

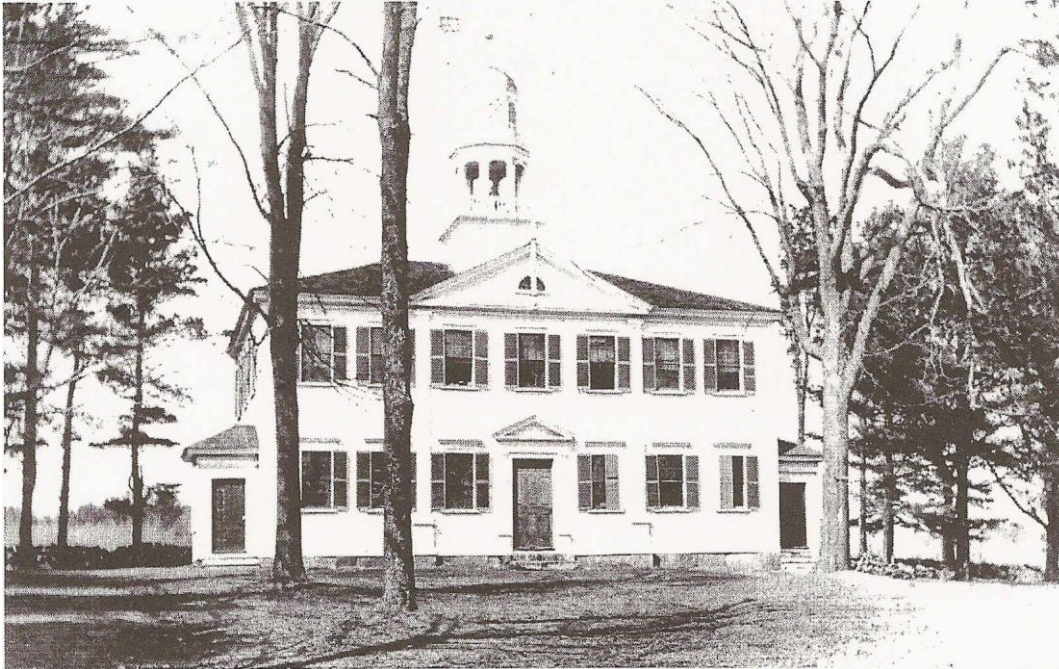
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The Town of Atkinson is rich in history. Many of the original homes, buildings, roads and trails of previous generations still exist for the enjoyment of Atkinson's residents. The following sections provide a summary of Atkinson's unique history, a list of historic resources in the town, and recommendations for continuing and enhancing the town's historic resource preservation.

Atkinson's Pre-Revolutionary History

The Town of Atkinson was originally a part of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and its history is inseparably associated with that of its larger, more urbanized neighbor to the south.



The first recorded settlers in what was to become Atkinson were Ben Richards of Rochester, John Dox of Haverhill, and Nathaniel, Jonathan and Edmund Page of Haverhill. In the years 1727-1728 they became residents of the western portion of Haverhill's "North Parish", which included those lands now known as Plaistow and Atkinson.

The earliest settlers began as subsistence farmers who grew forage for their animals and family food such as corn, wheat, fruit and potatoes. (The cultivation of potatoes and flax for the spinning of linen had been introduced to the area around 1718 by a group of Scotch-Irish immigrants who eventually settled near Londonderry). These two products, the area's first major marketable commodities, represented the first link in the chain of agricultural trade that was to sustain Atkinson's economy through the latter part of the nineteenth century.

When the New Hampshire-Massachusetts boundary was established in 1740, much of the "North Parish" became part of New Hampshire. On February 28, 1749, the town of Plaistow was incorporated. The area known as Atkinson was subsequently separated from Plaistow and was incorporated as a town on August 31, 1767.

The town was named after Theodore Atkinson, a nephew of the former Provincial Governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth. The part of the original land grant that Governor Wentworth reserved for himself, as was his custom, was located along what is now Providence Hill Road.

During the first year after incorporation, town meetings were held in the home of John Dow, and by the end of 1768 a meetinghouse had been built on the north side of Main Street next to the old cemetery. (The meetinghouse fell into disrepair and was razed in 1845). By the time of the Revolution, at least three saw and grist mills had been built and a cemetery had been established (1773). The remains of the mills may be seen today on Shannon Road, West Side Drive and Island Pond Roads. The old cemetery on Main Street still stands.

