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How to Complete the NH Individual Inventory Form

Introduction

A New Hampshire Individual Inventory Form is used to record and understand the appearance, history and significance of a building, structure, site or object prior to listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places, for a historic resources survey or planning project, or for review and compliance purposes. Different parts of the inventory form may be completed, depending on the purpose of the project and the type of resource involved. Typically, the entire form is filled out for a resource that is more than fifty years old and has not undergone radical change since its construction. Please feel free to call the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) if you have any questions as to what parts of the form to complete. The form and these directions are also available on NHDHR's web site, at <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/review/ArchitecturalHistoryFormsandManuals.htm>, or by e-mailing a request to preservation@dcr.nh.gov.

Two other inventory forms and manuals are available to document larger and more complicated properties or survey project areas. An area form is used to describe the architectural and historical patterns that characterize a large project area or potential historic district. A town-wide area form looks at the architecture and history of an entire town or city, setting the framework for individual and district inventory efforts that may follow. A list of completed town-wide area forms is attached in Appendix D. These forms are also available from NHDHR.

These directions follow the same order of the inventory form, arranged numerically. All forms must be completed using letter-quality type, and all labeling should be done with black, indelible ink. Color pencils or markers should not be used since the colors will not reproduce in photocopies. The use of glue, white-out, tape or stick-on labels is also not acceptable; these products quickly disintegrate.

For some state programs that require historic preservation oversight, a preliminary review with minimal documentation may be appropriate. Please contact the state survey coordinator at 603-271-6435 to find out whether this is appropriate for your program. MINIMAL INFORMATION FORMS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM DHR STAFF.

Name, Location, Ownership

- 1. Historic name** If applicable, enter the name most often associated with the property's period of historical or architectural significance (see #45). Other common or more recent names for the property can be listed in the text.
- 2. District or area** If the property is located within a historic district, well-established neighborhood, or project area defined by other inventory work, enter that name. Please contact NHDHR for the growing list of surveyed neighborhoods and historic districts already on file.
- 3. Street and number** Enter the name and number of the street or road where the property is located. If the property does not have a specific address, give the name of and mileage to the nearest crossroad and the property's relationship to it. 911 numbering has been completed, so all properties should have a street name and number.
- 4. City or town** Enter the name of the city or town where the property is located. If the property is located in a village or other area with its own named identity, place it in parenthesis after the town or city name, for example, "Concord (Penacook)."
- 5. County** Enter one of ten New Hampshire counties: Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford and Sullivan.
- 6. Current owner** Enter the name of the property's current, legal owner. This information is available from the town or city clerk's office.
NOTE: IF this inventory form is being submitted for consideration for the NH State Register, please complete the Nomination Contact Information Sheet as well.

Function or Use

- 7. Current use(s)** Enter the most specific use listed below, for example, single dwelling, rather than domestic, for a house. Enter as many specific uses as currently apply. If the property's current use is not listed below, enter "other" and explain that use in the text. The uses listed below are taken from the National Register's "Data Categories for Functions and Uses," edited to reflect New Hampshire patterns of development.

Domestic
Seasonal camp
Hotel or motel
Institutional
housing
Multiple dwelling

Single dwelling
Commerce/Trade
Business or office
Department store
Financial
institution

Gas or service
station
General store
Restaurant or
tavern

Specialty or retail store	Recreation and Culture	Healthcare
Warehouse or storage	Amusement park/zoo	Doctor's office/clinic
Social	Arts facility	Hospital
Civic	Camping or picnic area	Nursing or rest home
Clubhouse	Fairground or parade	Defense
Meeting hall	Museum	Armory
Government	Outdoor recreation	Battle site
City or town hall	Sports facility	Fortification
Courthouse	Theater or auditorium	Military facility
Custom house	Agriculture	Landscape
Fire station	Barn or outbuilding	Conservation area
Police station or jail	Farm	Forest
Post office	Fish hatchery	Garden
Public works	Horticultural facility	Monument or marker
Education	Industry	Natural feature
College	Blacksmith shop	Park or common
Library	Communications	Street
Research facility	Dam and/or canal	furniture/object
School	Energy facility	Transportation
Religion	Manufacturing facility	Air-related
Church or temple	Mine or quarry	Pedestrian-related
Religious residence	Saw mill	Rail-related
Religious school	Waterworks	Road-related
Funerary		Water-related
Cemetery or grave		Other
Funeral home		Unknown
		Vacant or not in use

- 8. Historic use(s)** As with current use, enter as many historic uses as known, using the above list. Enter "other" for uses not listed and note what they are in the text.

Architectural Information

- 9. Style** This field applies mainly to buildings. If applicable, enter the building's prevailing architectural style from the choices below. If appropriate, more than one style can be entered. For example, "Federal" and "Greek Revival" can be listed for a Federal style house with an updated Greek Revival entry. The architectural styles listed below are taken from the National Register's "Data Categories for Architectural Classification," edited to reflect New Hampshire building practices. The chart in Appendix A shows some of the more common architectural styles in New Hampshire, as applied to houses.

Colonial	Late Gothic Revival	Commercial Style
Georgian	Late Victorian	Bungalow/Craftsman
Federal	Beaux Arts	American Foursquare
Greek Revival	Colonial Revival	Modern Movement
Gothic Revival	Classical Revival	Art Deco
Italianate	Dutch Colonial Revival	Ranch style
Second Empire	Tudor Revival	Other
Queen Anne	Mission/Spanish Colonial	Unknown
Stick/Eastlake	Revival	
Shingle Style	Italian Renaissance	
Richardsonian	French Renaissance	
Romanesque	Prairie School	

10. Architect/builder Enter the full name of the architect and/or builder, if known. If more than one architect and/or builder is known, enter the name of the principal architect and/or builder and describe the others and their roles in the architectural description section. The source of this information should be cited in the next field. If the information was found in a book, cite the author's last name, the date of publication and page number, and then list the full citation in the bibliography. Other common sources of information are: date on building, deeds, directories, historic maps, interviews, original construction plans, owner, research, tax cards and visual analysis. Describe these general sources more fully in the text.

12. Construction date Indicate the date of construction. Estimated dates should be prefixed with "c" for circa, which allows for ten years on either side of the year given. As with architect/builder, the source of the information should be cited in the next field.

14. Alterations, with dates List all known changes to the building, structure or property since its construction. These changes, along with the source of information, should be more fully described in the architectural description section.

