

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

190

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Salem Common Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 304, 310, 312 Main Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Salem

N/A

vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Rockingham code 041⁰¹⁵ zip code 03079

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

Elizabeth H. Murphy, SHPO/Director 2/22/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NH Division of Historical Resources
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:

x 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:)

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4.15.11
Date of Action

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham County/NH
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		district
2	0	site
5	1	structure
3	1	object
13	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: town hall, fire station

EDUCATION: school, library

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

FUNERARY: cemetery

LANDSCAPE: public common

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

FUNERARY: cemetery

LANDSCAPE: public common

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Georgian

Greek Revival

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Granite

walls: Wood clapboards

roof: Asphalt shingles

other: Wood shingles

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County/NH

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See continuation sheet

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The Salem Common Historic District consists of the town's historic town common/burial ground and the three public buildings and various monuments and structures which have been constructed/erected on the town-owned parcel of land since the early 18th century. The 3.50 acre parcel of land is bordered on the west by Main Street (Rt. 97), on the south by Bridge Street and on the east by the Spicket River. The land is largely level and covered with grass and trees with denser vegetation along the river frontage/east boundary. There is a paved parking lot to the south of the Old Town Hall and adjacent to the Hose House and the section of the common adjacent to the monuments has seen the recent addition of modern walls and pavers. Main Street is a heavily traveled two-lane road, lined by residences and some commercial uses.

The nominated district includes three contributing buildings, two contributing sites (the burial ground and common), five contributing structures (stone wall and receiving tombs), one non-contributing structure (a gazebo of recent construction), five contributing objects (monuments) and one non-contributing object (monument). The following is a description of the resources included within the district.

1. District No. 1 Schoolhouse (Alice Hall Memorial Library), 312 Main Street, 1861. Contributing building.

Marking the northern end of the district, the former schoolhouse/library is a 1 1/2-story, gablefront structure which is sheathed in wood clapboards and outlined by wide cornerboards with a plain frieze under projecting eaves which end in returns. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and a brick chimney rises from the rear ridge. A wooden flagpole is mounted on a horizontal member attached to the top of the front gable. The house is set on a rough ashlar foundation that is higher toward the rear (east). It is crafted of split granite blocks with smaller stones used as infill. Most of the façade is fronted by a single-story, three-bay, flat-roofed porch supported by plain posts with caps, resting on a wooden deck. The underside of the porch roof is sheathed in beadboard. The center entrance contains a wooden door with an upper glass pane over three horizontal panels. There is a three-light transom above the door. On either side of the entrance is a tall, double-hung wooden window with 6/6 sash and blinds. The photograph in the 1907 town history indicates that at that time there was a central window opening flanked by two doorways. A small semi-circular, fixed window with two vertical mullions is located in the front gable.

The north and south side elevations are each punctuated by three double-hung 6/6 windows. Most of the basement windows have been covered with boards although one is exposed on the north elevation and reveals a three-light configuration. At the rear of the south elevation there is a wooden door with 3 x 2-lights over two horizontal panels. The rear elevation has two windows on the first floor and a single window lighting the attic.

A brick sidewalk leads from the former schoolhouse/library to the town house to the south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 2

This building served as the District No. 1 schoolhouse from 1861 to 1895. It was raised September 18, 1861 and opened on December 2, 1861.¹ When it was constructed, District No. 1 was the largest district in the town with 83 scholars enrolled in 1862.² The school was not graded meaning all the students were together in one room. Nearly immediately after it was finished, there was already a movement to make this a graded school and separate it into two classrooms. A new District No. 1 school was finally built elsewhere in town in 1895 and this structure was vacated.

In the fall of 1895 the building became home to the town library which had been established in 1893 and was briefly housed in one of the rooms of the town house. Electric lights were added in 1906. The building was heated by wood-burning stoves until 1925. A coal-fired furnace was installed in 1925 and an oil-fired furnace in 1947. In 1955 telephone service was introduced.³

As of February 1907 the library contained 2,038 volumes, 336 bound volumes of public documents and reports, and 832 paper covers and pamphlets.⁴ In 1907 the library was only open on Saturdays although two boxes of books were sent each week to Wilson's Store at Salem Depot and to Palmer's Store at North Salem so that patrons would not have to travel to Salem Center. The library added Wednesday hours in 1938 and was open four days a week beginning in 1946. The schedule was altered to seven days in 1959 and to six seven-hour days in 1962.

Miss Alice Hall served as the librarian for many years. She began working at the library in 1915 and was head librarian from 1924 until the library moved to the new Kelley Library building at the corner of Main Street and Geremonty Drive in 1966. In 1988, the Town of Salem dedicated the building in memory of Alice Hall. Today, the library has been restored to its old appearance and houses a large collection of historical books.

2. Old Town Hall, 310 Main Street, 1738 (alt. in 1838, 1899 & 1908). Contributing building.

The Old Town Hall is a 2 ½-story, wood-frame structure which is rectangular in plan and rests on a granite foundation. Moved to its present location in 1838, it is oriented with its long west elevation to the road. The building is capped by a steeply-pitched gable roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. This outer roof is reportedly a 20th century alteration which was for some reason built over the original, broader gable roof. Inside the roof, the old roof structure is attached by iron tension rods to the newer roof structure which entirely covers the old.⁵ There are two brick corbel cap chimneys – one on the west slope near the south end of the building and the other on the east slope at the north end.

The building is sheathed in wood clapboards with a wooden watertable and simple cornerboards. On the north

¹ Edgar Gilbert, *History of Salem, N.H.* Concord, NH: Rumford Printing Co., 1907, p. 216.

² Town of Salem Annual Report 1862.

³ Richard Noyes, *At the Edge of Megalopolis: A History of Salem, NH, 1900-1974.* Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1974, pp. 265-6.

⁴ Gilbert, pp. 229-230.