Surviving Architecture of this Period

There are some 22 houses representing the three Georgian style house types that survive in Atkinson.

They include the 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, central chimney house, the 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, central chimney Cape and the "half-house."

The historically significant John Dow House (site #65), built by one of the original settlers, is an example of the 2 1/2-story Georgian house, and the Peaslee House (site #1) is a good example of the 1 1/2-story Georgian Cape. The Page homestead (site #83), built by Edmund Page, also an original settler, is an excellent example of the Georgian "half-house."

Atkinson's Post-Revolutionary Federal History

The period following the Revolution was the time of a regional upswing in industry, education, transportation and architecture.

Textile mills and shoe factories in Haverhill began to assume importance in the local economy. In Atkinson, due to the opening of new roads, the advent of the stagecoach and a general increase in travel, the services of blacksmiths and wheelwrights became more in demand than ever before.

A surge of interest in educating the young people of the new republic led to the organization of library associations, colleges and academies. The Atkinson Academy, surviving as the town's single most architecturally significant building, was built in 1803 (site #71). It was designed by Ebenezer Clifford, who had also designed the Exeter Congregational Church and several buildings at the Phillips-Exeter Academy. The establishment of the Academy changed Atkinson from a purely agricultural town to an "academy town" and had a strong impact on the Town's culture and economy.

The early nineteenth century was the era of the stagecoach. By 1793, stagecoach service had begun between Haverhill and Concord, passing through Atkinson. The route taken through the town was the Post Road (now Main Street). Serving this route, several taverns operated in or near the town center.

The new republic's national pride began to be expressed in new construction in the Federal style and the remodeling of older Georgian style houses to fit the new, more sophisticated fashion of the times. At the same time, many builders in the town clung to the earlier styles of the eighteenth century.

Surviving Architecture of this Period

There are 23 Federal style houses surviving in Atkinson. They include three basic house types: the 2 1/2-story, 5-bay brick house, the 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, wood frame house, and the 1 1/2-story Cape style house of both brick and wood construction.

The Hiram Pierce House (site #68) is an excellent example of the brick Federal House. The John Vose House (site #74) is a wood frame house in the Federal style. An example of the Cape style of the Federal period is the Mason House (site #4).

Atkinson's Pre-Civil War (Greek Revival) History

The period following the Federal period and preceding the Civil War was marked by increased industrialization in the Haverhill-Atkinson area. Turnpikes and canals, hailed as great advances, in a few years were superseded by the network of railroads that left only a few farms more than a half day's drive from a station. By the middle of the 19th century, the New England network of railroads surpassed in density anything to be found elsewhere in the United States.

Haverhill emerged as an important industrial town and some Atkinson inhabitants began to turn out piece work for these factories in their homes. This opportunity for people to earn cash income in their homes went hand in hand with a general agricultural prosperity due to the coming of the railroad and the accessibility of transportation for their produce.

The Atkinson Academy continued to grow and play an important role in the life of the town. Its students were boarded in various farmhouses throughout the area and many of them became teachers in Atkinson and neighboring towns. Other alumni became prominent in public life and included at least two governors, a State Supreme Court Justice, and several members of Congress.

Agriculture was gradually becoming less an all-inclusive calling than a diversity of occupations. The era of the milk runs began, and Atkinson now had the capacity to ship milk, butter and cheese to markets in Boston as well as Haverhill. Around 1854, E.N. Greenough became the first local farmer with a milk run between Atkinson and Haverhill.

The high incidence of new construction (in the Greek Revival style) can be seen as a reflection of the expanding industrial, and agricultural economies of Haverhill and Atkinson.

Surviving Architecture of the Period

There are 22 houses surviving in Atkinson that were built in the Greek Revival style. Some of them were built as 1 1/2 or 2-story houses with gable front orientation to the street and side-hall entry. Others were built on the central hall plan with the main facade facing the street. A third type is the Cape style house of the period, adapted from the earlier, Georgian Cape.

The Noyes House (site #13) is an excellent example of the 2 1/2-story Greek Revival house with gable front orientation to the street and side-hall entry. The central hall plan type is represented by the Little House (site #90), and the Barratt House (site #19) is a Greek Revival Cape.

Atkinson's Post-Civil War (Late Nineteenth Century) History

The thirty years that followed 1870 seem to have been one of the most difficult periods that the local farmers had ever faced; a time when they had to adapt to the changing needs of a nation that was moving West.