15. Moved, with date Indicate whether the property has been moved with yes or no, and the date of the move. If known, include a description of the original location, orientation, setting, and reason for and method of moving in the architectural description section.

Exterior Features

Aluminum	Clapboard	Concrete, poured
Asbestos	Cobblestone	Fieldstone
Asphalt, rolled	Concrete block, plain	Flush board
Asphalt shingles	Concrete block,	Granite
Board and batten	rusticated	Log/plank
Brick	Concrete, unspecified	Marble

Metal, standing seam	Sandstone or brownstone	Vinyl
Metal (unspecified or other)	Slate	Wood shingle
Novelty siding	Steel	Does not apply
Plywood (including T1-11)	Stone, unspecified	Other
Rubble	Stucco	Unknown
	Tar and gravel	
	Vertical board	

16. Foundation Enter one of the building materials listed above. If the foundation is comprised of more than one material, list the most prominent one and note the others in the architectural description.

17. Cladding Enter the type of wall cladding on the exterior of the building or structure, using the list of building materials above.

18. Roof material Enter the type of roof material, using the list of building materials above. The vast majority of buildings in New Hampshire have either asphalt shingle or slate roofs. Commercial blocks usually have tar and gravel roofs.

19. Chimney material Enter the type of material used to construct the chimney, using the list of building materials above. Most chimneys in New Hampshire are brick or concrete block.

20. Type of roof This field refers to the type of roof on the main portion of a building or structure. Choose one from the list below, or leave this field blank if you are unfamiliar with the terms.

Conical	Gambrel	Saltbox
Cross gable	Hip	Shed
Flat	Jerkinhead	Does not apply
Front gable	Mansard	Other, including none
Gable	Monitor	

21. Chimney location This field refers to where the chimney is located on the main portion of a building. Knowing where a chimney is can sometimes be helpful in determining the floor plan of a house. “Interior” means that the chimney is located inside the building’s exterior walls. Enter one of the locations listed below, or leave this field blank if you are unfamiliar with the terms.

Both ends, double interior	Façade exterior	Ridge off-center
Both ends, single exterior	One end, single exterior	Ridge paired
Both ends, single interior	One end, single interior	Slope
Ell or wing only	Rear wall	Does not apply
	Ridge center	None or removed

Other	
Unknown	

22. Number of stories Enter the number of stories.

23. Entry location This refers to the main entrance on a building. Choose one of the entry locations listed below, or leave this field blank if you are unfamiliar with the terms.

Façade, center
Façade, center, paired
Façade, off-center
Façade, off-center, paired

Façade, sidehall
Multiple main entries
Side elevation(s)
Does not apply

Other
Unknown

24. Windows This field refers to the windows in the main part of a building, that is, the house rather than an ell or attached garage. List as many types of windows as applicable, or leave the field blank if you are unfamiliar with the terms. For double-hung windows, include the sash configuration, such as 6/6 or 2/2. The vast majority of New Hampshire houses have “double-hung” windows, with perhaps a later picture window or a few replacement casement windows. “Mixed” can be used for a building with many types of windows. Under replacement, check no if the windows appear original, or yes if they are replacements, and give the estimated date.

Bay or oriel
Casement
Display
Double-hung
Eyebrow
Fixed

Glass block
Industrial
Mixed
Palladian
Picture
Queen Anne sash

Round or pointed arch
Stained glass
None
Other
Unknown

Site Features

25. Setting Enter one of the settings listed below. The architectural description section of the survey form should more fully describe the property’s natural and manmade landscapes, noting features such as setback, sidewalks, gardens, fields, fences and the relationship of the surveyed property to others in the area.

Agricultural/farm
Mixed use neighborhood
City/town neighborhood
Commercial artery/strip
Developing mixed-use road

Downtown business district
Forest/wilderness
Institutional
Other
Suburban neighborhood

Rural highway
Rural local road
Rural village
Small town or village center
Waterfront

26. Outbuildings From the list below, enter the type and construction date, if known, of any outbuildings. These structures and their changing uses should be more fully described in the architectural description; photographs should be included on continuation sheets. Choose from the list below, or enter “other” and name.

Apartment building(s)	Hotel, motel, inn	Shed, unspecified or other
Barn, connected	House	Shed, wagon or carriage
Barn, English	Ice house	Shed, wood
Barn, gable front	Laboratory or research facility	Sheep shed or barn
Barn, gable-front bank	Milk house	Shop
Barn, ground-level stable	Mill building	Silo(s)
Barn, small	Mobile home	Smoke house
Barn, other	Office	Store, unspecified
Carport	Play house	Studio
Carriage house or barn	Pool house	Sugar/sap house
Chapel	Privy or outhouse	Tourist cabins
Chicken coop/poultry house	Quonset hut	Water tower or windmill
Commercial storage building	Schoolhouse	Well or spring house
Garage	Screen house	Workshop
Garage, attached	Seasonal camp or cabin	Does not apply
Greenhouse	Shed, equipment or machinery	None
Horse stable	Shed, storage	Other
		Unknown

27. Landscape features Choosing from the list below, enter all landscape features on the surveyed property and their dates of construction, if known. These features should be more fully described in the architectural description and photographs should be included on continuation sheets. Choose from the list below, or enter “other” and name.

Arbor	Gate or hitching post(s)	Swimming pool
Barnyard	Gazebo	Statuary
Burial ground	Hedges or hedge rows	Stone walls
Cleared/open fields	Mature trees	Tennis court
Cultivated land	Orchard	Vineyard
Fences or fence posts	Pasture	Wood lot
Foundation	Paths or walkways	Other
Fountain	Patio	
Garden, flower	Pergola	
Garden, vegetable	Pond, river or stream	

- 28. Acreage** Enter the acreage of the entire parcel(s) associated with the surveyed property. Please **DO NOT** enter square footage. Square footage divided by 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) equals acreage.
- 29. Tax map and parcel number** Enter the tax map and parcel number for the surveyed property. List all parcels currently associated with a large property such as a farm.
- 30. UTM reference** Enter one or more Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid references to identify the exact location of the property. If you are unfamiliar with UTM's, please call NHDHR for assistance. Detailed instructions are also available in National Register Bulletin No. 28, "Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites," available at NDHR or online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/index.htm#bulletins>. ADD STATE GRID INFO??
- 31. USGS quadrangle** Enter the name of the United States Geological survey (USGS) Quadrangle on which the property is located, along with the map's scale. Quadrangle maps are usually on file in town or city halls or available in sporting goods or bookstores and online.