⁵ Detwiller, Frederic C. "Salem, New Hampshire Town Hall, Architectural-Historical Report", Prepared for the Salem Town Hall Restoration Group of the Society of the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1977, p.6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 3

and south gable ends the overhanging eaves terminate in cornice returns and both the gable end rakings and lateral eaves are decorated by dentils. The south gable end of the building is three bays wide and the primary entrance is located in the easternmost bay. The simple entablature door surround incorporates transom lights over the modern metal door. It is fronted by a modern concrete stoop wrought iron railing. The window openings on the first and second floors have entablature lintels. The first floor openings contain double-hung 6/2 sash while those on the upper level are filled with 16/16 sash, a Colonial Revival alteration which probably replaced earlier 9/9 or 12/12 sash. There are two arched, multi-light, double-hung windows above the second story windows and a lunette window at the top of the gable.

The broad west wall facing the road has five bays of windows with a double-doored entrance sheltered by a gable door hood at the north end of the elevation. Originally, there were four bays of windows and a central entrance. In 1908 the center entrance was removed and the building was extended to the north to accommodate access to the second floor hall. In addition to the doorway, an additional window was added on each floor. As on the south elevation there are 6/2 windows on the first floor and 16/16 windows upstairs, all of which are capped by entablature lintels. The double doors each have three lower panels with 3 x 4 lights above. A transom of two rows of seven lights caps the doorway under the door hood which is supported by two curved brackets and has a simple front truss.

Owing to the location of the staircase inside, the north gable end has fewer windows, limited to a single window on the first floor and three 16/16 on the second. The two arched attic windows were reused when the building was expanded to the north in 1908. Their original location inside is still discernable inside the second floor hall, in the sheathing of the old end wall of the building.

Projecting from the rear (east) wall of the structure are two single-story, shed-roofed additions. That to the south is sheathed in vertical boards and rests on a foundation combining fieldstone and concrete blocks. It was added between 1904 and 1912. The slightly larger addition at the center of the elevation is clapboarded and without windows. It was added after 1924 to contain the town safe and has a fieldstone foundation. To the north of the safe addition, the first floor wall is punctuated by three window openings containing narrow 9/9 sash. These appear to be the oldest sash present on the building but may have been reused. The second floor of the east elevation has four 16/16 windows.

What is now the Old Salem Town Hall began as a meetinghouse constructed in 1738, prior to the incorporation of the town in 1750. The oak timbers were cut at Henry Sanders' mill that summer and fitted together to prepare for the raising. The plans called for a building 48' long by 38' wide with a 22' post. The frame was raised on Wednesday, November 15, 1738. The building was originally located on the Town Common, close to the present-day intersection of Bridge and Main Streets. The main entrance faced the river and there were two additional doors to the interior.

For many years the building lacked any interior finish and was unheated until 1824 when a stove was installed. Parishioners sat on rough plank benches. In 1740 Henry Sanders was paid sixteen shillings to build a pulpit which was placed in the center of the long north side, high against the wall. The window openings were small and high above the ground and were without glass until 1749. The meetinghouse was eventually laid out into pews and each owner was required to build his own. As demand rose, more pews were constructed, and by 1760 filled in the entire perimeter of the house excepting the doors centered on the east and west gable ends and the longer south elevations and the stairs were located in the southeast and northeast corners. Additional pews and seating were located in the gallery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 4

In March 1833 it was voted to move the Meetinghouse a few rods west to the so-called School House Common although the building was not actually moved until 1838. When it was moved, it was also turned 180 degrees. As was happening in communities throughout the state, it was at this time that the building ceased to serve religious functions. The First Congregational Church constructed a new building on Lawrence Road in 1840.

After the former meetinghouse was moved, various repairs were made. Town Meeting voted to replace all the glass, repair doors, remove the staircase on the southwest side, make a suitable room for the use of the town selectmen, floor over the second story level utilizing the girts in the frame and partition off a suitable passageway to enter the same by the southeast door inside. It was not until 1851 that the work was completed. Both floors were furnished as halls, the lower hall being known as the Town Hall while the upper space was Salem Hall, where most of the social and entertainment events were held.⁶

The building continued as the center of local governmental affairs in the late 19th century. The Salem Free Public Library was established February 17, 1894 in a small room in the town house but moved to the former Schoolhouse No. 1 next door in 1895. By the turn-of-the-century, the town house building was again in need of substantial repairs. At town meeting in 1899 residents voted to expend \$1,000 to repair the Town House. The Board of Selectmen paid architects Atwood & Miller twenty dollars to draw plans for remodeling and improving the building and awarded a construction contract and paid \$875 to local builder George W. Thom to carry out the improvements. Soon thereafter the Selectmen concluded that the sum appropriated was not adequate to complete the work. At about the same time, millionaire Edward F. Searles of Methuen became interested in the project and offered his assistance "provided he might carry out his own ideas".⁷ Searles chose Henry Vaughan as his architect for the project.⁸

Henry Vaughan (1845-1917), the English-born architect of the 1899 renovations, was a very influential architect in the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th century. His projects were thoroughly English and often medieval or Gothic in inspiration and effect and included many churches, schools and mansions. He was an apprentice under George Frederick Bodley, a leading English church architect, and worked with him on the original design of the Washington National Cathedral in 1907. Among Vaughan's other notable later projects were designs were three chapels for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. From the mid 1880s until his death, Vaughan was involved in dozens of projects sponsored by Edward Searles including schools, churches, castles, organ cases, tombs, and remodeling work. Vaughan's works in New Hampshire include various buildings at St. Paul's School in Concord, St. Thomas' Church in Dover, St. Mary's Church in Penacook, the North Salem United Methodist Church, Furber Memorial Chapel in Somersworth, Searles School in Windham, Stanton Harcourt (Searles Castle) in Windham and Stillwater Manor in Salem.⁹

As part of the renovation of the Salem Town Hall, Searles had the ceiling of the building removed and new beams installed, taken from an unknown ancient structure. Despite the approval of the Selectmen, who clearly hoped to receive additional funds from Searles, local reviews on the renovation appear to have been mixed.

⁶ Gilbert, p. 179.

⁷ Town Report 1900, p. 19.