By the time of the 1870 census report, thousands of the poorer, multi-purpose farms of New England had gone out of production, and the era of the abandoned farm was beginning.

Ironically, the same railroad system that had created a period of prosperity for the small farm of southeastern New Hampshire was now taking it away by its expansion into the Midwest and West. Looking for a product to replace the wheat and cattle that the West now produced more cheaply, the one product that would appeal to the markets of Boston and other large cities of the region was milk. As these cities became more industrialized and more densely populated, the demand for milk and other dairy products grew and the trend from the multi-purpose farm to the dairy farm had begun.

The farms of Atkinson became a part of this "milkshed", as the fresh milk area came to be called. By 1875, local dairy farmers were selling 420,000 quarts of milk annually to Boston, making Atkinson the second ranking milk-producing town in Rockingham County.

The effect of the general decline of multi-purpose agriculture in the forestation of towns like Atkinson was dramatic. The decade of the Civil War (1860-1870) had marked the area's high point for cultivated land and the low point for its forest cover. Steadily, as people abandoned the farms and sought employment in nearby mill towns, young forests began to take over.

This change in ecology is reflected in present-day Atkinson's high percentage of wooded area, a condition that had not existed in the earlier nineteenth century when a thriving, multi-purpose agriculture had flourished on the cleared lands of the town.

Several efforts to revive the sagging economy of the town were made in the late nineteenth century. One of these was an effort to attract summer tourists to Atkinson. In 1877, a correspondent for the Exeter News Letter described the town as "a pleasant little town of less than 500 souls and a favorite resort for city people who rent a house for the warmer weeks or board in private homes here." One aspect of the effort to attract tourists to the town was a new emphasis on beautification, witness the planting of handsome trees along Maple Avenue which still stand today.

Another manifestation of the attempt to combat the economic pressures of the times was the widespread organization that characterized agriculture during the last part of the 19th century. The establishment of local Granges began at this time and continued into the early 20th century. In Atkinson, the Grange Hall was built in 1912, and razed in 1987.

Surviving Architecture of this Period

There are 18 houses in Atkinson that were built in the late nineteenth century, after the Greek Revival Period. They comprise a varied mixture of vernacular and eclectic house types and styles, the most significant of which is the Colonial Revival. The Colonial Revival style is expressed in the Congregational Chapel (site #60), the Gilmartin House (site #45), and the Sawyer House (site #104).

Twentieth Century History

The first half of the twentieth century was marked by a general decline in agricultural activity. In 1900 there had been 11 milk runs bringing a total of \$60,000 per year into the town; by 1942, there was only one remaining milk route to Haverhill. Accompanying this decline was the movement of a number of farmers into full time employment in the factories of Haverhill.

Attempts to attract summer tourists to the area continued in the early years of the century. Newspaper articles of the time depicted Atkinson as a "resort town", and in the first decade of the century a trolley car line was proposed to run from Haverhill to Hampstead to the playground area of Island Pond. The advent of the automobile led to the cancellation of the plan but the Island Pond area to this day has several cottages that are opened for the summer season.

In Atkinson, as in the rest of the nation, the twentieth century brought with it technological advancements that would eventually change the character of the town and the lifestyle of its inhabitants.

Telephones appeared in town as early as 1905, and in 1911 the Plaistow Electric Company provided electricity to Atkinson households for the first time. Henry Ford introduced his Model "T" automobile in 1908, and the first automobile to be owned by an Atkinson resident is believed to have been purchased in 1910.

With the advent of the automobile, crushed stone surfaces began to take the place of mud and gravel on farm-to-market roads, and these new roads were to be the precursors of the network of interstate highways that now surround the town.

Surviving Architecture of This Period

The construction of vernacular houses, basically unremarkable from an architectural point of view, continued into the twentieth century. The single most identifiable house type that emerged in the first quarter of the century was the bungalow, of which there are three within the time frame of the survey (pre-1931) that survive in Atkinson. The bungalow was popular nationally and regionally as an inexpensive and easily constructed house which had a style of its own but was affordable by the middle class.

Excellent examples of the bungalow style are the Orio House (Site #113) and the Sawyer House (Site #105).

While this architectural/historical survey stops at the year 1930, the history of Atkinson is continuous. Great changes have taken place, particularly since the 1950's. During the 1950's and 1960's, increased mobility afforded by the large interstate highways created a situation in which 61.8% of the town's work force in 1979 were employed out of town.

