

**REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE REAL ESTATE SERVICES  
NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES  
(RFP FMA 2015-01)  
July 31, 2014**

**ADDENDUM #1**

***ALL INTERESTED PARTIES PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:***

**This addendum includes the following additional documentation regarding the subject property located at 84 Iron Works Road, Concord, New Hampshire (the “Property”):**

- 1. New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Individual Inventory Form (NHDHR Inventory #CON0174) - documenting the historical significance of the Property and analyzing eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places**
- 2. Character Defining Features dated April 3, 2014 – prepared by the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources to identify certain historical architectural features of the buildings included in the Property to be preserved in accordance with the terms of a proposed historic preservation easement (affecting building exteriors only)**

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

**Name, Location, Ownership**

- 1. Historic name Carter-Abbott Farm
- 2. District or area n/a
- 3. Street and number 84 Iron Works Road
- 4. City or town Concord
- 5. County Merrimack
- 6. Current owner State of New Hampshire

**Function or Use**

- 7. Current use(s) Vacant/Not in use
- 8. Historic use(s) Single Dwelling, Farm

**Architectural Information**

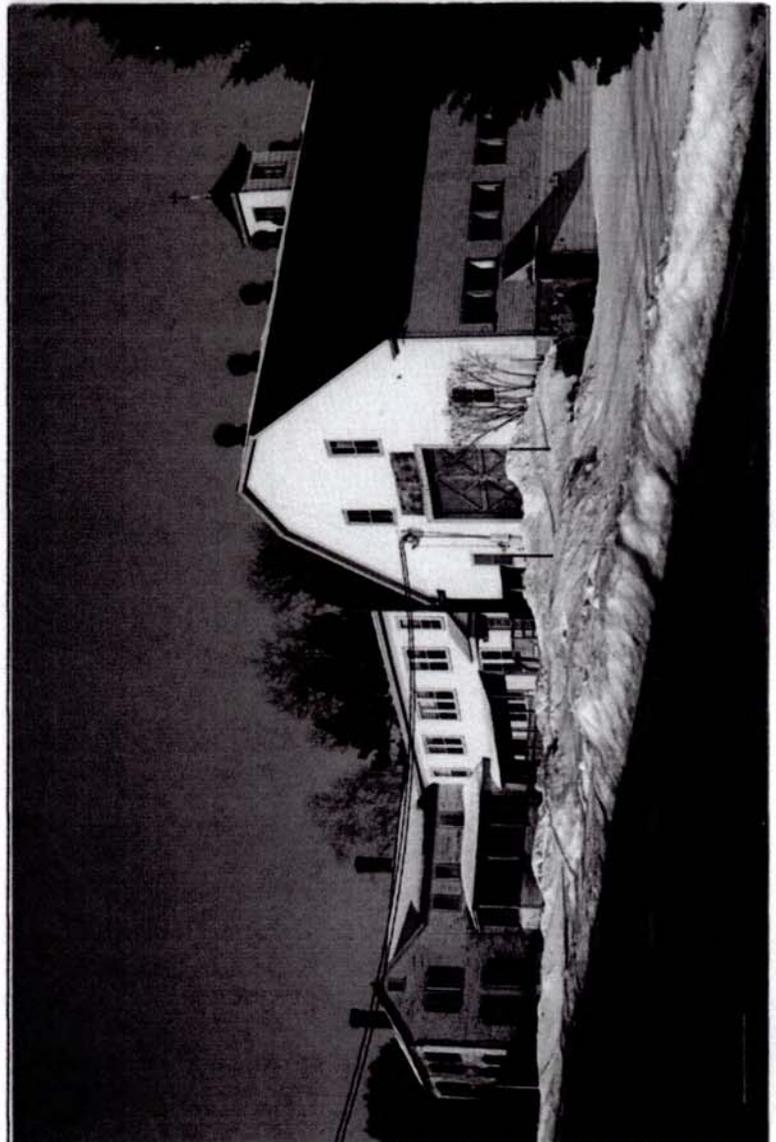
- 9. Style Federal
- 10. Architect/builder n/a
- 11. Source n/a
- 12. Construction date c. 1795, c. 1810 (ell), c. 1945 (wing),  
c. 1912 (barn)
- 13. Source Deeds, visual inspection
- 14. Alterations, with dates c. 1880 (house), c. 1975 (house  
and wing)
- 15. Moved? no  yes  date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exterior Features**

- 16. Foundation fieldstone
- 17. Cladding clapboard
- 18. Roof material asphalt shingles
- 19. Chimney material brick
- 20. Type of roof gable
- 21. Chimney location ridge off-center
- 22. Number of stories 2
- 23. Entry location façade, sidehall
- 24. Windows 2/2  
Replacement? no yes  date: c. 1880

**Site Features**

- 25. Setting rural local road
- 26. Outbuildings barn, connected



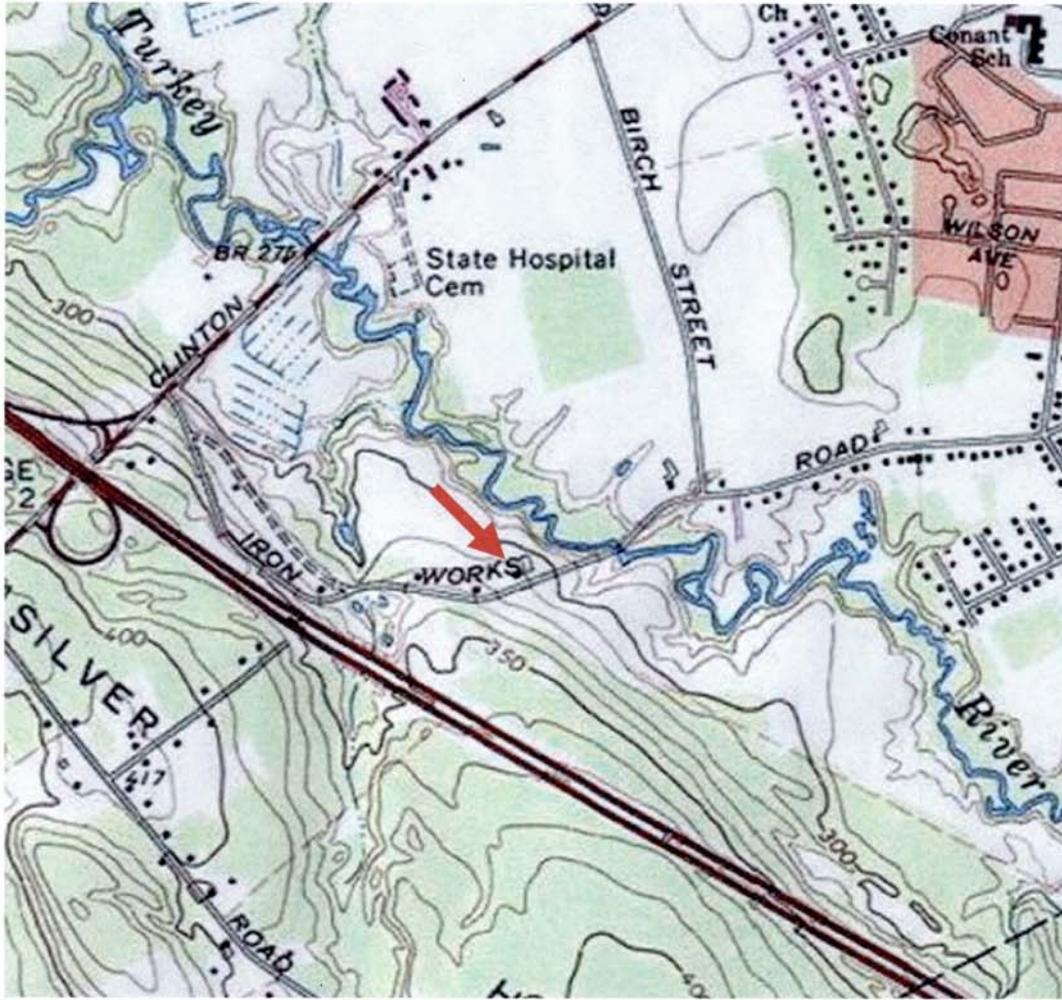
- 35. Photo #1 Direction: Facing northwest
- 36. Date January 2014
- 37. Reference (file name or frame#): n/a

- 27. Landscape features cleared/open fields, mature trees
- 28. Acreage ~ 13 acres
- 29. Tax map/parcel # Map 93, Block 1, Lot 2
- 30. Map reference UTM 19 292230 4783520
- 31. USGS quadrangle and scale Concord 1:24,000

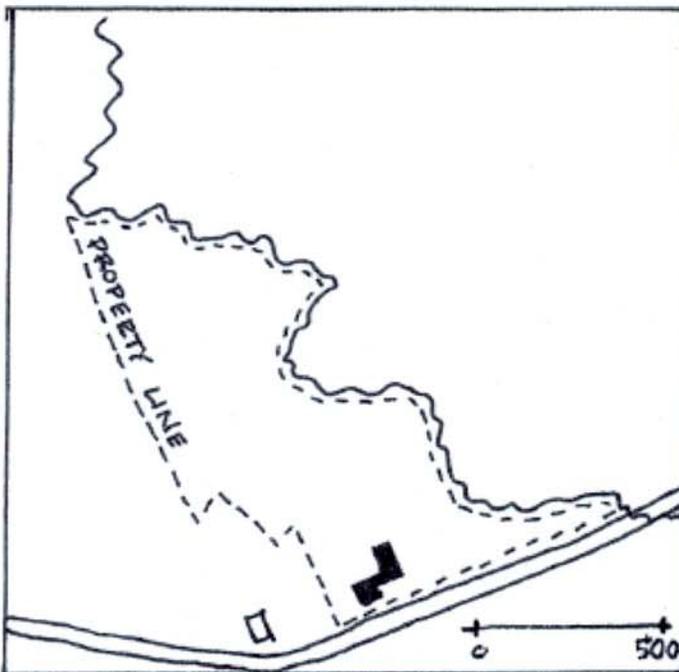
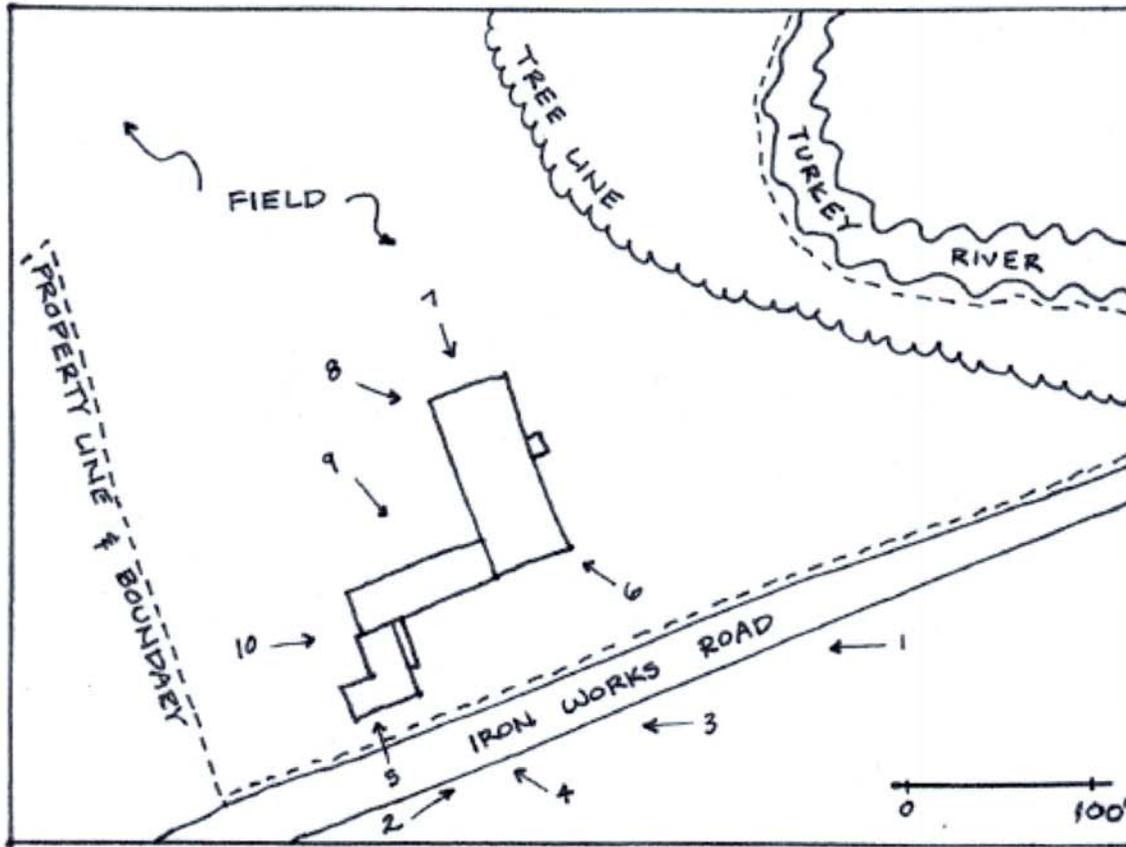
**Form prepared by**

- 32. Name Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant
- 33. Organization for State of NH
- 34. Date of survey December 26, 2013

39. LOCATION MAP: Section of Concord, NH, USGS Map  
Red arrow points to 84 Iron Works Road



40. PROPERTY MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH KEY:



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

*This inventory form is an update to an inventory form prepared for the same property in 2008.*

The Carter-Abbott Farm was first settled as early as 1750 by the Carter family, and was later owned and operated by three other families, the Abbots, Moores, and Cilleyes. In 1940, the farm was acquired by the State of New Hampshire to serve as an agricultural facility for the State Hospital. The farm shut down in 1972 after about 220 years of agricultural activity, and the property was then used by a business that served the equipment and employment needs of the patients of the State Hospital. The property has been vacant since 2011.