⁸ William Morgan, p. 200.

⁹ Ibid, p. 138.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property Rockingham County, NH
County and State NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 5

In 1907 money was appropriated at town meeting for the installation of electric lights and in 1908 an addition was built which added a second exit with stairway from the upper hall. It was apparently also at this time that the center entrance on the west elevation was removed.

The building continued to be the center of Salem's town government until the 1940s when the town offices moved to Salem Depot and later to the current Municipal Office Building on Geremonty Drive. Town Meeting was held here until 1958. The building served as classroom space at several times in the 1950s to help alleviate overcrowding in the schools. The upper hall served as the court room for Salem's Municipal Court from 1961 to 1973. Over the years, various community organizations have all used the building for meeting space. In later years it housed the Community Action Program and the Senior Center.

In the summer of 1981, the Historical Society moved their headquarters from the Kelley Library to the Old Town Hall. The Salem Museum was opened on October 31, 1982. The building serves as a meeting place for the Salem Historical Society and also the Historic District Commission.

3. Old Burial Ground, 1741+. Contributing site.

Salem's oldest town cemetery occupies a level piece of land west of the Spicket River. It is bounded on the west and north sides by a rubble stone wall with granite caps and endposts. To the east, the land descends down to the river and on the south side there is rough rubble retaining wall built into the side of the hill.

Grave markers are arranged in rows oriented north to south with inscriptions on most headstones facing west. Many also have footstones. There are several hundred visible burials. Gravestones are made primarily of slate although there are also many granite, sandstone, and marble markers present. Most of the stones date to the Colonial and Federal Period and consist of arched, shouldered-arched and flat-topped tablets. The earliest stones are smaller, with simple faces which resemble primitive masks, faces inside portals, winged faces and simple geometric borders. By the early 19th century, refined urns and willow motifs had become popular with other stones bearing symbols such as hourglasses. Tablets became more popular during this period and the cemetery also includes a handful of obelisks. A few markers display a finger pointing heavenward ("Gone home") and there is one notable, intricately carved marble stone depicting a draped woman and child mourning on a monument under a willow tree (William Stevens, date not visible).

The cemetery includes the signed work of many 19th century regional stone carvers. Among the most prolific was Benjamin Day of Lowell (1783-1855) who is responsible for at least twenty stones in the cemetery. Many of Day's works are finely-etched slate stones with willow and urn designs and columned enframements. His stones typically display an oval encircled by a border of small triangles. He also made a few marble markers. The following is a list of some of the carvers whose work is represented in the cemetery. The dates in parentheses are an indication of the dates of the stones they produced here.

A. Brown, Derry
 F.A.B. (Brown?), Derry (1820s -1840s)
 M. Bolduc (1847)
 A. Davis, Haverhill (1817)
 A.C. Davis, N'Port (Newburyport) (1827)
 M. Davis, Nashua (1840s)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 6

Eastern, Exeter (1844)
 E & G Law, Marble (Marblehead?)
 L. Fletcher, Lawrence (1811)
 Fletcher and Gower (1852)
 J. Marble, Haverhill (1804-1826)
 J.W. Myrick, Lawrence (1831)
 Myrick, LA (Lawrence?) (1846-1852)
 John Park, Lowell (1828)
 J. Park, Groton (1830)

In addition to the above-ground stones, there is an area of veterans' graves marked by stones which are set flush to the ground. These are located southwest of the receiving tombs (described below).

Like the construction of the Town Hall, the burial ground predates the establishment of the town in 1750. In 1741 Abner Bailey petitioned the proprietors of the common lands in Haverhill and Methuen to sell him a small piece of land measuring six acres, lying on the west side of the Spicket River. Of this, three acres was to be reserved for a burial ground and training field for the militia. In 1752 the burial ground was fenced with a rude rail fence. By 1773 the wooden fence had fallen into disrepair and it was voted to enclose the burial ground with a stone wall. It is assumed that the current wall was built at that time. A hearse house was located in the burial ground for many years. It is no longer extant.

According to the 1907 Town History, the oldest extant stone in the Center burying ground at that time was dated 1753 and marked the grave of Tristram Currier. Among those buried in the Center Cemetery was the town's first minister, the Rev. Abner Bayley (d. 1798), Congressman Silas Betton (d. 1822), prominent citizens and a number of Revolutionary soldiers. A new town cemetery, Pine Grove Cemetery, was established north of the village in the 1850s. The Town History indicates that the last burial was that of Ellen Augusta Gilpatrick who died in 1887.¹⁰ A stone for Ellen Kimball was also noted in the northeast corner of the cemetery, dated 1905.

3A. Stone Wall, c.1773. Contributing structure.

The north and west boundaries of the cemetery are enclosed with a stone wall displaying a dry laid base outlined by granite posts with large granite capstones.

3B – 3E. Receiving Tombs, 1843, 1847, 1856, 1861. Contributing structures.

There is a row of four identical receiving tombs on the eastern edge of the cemetery. They consist of earthen mounds with peaked granite entry surrounds and iron double doors. The tomb to the north is the earliest and bears the inscription "Erected 1843/Tristram Haynes, died Aug. 1, 1837, aged 34". The other three in order from north to south are those of Frederick W. Bailey (1847), Saunders (1856) and Messer (1861).

¹⁰ Gilbert, p. 150.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 7

3F. Veterans Monument (Millstone), 1968. Noncontributing object (due to age).

Just inside the western entrance to the cemetery is a circular granite millstone with two rectangular bronze plaques mounted on its face. That at the top reads "Dedicated to the veterans buried here/Salem Veteran Associations/1968". A smaller plaque below indicates that the millstone originated from a gristmill on Hitty-Titty Brook, 400 feet north of the bluff. It was a gift of Stilman K. Harris to the Salem Historical Society.