Boston's urban sprawl and the flight from Massachusetts, along with New Hampshire's more favorable tax rate, have contributed to a tremendous increase in the population of Atkinson.

The challenge of reconciling Atkinson's future with its past experience lies in the hands of its present generation.

Key to Historic/Architectural Areas and Landscape Vistas

Atkinson's architectural character is inseparably linked to the landscape. Atkinson was historically a farming community, and the architecture and the landscape reflect this agricultural heritage.

There are areas of Atkinson where there survive concentrations or clusters of older structures. These areas have been defined as Historic/ Architectural Areas. They are shown on a base map and keyed with a capital letter to be easily distinguishable from numbered individual sites. Areas of the landscape which retain their historic agricultural character or which scenically frame the historic architecture have also been noted. These have been designated Landscape Vistas¹. This key contains a brief description of the features and sites identified in each of these areas. They are grouped by road for easier location.

¹ "Landscape Vistas" - not to be confused with "Scenic Vistas" and 'Pronounced Landscapes' as designated in the 1980 Master Plan.

The original character of the town is relatively unaltered within these areas. Standing in or driving through them it is possible to recall the earlier days of Atkinson's heritage.

East Road

The northern end of East Road has experienced a considerable amount of new development. There are several unchanged areas however, and the southern end remains almost entirely untouched including the agricultural Landscape Vista to the north and west. The overall character of this road is derived predominantly from the number of brick Federal farms and related open fields.

Area A is on the northern end of East Road and includes the property historically known as the Peaslee House, a one and one-half story Georgian cape. To the northwest is an open field enclosed by stone walls creating a strong visual reminder of Atkinson's agricultural heritage.

Area B includes site #'s 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6. Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles are featured in this area: a transitional Federal/Greek Revival cape (site #2); two brick Federal capes (sites #'s 3, & 4); a one and one-half story Greek Revival style house (site #5); and a vernacular house which incorporates many Greek Revival elements (site #6). Site #'s 3 & 4 are linked historically to the French family. They also make an important visual impact on this area as they are almost identical. This area readily recalls the small family farms that were the backbone of the town.

Area C contains the property historically known as the Noyes Homestead (site #7), a two and one-half story Georgian home with a Victorian era ell connecting the house to the Greek Revival barn. For over 100 years, this home was owned by the members of the prominent Noyes family, and in the late 1800's it was the location of one of Atkinson's larger dairy farms. This complex is also educational, visually tracing the historical evolution of one family's farm through its architectural modification.

Area D contains site #'s 9, 10, & 11. These three houses were built during the Federal Period, including the brick Federal cape which has been modified by the addition of a mansard roof (site #9). The Campbell house, site # 10, is an intact twin chimney brick Federal style home. In 1785 General Nathaniel Peabody established a school for boys here, which was the predecessor to the Atkinson Academy. Site #11 is a two and one-half story twin-chimney Federal style home which is the first historic structure seen when entering Atkinson from Plaistow along East Road. Entering the town from this direction, affords the viewer a pleasant agricultural vista to the north and west.

Maple Avenue

The character and name of Maple Avenue were changed at the end of the 19th century when George Wason planted the maple trees which have grown into an impressive canopy. One of the older roads in town, it exhibits a collection of houses from nearly every architectural style.

Area E is situated along the northern portion of Maple Avenue and includes site #12, which is a two and one-half story central-chimney Georgian style house. Built c. 1730, it is one of Atkinson's oldest surviving structures. In the mid 1700's, Asa Page, a relative of one of the first settlers, lived here.

Area F is situated along Maple Avenue south of the intersection of Maple and Academy Avenues and includes site #'s 19,20, and 21. Site #19 is a handsome and intact Greek Revival cape. Site #20 is an early 20th century vernacular cape which shows the Bungalow influence in its exposed rafters. This property has a particularly interesting barn with unusual windows. Site #21 is a Greek Revival style house which was later modified with a fieldstone porch.

Area G includes site #'s 22 and 23. The Lt. James Noyes house (site #22) is an intact twin-chimney Federal style home built c. 1774. Pleasant View Farm (site #23) is a two and one-half story central-chimney Georgian style structure built c. 1780.