The history of the farmstead dates back to Concord's early years, not long after it was initially settled as the town of Rumford in the 1720s. In 1750, Daniel Carter (1719-1800) acquired a 130 acre farm in this location shortly after he and his family moved to Rumford from South Hampton, New Hampshire. The family included wife Susannah, and eventually nine children. Carter was one of the owners of the Iron Works, an iron foundry and rolling mill established c. 1760 on the Turkey River that runs just east of the farm complex. Historian Grace Amsden, who wrote *A Capitol for New Hampshire*, believed that Daniel Carter operated the foundry, and this is likely as he could have learned the trade from his father, who was a blacksmith. For many years, this area of Concord was known as the Iron Works District.

It is possible that the house dates to the Carters' ownership of the property, and Grace Amsden wrote that it was built by Daniel's son, Joseph (born 1767). However, twelve acres of the property (approximately the same parcel as the existing lot, and all that was left of the original 130 acre parcel) was transferred by the Carter family to Joseph Hall in 1790 for forty-five pounds and then sold back to Joseph Carter in 1796 for eighty pounds, so it is possible that it was built during this time period. (Hall lived on the property to the west and it is likely that the Carters lived on the subject property during his ownership.) Joseph's son Nathaniel H. Carter (born 1787) was a well-known poet and the founder and editor of the periodical, *N.Y. Statesman*.

In 1810, Joseph Carter sold the twelve-acre property to William Abbott and moved to Lyndeboro, New Hampshire. Abbott (1772-1850s) had recently moved to Concord from Greenfield, New Hampshire, with his family, including wife Rebecca. Three of their five children, Isaac (born 1808), Rebecca (born 1810), and Moses (born 1816), did not marry, and lived on the farm well into adulthood. The Abbots were successful farmers, likely participating in the Merino sheep breeding and wool production boom of the 1810s and 1820s, and the farm's value of \$5,000 in 1850 was higher than most other farms in this area of Concord. The first agricultural census to list individual farms was taken in 1850, and shows that the Abbots owned 130 acres of land (interestingly, the same size as Daniel Carter's property), with ninety acres cultivated. They owned one horse, three milk cows, four working oxen, seven pigs, grew rye, corn and oats, peas and beans, potatoes, and produced butter and cheese, the typical livestock and crops of the time in northern New England. The Abbots grew a higher than average amount of crops compared to other farmers in the area. The census shows that more than half of the farmers in Concord, like the Abbots, had ceased sheep breeding operations by this point.

After William Abbott's death, Moses B. Abbott acquired the farmstead in 1860, and lived there with his mother and sister. By this time, the value of the farm had risen to \$10,000, making it one of the most valuable farms in the area. The 1860 agricultural census lists it as 180 acres in size, with the added fifty acres probably being woodland. Deed records indicate that Moses Abbott owned several properties in Concord and provided mortgages to many people. By 1870, the value of the farm had grown to \$15,000, and a successful orchard had been established. According to George T. Abbott's 1886 manuscript about the Iron Works neighborhood, by "good management and prudence," the Abbots saved over \$100,000, quite a fortune for the time.

In 1875, Moses B. Abbott sold the farm to Lydia A. Moore, and moved closer to downtown Concord. The farm at this point included the house parcel that was bounded east by the Turkey River and north by State Hospital lands, as well as a second parcel on the south side of the road that extended south to the Bow town line. Lydia Moore was married to Henry B. Moore (1835-1911), who was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and moved to Concord with his family in 1842. He was well-known for his paintings and lithographic town views, which were produced between 1854 and 1860 for locations such as Concord and Burlington, Vermont. He then became a photographer, capturing images of the Third New

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Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil War, and owned a studio in downtown Concord. In 1868, Moore invented and patented the "silver-type process" that produced copies from ambrotypes, photographs, daguerrotypes, and tintypes. Several of Moore's works are on display at the New Hampshire Historical Society Museum in Concord.

The Moores did not immediately relocate to the Abbott farmstead after its acquisition, as the 1880 census shows them living on Merrimack Street in the downtown area, and they are not listed in the 1880 agricultural census. Based on the listings in the census and the city directories, it is likely that they rented the farm to James Page for a few years. The Moores moved to the subject farm about 1888, probably after the house had just been renovated, and named it "Mooreland." Henry Moore then devoted himself to farming, but continued his artistic ventures by reproducing paintings and photographs on china. The 1892 map shows that Mooreland included two adjacent houses including the house that still stands west of the property and is now on a separate parcel. (It is possible that this house was part of the property since the Abbotts' ownership.) The Moores were also poultry farmers, participating in the growth of this specialty that occurred in New Hampshire during the 1880s, when the state doubled its bird population and more than doubled egg production.

In 1895, Lydia Moore subdivided the property, selling the house to the west to farmer Benjamin Rollins, who moved here from the neighboring town of Hopkinton. In 1899, she then sold the remainder of the property, which contains the subject house, to Clara Smith, who moved here with her husband Charles, the owner of a fish market. In 1900, George H. Cilley (1864-1930) acquired and moved to the Rollins property from Hill, New Hampshire, with his wife Ida and sons Roy and Leon. Their son, George C., was born a year later. Cilley returned the original Moore farm to its full extent by acquiring the Smith property in 1905. He retained the name Mooreland Farm for the property, which at that point included three parcels: two on the north side of the road, flanking the Turkey River, and one on the south side of the road, on the west side of the river. Judging by the 1910 census records, it is likely that the Cilleys moved into the subject house and rented the other one to a farm laborer.

The Cilleys operated a dairy farm, which was one of 155 dairy farms in Concord in 1902. Between 1910 and 1914, Cilley's appearance in the city directories adds "milk dealer" to his description. By this time, most farms in New England concentrated on dairy farming and were commercial operations for fluid milk production, and it is likely that the extant dairy barn was constructed during this time period. This large barn is evidence that the Cilley farm was a successful dairy operation, and the farm was probably providing milk, eggs, and produce for the expanding tourism trade in New Hampshire. In 1930, George C. Cilley acquired the farm from his father's estate, and lived there with his wife Emma. Cilley continued the farm operations, was a "milk dealer," and was also a veterinarian and county commissioner. In 1940, Cilley gave up farming – perhaps due to the economics related to the Depression or small-scale farming in general – and sold the farm to the State of New Hampshire for use by the New Hampshire State Hospital. The Cilleys moved down the road, and George continued his veterinary practice and serving as a county commissioner. (The veterinary office is still open.)

At the time, the State Hospital had its own 200 acre farm on the main campus about one mile north of the Cilley Farm. In a report to the State legislature in 1939, the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission claimed that the State Hospital's farm campus was too small in area for cultivation needs, and during dry spells, caused dust storms that affected the downtown neighborhoods. The hospital also owned what was called The White Farm, which reportedly was only suitable for growing hay. The commission recommended acquiring a farm outside of the downtown area, which would be lower in price than land downtown, selling The White Farm, and using the campus farm area for patient exercise. The new farm was to have a farmer's residence, a farm employee cottage, a piggery, a dairy barn with milking amenities, silos, a horse barn, a sheep barn, a vegetable canning facility, poultry houses, greenhouses, and a slaughterhouse. The desired size of the farm was 750 acres, with 400 acres for crops, 150 acres for buildings and grounds, and 200 acres of woodlot. Patients who worked on the farm would also live there.

The Cilley Farm was chosen as it provided the two houses specified as well as a large dairy barn and poultry houses, but its acreage was much smaller than what was recommended by the commission. (None of the deeds after 1860 provide the acreage of the property, but it is likely that in 1940 it was between 130 and 180 acres in size.) The Shea Farm at 60 Iron Works Road was also acquired by the State for use by the State Hospital, and the White Farm, which was located just

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north of the Cilley farm on Clinton Road, was retained, and its agricultural operations were expanded. The close proximity of the three farms helped to minimize the inefficiency of operating three separate facilities.

The June 30, 1940, biennial report of the State Hospital confirms that the institution's farm operations were underway at the new location, and that the campus farm had been converted to recreational use. The 1942 biennial report notes that the subject farm had been renamed the Russell Farm in honor of the farm foreman, Harry M. Russell, who had recently died. At that time, plans were underway to transfer the poultry operations from the White Farm to the Russell Farm, remove the existing garage/shed/henhouse from the Russell Farm and construct a new henhouse that would be accompanied by a brooder house and rain shelter that would be moved from the White Farm, build a new cow barn at the White Farm and use the extant Russell barn as the "Industrial Building," and renovate the basement of the Russell barn for storage and canning of vegetables. Picnic grounds were also created at the Russell Farm in the woods across the street from the farm complex, which accommodated outings for 500 patients as well as Saturday afternoon events for employees. The grounds included swings, benches, drinking facilities, and latrines.

The 1944 State Hospital report noted that the entire dairy herd had been moved from the main hospital campus to the new barn at the White Farm in July 1942, and that in 1944 the hospital had an inventory of 2,152 pullets, 1,372 hens, 686 capons, and 946 roosters, with most of the inventory residing at the Russell Farm. The report also indicates that the residence remained unoccupied by that point, and that the intention was for it to serve as a home for the poultry operation foreman. By 1945, the farm's second manager, George Freeman, was living in the main house, and by the late 1940s, the house to the west was occupied by the farm's gardener, Edwin Sanborn. It is likely that the wing/connector was constructed in the 1940s and was used to house hospital patients who were farm workers. In 1964, Freeman was replaced by Erville H. Smith, and Sanborn was promoted to the title of farm foreman.

According to *Crosscurrent of Change: Concord, New Hampshire, in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*, during Smith's management, the farm served as a pig farm, with a herd of as many as 300 at a time. Besides being a source of pork, the pigs also ate garbage collected by the city's sanitation department. Farming operations ceased at the subject property in 1972, as well as the other State Hospital farms, due to public pressure over the perception that the patients working on the farms were being used as "slave labor." The property has remained under State ownership since then. In the 1970s, the parcel was decreased to about thirteen acres, a small parcel containing the house to the west was subdivided and sold, another small parcel was subdivided for use by the electric station, and the remaining land became part of the Russell-Shea State Forest.

The buildings remained unused until 1975, when the property is listed in the city directory as being State welfare offices. By 1980, Bancroft Products, Inc.'s "sheltered workshop" opened at the complex, and in 1990s city directories, Bancroft is also listed as serving as a vocational rehabilitation location. In the 2000s, it is listed as an employment agency and refurbished equipment marketplace. In 2005, an office of Granite State Independent Living moved into the complex, and provided career and vocational counseling there until 2010. Bancroft moved out of the complex in 2011, and it has remained vacant since then.