Form prepared by

- 32. Name** Enter the name(s) of the person(s) who prepared this form. This does NOT refer to a land surveyor.
- 33. Organization** If applicable, enter the name of the organization with which the form preparer is affiliated.
- 34. Date of survey** Enter the date that the field work for **this** form was completed.

Photograph information

- 35. Photograph(s)** See new NHDHR Draft Digital Photo Policy at www.nh.gov/nhdhr/review/ArchitecturalHistoryFormsandManuals.htm.

The number of photographs needed to document a property can vary, depending on the resource. All important building features, outbuildings, landscape features and setting noted on the front of the survey form should be shown in photographs. A small, simple building on a small lot often can be adequately documented with one photograph showing the façade and one side elevation. Several photographs would be needed to show a farmhouse, its outbuildings and fields. Both the house and its setting up and down the block streetscape should be photographed in a densely-built historic neighborhood. (In a crowded neighborhood, buildings are often better photographed from across the street.)

The photographs should be clear and sharp, blocked by as little vegetation, utilities and vehicles as possible. Early and late in the day during late fall, winter and early spring are often the best times to photograph a building.

Using a soft pencil, label the back of the photograph(s) with the town or city, property address and NHDHR inventory number. **Staple** a black and white photograph showing the building's façade and one side elevation to the front page of the form. The roofline should align with the right margin. **Staple** all others to photograph continuation sheets. On the survey form, number the photographs, beginning with #1 on the front page, #2 for the next photo on a continuation sheet, and so on. On the sketch map, note the direction the photographer faced for each photo with an arrow and the photo number.

- 36. Date** Enter the month and year on which the photograph was taken.
- 37. Roll and frame #** Referring to the negative, enter the roll and frame of each photograph. Only large-scale survey projects will involve more than one roll of film. FOR DIGITAL PHOTOS, ENTER THE FILE NAME HERE.
- 38. Negative stored at** List the location where the negatives will be stored. For digital photos, submit a photo CD as requested in the photo policy and leave this blank.

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39. Location Map

This map should show the property's location in relation to nearby cross streets and/or a major natural feature, such as a river. Indicate north with an arrow. Copies of USGS maps and town tax maps work well as location maps, *with the property circled*.

40. Property Map

This map should show the property, as it exists today, as seen in aerial view (looking down at it). Identify all buildings and landscape features listed on page one by name or a letter, as well as street names and the property's historic boundary (see #47 below). Each building and feature shown on the sketch map should be described on the following pages under architectural description. Buildings and features that are no longer standing can be indicated with a dashed line. Show north with an arrow. PHOTO KEY: Indicate the location and direction of each photograph included with the form with an arrow and the photo number.

Page Three

The next eight sections begin on page three and can continue on continuation sheets as needed. All continuation sheets, including those with photos, should be numbered consecutively. Use as much space as is needed for each section, and then continue with the remaining sections.

41. Historical Background and Role in the Town's or City's Development

Begin this section with a brief chronological history of the property. Starting with a timeline may be helpful and show where additional research is needed. If available, give specific dates and the proper names of owners, architects or builders, other people and places. Cite the sources of information, such as a town history or family records. Avoid narrating the entire history of the property or detailed family genealogies, instead focusing on the events, activities or characteristics that make the property special or significant.

The narrative should then describe ways in which the property relates to the history of the community, region or the state. Place the property in a particular time, place or course of events. It is often within the larger picture of a community's history that an individual property's historical importance becomes apparent. Is the building an example of mill worker housing in a village that developed around a large textile mill? Is the property a park built through the philanthropy of a mill owner? Was the property built during a period of economic expansion after the railroad arrived in town, greatly increasing manufacturing possibilities?

Copies of historic maps, drawings and photographs, attached to continuation sheets with staples or archival photo mounts, can be used to supplement the historical narrative.

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Context(s): See appendix B for list

A historic context is an organizational tool for grouping properties related through their histories by theme, place and time. A single historic context describes one or more aspects of an area's history, architecture, archeology, engineering and cultures and identifies the significant patterns that individual historic properties in that area represent. A set of historic contexts is a comprehensive summary of all aspects of the history of the area. Historic contexts can serve as both a touchstone for research and as a cornerstone of the preservation planning process.

NHDHR has assembled a broad list of the historic contexts most commonly uncovered in the state's historical resources. Some of these contexts apply to only a portion of New Hampshire; more apply to the entire state, which is small enough and homogeneous enough that while certain activities are necessarily confined to certain parts, there are not significant enough differences to warrant a spatially or chronologically segmented theme. NHDHR maintains research files on each of these contexts and also enters surveyed properties into a database by context. This information is available to researchers investigating not only a certain theme, such as shoemaking, but also considering a single property that may relate to others with a shared history, such as shoe shops.

New Hampshire's list of historic contexts is long and evolving; suggested additions and refinements are always welcome. The current list is in Appendix B. Enter the names of all of the historic contexts that apply to the surveyed property.

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation

The amount of detail needed in the architectural description depends on the size and complexity of the property and the extent of alterations, additions and deterioration. Photographs and sketch maps may be used to supplement the narrative.

Provide a narrative describing the property and its physical characteristics. Begin with a summary paragraph that describes the main building or structure, its use, style, method of construction, size and significant features, such as porches, windows, doors, chimneys, dormers, stylistic details and notable interior features. Organize the information in a logical manner, for example, by describing a building from the foundation up and from the exterior to the interior.

Describe the current condition of the building or structure. If known, describe the building's original appearance, **noting when and where changes occurred**, if known. Include specific facts and, wherever possible, dates. Where information on the original configuration of the building is unknown, note apparent additions, new materials or details, and other changes, with dates, if known.

In additional paragraphs, describe additions to the main building, such as ells and wings, in a similar fashion and then describe the property's location, setting, outbuildings, landscape features and changing uses. The narrative should document the evolution of the entire property, describing major changes since its development. All outbuildings and landscape features noted on page one should be described.

The architectural description should conclude with a comparison to other similar local properties, buildings or structures. Is this example one of many of its style, type and materials? Is it in an area of similar buildings, or is it relatively unusual in the area? Photographs of comparable properties or streetscapes are helpful.