Area H starts on the west side of Maple Avenue encompassing site #'s 24 and 25, then crosses to the east side of the road to include site #'s 26, 27, 28, and 29. Site #'s 25,26,27, and 28 have historical ties to the Little family. Two impressive examples being the Samuel Little House (site #26) and the Little Family Home (site #27), Federal and Georgian styles respectively. Other architectural styles represented in this area include: transitional Federal/Greek Revival (site #25); Vernacular Colonial Revival (site #24); and Bungalow (site #29). A Landscape Vista extends along the east side of Maple Avenue from site #25 and site #30 and includes Blunt's Pond.

Main Street

Area I is situated on the northern end of Main Street and includes site #'s 89 and 90, both houses built in the Greek Revival style. The Little House (site #89) is an outstanding example with its gable-end oriented to the street, side-hall entry topped by a full entablature, and sidelights extending the height of its four panel Greek Revival door. These houses also have historical ties because in 1892 they were owned by members of the prominent Little family. This links them as well to Area H on Maple Avenue. Surrounded by an extensive agricultural Landscape Vista, this area serves as a gateway when entering Atkinson from Route 111.

Area J includes site #'s 55 through 85 and 13 through 15. It runs northwest along Main Street from the intersection of Willow Vale Avenue to and including the Town Pound (site #85). It extends eastward along Academy Avenue to and including the

property of the Rockwell School (site #15). This major Historic/Architectural Area encompasses the town center, and is important historically, visually, and socially to the town. This was the first portion of the town to be developed, and it includes some of Atkinson's oldest homes many of which are located along Main Street which originally was the Post Road from Haverhill to Concord. Surviving from this era are several fine examples of Georgian style architecture. Some of these are: the John Dow House (site #65) which has been remodeled with Greek Revival and Victorian era additions; the Nathaniel Cogswell House (site #56) a modified cape; and the Kimball Library (site #75). Other examples are: a Georgian half-house (site #59); two central-chimney Georgians (site #'s 57 and 58), and a two-story Georgian Saltbox half-house (site #83) which is one of the oldest houses in town.

The second (and most important) period of development in the town center was after the Revolution, during the Federal Period. The Atkinson Academy, built c. 1810, was and still remains the finest building in Atkinson. The raising of this magnificent building in the town center surely gave the impetus for the construction of the several fine Federal style houses nearby. These houses include site #'s 61, 62, 66, 68, and 72, 73, 74.

Development during the Greek Revival period, roughly 1830 to 1860, is represented by five surviving examples. There are four houses: site #'s 63, 64 and 13, 14. The most noteworthy Greek Revival is the Congregationalist Church c. 1835 (site #60). The parsonage, built somewhat later c. 1890 (site #112), was obviously designed to compliment the church.

A 20th century addition of some historic and social importance was the Grange, built c. 1912 (site #69), which was used as the Town Hall and offices until 1985.

Non-architectural sites included in the town center area are the town cemeteries (site #'s 76 and 78), and the Town Pound (site #85).

A Landscape Vista, important to this area, includes the fields and woodland at the north side of Main Street opposite the Page Homestead (site #83). Historically, this was the area where the militia trained. A second, larger Landscape Vista is located on the south side of Main Street stretching in back of all the properties (site #'s 77 through 54).

Area K located southeast of the intersection of Sawyer Avenue and Main Street, includes the property historically known as the Thomas Wheeler House (site #47). This attractive and intact twin-chimney brick Federal style house was the birthplace of Hon. Judge Stephen M. Wheeler, New Hampshire's Attorney General from 1942 to 1957. Open fields and woodland are visible from this intersection, and extend along the south side of Sawyer Avenue.

Area L includes site #'s 39 through 46. Several architectural styles are represented here, and although modern in-filling has occurred within the historic area, it is still possible to recall Atkinson's earlier days. The most visually interesting structure is the Densmore House (site #39), a brick Federal style house which was modified with Italianate details. These details combine with the setting (it is screened by four large pines) to give this house a most unusual atmosphere. The Colonial Revival style is represented by site #45, and the Sawyer House (site #46), are vernacular houses with Greek Revival and Italianate ornamentation. Another vernacular house is the Witley House (site #44) which was the site of Atkinson's first and only factory. Run by A.M. Sawyer from 1907 until the onset of World War I, this factory canned local produce. A Landscape Vista extends to the rear and south of site #'s 42, 43, 45, and 46. This open space nicely frames the surviving structures.