**42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:**

51. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.

**43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:**

Setting

The Carter-Abbott Farm is located at 84 Iron Works Road in a rural area at the south end of Concord. The farm complex, which consists of a house with a rear ell, a large wing/connector, and an attached barn, sits on the north side of the road just west of the Turkey River, which generally has a southerly flow into the Merrimack River. The existing tax parcel is currently about thirteen acres but is in the process of being subdivided by the State in order to create a new lot about four acres in size that will include the buildings. The remaining portion of the existing tax parcel that is not already part of Russell-Shea State Forest likely will be added to it.

The property is mostly an open field and flat, and descends just east of the barn toward the river, which has a riparian zone of mature trees. A power line crosses the road about fifty feet west of the house and runs northwest along the western boundary of the property, intersecting with a transformer station that sits about 100 yards from the road. Route 89 is in close proximity and the traffic is audible, but the highway cannot be seen from the farm. The two-story house sits in close proximity to the road, and has a two-story rear ell. A large two-story wing/connector projects east from the right end of the east elevation of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch sits in the crook of the intersection of the ell and wing. The barn is attached to the east wall of the wing, and projects north of the wing.

House, c. 1795, c. 1810

*Exterior*

The two-story house has a main block and rear ell, creating an L-shaped footprint. The three bay by one-bay asymmetrical side-gable main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, and the ell is flush with the east gable wall of the main block. A one-story enclosed porch spans the east elevation of the ell, and there is a small addition within the crook of the main block and ell. The house has a fieldstone foundation, a parged brick underpinning, clapboard siding, gabled asphalt-shingle roofs with no overhang at the front elevation and slight overhangs at the gables and ell, and corbelled brick ridge chimneys, one off-center at the main block, and one centered on the ell.

The front entry is in the left bay, and includes an elliptical-arched door casing enframing a louvered fan, 2/3 single-pane sidelights over paneled bases, and a large wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large single-pane vertical light. This ensemble is framed by pilasters supporting a molded gabled cornice. Other architectural trim includes roof cornices with cyma recta moldings over a corona framed by fillet bands, friezeboards and gable rakes, cornerboards, and flat-stock window casings. The main block has mostly two-over-two regularly-spaced wood windows, except for the triplet window above the front entry, which has double-hung windows with Queen Anne upper sash and single-pane lower sash, a paired one-over-one window at the second story of the east gable wall, and a Queen Anne fixed horizontal window at the rear elevation, which lights the staircase. The ell has irregularly-spaced individual and paired two-over-two wood windows. There is also a side entry to the rear ell off the porch, which contains a wood door with lower horizontal panels, a square upper light, and a panel above the light. The porch has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, clapboard half-wall, and is enclosed by banks of fixed one-over-one wood glazed sash. Its interior has wood flooring and beadboard half-walls and ceiling.

*Interior*

The main block consists of two main rooms on each story. The first story has a large front-to-rear stairhall with a winding staircase at the rear wall, and what was likely the farmhouse living room. The second story has a large L-shaped stairhall, a small room at the west end, and a large front-to-rear room at the east end. The first story of the ell has what was likely the dining room, and a kitchen, both of which span the width of the structure. There is also an enclosed stairhall in the rear corner of the kitchen, and the addition in the corner is a small half bathroom. The second story of the ell contains a group of small rooms.

Interior finishes include wall-to-wall carpeting, plaster walls at the first story and false wood paneling at the second story, gypsum board ceilings with fillets creating a grid pattern at the first story and plain gypsum board ceilings at the second story, molded baseboards, and flat-stock door casings with corner rosettes. There is one room at the west side of the second story of the ell that has random-width wood flooring, plaster walls and ceiling, and flat-stock window and door casings. The winding staircase has an Eastlake-style newel post and corner posts, a molded railing, and turned balusters. There are two intact Eastlake-style mantelpieces at the first story, one in the living room and one in the dining room. There are mostly old four-panel wood doors throughout, with veneer doors at the first story bathroom, at the rear stairhall access, and at the doorway between the ell and wing. A French door leads from the living room to the dining room.

Wing/Connector, c. 1945

*Exterior*

The five bay wide symmetrical wing/connector has a rectangular footprint parallel to the road, and is attached to the rear gable wall of the ell and separated from the barn by a brick fire wall that extends above the roofline to create a parapet.

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The structure has a concrete foundation with a brick-veneered underpinning, asbestos siding, a flat roof, an exterior brick chimney at the left end of the rear elevation, molded cornices over friezeboards with fillets and bed moldings, and thin molded window casings. A crude covered handicap ramp spans the second and third bays of the front elevation, leading to the porch, and has nominal wood railings and posts and a corrugated metal roof. There are entryways at the first and fifth bays, with the former located inside the porch. This entryway contains a wood door with lower horizontal panels, a square upper light, and a row of paired horizontal panels. The right entryway contains a modern metal veneer door with a nine-pane upper light, and is protected by a shed-roofed hood. Both front and rear elevations have regularly-spaced six-over-one wood windows, with a triplet of windows in the center bays, paired windows in the second and fourth bays, and individual windows in the outer bays. There is also an enclosed rear entry vestibule between the third and fourth bays, with a gabled roof and a wood door that matches the other exterior doors of the building.

*Interior*

The first story has a longitudinal hallway along the front, four rooms off the hallway, and a large hallway at the west end, which provides a shallow handicap ramp between the wing and the ell of the house. The second story has two large spaces. The building has wall-to-wall carpeting, gypsum-board walls, gypsum-board ceilings at the first story and suspended-tile ceilings at the second story, flat-stock narrow baseboards and window and door casings, and veneer doors. There are no historic finishes.

Dairy Barn, c. 1912

This substantial, 5,000 square foot two-story dairy barn has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, a fieldstone foundation, asbestos siding, an asphalt-shingle gambrel roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, a cupola, a small attached delivery shed at the east elevation, an exterior brick chimney at the right end of the west elevation, and four metal ridge ventilators between the front gambrel wall and cupola. The barn is set into a bank and has a raised drive at each end and an exposed basement at the east elevation that is accessed through the shed. There is also a stone foundation at the rear gambrel wall, below the east side of the drive.

Each symmetrical gambrel wall has a centered large double-leaf vertical-board barn door with cross-bracing, a multi-pane double-height transom (the front transom is boarded over), and a pair of two-over-two wood windows in the gambrel. The front gambrel wall also has a two-over-two window on each side of the barn doors. The side elevations have paired horizontal window openings that have been boarded over. The square cupola has asbestos siding, a six-pane vertical window in each face, and a decorative metal finial supporting a weathervane.

The interior of the barn is mostly open, with an exposed complex timber-frame structure including a common rafter roof system supported by posts at the break in the roof pitches and chords connecting the posts. The first story has a longitudinal drive, aisles that have been segmented into both enclosed and open compartments, a ceiling over the drive that creates a second story level, and a mezzanine that creates separate second story floor levels that are lower than the center floor. Two rooms at the front west side of the first story appear to be workrooms, and the rest of the compartments were stalls that have been converted to storage. Wooden ventilation shafts lead from the basement and along the west wall and roofline to the roof ventilators. The basement is finished, and has linoleum flooring and gypsum-board walls and ceilings. A hallway leads from the basement of the barn to the basement of the wing/connector.

Construction Chronology

The construction date of the house and ell could not be determined due to their vernacular appearance and late nineteenth-century alterations. Judging by deed records, the lack of formality in the asymmetrical façade, and the cornice molding, it is possible the house dates back to the eighteenth century, perhaps c. 1795 when the value of the property increased. The ell is probably not original, but could date to c. 1810, when the property was acquired by William Abbott. The front entryway is unusual and the pilasters/gabled cornice ensemble does not appear to be original, but it is possible that the arched casing and louvered fan are original, and the pilasters and cornice are a Colonial Revival addition. The triplet and paired windows, Queen Anne sash, floor plan, wood flooring, plaster walls, interior trim, staircase, fireplaces, and French door date to about 1887, when there was a comprehensive renovation by the property's new owners. The original floor

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plan of the main block likely included a small stairhall at the front entry, and a smaller stairhall landing at the second story. The exterior doors appear to date to the early twentieth century, although the high number of them and their locations suggest they date to when the wing was constructed.

The small addition at the rear was added in the 1940s to provide a first-story bathroom, and the filleted ceilings at the first story and kitchen cabinets probably also date to this time. The second story bathroom fixtures appear to date to the 1920s. The false wood paneling and carpeting appear to date to the 1970s. Tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring (that is exposed in a closet) dating to the c. 1887 renovation probably survives under all of the carpeting. The room in the ell with the random-width wood flooring and flat-stock window casings may provide a view of what the house looked like in the early nineteenth century.

The wing dates to about 1945 and its interior was completely renovated in the late twentieth century, including the floor plan. The barn dates to c. 1912, and was likely originally sided with clapboards, with the asbestos siding added when the wing/connector was constructed. The basement of the barn was finished in the 1940s to create a vegetable storage and canning facility, which is also when the roof ventilators were probably added. Except for the barn and the attached foundation, there is no vestige of any other agricultural buildings, which were probably removed in the 1970s.

Comparative Evaluation

The Carter-Abbott Farm was included in a 2008 reconnaissance-level survey of Concord's forty-five remaining historic agricultural properties with ten acres or more of land, which were documented on NHDHR inventory forms. These farms retain a wide variety of historic residential and agricultural buildings dating from the late eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century and intact settings, and represent what remains of Concord's rich farming legacy that included over 330 farms in 1880. Although the subject farm does not retain the large number of outbuildings that many of the other surveyed farms do, such as poultry houses, wagon sheds, milk houses, silos, and early garages, or any nineteenth century agricultural buildings, it is unique compared to other surviving Concord farmsteads due to the following factors:

1. Although there are a handful of late eighteenth century farmhouses with a higher degree of integrity, the Carter-Abbott house is an unusual example of an asymmetrical Federal-period residence with a sidehall front entryway.
2. This farm was one of three farms owned and operated by the New Hampshire State Hospital. One farm, the White Farm on Clinton Street, does not retain a historic farmhouse and its main barn has been altered. The Shea Farm, a short distance away on Iron Works Road, retains a historic farmhouse and barn, but the late nineteenth century farmhouse is not as old or unique as the subject farmhouse, and its barn is not intact as it has been converted to living spaces.
3. The Carter-Abbott Farm includes one of only two gambrel-roofed barns in Concord, and predates the other barn, which is at the Josiah Bartlett Farm, by about forty years.

**44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:**

The Carter-Abbott Farm appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It possesses historical significance as a good example of a long-standing farmstead utilized both by private farmers and the New Hampshire State Hospital, and was the home of one of Concord's notable nineteenth-century citizens; painter, lithographer, photographer, and inventory Henry B. Moore. Although Moore was an important figure in Concord's history, the property does not qualify for Criterion B as he only lived there for about seven years and not during his prolific period as an artist and inventory.

The property holds architectural significance as it is a good example of a farmstead, with a farmhouse, barns, and fields, and includes one of Concord's earliest houses, with Victorian-era updates by the Moores, as well as Concord's only early twentieth century gambrel dairy barn, and only one of two local historic gambrel barns. Out of the three farmsteads owned by the New Hampshire State Hospital, it is the most intact. Although the house has been altered, the updates reflect the history of the property in the late nineteenth century and mid twentieth century, and except for the carpeting

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and false wood paneling, which are reversible, the house retains much of its c. 1887 appearance. Since the wing is over fifty years of age, retains its historic exterior appearance, and served as housing for the State Hospital farm, it is also a historic structure.

**45. Period of Significance:**

The period of significance begins in 1795, the approximate construction date of the house, to 1964, the fifty year limit for National Register eligibility. The property served as a farmstead continuously throughout this period.

**46. Statement of Integrity:**

The Carter-Abbott Farm retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and association, and most of its integrity of setting and feeling. Its integrity of setting and feeling has been reduced due to the installation of power lines and the electric station at the western boundary, and the auditory (but not visual) intrusion of Route 89.