4. Salem Common/Veterans Park, 1741+. Contributing site.

The land to the west of the burial ground and east of Main Street (Rt. 97) is the remainder of the common which was set aside in 1741. Initially it was used to train militia. In later years it took on a more passive, recreation/park use. The area is now devoted to several war monuments and a large bandstand. The remainder of the level piece of land is grassy with a line of mature trees planted just outside the western stone wall and

In recent years a number of improvements have been made to the Veterans Park by the Salem Department of Public Works. A curving brick walkway flanked by low walls constructed of two courses of granite slabs was installed in 1997 near the corner of Main and Bridge Streets as well as a flagpole and ornamental trees.

4A. War Monument, 1922. Contributing object.

Facing Main Street, this war monument consists of a rough granite slab with a rounded top measuring approximately 7.5 feet wide and six feet high. Echoing the shape of the tablet, a bronze plaque is mounted on the face with an eagle with widespread wings in relief at the top. Below the eagle is a ribbon reading "Victory" and "Peace". Raised lettering on the plaque reads "Salem New Hampshire erects this memorial in honor of veterans who served in the defense of our country". Below are the names of Salem residents who served in the Revolutionary War, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War and World War I.

Elmer Atwood of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a monument and tombstone dealer, was paid \$1,450 to manufacture the monument. It was dedicated in 1922.¹¹

4B. "Supreme Sacrifice" War Monument, 1957. Contributing object.

Angled to face the Bridge Street/Main Street intersection, this smooth granite monument is designed in a Neo-Classical mode. The memorial is basically rectangular in shape, standing approximately ten feet wide and 6.5 feet tall. At the top of the monument is a decorative band featuring thirteen sets of four incised vertical lines with a star inscribed below each set. The inscription reads "Supreme Sacrifice/Dedicated in grateful memory by the Town of Salem, New Hampshire in honor of the men and women who served in the armed forces of our country during World War II and the Korean Conflict/To them we owe our liberty of religious worship and speech and freedom from fear and want. May all future generations of Americans firmly resolve with God's help to protect and preserve this priceless heritage". Etched below are the names of those from Salem who were killed in World

¹¹ Town of Salem Annual Report, 1923, p. 34; U.S. Census, Haverhill, Mass. 1920, 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property Rockingham County, NH
County and State NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 8

War II, the Korean Conflict, Vietnam and Iraq. Flanking the inscription are two fluted half columns topped by two winged eagles which face each other. That to the left is inscribed 1941-1945 (for World War II) while the other reads 1950-1953 (dates of the Korean Conflict).

At Town Meeting in 1957, the sum of \$8,500 was appropriated for a memorial monument for the Salem men and women who served in the armed forces during World War II. J. Kenneth Atwood of Haverhill (nephew of Elmer Atwood, see 1922 War Monument) was paid \$8,000 to make the monument and Lloyd G. MacLean was paid \$380, presumably for installation.¹² The memorial was dedicated on Veterans Day, November 11, 1957.¹³

4C. War Monument, 1957. Contributing object.

To the north of the 1957 monument is a row of four simple upright granite tablets measuring approximately three feet wide and 3.5 feet high inscribed with the names of all those who served in World War II and the Korean conflict. The names of additional residents serving in other wars and conflicts are inscribed on smaller granite stones which are laid flush on the ground along the outer edge of the wall lining the sidewalk.

4D. & 4E. Cannons, mid 19th century. Contributing objects.

Located on either side of the World War I monument (see 4A) are two Civil War-era cannons resting on concrete pads. Each long-barreled artillery weapon is mounted on a wooden axle with two large wooden wheels.

The two cannons were restored in 2009 by the Salem Department of Public Works. The Salem Lions Club contributed the funds so that the second cannon could be removed from storage and placed on the common.

4F. Gazebo, 2000. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

Rectangular in plan and set on a concrete pad, the gazebo is capped by a two-tier hip roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There are sets of three Doric columns at each corner with one intermediate column on the lesser elevations and two on the front and rear. With the exception of the entrance on the west side, the metal columns are spanned by a simple metal balustrade.

This building was completed in 2000 to commemorate the town's 250th anniversary. It was constructed by members of the Salem Contractors Association. It replaces an earlier bandstand constructed in the 1960s.

5. Hose House No. 2, 304 Main Street, 1906. Contributing building.

Located on the south side of the Common, adjacent to Bridge Street, Hose House No. 2 is a 2 1/2-story gablefront structure which rests on a rubble foundation with a full basement exposed to the rear and on the south elevation. The building is clad primarily in wood clapboards with wood shingles sheathing the front pediment. The

¹² Town of Salem Annual Report, 1957, p. 35.

¹³ Noyes, p. 58. Also *Manchester Union Leader*, November 12, 1957, p. 17 (photo of dedication).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 9

building is outlined by plain cornerboards and the projecting eaves on the rear elevation end in returns. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with a truncated pyramid hose tower projecting from the front portion of the roof and a brick chimney emerging from the rear ridge.

Centered on the façade are two sets of sliding double doors set into an entablature surround. Each panel originally had three upper lights with panels of diagonal beadboard above and below. The windows on all but one of the doors have been covered with boards. To the west of the two large bays is a single glass-and-panel door. There are three 2/2 windows on the second floor of the façade. Centered in the shingled pediment is a pair of 1/1 windows with entablature lintel. The outer edge of the pediment is sheathed in angled wood shingles and a flagpole emerges from the peak of the gable.

The north elevation has two bays of windows on both floors while the south side has three bays of 2/2 windows. Punctuating the stone basement are two 2/2 windows and an original glass-and-raised panel door. The rear elevation has three boarded basement openings, two bays of windows on the two main floors and a single window lighting the attic.

This building was one of two hose houses constructed in Salem in the early 20th century in order to receive reduced insurance rates from the Board of Underwriters. Hose Company No. 1 was organized first at the village of Salem Depot and was completed in 1905. The Town appropriated \$1,000 for Hose House No. 2 in 1906. W.L. Hall was paid \$5.00 for the plan. C.H. Boocher received \$995 to construct the building.¹⁴ It was reportedly erected on the cellar of an old blacksmith shop and liquor store. The building served the double purpose of fire house and lockup. It was also used over the years for municipal offices and public meeting space.¹⁵

¹⁴ Town of Salem Annual Report 1907, p. 17.