The following outline, partially taken from National Register Bulletin 16A, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>), lists the key points to cover in an architectural description.

For **preliminary inventory forms**, information on changes, non-historic building materials and elements, and character-defining features is key. Additionally, any outbuildings, landscape features, or archaeological features (foundations, stone walls, etc) should be briefly described and noted on the maps. From the list below, focus on C, E, and I.

Guidelines for Describing Properties

- A. **Type or form**, such as dwelling, church, or commercial block.
- B. **Setting**, including the placement or arrangement of buildings and other resources, such as in a commercial center or a residential neighborhood.
- C. **General characteristics**: These include the overall shape of plan and arrangement of interior spaces; number of stories; number of vertical divisions or bays; construction materials, such as brick or wood; wall finish, such as clapboard or shingling; roof shape, such as gable or shed, and structural system, such as balloon frame or post and beam.
- D. **Specific features**, by type, location, number, material, and condition: These may include porches, windows, doors, chimneys and dormers.
- E. **Important decorative elements**, such as finials, pilasters, barge boards, brackets, half-timbering, sculptural relief, balustrades, corbelling, cartouches and murals or mosaics.
- F. **Significant interior features**, such as floor plans, stairways, functions of rooms, spatial relationships, wainscoting, flooring, paneling, beams, vaulting, architraves, moldings and chimney pieces.
- G. **Type, function and location of outbuildings**, with dates, if known.
- H. **Other manmade elements**, including roadways, contemporary structures and landscape features.
- I. **Alterations or changes to the property**, with dates, if known. A restoration is considered an alteration even if an attempt has been made to restore the property to its historic form (see L below). If there have been numerous alterations to a significant interior, also submit a sketch of the floor plan illustrating and dating the changes.
- J. **Deterioration** due to vandalism, neglect, lack of use or weather, and the effect it has had on the property's historic integrity.
- K. **For moved properties**: the date of move; descriptions of location, orientation and setting, historically and after the move; reasons for the move; method of moving, and the effect of the move and the new location on the historic integrity of the property.
- L. For **restored and reconstructed** buildings: the date(s) of restoration or reconstruction; historical basis for the work; the amount of remaining historic material and replacement material; the effect of the work on the property's historic integrity, and for reconstructions, whether the work was done as part of a master plan.
- M. For **properties where the landscape or open space adds to the significance** or setting of the property, such as rural properties, college campuses or the grounds of public buildings: the historic appearance and current condition of natural features, and land uses, landscape features, and vegetation that characterized the property during the period of significance,

including gardens, walls, paths, roadways, grading, fountains, orchards, fields, forests, rock formations, open space and bodies of water.

- N. For **industrial properties**, particularly where equipment and machinery is intact: types, approximate date and function of machinery; the relationship of machinery to the historic industrial operations of the property, and the relationship of the industrial property to its natural environment, for example, a mill's location in relation to a river or dam.

44. Statement of Significance:

Buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts are appreciated as historical resources because of their associations with past events or people, for their design or construction, or for the information they may yield about our prehistory or history. These values are most commonly understood within the realm of historic contexts (see also #42 above). Understanding the context in which an historic resource developed – whether the textile industry or Queen Anne architecture – allows the evaluator to determine the relative significance of the resource.

For many projects in New Hampshire, the test used to evaluate a historic resource is whether it would be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Under this section, please discuss the property's significance, using the following National Register guidelines:

National Register listing: In brief, a property can be eligible for the National Register under one or more of the following criteria:

- A.** Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. If the property is significant under this criterion, the statement of significance should explain how the event or pattern of events made an important contribution to history, and what other types of resources remain to document this contribution.
- B.** Association with the lives of persons significant in our past. Under Criterion B, the statement of significance should explain why the person with whom the property is associated is important to the history of the locality, state, or nation. It should also identify other surviving associated properties and their relative role in the life of the person.
- C.** If it 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 may lack individual distinction, as in historic districts. For Criterion C, the statement should explain why that type, period or method of construction is significant in the architectural development of the locality, state or nation, OR provide sufficient factual information about the career and work of the artist, architect, builder, or landscape architect to demonstrate that the person was accomplished in his or her field, even if the person remains unidentified, OR explain how the property's artistry or craftsmanship fully articulates a particular design concept or aesthetic ideal, OR possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or development.

- D.** If it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history, that can only be demonstrated by the actual, physical resource. If the property is significant under this criterion, the statement should explain why the information is important, usually in the form of an archeological research design, laying out an important question, a range of expected data and an explanation of how the expected data can be used to answer the question.

To be eligible, a property must also have integrity for the period for which it is significant (see numbers 45 and 46 below). Properties can also be eligible for the National Register based on one of seven criteria considerations. A complete description can be found in National Register Bulletin No. 15, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” on file at NHDHR or at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>.

In New Hampshire, historical resources can also be listed on the **State Register of Historic Places**, which is part of the state’s efforts to recognize and encourage the identification and protection of historical, architectural, archeological and cultural resources. These irreplaceable resources may be buildings, districts, sites, landscapes, structures and objects that are meaningful in the history, architecture, archeology, engineering or traditions of New Hampshire residents and communities. For a determination as to whether a property is eligible for state listing, see also the NHDHR handout “The New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places,” online at www.nh.gov/nhdhr/programs/state_register.html.

45. Period(s) of Significance:

Based on the property’s historical and/or architectural significance, enter the year or the span of years when these significant events, activities, persons or trends were associated with the property. For properties with architectural importance, the period of significance is usually the date of construction and the dates of any significant alterations and additions. For the site of an important event or historical trend, the period of significance is the time when the event occurred or the span of time when a property actively contributed to the historical trend. Similarly, the period of significance for a property associated with an important person will be the length of time that person was associated with the property (not always the person’s entire life). Fifty years ago is used as the closing date for significance where activities began historically and continue to have importance, or when no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period.

A property can have more than one period of significance, for more than one reason. Each can be listed with a brief description. For example, a building can be an important example of the Greek Revival style, with a period of significance of 1840 for its construction date, and also have an historical period of significance of 1840-1880, when it served as the only general store in a town.

46. Statement of Integrity:

When evaluating a potentially historic property, the term “integrity” refers to the property’s ability to convey its significance through its physical appearance. For example, a property

cannot tell us much about an event that happened in 1800, if it has been so changed since then that no one from 1800 would recognize it. Or, a house built in the Greek Revival style cannot tell us much about that style if later renovations have removed all of its original architectural details.