**47. Boundary Discussion:**

The project boundary is the legal bounds of the 13.15 acre parcel of 84 Iron Works Road. It includes the historic farm complex and some of its farm fields. Most of the remaining lands are still under State ownership, but as a separate parcel, the Russell-Shea Forest, a conserved property. The tax parcel is in the process of being subdivided by the State in order to create a new lot about four acres in size that will include the buildings. This new lot will be offered for sale through the State's surplus real property disposal process. The remaining portion of the existing tax parcel that is not already part of Russell-Shea State Forest likely will be added to it.

**48. Bibliography and/or References:**

Abbott, George T. "Iron Works Anecdotes, School District No. 18." 1886.

Amsden, Grace P. "A Capital for New Hampshire." Unpublished manuscript in 3 vols., written between 1930 and 1960.

Bouton, Nathaniel. *The History of Concord*. Concord: Benning W. Sanborn, 1856.

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**Surveyor's Evaluation:**

NR listed: individual \_\_\_\_\_  
within district \_\_\_\_\_

Integrity: yes \_\_\_\_\_  
no \_\_\_\_\_

NR eligible: individual \_\_\_\_\_  
within district \_\_\_\_\_  
not eligible \_\_\_\_\_  
more info needed \_\_\_\_\_

NR Criteria: A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
C \_\_\_\_\_  
D \_\_\_\_\_  
E \_\_\_\_\_

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

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**PHOTO KEY IS LOCATED ON PAGE 3**

I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper: HP Photosmart 8150, HP inks 97 and 100, and HP Premium Plus Photo Paper. The digital files are housed at/with: Paula Sagerman.

**SIGNED:**

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: January 2014



Photo # 1 Description: House, Wing/Connector and Barn  
Direction: Facing northwest



Photo # 2 Description: House/Setting  
Direction: Facing northeast

Date photos taken: January 2014



Photo # 3 Description: House and Wing/Connector  
Direction: Facing northwest



Photo # 4 Description: House  
Direction: Facing northwest

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: January 2014

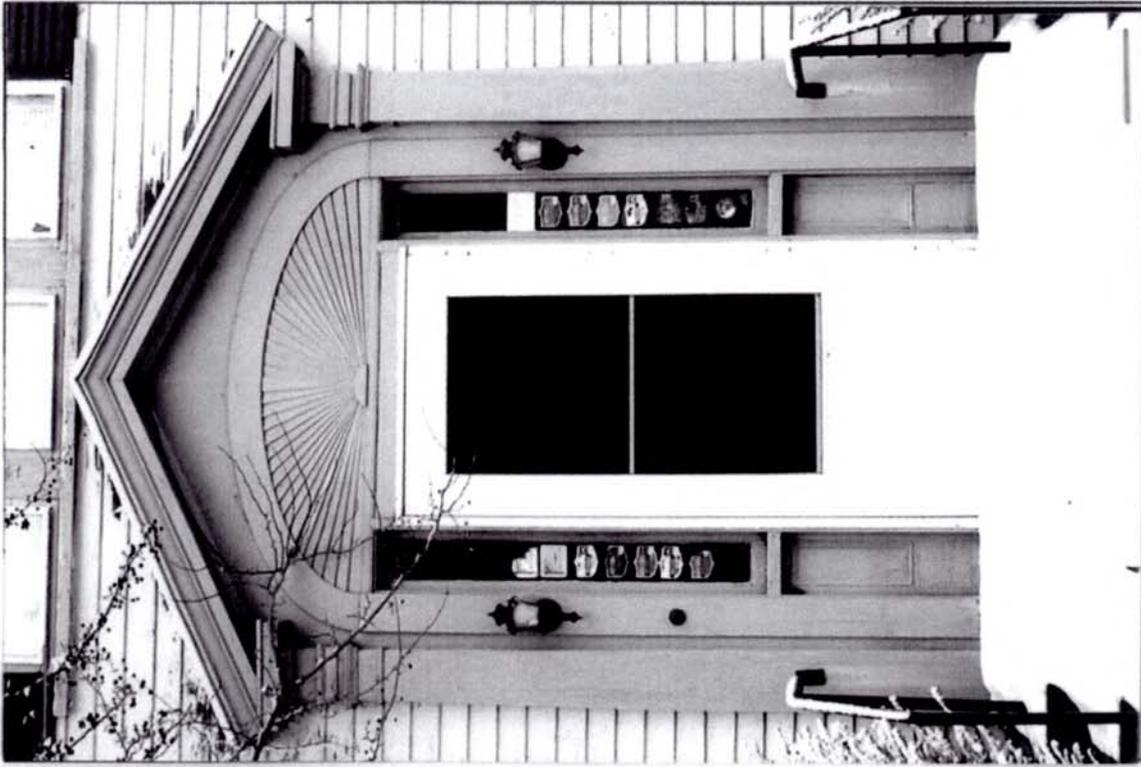


Photo # 5 Description: Front entry of House  
Direction: Facing north



Photo # 6 Description: Barn  
Direction: Facing northwest

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 7 Description: Rear of Barn  
Direction: Facing south



Photo # 8 Description: Barn  
Direction: Facing southeast

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 9 Description: Rear of Wing/Connector  
Direction: Facing south



Photo # 10 Description: Side elevations of ell and main block of House  
Direction: Facing east

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 11 Description: Stairhall in main block of House  
Direction: Facing northwest

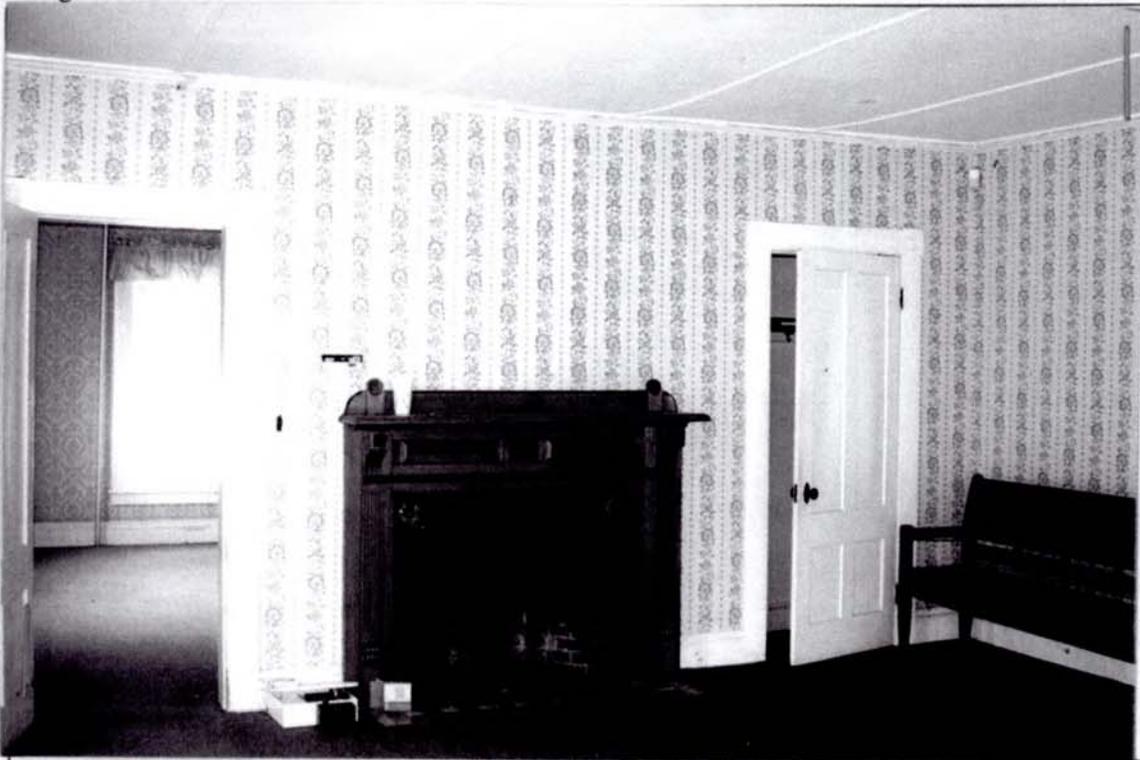


Photo # 12 Description: Living Room in main block of House  
Direction: Facing west

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 13 Description: Dining Room in ell of House  
Direction: Facing southeast



Photo # 14 Description: Facing Dining Room from Living Room  
Direction: Facing north

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 15 Description: Kitchen in ell of House  
Direction: Facing northwest

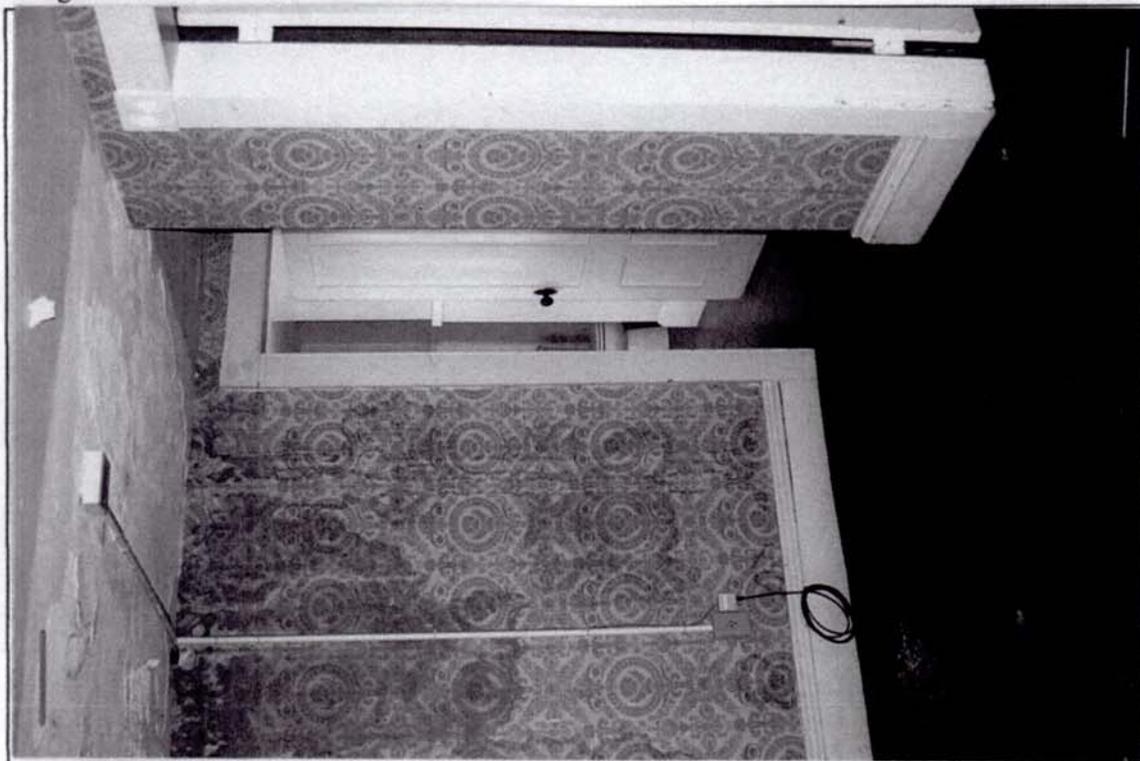


Photo # 16 Description: Second story stairhall in main block of House  
Direction: Facing northeast

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 17 Description: Second story west room of main block of House  
Direction: Facing southwest

