only the two existing plaques were present.

During World War II, the Library displayed the names and photographs of all those serving in the Armed Forces, and on Memorial Day 1943 a ceremony at the Library included raising the Community Service Flag with sixty stars representing those same people. After World War II the Library trustees noted in their annual report for 1949 that a bronze plaque for World War II veterans had been placed on the monument. In 1959 the Town voted to create another plaque to honor Korean War and American Revolution veterans. Developing a complete list was difficult for the Revolutionary War veterans, and in 1961 the plaque was installed listing only the Korean War veterans. Through the years and subsequent wars, names of veterans have been added to the fourth plaque without a town vote. Each Memorial Day there is a parade ending at the Library building where a Memorial Day ceremony with speakers occurs.

[12] *Town Report for fiscal year ending January 31, 1922*

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Published (print or website)

The American Architect, Vol. CII, No. 1912, 1912 Aug 21

Annual Reports. North Hampton, NH: Town of North Hampton, 1892 - 2012

Crowley & Lunt's 1911 - 1912 Directory for Exeter, NH and Surrounding Towns.... Beverley, MA: Crowley & Lunt, 1911

Hobbs, Stillman Moulton & Helen Davis. *The Way it was in North Hampton*. North Hampton, NH: Town of North Hampton, 1978

Laws of the State of New Hampshire, 1891. Chapter 62. Concord, NH: Secretary of State of NH, 1891

Lonsinger, Ken. *Craftsman Perspective: A Guide to the History, Aesthetics, and Architecture of the Arts and Craft Style.* http://www.craftsmanperspective.com (last accessed 25 Sep 2013)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2011

Mausolf, Lisa. *Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, Woburn, MA 2008 Addendum.* Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System [MACRIS] database inventory # WOB.41. http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhcId=WOB.41 (last accessed 29 Sep 2013)

Mausolf, Lisa. *The Mid 20th Century Architecture in NH: Context 1945-1975*. Concord, NH: NH Employment Security, Dec 2012. www.nh.gov/nhdhr/publications/research.htm (last accessed 28 Sep 2013)

New Hampshire General Court. *Revised Statutes Annotated*

Paradis, Tom. *Architecture, Landscape and Urban Design: Tudor Revival*. http://architecturestyles.org/tudor-revival/ (last accessed 29 Sep 2013)

Rockingham County (NH) Registry of Deeds. Marston (book 636, page 318); Hobbs (book 2159, page 97 & plan B-2968); Bachelder (book 921, page 323)

Walsh, Glenn A. *History of Andrew Carnegie and Carnegie Libraries.* http://andrewcarnegie.tripod.com/ (last accessed 28 Sep 2013)

Unpublished government records, personal papers and interviews

Dow, Bruce. North Hampton, NH. Loan of photographs and postcards for scanning; interview with Donna Etela and Cynthia Swank, August 2012

Garvin, James L. *Shedd-Porter Memorial Library, Alstead, NH* National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Section 8. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012 [Note: not yet available online]

Hobbs, Dorothy E. Papers. North Hampton Public Library

Mausolf, Lisa. *North Hampton Village Center Historic District.* NH Division of Historical Resources Area form for NH Department of Transportation project #11613, 1994

Records, 1854-1905 (bound volume), RG [Record Group]1 Town Record Books, Clerk's Office, Town of North Hampton, NH

Spear, Dorothy Collection of Historic Photographs and Postcards. North Hampton Historical Society, North Hampton, NH

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
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___0.97_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.973057 Longitude: -70.830431
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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 nominated property is described by the bounds that follow the records for Tax Map 07, Lot 145 (237 Atlantic Avenue) as contained in the town of North Hampton's Assessor's records.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the original 0.74 acre historically associated with the library as well additional acreage that is part of a 40 ft. strip of land to the west of the building (0.23acre) conveyed to the Town by Paul W. Hobbs in 1972 to provide additional space for parking and the new library building located northwest of the original 1807 building.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Donna Etela & Cynthia Swank
organization: Town of North Hampton Heritage Commission
street & number: 233 Atlantic Avenue
city or town: North Hampton state: NH zip code: 03862
e-mail nhheritage@gmail.com
telephone: 603-964-887 (Town of North Hampton)
date: September of 2013

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.)

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: North Hampton Library

City or Vicinity: North Hampton

County: Rockingham State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: October 10, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North Hampton Library front façade and west facing wall, camera facing north east.

1 of 6.

Name of Property: North Hampton Library

City or Vicinity: North Hampton

County: Rockingham State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: October 10, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North Hampton Library front façade and war memorial, camera facing north.

2 of 6.

Name of Property: North Hampton Library

City or Vicinity: North Hampton

County: Rockingham State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: October 10, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North Hampton Library south and east facing walls showing the 1955 addition, camera facing south west.

3 of 6.

Name of Property: North Hampton Library

City or Vicinity: North Hampton

County: Rockingham State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: October 10, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of the central lobby of the North Hampton Library, camera facing north.

4 of 6.

Name of Property: North Hampton Library

City or Vicinity: North Hampton

County: Rockingham State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: October 10, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of the west reading room of the North Hampton Library, camera facing west.

5 of 6.

Name of Property: North Hampton Library

City or Vicinity: North Hampton

County: Rockingham State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: October 10, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of the vestibule of the North Hampton Library, camera facing south.

6 of 6.

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.