The National Register of Historic Places divides integrity considerations into seven aspects:

Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property.

Setting: the physical environment of a historic property, how the property is situated, and its relationship to the surrounding features and space.

Materials: the physical elements that were combined during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Integrity considerations are always based on why, where and when a property is important; only after a property's importance is established can its integrity be evaluated. Also, different aspects of integrity may be more meaningful to some types of historic properties than others. For example, integrity of design and materials may be more essential to a building with architectural significance than for a mill site, where location and setting might be vital. And finally, the rarity or poor condition of other extant examples of a type of resource may lessen the need for high levels of integrity. A more complete discussion of these and other issues of integrity is available through the National Register Bulletin No. 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," on file at NHDHR or at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>.

47. Boundary Discussion

One important step in describing a historic property is to determine where the historic property begins and ends, in other words, determining what its historic boundary is. This boundary can be particularly important when historic properties are given special consideration during community planning efforts or publicly funded or permitted construction projects. A property's historic boundary should be large enough to include all of its historic features, but should not include buffer areas or acreage that has no historical connection to the property. Areas that no longer illustrate the property's history due to changes such as subdivision or development should not be included. Areas that have recently been added to a historic property also should be excluded.

Based on the property's historical or architectural importance, provide a brief description of what its historic boundary should be, whether just the footprint of the historic building or structure, the current tax map parcel, part of the tax map parcel, or beyond the current tax map parcel. For example, farms often encompass a number of parcels, whereas a bridge's historical boundary usually would only be its footprint and perhaps approaches. As noted above, clearly delineate this boundary on the property sketch map. If the boundary cannot be clearly shown on the property map, attach another map, such as a local tax map, on a continuation sheet, label it, and indicate the boundary with a dark line.

For **preliminary inventory forms**, complete this section if the property's boundary is more complicated than a tax map number and parcel number.

48. Bibliography and/or References

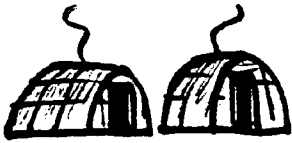
List all sources of information used to prepare this survey form, alphabetically by the author's last name. Do not include general reference works, unless they provided specific information about the property. Each citation should include the title, author, date of publication, publisher and location, and/or repository. If the bibliography is extensive, it may be helpful to organize it by category, such as books, historic maps, deeds and interviews.

The reference room at a local public library is a good place to begin researching a property. DHR's survey and research files in Concord also hold a abundance of information. Long-time local residents, historical societies, town hall, the county deed and probate office, and the New Hampshire Historical Society and the State Library, both in Concord, also have a wealth of historical records. Increasingly, research information such as historic maps can be found on the Web. Appendix C provides a list of research materials and archives.

Appendices

- A. "A Progression of Popular Domestic Architecture in New Hampshire."
- B. NH Division of Historical Resources Historic Context List.
- C. Research sources for New Hampshire historic properties.
- D. Town-wide Area Forms Completed and on File at the NHDHR.

Thank you for completing this NH Individual Inventory Form. We appreciate your efforts!



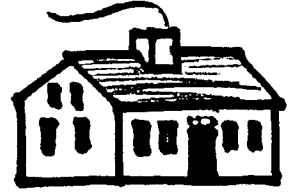
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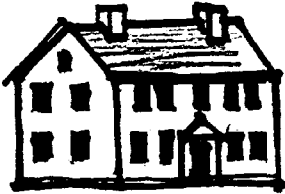
17th CENTURY COTTAGE



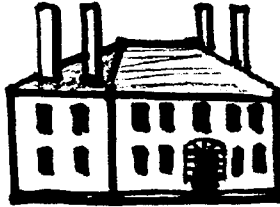
ELIZABETHAN/MEDIEVAL
(FIRST PERIOD)



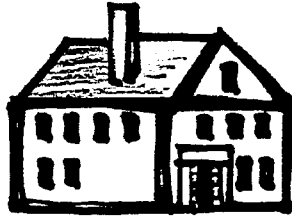
"CAPE" COTTAGE



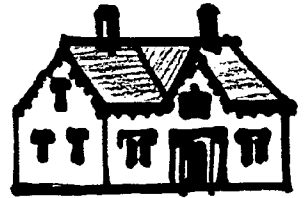
GEORGIAN



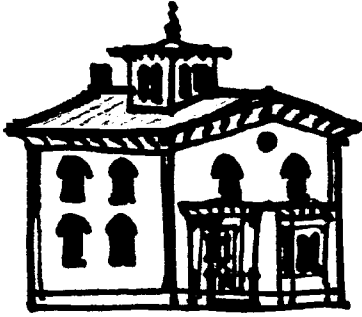
FEDERAL/REGENCY



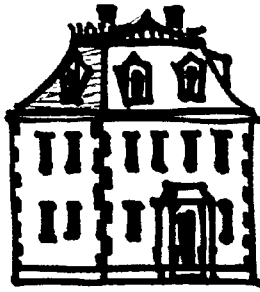
GREEK REVIVAL



GOthic REVIVAL



ITALIANATE



FRENCH 2ND EMPIRE
(MANSARD)



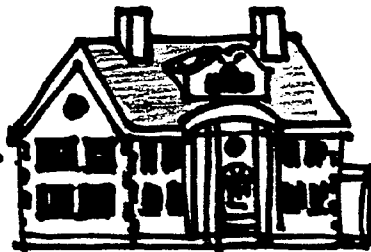
STICK STYLE



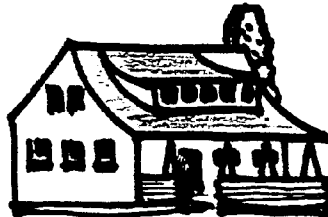
QUEEN ANNE



SHINGLE STYLE



COLONIAL REVIVAL



BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN



PERIOD COTTAGE

A PROGRESSION OF POPULAR DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

NH DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT LIST

(Updated June 2006)

A historic context is an organizational tool for grouping properties related through their histories by theme, place and time. The Division of Historical Resources has assembled a broad list of historic contexts most commonly uncovered in the state's properties and history. By their nature, some of these contexts apply to only a portion of New Hampshire; more apply to the entire state, which is small enough and homogeneous enough that while certain activities are necessarily confined to certain parts, there are not significant enough differences to warrant a spatially or chronologically segmented theme. The Division maintains research files on each of the contexts and also enters surveyed properties into a database by context. This information is available to researchers investigating not only a certain theme, such as shoemaking, but also considering a single property that may relate to others with a shared history, such as shoe shops.