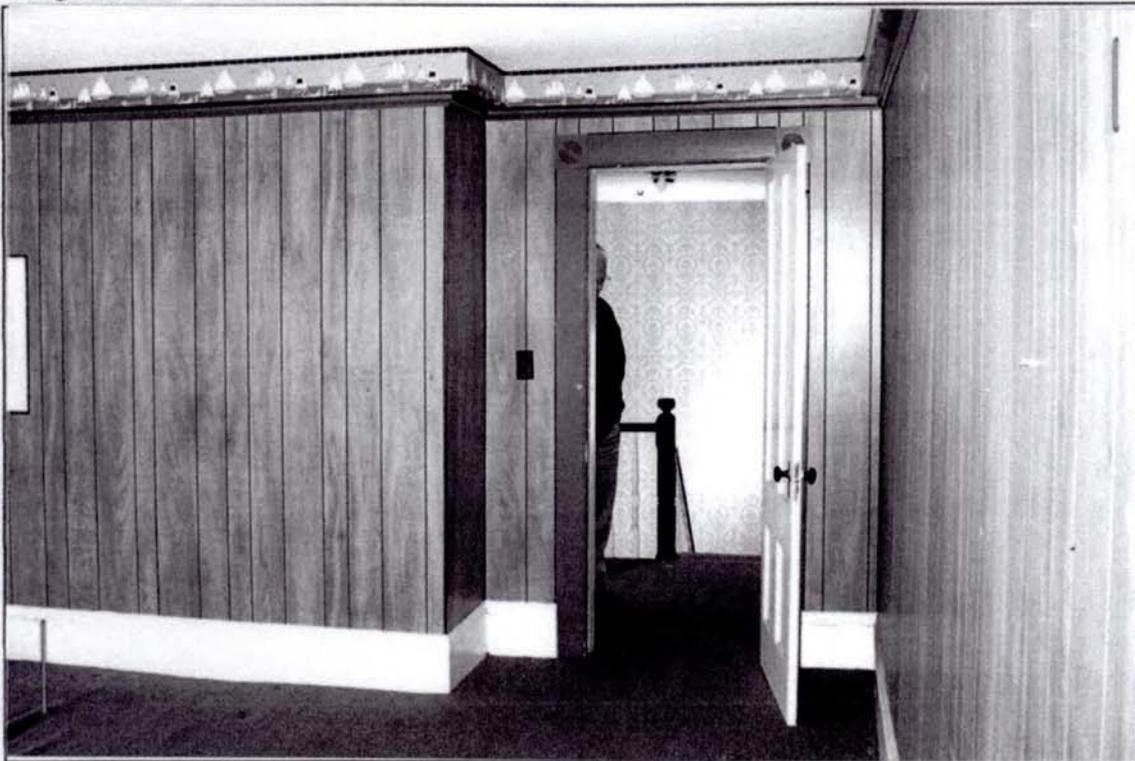


Photo # 18 Description: Second story east room of main block of House  
Direction: Facing southwest

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 19 Description: Room on north side of second story of ell of House  
Direction: Facing northwest



Photo # 20 Description: South side of first story of Wing/Connector  
Direction: Facing northeast

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013

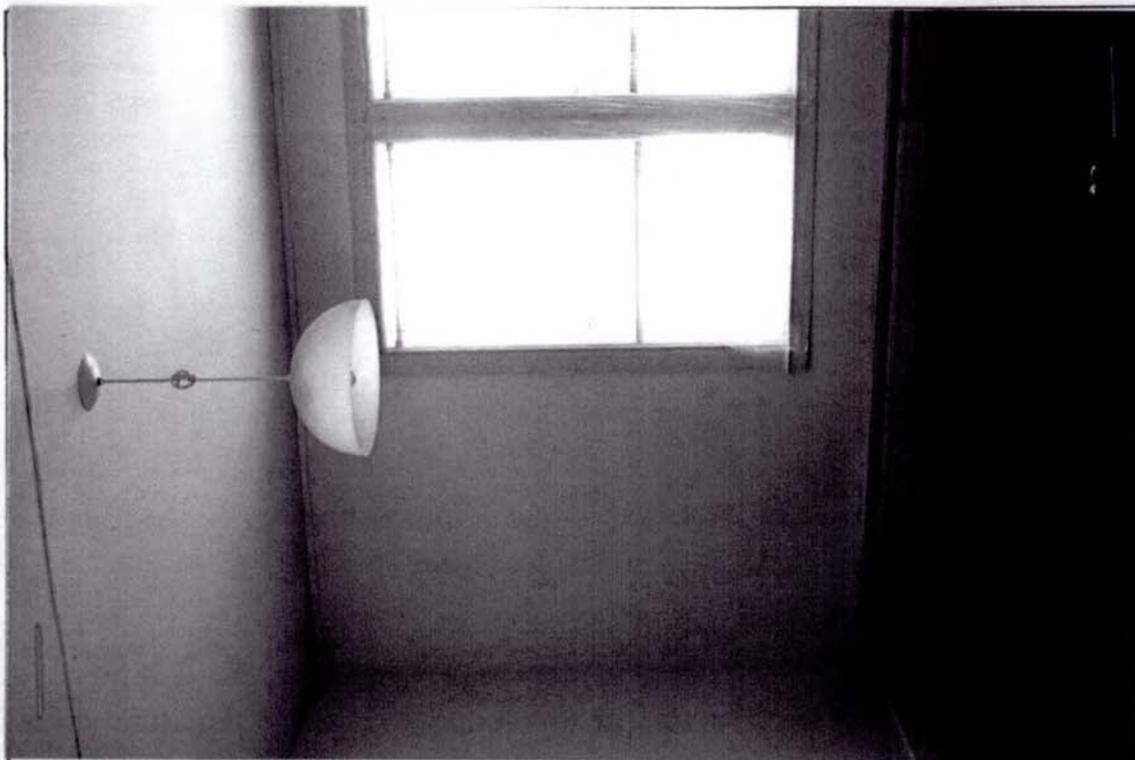


Photo # 21 Description: Typical room at north side of first story of Wing/Connector  
Direction: Facing northwest

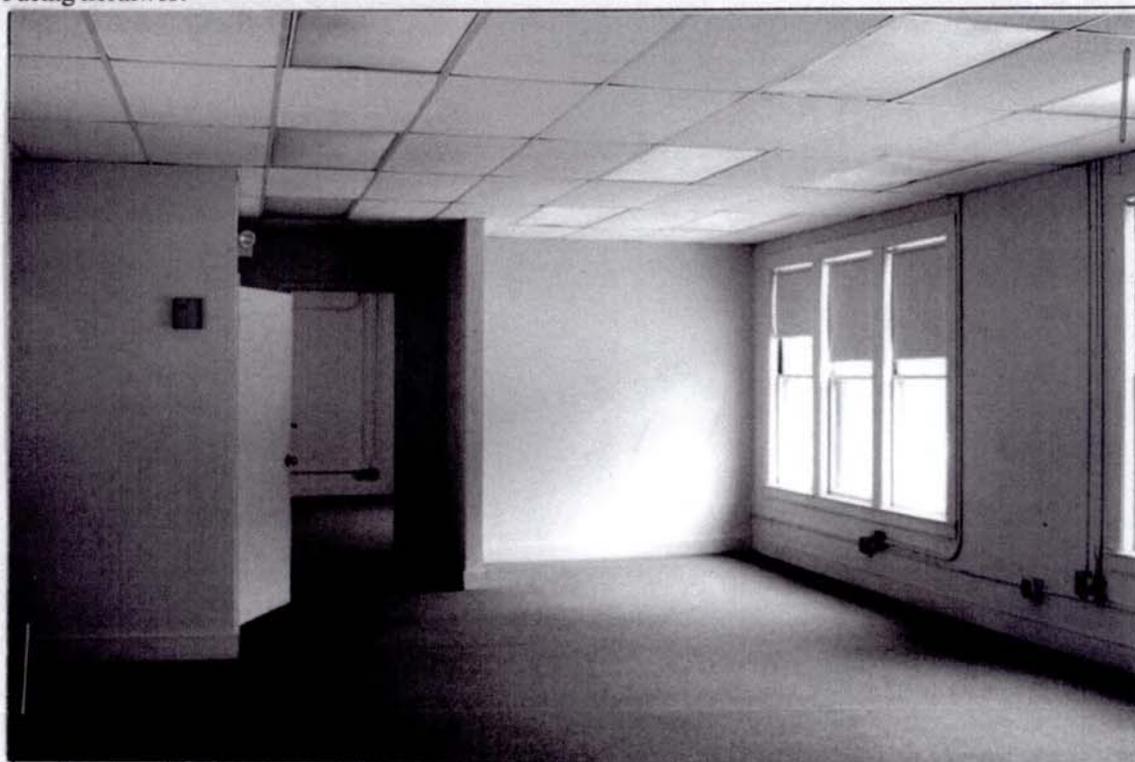


Photo # 22 Description: Eastern room on second story of Wing/Connector  
Direction: Facing northwest

Date photos taken: December 2013

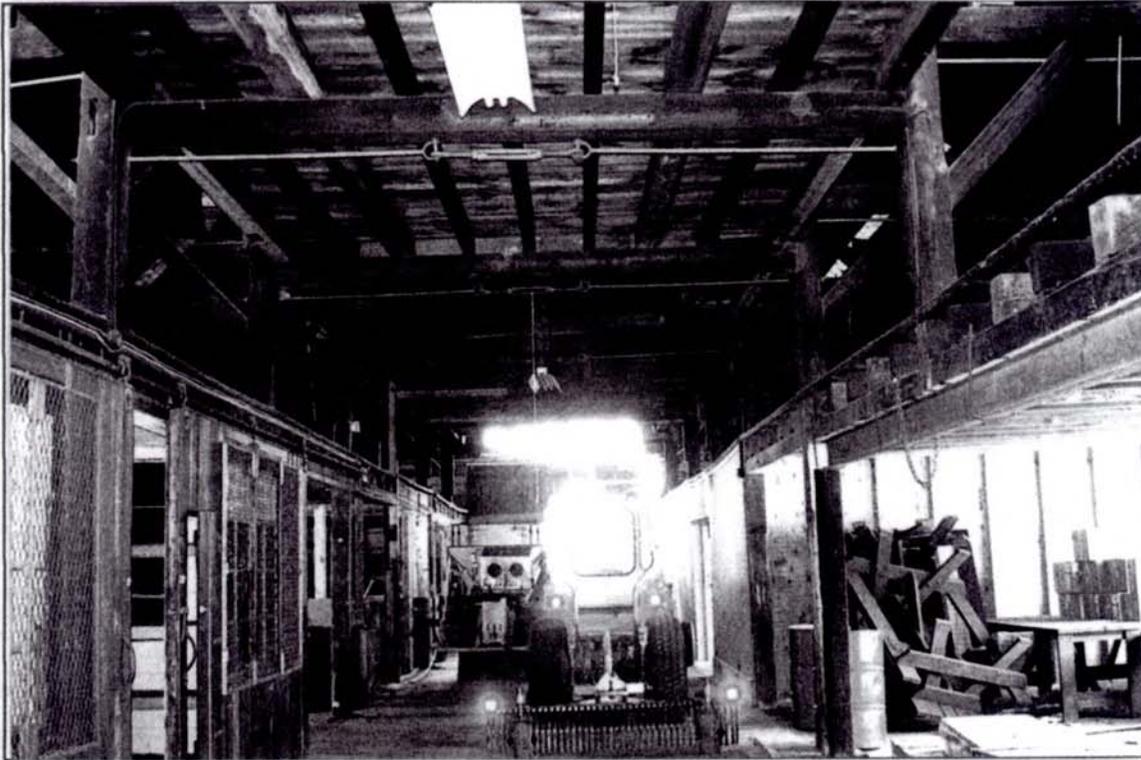


Photo # 23 Description: First story of Barn  
Direction: Facing north

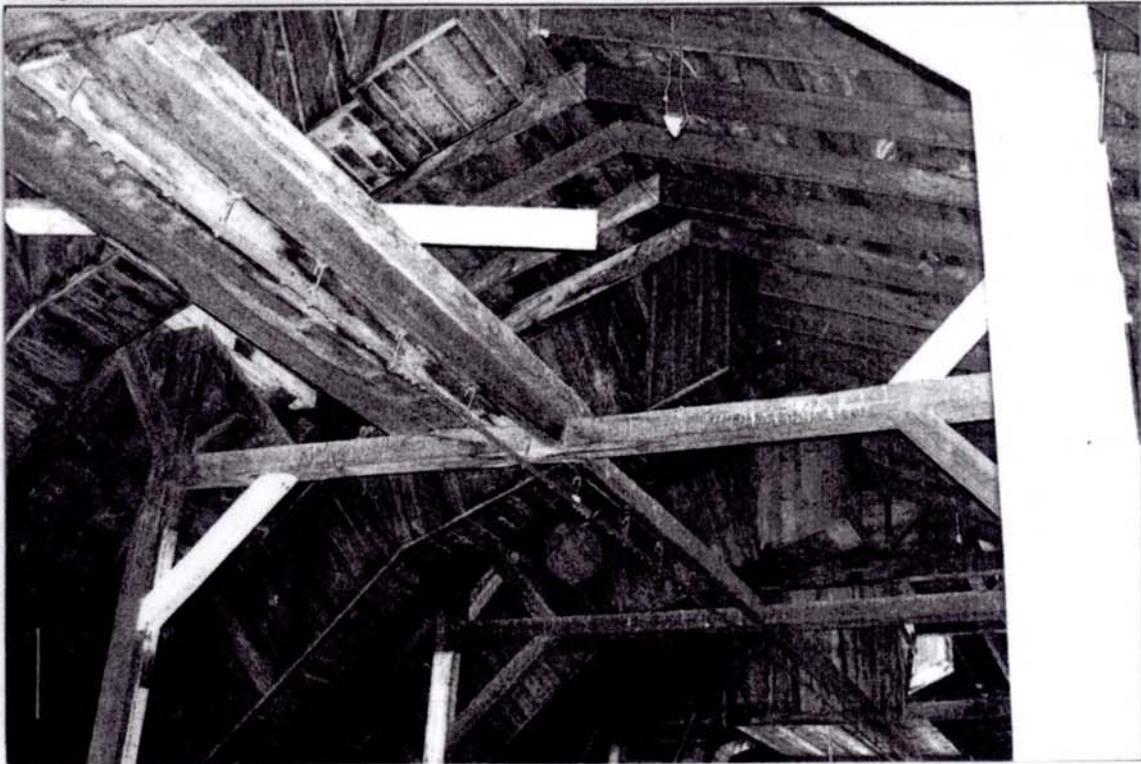


Photo # 24 Description: Looking up toward roof structure from mezzanine of Barn  
Direction: Facing northwest