Area M includes site #'s 37 and 38. These two houses form a cohesive unit as they are almost identical in design. Both are twin-chimney brick Federal Style homes which have even been similarly modified with Victorian era porches.

Island Pond Road

Area N is located on the west end of Island Pond Road. The fields have now returned to woodland. This area is characterized by its first generation forest and a meandering stream, Hog Hill Brook. Not particularly visible, but nonetheless extremely important for preservation considerations, are the two historic archaeological sites found in this area. One is the ruins of a saw mill begun by Joseph Chandler c. 1770 and later owned by the Hall family until at least 1880. The other is the site of a "black and white" smithy run by Paul Heald 1835-1860. Two surveyed house sites within this area (site #'s 91 and 92) are one and one-half story capes.

Sawyer Avenue

Area O situated at the intersection of Sawyer Avenue and Meditation Lane, includes the property historically known as the Jeremiah Poor farm, a brick Federal style house built c. 1830. Surrounded by open land, including a horse track, and a distant Landscape Vista to the northeast, this property provides a strong visual link with Atkinson's agricultural heritage.

Shannon Road

Area P includes site #'s 97 and 98. Site #97 is a twin-chimney Federal style home whose property includes the site of a grist mill once operated by Nathaniel Watts c. 1770. Site #98 is a one and one-half story cape style structure. This area is visually similar to area N characterized by woods and Hog Hill Brook.

North Broadway

Area Q includes two houses at the intersection of North Broadway and Salem Road (site #'s 103 and 104) and two houses on the north side of North Broadway (site #'s 105 and 106). Site #'s 103 and 104 are linked historically as both properties were

owned at one time by Jesse Sawyer, whose son Charles operated one of Atkinson's largest dairy farms at site # 104. The house located on this property built c. 1887, and modified c. 1915, is linked to the Colonial Revival style and features a palladian window. Site #105 is a superb example of the Bungalow style. It has historic ties with sites #103 and #104, being built by Arthur Sawyer c. 1913. Site #106 is a two and one-half story Georgian style home which was built by Joseph Page, one of that prominent family of Atkinson's first settlers. James Merrill, who bought the property in 1768, opened a tavern here in 1791.

Area R is located at the southern end of North Broadway and encompasses sites #108, a Federal style house built c. 1810 which exhibits a semi-elliptical louvered fan; site #109, a Greek Revival style house built c. 1840 and later site #107, a vernacular house with a cross-gable roof.

Salem Road

Area S located at the intersection of Salem and Jericho Roads, contains site #'s 100, 191 and 102. The rolling fields and woodlands capture the essence of Atkinson's agricultural character. Site #100 is a two and one-half story Georgian style home which was occupied by the decedents of John Pettengill for five generations. Site #101 was owned by IW. Pettengill in 1892. The third house in this area, site #102, is a late 10th century Victorian era home with unusual detailing including a canted comer.

Atkinson's Architectural Time Line - Map Index

c.1725 to c. 1749	c.1750 to c.1774	c. 1775 to c.1799
#65 c.1727 2.5 story Georgian	#18 c.1756 Georgian Cape	#88 c. 17762.5 story Georgian Cape
#12 c. 17302.5 story Georgian	#55 c.1757 2.5 story Georgian	#27 c. 1780 2.5 story Georgian
#99 c. 1730 Georgian Cape	#106 c. 17572.5 story Georgian	#23 c. 1780 2 story Georgian
#8 c. 1735 2.5 story Georgian Saltbox	#1 c. 1760 Georgian Cape	#28 c. 17802.5 story Georgian! Federal
#83 c. 17372 story Georgian Saltbox half-house	#94 c. 1768 Modified to Greek Revival	#10 c. 17802.5 story Brick Federal
#7 c. 17382.5 story Georgian	#56 c. 1766 Georgian Cape	#11 c. 17802.5 story Federal
#57 c. 17402.5 story Georgian	#59 c. 1770 2.5 story Georgian	#61 c. 17902.5 story Federal
#87 c. 17402.5 story Georgian	#75 c. 1772 2.5 story Georgian	#72 c. 17902.5 story Federal
#100 c. 17402.5 Story Georgian	#58 c. 17702.5 story Georgian	#26 c. 1793 2.5 story Federal
		#22 c. 1794 2.5 story Federal

