

About Hampton

Originally a summer village for Native Americans from the interior of New Hampshire, Winnacunnet Plantation (renamed Hampton a year later) was founded in 1638 by a small group of Puritan families under the leadership of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. Hampton, which originally stretched from Rye to Sandown, was part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but in 1679 a new royal charter changed the border, and Hampton became part of the Province of New Hampshire.

Early Hampton was a small village of

“The Witch Of Hampton” Eunice “Goody” Cole



Goodwife Eunice Cole was one of several Hampton women accused of witchcraft 1650-80



A day at Hampton Beach

farmers and fishermen. The extensive salt marshes were fertile grazing areas for cattle, and fishermen took a rich catch from the cod-laden waters. As the only purely Puritan settlement in New Hampshire, however, Hampton was not immune to the civic and religious struggles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As in other parts of early New England, accusations of witchcraft brought several local women into court, although no executions ever took place. Political turmoil touched the town several times, particularly during the late 17th century, when local resident Edward Gove led a rebellion against the provincial government and ended up as a prisoner in the Tower of London. Although the town remained small and fairly remote from the growing commercial centers of Portsmouth and

MISSION

The mission of this organization shall be to promote and honor the history and heritage of the town of Hampton, New Hampshire and its founders and inhabitants; and to preserve such history for future generations.

Exeter, Hampton joined with the other towns to contribute soldiers and equipment to the Continental Army and help create a new nation.

The coming of the railroad in 1840 brought the beginnings of the tourist industry to Hampton. The seashore had been the province of the fishermen until then and few townspeople lived or worked there. Now, however, new businesses sprang up to accommodate the summer visitors arriving on the train from Boston, and the development of Hampton Beach as a resort began. The building of the Street Railway at the end of the 19th century linked the Beach to towns all around the region, and Hampton became a major destination for day visitors. After the demise of the trolley, automobile travel became the major mode of transportation, and summer holidays always meant a crowd at the Beach.

After World War II, the construction of Pease Air Force Base and of Route 95 brought thousands of new residents. Hampton was transformed from the small Puritan farming village into a large residential and commercial town, with a booming tourist economy.

For more information and links to Hampton History, visit our web site at:

www.hamptonhistoricalsociety.org

Check our local newspapers for special programs. A children's playground and picnic facilities are located next to the Museum

Membership Application

(cut along line)

Please complete and mail with your dues payment to:

Hampton Historical Society

PO Box 1601

Hampton, NH 03843-1601

Individual	\$15.00
Family:	25.00
Senior:	10.00
Senior couple:	15.00
Business:	100.00
Life:	250.00

Amount enclosed: _____

Name(s) _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State and Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Thanks For Your Support!

Hampton Historical Society

Long known locally as the Hampton Historical Society, the society was actually incorporated in 1925 as the Meeting House Green Memorial Association to honor the original settlers of Hampton. A descendant of one of those families, Edward Tuck, generously donated funds to purchase a house on the site of the original meeting house green. The land surrounding the house was laid out as a park, and the house was turned into a small museum, appropriately named the Tuck Museum.

The Museum has continued to grow. Other buildings on the Green have joined the main house as exhibition areas. There is a nineteenth-century schoolhouse, a farm museum, and a fire-fighting museum.

The aims of the Society (the name was officially changed in 1994) have also become broader. To accomplish its goal of the promotion and preservation of the history and heritage of Hampton, the Society conducts an active educational program of tours and lectures throughout the year.



The last of Hampton's 19th century one room schoolhouses was moved to the Green

The Barn

The Historical Society reached an agreement with the owners of the former Sanders & McDermott office building (Taylor/Leavitt house on Lafayette Road) to save from demolition the 38 foot by 36 foot barn on that site. The barn was built circa 1800 and is in very good condition.

Our initial task was to dismantle the barn and store it on the Tuck Museum grounds. This was completed in 2004. We are now raising monies for its raising on the Society property and hope to be able to do so in 2005.

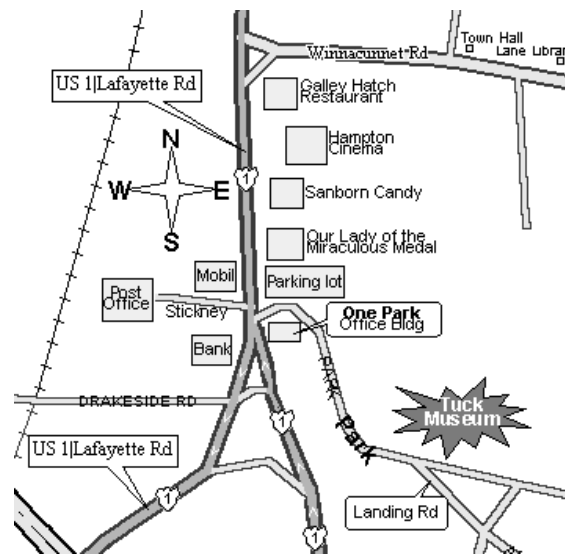
Members and the community are encouraged to contribute to the fund to save and rebuild the barn. Our rough estimate of the cost to erect the barn is \$60,000. All donations of \$100.00 and over will be recognized on a permanent plaque in the barn.

Contributions can be made by mail or online at:
www.hamptonhistoricalsociety.org



Tuck Museum

40 Park Avenue
PO Box 1601
Hampton, NH 03842
603-929-0781



Hours

Sunday, Wednesday, Friday
1 - 4 PM
(all year)

*Special tours and visits can be arranged
by appointment*

2005

TUCK MUSEUM

**Celebrating Hampton's
History**



www.hamptonhistoricalsociety.org

**Hampton Historical
Society**

Hampton, NH