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013

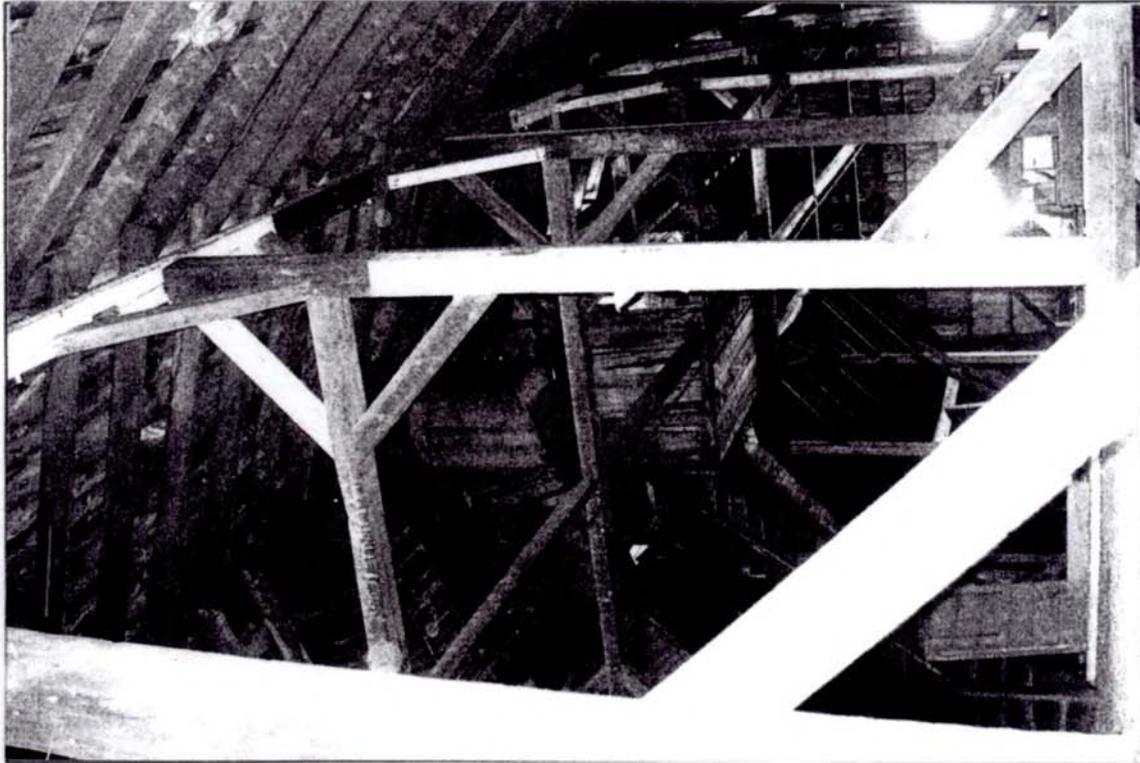


Photo # 25 Description: Looking up from mezzanine of Barn  
Direction: Facing northwest

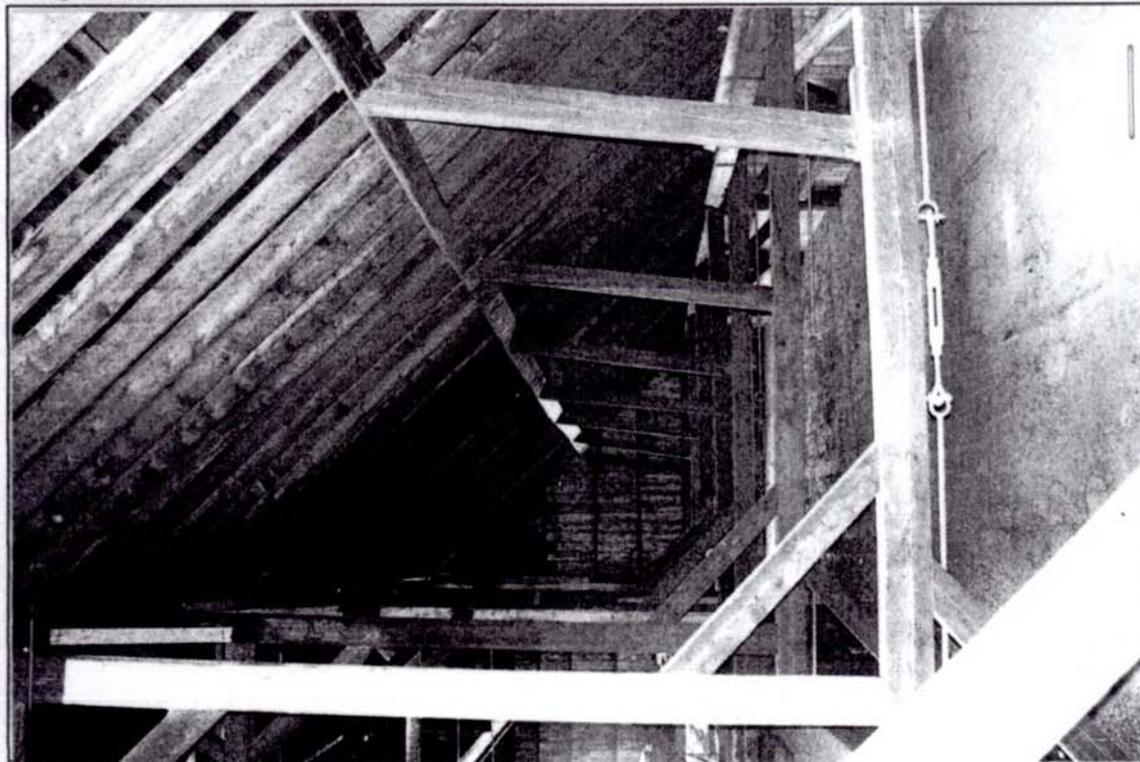


Photo # 26 Description: Mezzanine/aisle of Barn  
Direction: Facing north

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**

Date photos taken: December 2013



Photo # 27 Description: Basement of Barn  
Direction: Facing north

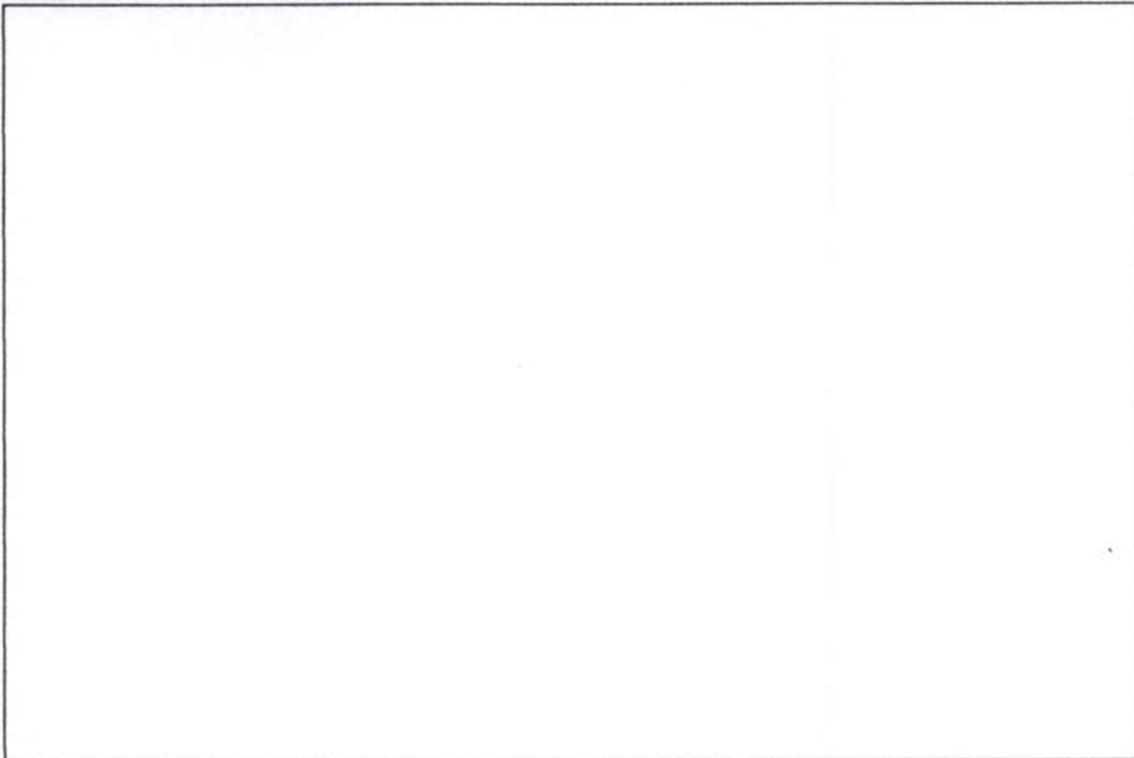
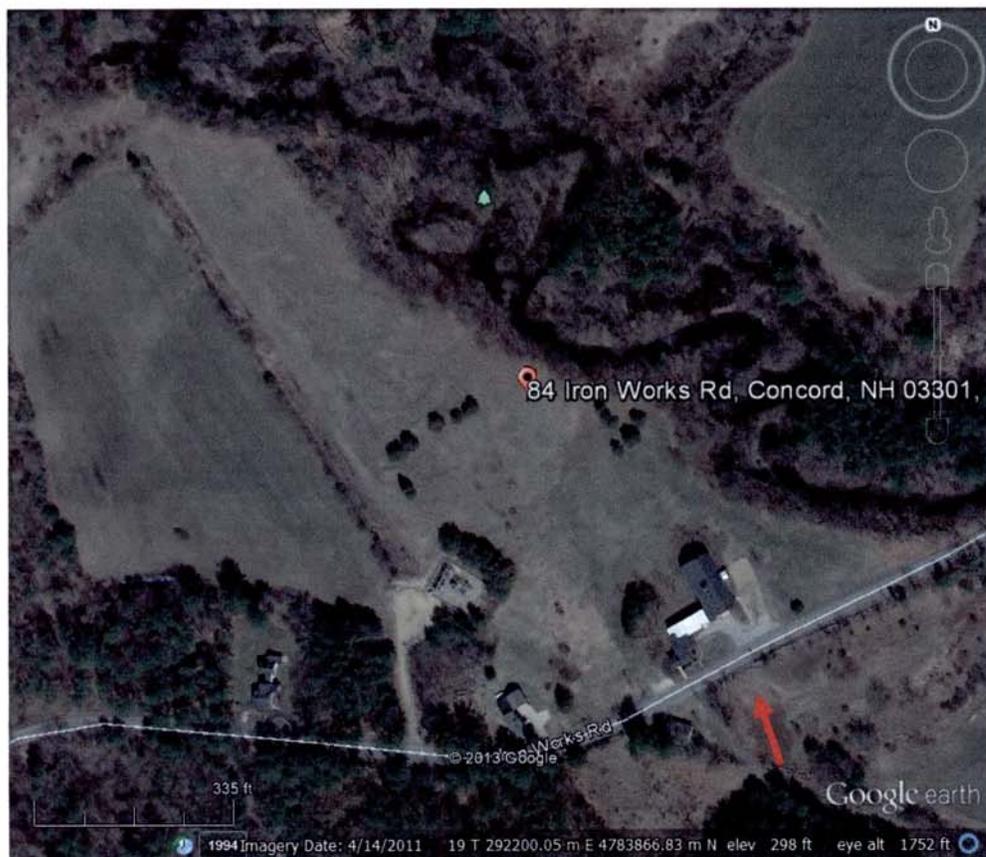