c. 1800 to c. 1824	c. 1825 to c. 1849	c. 1850 to c. 1899
#3 c. 1800 Brick Cape	#111 c. 18302 story Brick Federal	#19 c. 1850 Greek Revival Cape
#4 c. 1800 Brick Cape	#2 c. 1830 Federal Greek Revival Cape	#21 c. 1850 1.5 story Greek Revival
#74 c. 18002.5 story Federal	#33 c. 1830 Greek Revival Cape	#17 c. 1850 Cape
97 c. 1800 2.5 story Federal-	#84 c. 18302.5 story Federal Greek Revival	#20 c. 1850 1.5 story Greek Revival/Stick Style
#71 c. 1803 2 story Federal (High Style)	#92 c. 1834 Cape	#44 c. 18502.5 story Vernacular
#9 c. 1805 2 story Brick Federal Cape (mansard roof)	#25 c. 1835 Federal/Greek Revival	#49 c. 1855 2 story Greek Revival
#68 c. 1810 2.5 story Brick Federal	#60a c. 1835 1.5 story Greek Revival	#89 c. 18602.5 story Greek Revival
#73 c. 18102.5 story Federal	#5 c. 1840 1.5 story Greek Revival	#31 c. 1870 Cape
#86 c. 18102.5 story Brick Federal	#13 c. 18402.5 story Greek Revival	#32 1870 1.5 story Greek Revival
#108 c. 18102.5 story Federal	#14 c. 1840 1.5 story Greek Revival	#34 c. 1870 2 story Greek Revival
#47 c. 18122.5 story Brick Federal	#63 c. 1840 1.5 story Greek Revival	#50 c. 1870 2 story Greek Revival
#39 c. 1820 2 story Brick Federal Ital. modification	#64 c. 1840 2.5 story Greek Revival	#54 c. 1870 #3 c. 1800 Brick Cape 1.5 story Vernacular
#66 c. 18202.5 story Federal	#77 c. 1840 1.5 story Cape	#91 c. 1870 Cape
#101 c. 1820 Federal Cape	#79 c. 1840 1.5 story Greek Revival	#82 c. 1874 Vernacular
#37 c. 18302.5 story Brick Federal	#90 c. 18402.5 story Greek Revival	
#38 c. 18302.5 story Brick Federal	#93 c. 1840 2 story Greek Revival	
	#95 c. 18402 story N/A	
	#109 c. 1840 1.5 story Greek Revival	
	#15 c. 1842 1.5 story Brick Greek Revival	
	#30 c. 1845 1.5 story Greek Revival	
	#98 c. 1840 1.5 story Cape	

c. 1875 to c. 1899	c. 1900 to c. 1924	c. 1925 to c. 1930
#51 c. 1875 1.5 story Vernacular	#45 c. 1900 2.5 story Colonial Revival	#53 c. 1927 1.5 story N/A
#70 c. 1880 1.5 story Vernacular	#67 c. 1900 2 story Vernacular	#29 c. 1930 1.5 story Bungalow
#43 c. 1885 Cape	#40 c. 1905 1.5 Story Vernacular	#96 c. 1930 1.5 story Vernacular
#104 c. 1887 2.5 story Colonial Revival	#41 c. 1905 1.5 story Vernacular	
#24 c. 1890 2.5 story Vernacular	#48 c. 1910 1.5 story Jerkinhead	
#36 c. 1890 1.5 story Eclectic	# 69 c. 1912 2 story Vernacular	
# 52 c. 1890 1.5 story Vernacular	#105 c. 1913 2 story Bungalow	
#103 c. 1890 2.5 story Vernacular	#107 c. 1915 2 story Cross Gable	
#112 c. 1890 2.5 story Vernacular	# 110 c. 1916 1.5 story Vernacular	
#6 c. 1895 1.5 story Vernacular	#113 c. 1919 1.5 story Bungalow	
#46 c. 1895 1.5 story Vernacular	#42 c. 1920 1.5 story Vernacular	
#102 c. 1895 2 story N/A		
#60b c. 1897 1.5 story Colonial Revival		

Recommendations:

1. The resources identified in this report should be considered with the other elements in the planning process such as soils, transportation, public services, etc.
2. Modifications to the existing zoning ordinance should take into consideration the sites and areas identified by this inventory.
3. The school system should be encouraged to use the information in this Chapter to teach the history of Atkinson.
4. The survey should be updated periodically to indicate changes to buildings that have occurred. Included are such changes as remodeling, fire or demolition. Changes in surrounding environment should also be noted and mapped.