This list does not represent all of the historical research topics that could be pursued in New Hampshire. Instead, it reflects the historic contexts illustrated by the properties in the Division of Historical Resources' survey files. By nature, it evolves as more survey work is completed. An updated version may be available by contacting the Division.

THE CONTEXTS

Exploration and Settlement

1. Early exploration of the NH seacoast, 1400-1630.
2. First settlements on the NH seacoast, 1623-1660.
3. Early exploration and settlement in the interior of NH, 1623-1770.
4. The granting of land and towns, 1623-1835.

Military

5. The French and Indian Wars in NH.
6. Revolutionary New Hampshire.
7. The Civil War in New Hampshire.
8. World War I in NH.
9. World War II in NH.
10. NH's coastal defenses, 1775-present.
11. The Cold War in New Hampshire.
12. New Hampshire's early militia and the National Guard.

Maritime History

13. Fishing on the NH Seacoast and the Isles of Shoals, 1660-present.
14. Wooden shipbuilding on the NH seacoast, 1630-1920.
15. Modern shipbuilding on the NH seacoast, 1900-present.
16. Shipwrecks in NH waters, 1620-1940. (E) (authors: Parker Potter and David Switzer)
17. New Hampshire's inland lighthouses. (E) (authors: Parker Potter and Greg Clancey)

Industry

18. Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1920.
19. NH textile mills capitalized by out-of-state interests, 1826-1920.
20. The Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, 1831-1945.
21. The hosiery industry in New Hampshire, 1830-1970.
22. Logging, lumbering and saw mills, 1620-present.
23. Wood products mills and shops in New Hampshire.
24. Paper manufacturing and making in New Hampshire.
25. Large-scale furniture production.
26. Small-scale furniture (cabinet) making.

NH DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT LIST*(Updated June 2006)*

Industry (cont.)

27. Barrel making and commercial cooperages in New Hampshire, c.1807-1850.
28. Iron smelting and founding, 1715-present.
29. Mineral mining, 1770-present.
30. Granite quarrying and stone cutting, 1790-present.
31. Commercial ice making, 1870-1920.
32. Mineral springs and bottling plants in New Hampshire, 1880-present.
33. General outwork/home manufacture in NH, 1840-1920.
34. Localized shoemaking, 1623-1900.
35. Heavily capitalized (factory) shoemaking, 1820-1940.
36. Shoemaking outwork/home manufacture, 1830-1920.
37. Outwork/home manufacture of hats and clothing, 1870-1920.
38. Metalworking in New Hampshire for local and regional markets, 1630-present.
39. Brick making for local and regional markets, 1650-1920.
40. The pottery industry, 1700-1900.
41. Brewing and distilling, 1700-1920.
42. Glassmaking, 1780-1920.
43. Hand tool manufacturing, 1800-1920.
44. Machine tool manufacture, 1840-present.
45. Precision machine shops, 1820-present.
46. Carriage and wagon manufacture, 1820-1900.
47. Heavy manufacturing, 1850-present.
48. Tanneries and leather board manufacturing in New Hampshire.
49. Musical instrument production in New Hampshire.
50. Tobacco pipe production in New Hampshire.

Agriculture

51. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.
52. Salt marsh farming in New Hampshire, 1630-present.
53. Grain farming and grist milling, 1650-present.
54. Orchards and cider production, 1650-present.
55. Maple sugar and syrup production, 1650-present.
56. Local-scale dairy farming, 1800-present.
57. Potato farming, 1800-present.
58. The sheep craze, 1820-1870.
59. Silk culture and silk production, 1840-1860.
60. Turkey raising in New Hampshire for urban markets, c.1850-c.1910.
61. Cattle raising and summer pasturing in New Hampshire, c.1850-present.
62. Meat processing and marketing in New Hampshire.
63. Creamery operations, 1860-present.
64. Poultry farming, 1870-present.
65. Dairy farming for urban markets, 1880-1940.
66. Farm revitalization by Finns in the Monadnock Region, 1880-1940.
67. Market gardening / truck farming in New Hampshire, 1900-present.
68. Horticulture in New Hampshire, 1910-present.
69. Flax and linen production, 1650-present.

NH DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT LIST*(Updated June 2006)*

Entertainment and Recreation

70. Summer resort/grand hotel tourism, 1840-1940. (P) (author: Deborah Noble)
71. New Hampshire as artists' colony, 1870-present. (P) (author: Lisa Mausolf)
72. Boarding house tourism, 1875-1920.
73. Summer and vacation home tourism, 1880-present.
74. Summer colonies in New Hampshire, 1840-present.
75. Summer camps for children, 1890-present.
76. Winter recreation and the ski industry, 1890-present.
77. Parks, amusement parks, zoos and waterfront recreation in New Hampshire, 1880-present.
78. Outdoor recreation in New Hampshire.
79. Theaters, opera houses, and movie houses in New Hampshire.
80. Museums and historical sites in New Hampshire.
81. New Hampshire State Parks, Sites and Forests.

Transportation

82. Pre-automobile land travel, 1630-1920.
83. Taverns, inns, hotels, motels, motor courts and bed and breakfasts, 1623-present.
84. Transportation on the lakes, 1760-present.
85. River and canal navigation, 1790-1890 (P) (author: Lisa Mausolf)
86. The railroads in NH, 1842-1960. (F) (authors: R. Stuart Wallace and Lisa Mausolf)
87. Street railroads in New Hampshire, 1880-1950.
88. Automobile highways and culture, 1900-present.
89. Aviation in New Hampshire.

Communications and Utilities

90. Water supply, distribution and treatment in New Hampshire, 1850-present.
91. Gasoline and oil distribution in New Hampshire, 1900-present.
92. Hydropower in New Hampshire.
93. Electricity generation and distribution in New Hampshire.
94. Communications in New Hampshire.

Professions

95. Medicine and hospitals in New Hampshire.
96. The practice of law in New Hampshire.
97. Engineering in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
98. Architecture in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
99. Banking and finance in New Hampshire.
100. Writing and publishing in New Hampshire.
101. The service industries in New Hampshire.
102. Social services in New Hampshire.
103. The food industry in New Hampshire.