¹⁵ Katherine Khalife and Douglas W. Seed, *Images of America: Salem, NH Vol. 1*. Dover: Arcadia Publishing, 1996, p. 14.

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County/NH

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ 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.)

A: Community Planning & Development

C: Architecture, Art

Period of Significance

A: 1738-1960

Significant Dates

1738, 1741, 1861, 1906, 1922, 1957

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Vaughan, Henry

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheet

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County/NH

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

See continuation sheet

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

See continuation sheet

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2

side, making a suitable room for the use of the town selectmen, installing a floor over the second story level utilizing the girts in the frame and partitioning off a suitable passageway to enter by the southeast door inside. It was not until 1851 that the work was completed. Both floors were furnished as halls, the lower hall being known as the Town Hall while the upper space was known as Salem Hall, where social and entertainment events were held.²

In the years that followed, additional buildings and monuments were also erected on the town-owned parcel at Salem Center. In 1861 a new one-room schoolhouse for District No. 1 was constructed just north of the Town Hall in a Greek Revival style with dual entrances for boys and girls. When a new District No. 1 school was built in 1895, the older schoolhouse became home to the town library. In 1906 Hose Company No. 2 erected a building on the north side of Bridge Street. The simple gablefront structure included two bays for the company's fire-fighting apparatus, a minimal tower and the town's police lock-up.

By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the town house was again in need of repair. Substantial changes were made to the building in 1899, funded by millionaire Edward F. Searles of Methuen, Massachusetts who became interested in the project and offered his assistance "provided he might carry out his own ideas".³ At the time, Searles was constructing a country manor, Stillwater Manor (now 80 Pond Street) in Salem, which was begun in 1898 but not completed until 1905. The architect for the Town Hall renovation (as well as Stillwater Manor) was the English-born Henry Vaughan (1845-1917), a prominent architect in the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th century. Vaughan's projects were thoroughly English and often medieval or Gothic in inspiration and effect and included several chapels at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, the original design of the Washington National Cathedral (with his mentor, English architect George Frederick Bodley), many churches, schools and mansions. From the mid 1880s until his death, Vaughan was involved in dozens of projects sponsored by Edward Searles including schools, churches, castles, organ cases, tombs, and remodeling work. Vaughan designed a number of buildings in nearby Methuen for Searles as well as Stillwater Manor and the North Salem Methodist Church in Salem and Searles School and Stanton Harcourt (Searles Castle) in Windham.⁴

Searles personally directed the 1899 interior renovations to the Town Hall, reportedly visiting the building as often as once a week to superintend the work.⁵ A wealth of new ornamental material was added to the second story hall which retained a basic heavy hewn frame with mortise and tenon pegged joints dating back to the original meetinghouse. The origins of the applied decoration will likely never be known although a reference in the Town Report suggests it was "brought from other lands".⁶ The polychromatic effect of painted beaded matched board sheathing and additions to the old framing combine to give the room the impression of a medieval hall. The framing of the roof trusses with their bowed intermediate members appear to be original features although various reinforcing members have been added. Additional ornament that was added includes the decorative dentils that encircle the room, the carved "S" medallions (an unknown reference to Salem or Searles?) and much of the framing added to reinforce the old roof. Around the perimeter of the room are deacon benches. In some cases new false pegs were added to the original 18th century pegs in the framing. The result is a unique expression of the melding of Colonial Revival and English Medieval architectural influences. In 1908 additional changes were made to the Town Hall building, but without Searles' assistance. An addition on the north end of

² Ibid, p. 179.

³ Town of Salem Annual Report, 1900, p. 19.

⁴ William Morgan, *The Almighty Wall: The Architecture of Henry Vaughan*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1983, p. 138.

⁵ Town of Salem Annual Report, 1900, p. 19.

⁶ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

the building was constructed to accommodate a second exit with stairway from the upper hall. It was apparently also at this time that the center entrance on the west elevation was removed.

In the 20th century, the land adjacent to the Town Hall proved a natural setting for various monuments erected to honor Salem's veterans. The first of the monuments was installed in 1922 to commemorate the contributions of Salem residents who served in the Revolutionary War, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War and World War I. It was the work of Elmer Atwood, a Haverhill monument dealer. Thirty-five years later, Elmer's nephew, J. Kenneth Atwood, was the artist for the monument erected in honor of those from Salem who lost their lives in World War II and the Korean Conflict. In more recent years, the collection of monuments has been updated with additional stones to record the names of those who served in Vietnam, Iraq, and other conflicts as well.

The Salem Common remained an important part of community life throughout the 20th century. The town offices were in the Old Town Hall until the 1940s and town meeting was held in this building until 1958. The upper hall served as the court room for Salem's Municipal Court from 1961 to 1973. The building has served a multitude of community functions over the years and was the site of countless social events and entertainment performances. The former District No. 1 Schoolhouse was home to the Salem Library until 1966. In the summer of 1981, the Historical Society moved their headquarters from the Kelley Library to the Old Town Hall. The Salem Historical Museum was opened in the Old Town Hall on October 31, 1982. The old District No. 1 Schoolhouse/Town Library later also became part of the Salem Historical Museum. Over the years, the former Hose House No. 2 was called into service as municipal offices and public meeting space. Today, the common is still the setting for Salem's annual Veterans' Day commemorations and other community events. The setting of the park has been enhanced in recent years by landscaping improvements including brick sidewalks and low stone walls. A new bandstand/gazebo was erected in 2000.

As a group and individually, these public buildings and their associated setting are a reflection of the practicality and skills of a small New Hampshire town. They embody the development of a town center originally designed to meet essential needs of the community in the 18th century. Changes in the 19th century reflect the typical evolution which occurred statewide as civic and religious responsibilities were separated. In the 19th and 20th centuries the town-owned parcel continued to develop and change with the addition of other structures and uses which have become basic extensions of the services and responsibilities of local government. While each structure has evolved on the interior, the exteriors retain a high degree of integrity for their historic appearances and the assemblage continues to retain a useful and intimate role in the community.

