Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: New Hampshire <u>Merrimack</u> FOR NPS USE ONLY

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(Type all entries - complete applicable sections) AUG 1 3 1973 1. NAME COMMON: Cld Post Office AND/OR HISTORIC: Government Building and Post Office 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: North State Street between Capitol Concord Second. James C CODE CODE 33 013 New Hampshire Merrimack 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY ACCESSIBLE OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Yes: Public P Public Acquisition: ☐ District Building 🐧 Occupied K Restricted In Process Private ☐ Site Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted Both ☐ Being Considered Object Preservation work □ N∘ in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural X Comments Government Park Transportation govt. Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) storage ■ Military Educational Religious priv. summer museum Entertainment 👗 Museum Scientific 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY "State Me Hampshire New Ham Denartment of Administration and Contro. Comptroller. 120 State House Annex CODE s™E₩ Hampshire 03301 33 Concord 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Merrimack County Registry of Deeds STREET AND NUMBER: Merrimack County Courthouse P.O. Box 248 North Main Street STATE CODE 0 New Hampshire 03301 Concord 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: None FOR NPS DATE OF SURVEY: Local Federal State County 1973 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: USE STREET AND NUMBER: ONLY CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

CONDITION	(Check One)							
	Excellent	☐ Good	🛣 Fair	Deteriorated	Rvins	Unexposed		
	(Check One)				(Check One)			
	. 🔀 Alter	ed	Unaltered		Moved			

The former United States Government Building and Post Office Property occupies a square bounded by State Street on the east, Capitol Street on the south, Green Street on the west, and Park Street on the north. The original building, constructed after plans of James Riggs Hill, Supervising Architect for the Treasury Department, was begun in 1884 and completed in 1889; the addition to the rear, carefully matching the original stonework, was completed in two stages, 1913 and 1938. The building was in continual use by the Federal Government until 1967, after which maintenance has been minimal.

The original building, nearly centrally located on one and one-half acres, measured approximately one hundred sixteen by eighty feet. [The two full stories above ground, which housed the Post Office, District Court, Pension Office, and Marshall's Office are surmounted by a steep, hipped roof through which eight dormer windows light a partial third storey. The outer foundation walls of brick and granite approach a thickness of three and one-half feet, and contain a full basement, in part above ground. The inner foundation walls, which divide the basement into many rooms, are of brick. Two chimneys near the front of the building have been removed to below roof level.

The outside walls are of solid masonry, gray Concord granite backed by brick. Most of the surface is rough-hewn in texture, in contrast with the smoothness of the lighter-colored architectural detail. The two-storey, flat roofed addition, measuring eighty by sixty-five feet, is of essentially the same appearance in the shades and textures of the stonework. Considerable superficial damage from leakage has occurred here.

A conspicuous feature of the east facade is the recessed porch with its three somewhat flattened Gothic arches supported at their junctures by two short polished columns set The porch floor and the base molding upon heavy square bases. form a continuous horizontal line below which all stonework is The first-storey windows repeat the curves and molding of the entrance arches, and with their three recessed sash and deep mullions reveal the thickness of the walls. The large rectangular windows of the Courtroom above retain the same divisions as those of the lower storey and are capped by the first of several courses of the well defined cornice. principal roof surfaces are interrupted by eight smooth-faced granite dormers with false gables and ball finials, and by three tall chimneys, whose stone is smooth-cut to the roof line, rough-hewn above.

Other ornamental features include the several courses of string molding of varying emphasis; the many sculptured bosses; the two sets of three small windows diagonally aligned in the south wall to light the stairs; the heavy ornamental grillwork of the two narrow windows in the entrance porch; the three (contd.)

SIGNIFICANCE				
PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)			
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	· 🗌 20th Century	
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	ሺ 19th Century		
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known) 1884-	1889		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch.	eck One or More as Appropr	iate)		
Aboriginal .	Education	☐ Political	Urban Planning	
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)	
Historic	🗶 Industry	losophy	<u>Patriotic</u>	
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Conservation	☐ Music	Transportation DOM	<u> </u>	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		REGISTE	A	

To the people of Concord, and only to a Gesser degree to many residents of New Hampshire, the cold of the Concord Coach, for next to Lewis Downing's world-famous vehicle, Concord granite has brought more renown to this city than any other product. The granite industry at its height, in the middle to late ninettenth century, employed over one thousand Concord men, and furnished the stone for such well-known buildings as the Library of Congress, the Boston City Hall, and the U.S. Customs House in New Orleans. In 1889, Concord could still take especial pride in the products of its quarries and in the skill of its stone-cutters and masons. The Cld Post Office is the most monumental expression of that period remaining in New Hampshire. The skills that built it are gone. It is then truly a monument.