Education

104. Higher education, 1770-present.
105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.
106. Libraries in New Hampshire.

NH DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT LIST

(Updated June 2006)

Politics and Government

- 107. Local government, 1630-present.
- 108. County government in New Hampshire, 1771-present.
- 109. State government, 1680-present.
- 110. The federal government in New Hampshire, 1776-present.
- 111. Fighting the Depression in New Hampshire: The CCC, WPA, and other public works programs, 1929-1940.

Social History and Political Movements

- 112. Philanthropy, 1850-present.
- 113. Historic preservation, 1899-present (E). (authors: James Garvin and Parker Potter).
- 114. Women's organizations and the suffrage movement in New Hampshire.
- 115. Social organizations in New Hampshire.
- 116. Freemasonry in New Hampshire.
- 117. The anti-slavery movement in New Hampshire.
- 118. The Grange in New Hampshire, 1870-present.
- 119. Cultural and community traditions, practices, arts and crafts.

Religion

- 120. Religion in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
- 121. The Shakers in NH, 1795-present.
- 122. Camp meetings in New Hampshire, 1860-present.

Ethnic Heritage

- 123. Post-Colonial Native American Indian Acculturation and Revitalization, 1780-present.
- 124. The African-Americans in New Hampshire.
- 125. The Scots-Irish and Ulster-Scots in New Hampshire.
- 126. The French-Canadians in NH, 1840-present.
- 127. The Irish in New Hampshire.
- 128. European and Middle Eastern immigration to New Hampshire.

Commerce, Community Planning, Cultural Landscapes

- 129. Commerce, industry and trade in New Hampshire cities, 1630-present.
- 130. Commerce, industry and trade in New Hampshire village and town centers, 1630-present.
- 131. Suburban/bedroom community growth in New Hampshire, c.1850-present.
- 132. Post-World War II industrial expansion in New Hampshire.
- 133. Town and county planning and surveying.
- 134. Landscapes and their designs in New Hampshire.
- 135. The land conservation movement in New Hampshire.
- 136. Public and private cemeteries and burials.

Archaeology

- 1100. Pre-Columbian European exploration and settlement.
- 1101. First (Paleo-Indian) occupations.
- 1102. Native American Indian lithic technology (P) (author: Richard Boisvert)
- 1103. Native American Indian ceramic technology.
- 1104. Native American Indian agriculture.
- 1105. Native American Indian mortuary practice.

NH DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT LIST

(Updated June 2006)

1106. Native American Indian riverine adaptation/exploitation.

Archaeology (cont.)

1107. Native American Indian upland adaptation.

1108. Native American Indian coastal adaptation.

1109. Native American Indian adaptation in the Northern marshlands.

1110. Post-Columbian Native American Indian contact with Europeans.

1111. Native American Indian lacustrine adaptation.

1112. Pre-Columbian Native American Indian cultures.

1113. Pre-Columbian cultural chronology.

RESEARCH SOURCES FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORIC SITES
JAMES L. GARVIN
NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Published town and county histories, often with genealogical and biographical sections or sketches; check your local library, your local historical society, the New Hampshire Historical Society library, 30 Park Street, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 225-3381, and the New Hampshire State Library, 20 Park Street, Concord, 03301; Tel. (603) 271-2144).

Family genealogies; check your local library or historical society, the New Hampshire Historical Society library (30 Park Street, Concord) and the State Library (20 Park Street, Concord).

Additional genealogical material may be available on microforms through the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), which maintains a reference facility, the Concord, New Hampshire, Stake Family History Center, at 90 Clinton Street, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 225-2848.

Statewide cemetery records; on file at New Hampshire Historical Society library, 30 Park Street, Concord, N.H., 03301.

Town vital records (births, marriages, deaths); available through town clerks or at the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Hazen Drive, Concord, N.H., 03301 (for full address, see "Contact People," below).

Town records; microfilm copies available at the State Library. Also check with the town clerk and check any Town Papers deposited at the New Hampshire State Archives, 71 South Fruit Street, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 271-2236. Some towns maintain separate town archives collections that are independent of the library and historical society holdings.

Index to proper names in the microfilmed town records at the State Library. This card-file index lists all the proper names that appear in the *microfilmed* town records on file at the State Library; the index does *not* cover other town records that may be located elsewhere. This can be a quick finding aid for town affairs involving an individual person. Among the records indexed in this card file are vital records (births, marriages, deaths) that were recorded in town books.

United States Census reports, 1790 to present (every ten years); on microfilm at the State Library, and original volumes at the State Archives. The first decades of the census list heads of families only, with indications of how many other people of either sex, and older or younger than sixteen years, were living in the household.

By 1850 or so, the census returns are more ample, listing by name, age, and occupation each person living in a given household. By this general period, there are also separate *agricultural* and *industrial* returns, which show the productivity of each farm and of each manufactory (including grist and saw mills). In some decades, the industrial censuses show the weeks or months of activity of seasonal operations like saw mills, the number of hands employed, the value of raw materials consumed, the value of finished products, and the type of motive power (even listing the types and horsepower of turbines for water-powered mills).

Deeds and wills; on file at the Registry of Deeds and the Registry of Probate at each county courthouse. New Hampshire probate records (wills and associated documents, excluding probate inventories) for the years 1635-1771 were published in volumes 31-39 of the *New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers*, 40 vols. (Concord: State of New Hampshire, 1867-1943). The original deeds and wills for this same period are filed at the State Archives in Concord.

Court records; either at the State Archives (if the county has relinquished them) or at the appropriate county courthouse. The New Hampshire province court records from 1640-1692, and court papers from 1652-1668, are published in volume 40 of the *New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers*, 40 vols. (Concord: State of New Hampshire, 1867-1943).

Town maps. Most accessible are:

1. the maps from the published Walling county map series of c. 1858-1860;
2. the maps from the *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire* (Boston: D. H. Hurd & Co., 1892). These town maps have been republished, in separate volumes for each New Hampshire county, by Saco Valley Printing, 76 Main Street, Fryeburg, Me., 04037; Tel.: (207) 935-2997;
3. early proprietors' maps for many towns, showing the original lots of the towns as granted in the 1700s, published in volumes 24-28 of the *New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers*, 40 vols. (Concord: State of New Hampshire, 1867-1943).