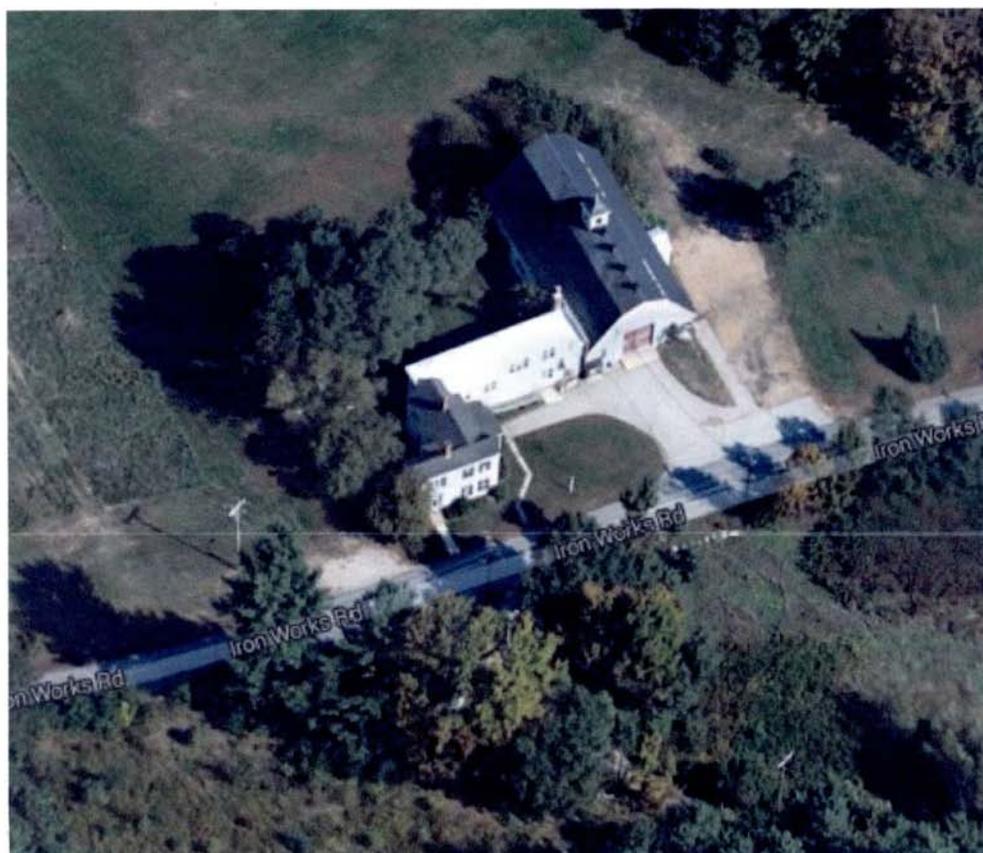
Photo # Description:  
Direction: Facing

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174**



Red arrow point to 84 Iron Works Road



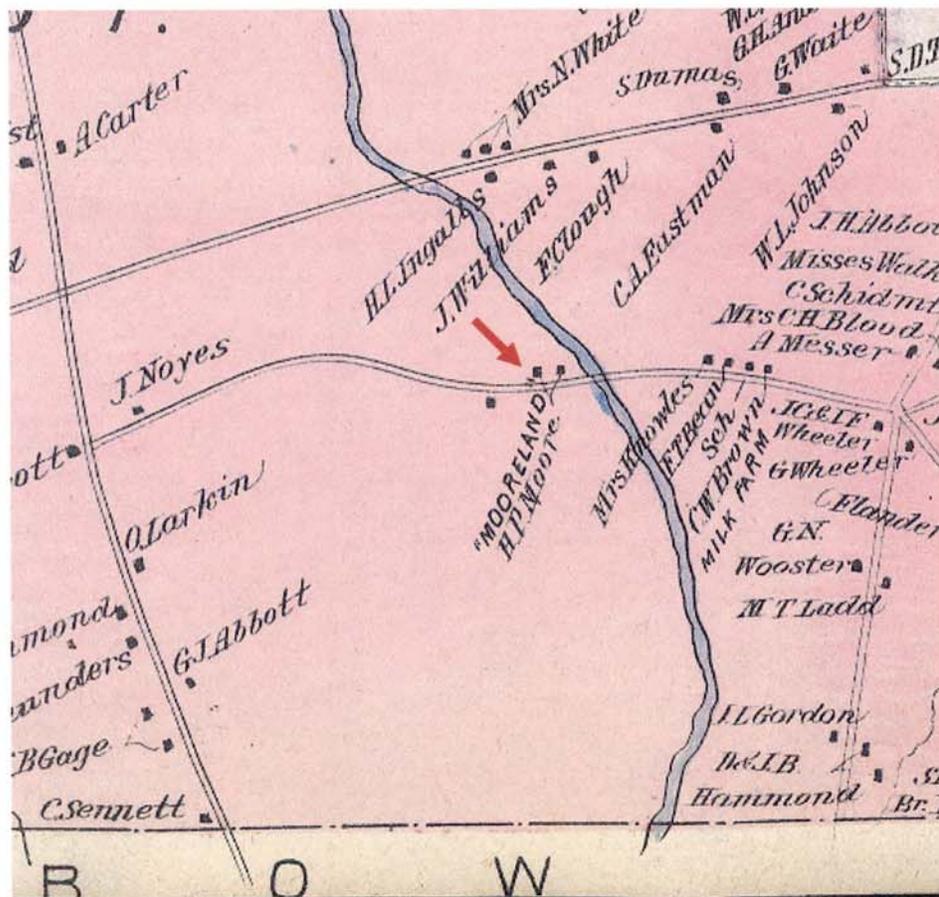
Map by Google

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY #CON0174



1858 Walling Map



1892 Hurd Map





# Carter Abbott Farm

*84 Iron Works Road  
Concord, NH*

## **Character Defining Features April 3, 2014**

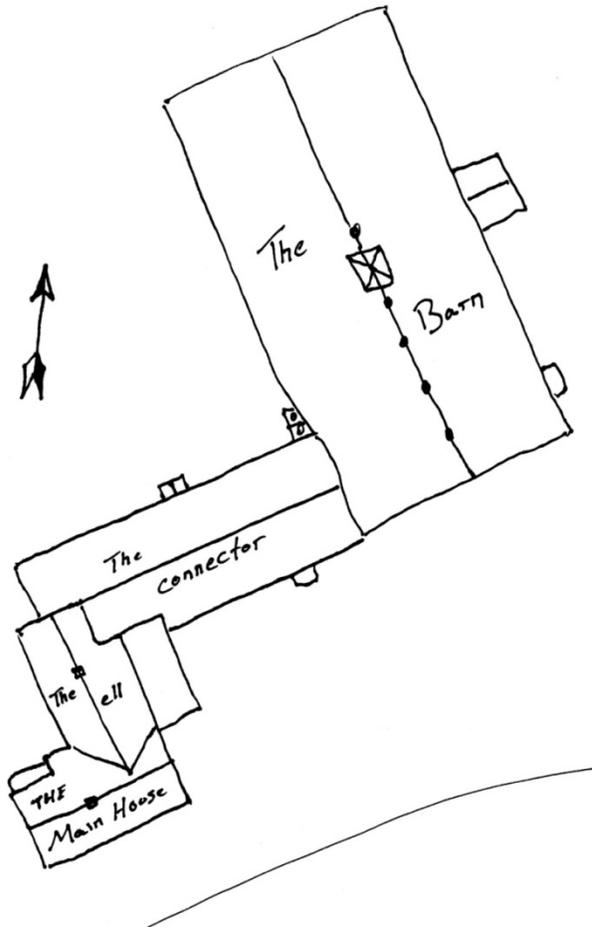
The Carter-Abbot Farm is comprised of four distinct sections; the c.1795 main house, the c.1810 ell, the 1945 connecting wing, and the 1912 gambrel roof barn. The main house and ell were substantially rehabilitated in the Queen Anne Style in the 1880s with subsequent minor alterations made in the early and mid-twentieth century. The property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architecture and for its historical associations with agriculture. The period of significance for the property extends from 1795 to 1964.

*The Secretary's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings and their Related Guidelines* define rehabilitation as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The standards and guidelines recognize that while a property may have original features throughout that are all "character defining" we can categorize these as primary and secondary spaces and features. Primary spaces and features are those that should not be changed or removed unless they are deteriorated beyond repair and should then be replaced in kind. Secondary spaces and features are those that can accommodate needed compatible change when necessary to allow new and continued use of the property.

This report on character defining features follows the format given in *National Register Preservation Brief 17, Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*. The standards and briefs mentioned above are available online. A list of web links to these documents is provided at the end of this report. The report focuses on the character of the property as it relates to its overall setting and the four sections mentioned above. Field work for this report

was completed by Nadine Peterson and Peter Michaud of the Division of Historical Resources on April 3, 2014 on behalf of the New Hampshire Department of

Administrative Services. The intent of this report is to supplement the Individual Inventory Form for this property completed by Architectural Historian Paula Sagerman on December 26, 2013 and to provide further guidance on the important architectural and special elements that gives the property its historic character and to differentiate between primary and secondary character defining spaces and features. Each section below begins with an overview of architectural features and concludes with a list of primary, secondary, and non-historic spaces and features.



This report was prepared in order to assist potential purchasers/developers of the Carter Abbot Farm more easily formulate re-use options for the property, while preserving its most important historical features. The property has a long and interesting history, beginning with the construction of the main house in c.1795 and continuing through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when it produced farm goods for residents of the State Hospital in Concord.

**Shape:**

The main house, ell, connector, and barn are all characterized by simple rectangular massing with four connecting boxes that run east west and north south. The setting is one of low density comprised of open fields and wooded buffers. A multi-bay garage formerly associated with the property is located across the street and a smaller rectangular house lies to the west. They are the only buildings visible from the Carter-Abbot Farm.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Rectangular Massing</i>		

**Roof & Roof Features:**

The house and ell have gable roofs with a corbelled chimney centered on the roof of the house and a smaller corbelled chimney in the center of the roof of the ell. The form of the roof and both chimneys (which reflect the 1880 rehabilitation of the house) are primary character defining features.

The connector has a shallow gable pitched roof that appears flat when standing roadside. This is a primary character defining feature.

The barn has a distinctive gambrel roof with corner returns and a center cupola with windows, finial, and weathervane that are original to the barn. These are primary character defining features. There are also five metal ridge ventilators (four between the front gable and the cupola and one directly behind the cupola) added to the property in the 1940s and are secondary character defining features.

The connector and barn both have chimneys that sit adjacent to each other at the rear of the building. While historic, they are not primary character defining features. All roofs are clad with asphalt shingles.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Roof Forms &amp; Shapes on all four sections</i>	<i>Five Metal Ridge Ventilators</i>	
<i>Corbeled Chimneys on House and Ell</i>	<i>Rear Chimneys Attached to Barn &amp; Connector</i>	
<i>Barn Cupola with Windows, Finial, &amp; Weather Vane</i>		
<i>Corner Returns on Barn</i>		

## Openings/Façade Fenestration:

The windows of the house, ell, connector, and barn are made up of a variety of single, double, and triple windows that relate to each façade with recognizable patterns and symmetry. The windows on the main house, ell, and connector are historic wood windows that are a mix of one over one, two over two, six over one, and some Queen Anne style windows. Historic wooden doors include a variety of panel arrangements with glazing as well as two historic wood sliding doors on each gable end of the barn. There is one non-historic door on the front façade of the connector as well as a non-historic garage door that opens into the basement of the barn on the east elevation.