The Cld Post Office has another kind of significance to many people, whether they live in Concord or elsewhere in the State or in the Country at large. The building which housed the Federal District Court for over three quarters of a century has deep meaning for thousands of people, whether to take part as jurymen in the administration of justice, or as those called to be judged. To most of these this building represented their first experience with the United States Government, and there can be no doubt that the structure itself, by its very look and feel of ageless solidity, was able to leave a lasting impression. This last influence was, of course, experienced daily by the immunerable users of the Post Office.

The old U.S. Government Building is a valuable expression of the official taste of the age in which it was constructed. Reminiscent of the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, whose heavy stonework and ponderous forms seemed to bespeak a yearning for solidity in a time of rapid change, the building is a statement of permanence as meaningful today as ne rly a century ago. Comparison of this structure with Richardson's Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburg, and the Marshall Field Warehouse in Chicago, reveals striking similarities. All three buildings, whose most prominent feature is their stonework, were erected during the same six-year period.

The Government Building epitomizes the Victorian (contd.)

GPO 931-894

9. MAJOR	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL R	EFERENCES									
	William E. (Chandler I	Papers	s, Box 21.	N.H. H	istoric	al				
Society Library, Concord, N.H.											
William E. Chandler, Reminiscences and Events in Concord's History, An Address (Concord, N.H.: Rumford Printing Co.,											
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ORGANIZ						DATE					
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12. STATE	2. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION				NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION						
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1 .	As the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na- tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law			I hereby certify that this property is included in the							
ı	89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion			National Register.							
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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 4 15

New Hampshire

COUNTY

Merrimack

FOR NPS USE ONLY

AUG 1 3 1973

ENTRY NUMBER DATE

(Continuation Sheet) (Continuation Sheet) NATIONAL REGISTER

(Number all entries)

(contd.) 7.

wrought-iron lamps hanging there; and the two sculptured capitals of the polished columns. If the south entrance to the original building, with its pair of bracket lamps, is not without interest.

The front half of the Post Office lot is in lawn, well curbed with granite, and landscaped with shrubberies, English hawthorn, Norway maples, and one American elm. The rear of the lot is paved. A loading platform on the south side of the annex has access through three doors to the former mailing room.

(contd.) 8. eclectieism charachteistic of the latter half of the nineteenth century. The flattened Gothic arches of the entrance porch and the windows pierce thick, fortress-like walls more often associated with Romanesque architecture. A strong impression of the horizontal, created by the solidity of the first two staries, and reinforced by the ends of the hipped roof, the well defined cornice, and the string-course and base moldings, is offset by the vertical thrust of the Gothic arches, the tall casements, and the steeply pitched roof with its finials, wrought-iron ornamentations, and the tall granite chimneys.

Also characteristic of Victorian structures is the striking contrast of textures. The walls' rough-hewn granite is thrown into relief by smooth, lighter colored basement courses, by smooth moldings, polished columns, carved bosses (some hunorously), and an elaborate cornice with substantial dentils. Perhaps the most conspicuous textural contrast is that of slate roof with granite masonry. Finally the heavy iron grillework of the two narrow windows within the entrance porch, the iron lamps hanging there, and the iron "gingerbread" on the several ridges, are flourishes representative of the time.

The Cld Post Office stands at the heart of a cluster of attractive State and City buildings, and adjacent to that of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In their several styles they give witness and substance to New Hampshire's title, "The Granite State."

9. (contd.)

James Riggs Will and others, Criginal architectural plans and drawings, N.4. Department of Public Works and Highways, Concord, N.S.

James O. Lyford, ed., History of Concord, N.H. (Concord, N.H.: The Rumford Press, 1903), I, 598-600.