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County/NH

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheet

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 3.50 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 3200020E 4739490N
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Detwiller, Frederic C. "Salem, New Hampshire Town Hall, Architectural-Historical Report", Prepared for the Salem Town Hall Restoration Group of the Society of the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1977.

Gilbert, Edgar. *History of Salem, N.H.* Concord: Rumford Printing Company, 1907.

Hazlett, Charles A. *History of Rockingham County, New Hampshire.* 1915.

Khalife, Katherine and Douglas W. Seed. *Images of America: Salem, NH Volume 1.* Dover, NH: Arcadia Publishing Co., 1996.

Mausolf, Lisa. Inventory Form for Old Town Hall, 310 Main Street, SAL0053, May 2009. Files of the NH Division of Historical Resources, Concord, NH.

Mausolf, Lisa. Inventory Form for 60 Pond Street, Salem, SAL0031, November 2006. Files of the NH Division of Historical Resources, Concord, NH.

Morgan, William. *The Almighty Wall: The Architecture of Henry Vaughan.* Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1983.

Morgan, William. "Henry Vaughan: An English Architect in New England," *Historical New Hampshire*, vol. 28, no. 2, 1973.

Museum Guide, Salem Historical Museum, Salem, New Hampshire.

Noyes, Richard. *At the Edge of Megalopolis: A History of Salem, NH, 1900-1974.* Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1974.

150th Anniversary Souvenir, Old Home Week, Salem, N.H., August 14, 1900. [NH State Library]

Sinnott, Edmund W. *Meeting House and Church in Early New England.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

Speare, Eva A. *Colonial Meeting-Houses of New Hampshire.* Littleton, NH: Courier Printing Co., 1938.

Town of Salem, Annual Reports, various years.

Willis, Howard S. "The Salem Town Hall". An Address delivered to the Association of Historical Societies of New Hampshire, Inc., June 27, 1959.

www.pelhamnhhistory.org/library/pdf/files/day/benjamin/day.pdf

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County, NH

County and State

NA

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated district are indicated by a dashed line on the attached sketch map. The property being nominated is lot 1643 on Map 84 in the local assessor's office. The property is bounded on the west by Main Street, on the east by the Spicket River, on the south by Bridge Street and on the north by 314 Main Street.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated district is drawn to include that acreage which survives from the original Town Common and which is still owned by the Town of Salem today.

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham County/NH
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant

organization For the Town of Salem

date November 2010

street & number 6 Field Pond Drive

telephone 781-944-5958

city or town Reading

state MA

zip code 01867

e-mail lmausolf@att.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See continuation sheet

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Salem

street & number 33 Geremonty Drive

telephone (603) 890-2000

city or town Salem

state NH

zip code 03079

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 18 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County, NH

County and State

NA

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____ 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Property: Salem Common Historic District

Town: Salem

County: Rockingham County

State: NH

Name of Photographer: Lisa B. Mausolf

Date of Photographs: November 2010 (unless otherwise stated)

Location of Original Digital Files: 6 Field Pond Drive, Reading, MA 01867

Number of Photographs: 15

Photo #1:

West façade (left) and south elevation (right) of District No. 1 Schoolhouse (Alice Hall Memorial Library), camera facing northeast.

Photo #2:

North elevation (left) and west façade (right) of Old Town Hall, camera facing southeast.

Photo #3:

View of Old Burial Ground with stone wall, south elevation of Old Town Hall visible in distance at center, camera facing northeast.

Photo #4:

View of Old Burial Ground from Old Town Hall, camera facing south.

Photo #5:

View of Gazebo, cannons and War Monument on Common with Old Town Hall visible in distance at left, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6:

View of War Monument on Common, camera facing east.

Photo #7:

View of Supreme Sacrifice War Monument with Hose House No. 2 in distance, camera facing southeast.

Photo #8:

Supreme Sacrifice War Monument, camera facing north.

Photo #9:

View of Salem Common with stone wall enclosing Old Burial Ground and Hose House No. 2 visible at right, camera facing south.

Photo #10:

West façade of Hose House No. 2, camera facing east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County, NH

County and State

NA

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 2

Photo #11:

Stone wall enclosing Old Burial Ground, camera facing east.

Photo #12:

Three of four receiving tombs in Old Burial Ground (Saunders at right), camera facing northeast.

Photo #13:

Early gravestones in Old Burial Ground, camera facing southeast.

Photo #14:

Slate grave marker of Enoch Merrill, 1841 (carved by Benjamin Day, Lowell), camera facing east.

Date of Photograph: January 2011

Photo #15:

Obelisk grave marker of Hon. John Woodbury and wife, 1849+, camera facing southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District