The main house has a mix of two over two double hung sash windows. The main hall and front bedroom have examples of Queen Anne style windows with multiple smaller panes of glass surrounding a larger center pane of glass on the upper sash over a single pane of glass sash below. Most notable is the triple set of this window type above the main entry of the building. The main house front door has an impressive fan arch door surround with sidelights and a colonial revival pediment. Windows throughout the main house and ell are symmetrically laid out horizontally and vertically. All windows have flat casements. The shutters on the main house are not historic.



The patterns of openings on the front facade of the main house is a primary character defining feature and should not be altered with future rehabilitation plans. Side and back elevations of the main house and ell are secondary character defining features and some change can be accommodated if needed for new use of the property if that change fits with the overall historic character of the building.

The connector has a series of single, double, and triple windows with raised casements with molded profiles that create a pattern on the front and back elevations that is character defining.

All three elevations of the connector are secondary character defining features that can receive some alteration in fenestration pattern if that is necessary for new use and if the new work is in keeping with the overall character of the building. Any necessary changes to fenestration patterns on this portion of the structure should look at the north (back) and west (side) elevations of the building first.

The barn has a central double door opening with a multi-pane transom above on each gable end surrounded by four two over two windows located on either side and above the door. The barn doors and windows have flat trim edged with a raised molded profile. The side walls of the barn have double fixed single pane windows that are equally spaced apart on both sides of the barn. The windows are trimmed with flat stock. The sash appears to be modern fixed into older openings. The east elevation has a historic paneled basement door.

Barns are noted for their large massing and minimal openings for windows and doors. The south (front) and north (back) elevations of the barn are primary character defining features. The east and west (side) elevations of the barn are secondary but due to the character of the barn in relation to windows and doors mentioned above, future openings on these walls will need to be as minimal as possible to keep the historic character of the barn intact.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Front Façade of Main House</i>	<i>Side and Back Elevations of House and Ell</i>	<i>Shutters on Main House</i>
<i>Front Façade and Back Elevation of Barn</i>	<i>All Elevations of the Connector</i>	<i>Garage Door on Barn</i>
<i>Window and Door Trim on all Fenestrations</i>	<i>Side Elevations of the Barn</i>	<i>Non-Historic Metal Door on Connector</i>
<i>Front Door Surround of Main House</i>		<i>Non-Historic Fixed Sash on Barn</i>
<i>Double Hung Wood Window Sash on all Buildings</i>		
<i>Historic Paneled Wooden Doors on All Buildings</i>		
<i>Sliding Wooden Barn Doors</i>		
<i>Wooden Transoms above Barn Doors</i>		

**Projections:**

On the main house, the front door is surrounded by a character defining door surround. The back (north) wall has a one and two story projection that relates to character defining interior spaces. The back also has an historic ell that is character defining to the house. Along the east elevation, a one story enclosed porch has been added to the building possibly as part of the 1940s rehabilitation of the property. The door surround, ell, and back wall projections are primary character defining features. The 1940s porch is a secondary character defining feature that could be modified or removed if the future rehabilitation of the building requires it.

The connector shares the aforementioned c.1940s porch. The primary character defining projection for the connector is a projecting hood without brackets that extends over a door on the south (front) façade. The north (back) elevation has a gable roofed bulkhead original to this section of the building that is a secondary character defining feature. The covered ramp that extends along the front façade of this building to the c.1940s porch is modern and not character defining.

A brick fire wall, original to the rehabilitation of the property in the 1940s, projects out from the walls and roof and separates the c.1940 connector from the 1912 barn. This is a secondary character defining feature.

The barn’s earth historic ramps with stone retaining walls that extend from the barn doors on the north and south elevations are primary character defining features. A historic door hood sheathed in modern plywood is a secondary character defining feature. A modern gabled vestibule extends from the east wall of the barn and is not character defining.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Door Surround</i>	<i>1940s Porch</i>	<i>Covered Ramp</i>
<i>One &amp; Two Story Rear Projection</i>	<i>Connector Gable Roof Bulkhead</i>	<i>Vestibule on East Wall of Barn</i>
<i>Historic Ell</i>	<i>Brick Firewall</i>	
<i>Projecting Hood on Connector</i>	<i>Barn East Wall Door Hood</i>	
<i>Barn Ramps and Retaining Walls</i>		

**Exterior Trim & Secondary Features:**

As mentioned previously, the flat stock trim on the main building and the ell is a simple treatment that is a primary character defining feature for this 18<sup>th</sup> century structure that



was rehabilitated in the 1880s. The house also has flat stock corner boards and a cornice that is made of both flat stock and molded pieces that is also primary character defining.

The trim around the doors and windows of the connector and the barn is different from the main house and is primary character defining elements for these

additions. The cornice on the connector is built differently from the main house and is a primary character defining element with its combination of flat stock and molded pieces that create an entablature and overhanging soffit. The barn has a slightly different cornice that is a primary character defining element to its date of construction that includes an entablature, overhanging soffit, and corner returns on the gambrel ends.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Flat Stock Trim &amp; Corner Boards on Main Building and Ell</i>		
<i>Main House and Ell Cornice</i>		
<i>Window &amp; Door Trim on Connector</i>		
<i>Connector Cornice</i>		
<i>Window &amp; Door Trim and on Barn</i>		
<i>Barn Cornice &amp; Cornice Returns</i>		

**Exterior Materials:**

All trim and historic windows are of wood construction and are primary character defining materials. The main house as well as the east and north elevations of the barn are clad with wood clapboards and are primary character defining materials. The 1940 connector as well as the south and west elevations of the barn are clad in textured asbestos siding with a wavy edge. While the asbestos siding dates from the 1940s, it is also made of a hazardous material and could be substituted in the future with a cementitious shingle that matches the existing or provides as close a match as products on the market will allow or with wood clapboards.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Wood trim, windows, doors, and clapboards</i>	<i>Asbestos Siding</i>	

**Setting:**

The primary facades of the main house, connector, and barn all face south towards Iron Works Road. The building sits in a rural area of open fields and wooded buffers adjacent to the Turkey River. The setting relates to the agricultural use of the property throughout its long history. The rural setting of the property is a primary character defining feature.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Orientation towards Iron Works Road</i>  <i>Open Fields, Wood Buffers, Rural Setting</i>		

*Primary Character Defining Features:*

**Exterior Craft Details:**

The main house sits on a brick foundation parged with concrete above grade. The bricks sit on a historic rubble foundation below grade. The 1912 barn has a rubble foundation in areas that may be part of an older structure. Foundation materials are secondary character defining which will allow for some change if structural issues are found to be a concern.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
	<i>Foundation Materials</i>	

**Individual Spaces:**

The interior of the main house reflects its 1880s rehabilitation. Primary character defining interior spaces for this part of the building are the entrance and second floor stair halls, the first floor parlor, and the first floor dining room. The first floor bath, kitchen, and back stair as well as the second floor bedrooms and bathroom are secondary character defining spaces. The basement is historic but not character defining.

In the connector the interior on both floors and the basement reflects a non-historic rehabilitation and there are no primary character defining interior spaces in this area of the building.

The interior of the barn is primary character defining space with its exposed framework, haylofts, and open interior. The basement represents a non-historic rehabilitation of that space.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>The Main House Stair &amp; First &amp; Second Floor Halls</i>	<i>Main House First Floor Bathroom, Kitchen, &amp; Back Stair</i>	<i>First &amp; Second Floor Interiors of the Connector</i>
<i>The Main House Parlor</i>	<i>Main House Bedrooms and Second Floor Bathroom</i>	<i>The Basement Level of</i>
<i>The Main House Dining Room</i>	<i>Basement of the Main House</i>	<i>Basement of the Connector and Barn</i>
<i>The Barn Interior's Open Space, Hay lofts, &amp; Exposed Framework</i>		

**Related Spaces & Sequences of Spaces:**

The dining room and living room are separated by a pair of glass doors that allow the rooms to be somewhat open to each other. This related space is a primary character defining feature.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>The Double Wide Door Between the Dining Room and the Living Room of the Main House</i>		

## **Interior Features:**

The main house has interior window and door trim that project from the wall. The trim is typical of the 1880s and is smooth with a squared exterior corner and a beaded interior edge. The corner blocks on both windows and doors are decorated with a bull's-eye molding. The baseboards, also from the 1880s, are flat stock that project from the wall capped with a molded return. The hall, living room, and dining room have drop ceilings with strapping and a cornice that is from the 1950s and is not character defining. The rooms without dropped ceilings do not have a cornice detail. Most rooms have modern carpeting; there is evidence that historic hardwood floors (possibly quarter sawn oak) survive in rooms on both floors and are primary character defining features. In several rooms, corner posts project from the wall that reflects the building's 18<sup>th</sup> century timber frame and are primary character defining features.

Doors in the main house and ell are four panel doors with historic hardware that includes hinges, porcelain door knobs, and decorative plates. Two 12 pane historic doors (as noted above) separate the dining room from the living room. Historic exterior doors are multi-paneled with glazing. These doors with their hardware are primary character defining features. Some non-historic doors with no decorative details appear in various locations in the house. Radiators are utilitarian in style and are not character defining features. In spaces identified above as secondary interior spaces, the preservation/reuse of the character defining elements listed in the above two paragraphs should be incorporated into the rehabilitation plans for those areas.

Primary character defining features specific to the entry and stair hall include a historic 1880s stair, with newel post and balustrade that rises to a landing before turning ninety degrees and ascending upstairs. A small paneled detail fills the corner between the newel and the plastered wall.

Primary character defining features specific to the living room include a hardwood 1880s mantle (unpainted) with historic glazed tile on the surround and on the hearth.

Primary character defining features specific to the dining room include a hardwood 1880s mantle (unpainted) with historic glazed tile on the surround and on the hearth. The dining room also has a china cabinet that fills in a former doorway. While the trim around the cabinet is historic, close inspection of the cabinet revealed it to be modern and not character defining. Plate rails on the shared wall with the living room are also not character defining.

The kitchen is secondary character defining space. Cabinets and the back stair in the kitchen are historic and interesting but not essential to preserving the character of the building.

The connector has a simple historic trim detail that surrounds the windows and doors. This is a primary character defining feature. No other historic finishes survive in this section of the building.

The barn's interior character relates to its agricultural use. Character defining features include the barn's openness, its structural system that includes its timber frame (made up of sawn pieces from 1912 as well as recycled hand hewn pieces) and a metal turnbuckle system, as well as its haylofts with its track for moving hay and trap doors, and sliding door system for rooms along the west side of the barn. Further guidance on rehabilitation of historic barns can be found by going to the National Park Service's *Preservation Brief #20: The Preservation of Historic Barns*.

<i>Primary Features</i>	<i>Secondary Features</i>	<i>Non~Historic Features</i>
<i>Main House, Ell, &amp; Connector Window and exterior door trim.</i>	<i>Kitchen Space, Cabinets, Back Stair</i>	<i>Modern Finishes in the Connector</i>
<i>Main House &amp; Ell Interior Door Trim, baseboards, Hardwood Flooring, Fireplace mantles with tiles, All Historic Doors and Hardware</i>	<i>Barn Stairs</i>	<i>Radiators Throughout the Buildings</i>
<i>Hall Stair, Newell Post, Balustrade, and Paneled Detail</i>	<i>Barn Cistern over Main Door</i>	<i>Dining Room China Cabinet</i>
<i>Main House Projecting Corner Posts</i>		<i>Dining Room Plate Rails</i>
<i>Barn Framing</i>		
<i>Barn Hayloft with Track &amp; Trap Doors</i>		
<i>Sliding Door System on First Floor</i>		

**Useful Links:**

*The Secretary's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings and their Related Guidelines:* <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation.htm>

*National Register Preservation Brief 17, Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character:*  
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm>

*Preservation Brief #20: The Preservation of Historic Barns:*  
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/20-barns.htm>