Photo 1

North Hampton Library
Name of Property

Rockingham, NH
County and State

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

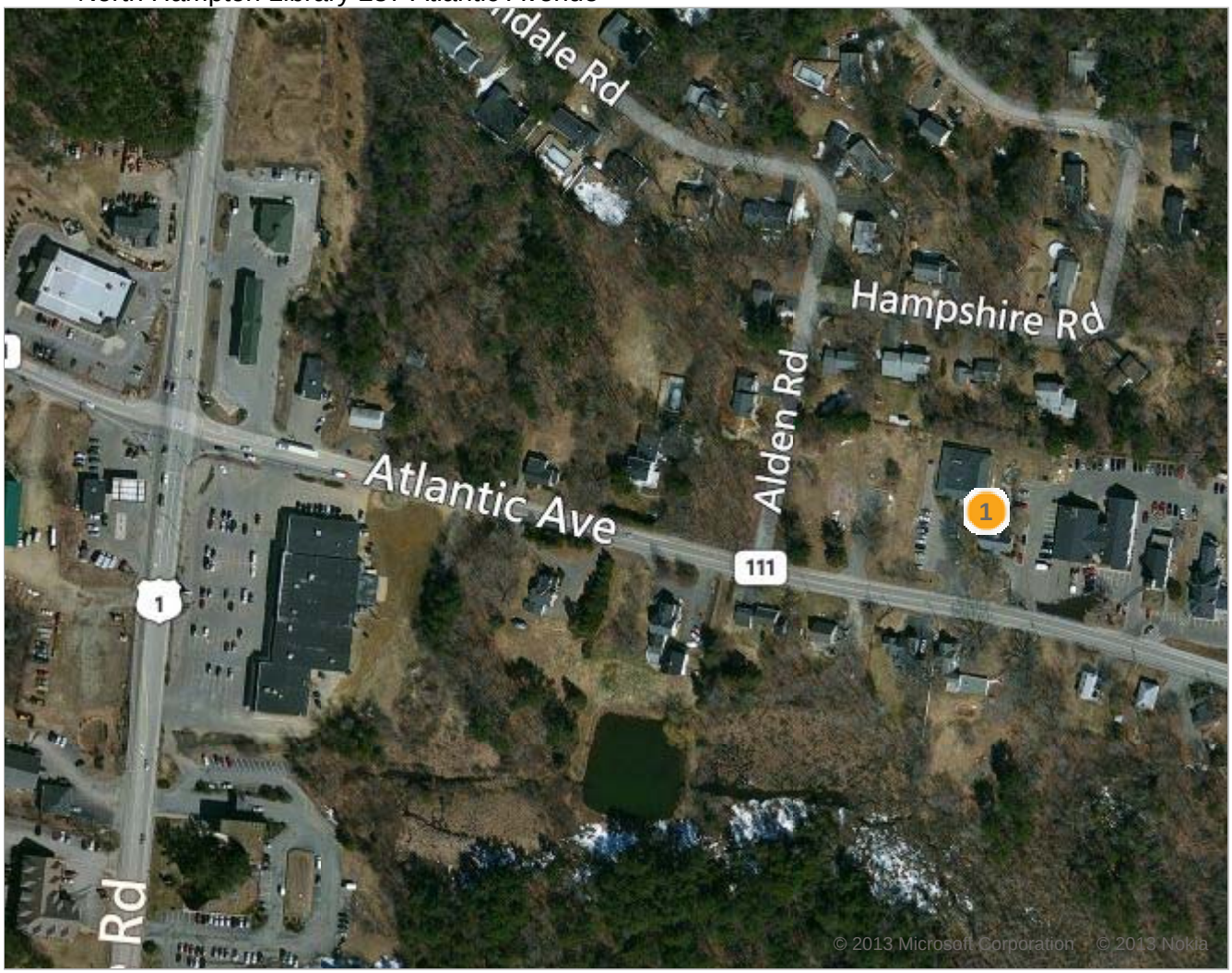
Photo 5

Photo 6

bing Maps

Unsaved places

1. **42.973394, -70.830387**
   North Hampton Library 237 Atlantic Avenue



NORTH HAMPTON

NORTH HAMPTON
237
IN MEMORY OF
THE BOYS IN BLUE
WHO MARCHED FROM THIS TOWN TO THE BATTLEFIELDS
OF THE CIVIL WAR
1861
1865
VOLUNTEERS
JOHN ANDERSON
ELEAZER ADDISON
WILLIAM J. BOWLEY
GEORGE W. BURTON
WILLIAM T. BRADWICK
JEREMIAH BROWN
ANDREW J. BATCHELDER
CHARLES BROWN
WILLIAM J. BREED
ORLANDO L. BLAKE
ALBERT A. BATCHELDER
WALTER BINNEY
JEREMIAH BATCHELDER
WILLIAM J. BRADFORD
WILLIAM H. BLAKE
WALTER CLARK
BRAINERD DEARBORN
JOHN H. ELKINS
SUMNER EMERY
CHARLES H. FOSS
ORICE FOGG
JOHN CLOVER
HORATIO D. HOBBS
JAMES HOBBS
FRANK HOBBS
WILLIAM H. PRICE
ROBERT PARROTT
HENRY REMICK
EPHRAIM H. PACKER
WILLIAM ROCHFORD
JOSHUA P. SMITH
GEORGE SLEEPER
WILLIAM F. SAUNDERS
SAMUEL E. SANBORN
STEPHEN B. TARLTON
WILLIAM TOOLE
JAMES TILTON
A. DANA TORREY
ALEXANDER THOMPSON
JOHN THOMPSON
JAMES S. TOWNSEND
PHILLIP A. WARNER
JOHN W. WARNER
GEORGE WILSON
CHARLES W. WINSHIP
CHARLES BROWN
SIMON FOGG
WILLIAM SMITH
WALTER S. WEEKS

REGULATOR

I ♥ NORTH HAMPTON, NH
EXPLOR
1956
PORTSMOUTH
AIR FORCE BASE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
bizhub 363
2013 P01