Name of Property

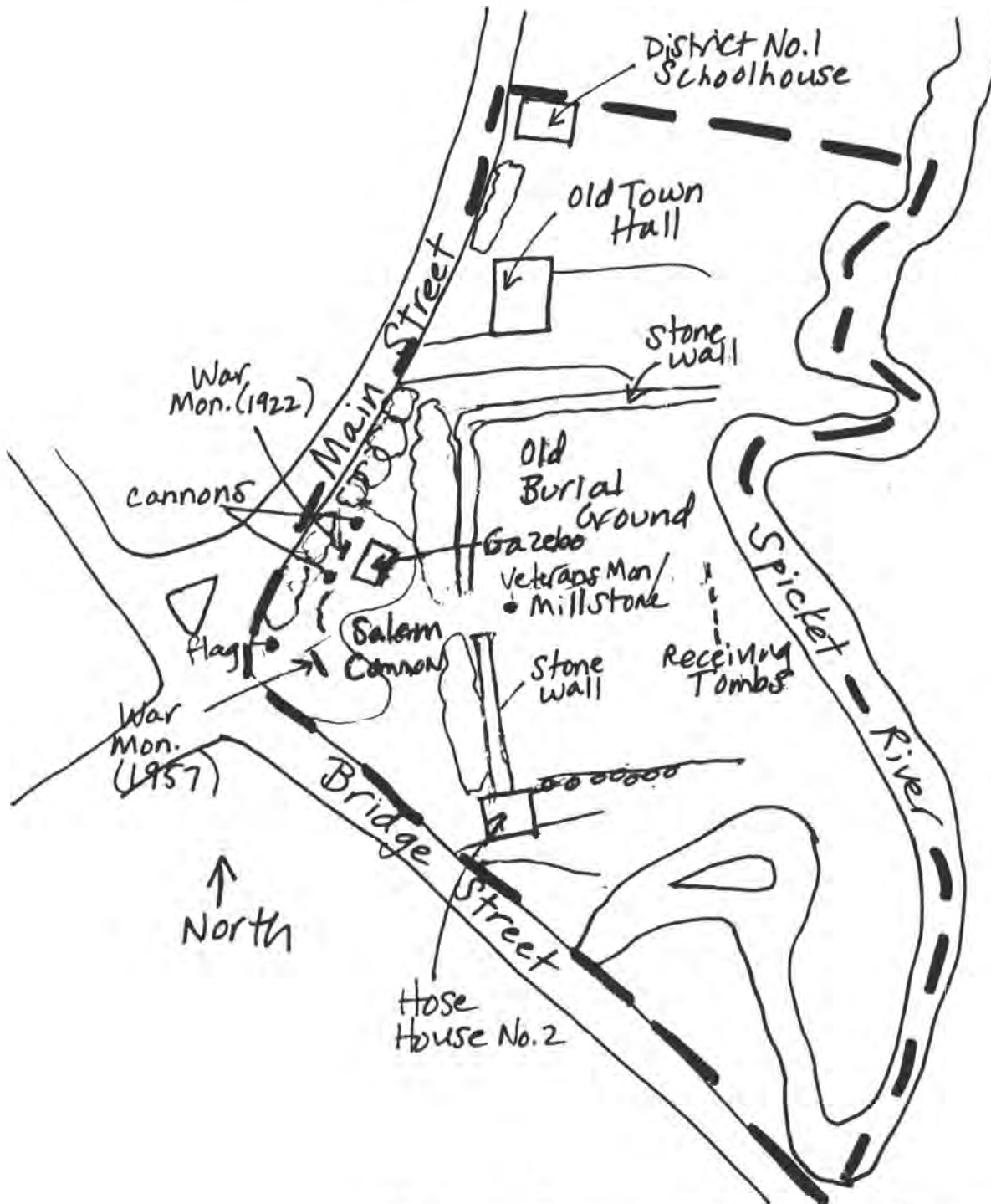
Rockingham County, NH

County and State

NA

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____



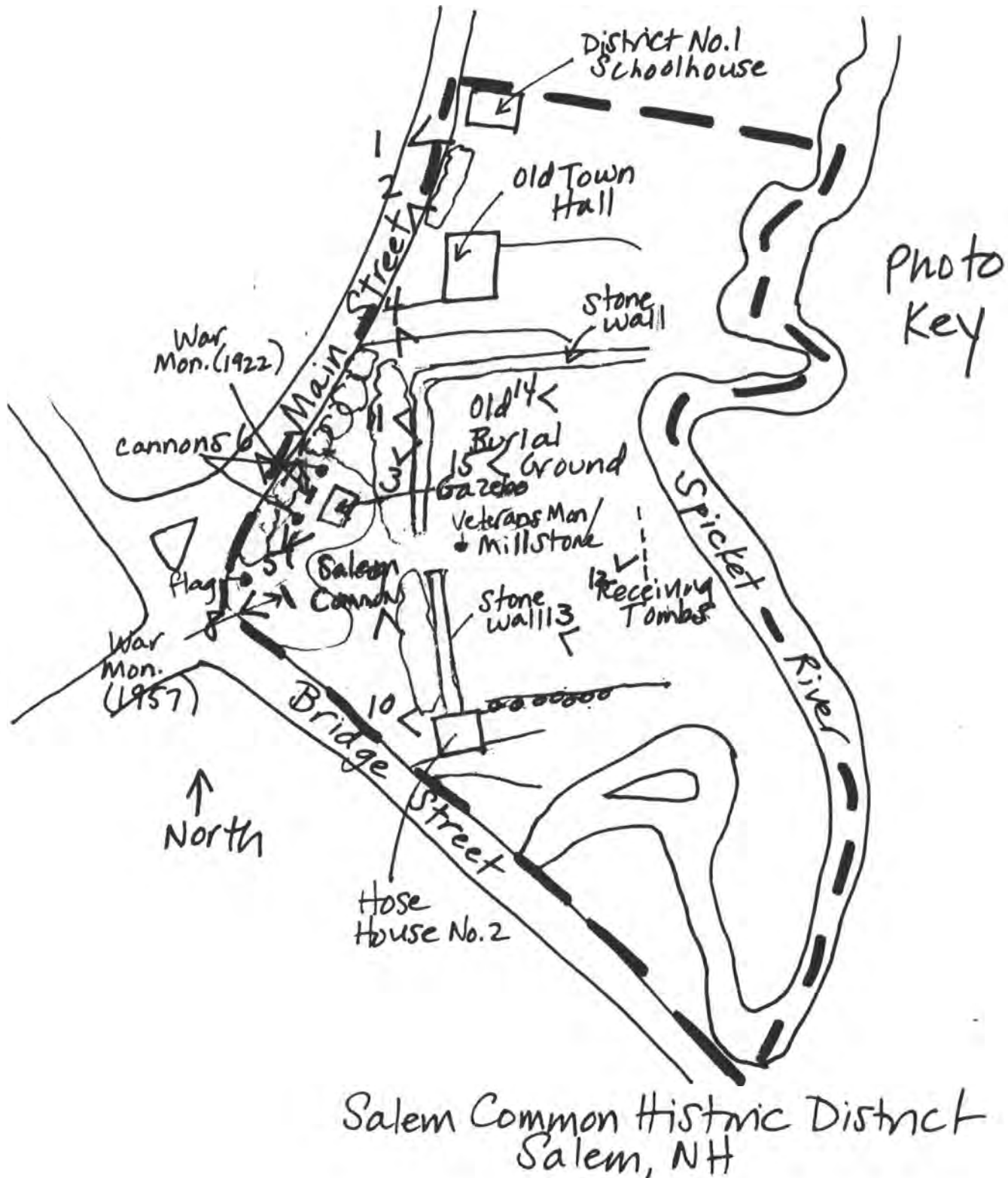
Salem Common Historic District
Salem, NH