The New Hampshire State Archives and the New Hampshire Historical Society have original manuscript proprietors' maps (or later tracings of these maps) for many New Hampshire towns.

All published town, county, and state maps of New Hampshire before 1900 are listed and described in Cobb, *New Hampshire Maps* (see bibliography).

Also valuable are current and older United States Geological Survey maps, which are highly accurate federal surveys at scales of one inch to a mile (1:62,500) or 2-5/8 inches to a mile (1:24,000). Current editions of these maps are available in

many bookstores and on-line through services like TerraServer: (<http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp>). The Dimond Library at the University of New Hampshire in Durham and the New Hampshire Historical Society in Concord collect older editions of the maps. *The UNH collection may be accessed on the Web at <http://docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/nhtopos.htm>.*

The State Archives has a book of manuscript maps compiled in 1804 for most towns in the state; microfilm copies of this volume may be consulted at the New Hampshire Historical Society and the State Library.

Other maps, including unpublished manuscript maps, may be available at the New Hampshire Historical Society, 30 Park Street, Concord, and the New Hampshire State Archives, 71 South Fruit Street, Concord. The State Archives also collects the records of defunct surveyors' offices.

Bird's-eye views of New Hampshire towns, mostly dating from the 1870s and 1880s, may be consulted at the New Hampshire Historical Society library; see the listing under "Ruell" in the bibliography. These maps may also be explored on-line by going to the Library of Congress site, *clicking on "American Memory: American History in Words, Sound, and Pictures," clicking on "Collection Finder," clicking on "Maps," and then clicking on "Panoramic Maps, 1847-1929."* *You can search the Library of Congress collection of bird's-eye views by keyword, geographic location, subject index, creator index, or title.*

For some villages and urban areas, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show buildings and utilities in great detail, sometimes beginning as early as 1875. Microfilm copies of the New Hampshire Sanborn maps are available at the New Hampshire Historical Society library.

White Pine Blister Rust maps were compiled over many years in the twentieth century under federal funding to indicate the extent of the tree disease and of its alternate hosts (currant and gooseberry bushes). Foresters who drew these maps often indicated stone walls, cellar holes, cemeteries, and other landscape features with considerable detail. A nearly complete series of the maps is held by the State Archives; county foresters and town officials may have maps for particular counties or towns.

Aerial photographs can reveal individual buildings; roads; fields and other agricultural lands; stone walls and other property lines; other cultural features; and forest characteristics. Some aerial photographs (and the corresponding United States Geological Survey maps) can be searched on-line at sites like TerraServer: (<http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp>).

Aerial photographs are also available in various federal, state, or county agencies. The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (see below) can provide a listing of various series of aerial photographs and their repositories.

Historic photographs may be found in local historical societies, in regional repositories like the Historical Society of Cheshire County, and at the New Hampshire Historical Society. *Many historic photographs have been published in a series of books on New Hampshire (and neighboring states) being issued by Arcadia Publishers, 1 Washington Center, Suite 304, Dover, N.H., 03820; Tel.: (603) 743-4266.*

Family letters, financial accounts, diaries, photographs, if available. The best sources for such documents are local historical societies, the New Hampshire Historical Society in Concord, and the Historical Society of Cheshire County in Keene.

Contact people:

New Hampshire Historical Society, 30 Park Street, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 225-3381:
William N. Copeley, Librarian
David Smolen, Special Collections Librarian (manuscripts, newspapers, maps, photographs, etc.).

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (State Historic Preservation Office), P. O. Box 2043 (19 Pillsbury Street), Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 271-3483:
James McConaha, Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Linda Ray Wilson, Deputy Director

New Hampshire Division of Records Management and Archives (State Archives), 71 South Fruit Street, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 271-2236:
Dr. Frank C. Mevers, Director and State Archivist
Brian Burford, Records Manager (Brian is also a land surveyor who could assist in searching the surveyors' records on file there).

New Hampshire State Library, 20 Park Street, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel. (603) 271-2144:
Donna V. Gilbreth, Reference Librarian, Tel. (603) 271-3302.

Vital Records, New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Hazen Drive, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: (603) 271-4651. [The vital records are made available to the public through voluntary staffing by the Merrimack County Society of Genealogists. Attendants in the office will explain how to request birth, marriage, or death records.]

Historical Society of Cheshire County, 246 Main Street, Keene, N.H., 03431; Tel.: (603) 352-1895:
Alan F. Rumrill, Director

Town Officers (see your local telephone directory or obtain a copy of the current edition of *City and Town Officials of the State of New Hampshire*, prepared by the Municipal Highways Bureau of the New Hampshire Department of Transportation, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: [603] 271-2107; or of the current *New Hampshire Municipal Officials Directory*, published by the New Hampshire Municipal Association, P.O. Box 617, Concord, N.H., 03301; Tel.: [603] 224-7447).

County Register of Deeds and Register of Probate (see your local telephone directory).

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----- *New England: Additions to the Six State Bibliographies*, ed. Roger Parks. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1989. Additional sources.

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- Fitch, James Marston. *American Building: The Environmental Forces That Shape It*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1972.
- , *American Building: The Historical Forces That Shaped It*. 2nd ed. New York: Schocken Books, 1973.
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- Hubka, Thomas. *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England*. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1984.
- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1986.

**TOWN-WIDE AREA FORMS COMPLETED AND ON FILE AT THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

AS OF OCTOBER 2007

Ashland	Litchfield
Barrington	Londonderry
Bath	Manchester
Belmont	Meredith
Berlin*	Merrimack*
Bristol	Milan*
Chichester	Nashua
Colebrook*	Newington*
Columbia*	Newport
Concord	Newton*
Dalton	Northumberland*
Derry	Northwood
Dover	Nottingham
East Kingston*	Pittsburg*
Epsom	Plaistow
Errol	Portsmouth*
Exeter*	Rochester
Gilford	Salem*
Goffstown	Seabrook
Gorham*	Shelburne*
Greenland*	Somersworth
Haverhill	Stark*
Hudson	Stewartstown*
Keene	Stratford*
Kensington	Stratham*
Kingston	Troy
Landaff	Windham*
Lisbon	

* These forms are hybrid town-wide/project area forms. While they present a good summary of each town's history, they only describe historical resources in the project area.