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Common Historic District
Name of Property
Rockingham County, NH
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Salem Common Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Rockingham

DATE RECEIVED: 3/01/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/24/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/08/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/16/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000190

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4.15.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 1 of 15



Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 2 of 15



Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 3 of 15



SALEM CENTER
BURYING
GROUND

Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
photo 4 of 15



Salem Common Historic Dish et
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 5 of 15



Salem Commemorative District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 6 of 15



Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 7 of 15

SUPREME SACRIFICE

DEDICATED IN GRATEFUL MEMORY BY THE TOWN OF
SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN HONOR OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVED
IN THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRY DURING
WORLD WAR II AND IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT



1941-1945

- TO THEM WE OWE OUR LIBERTY OF RELIGIOUS
- WORSHIP AND SPEECH AND FREEDOM FROM FEAR
- AND WANT MAY ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS OF
- AMERICANS FIRMLY RESOLVE WITH GODS HELP TO
- PROTECT AND PRESERVE THIS PRICELESS HERITAGE

HONOR ROLL

KENNETH T. BAGNELL	W.W.II	FRANK HAJOSY
WILLIAM T. BARRON		STEPHEN KOSTIEW
PAUL BUCHER		NORMAN D. MACLEAN
ARTHUR E. DUFFY		FRANCIS J. MORNEAU
HOWARD A. FIEDLER		ALLAN E. SMITH
DONALD M. GREEN		HOWARD E. SPENGER
RICHARD D. HAIGH		EDWARD J. YOUNG

VIETNAM

THOMAS W. GAUDE	ROBERT B. MANN
DANNY E. GOODWIN	RODNEY A. STANLEY
WILLIAM B. LOOMIS	RUSSELL W. WENDLER

IRAQ

ROBERT J. MOSCILLO

KOREA

JOHN L. BROWN

W.W.II

GEORGE L. KEITH JR.



1950-1953

Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 8 of 15



Salem Commm Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 9 of 15



2-HOSE-2

104

Salem Common Hist. Dist.,
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 10 of 15



Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 11 of 15



Salem Common Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 12 of 15



Salem Commm Historic District
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 13 of 15



IN
Memory of
ENOCH MERRILL
Who died
March 16, 1841
Aged 43

B. DAY LOWELL

Salem Common Hist Dist.
Rockingham Co. NH
Photo 14 of 15



WOODBURY

THIS STONE WAS SET BY THE
WOODBURY FAMILY IN 1871
FOR THE REMAINS OF
THE LATE
MR. J. WOODBURY
BORN 1812
DIED 1871

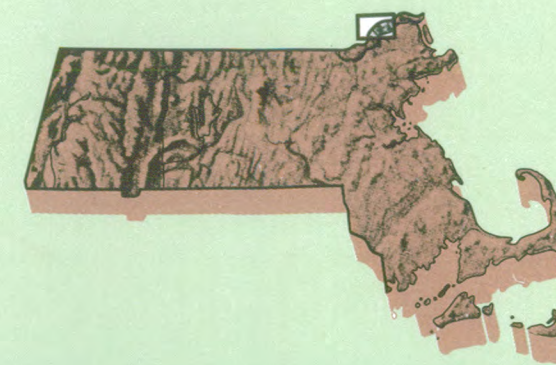
Salem Comm. Hist. Dist.
Rockingham Co., NH
Photo 15 of 15

Haverhill

MASSACHUSETTS

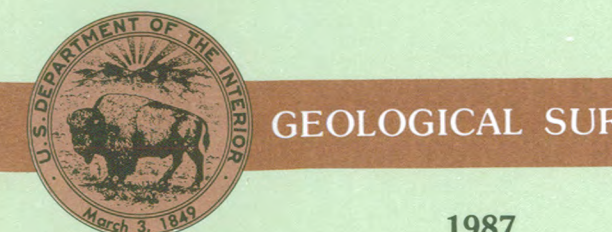
NEW HAMPSHIRE

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies, and State of New Hampshire agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987
This area covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: Salem Depot 1968 and Haverhill 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13274 (1982)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10 000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHOULDER SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE DECLINATION DIAGRAM ADJOINING MAPS

Meters	Feet	UTM	UTM	UTM	UTM
1	3.2808	1	2	3	4
2	6.5617	5	6	7	8
3	9.8425	9	10	11	12
4	13.1234	13	14	15	16
5	16.4042	17	18	19	20
6	19.6850	21	22	23	24
7	22.9659	25	26	27	28
8	26.2467	29	30	31	32
9	29.5275	33	34	35	36
10	32.8084	37	38	39	40

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GON) and 180 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

1 Manchester South
2 Hingham
3 Exeter
4 Nahant
5 Newburyport
7 Lawrence
8 Ipswich



Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road; trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary:	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township; section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Disturbed surface: strip mine, lava; sand	.....
Sounding; depth curve	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Saline/marshy marsh; swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE

42071-G1-TM-025

1987



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

To: Lisa Deline

From: Peter Michaud

Subject: NR Nomination Forms

Date: February 22, 2011

Dear Lisa,

I hope this finds you well and that you enjoyed your trip to Mexico. Enclosed are nominations for the Pelham Library and Memorial Building and the Salem Common Historic District. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Peter Michaud
National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives,
& Easements Coordinator
19 Pillsbury Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271 3583 fax (603) 271 3433
Peter.michaud@dcr.nh.gov