

Determination of Eligibility (DOE)

Inventory #: DUR0028

Review Date: 4/27/2016

DOE Date: 4/20/2016

Final DOE Approved

Property Name: Horticultural Farm

Area:

Address: 70 Spinney Lane

Town: Durham

County: Strafford

Reviewed For: R&C

DOE Program(s):
Army Corps of Engineers

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

More information needed

Integrity:

Level:

Criteria:

A:

B:

C:

D:

E:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

UNH's horticultural farm is part of a larger track of agricultural lands of the University of New Hampshire campus. 120 acres of the 240 to 270 acres were part of a 19th century farm acquired by the University of New Hampshire in 1917. Only one barn from this original farm survives with a family cemetery and stone walls. The land use and buildings reflect the University's development of the property as part of their larger agricultural program. The horticultural farm is contiguous with the larger UNH campus. It should be evaluated as part of this larger context. The form mentioned other farms acquired by UNH that are not contiguous with the main campus, these farms if surveyed for this or other projects in the future, should be researched to see if they are part of a noncontiguous district.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE(S)

Unknown

Period of Significance:
to

Period not applicable

Boundary: To Be Determined

Follow Up:

Notify Appropriate Parties. An appropriate boundary and actual acreage of the surveyed parcel must be determined.

Comments:

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NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

Name, Location, Ownership

- 1. Historic name: Horticultural Farm
- 2. District or area: _____
- 3. Street and number: 70 Spinney Lane
- 4. City or town: Durham
- 5. County: Strafford
- 6. Current owner: University of New Hampshire

Function or Use

- 7. Current use(s): education horticultural facility
- 8. Historic use(s): farm, agriculture

Architectural Information

- 9. Style: Colonial Revival
- 10. Architect/builder: Unknown
- 11. Source: _____
- 12. Construction date: ca. 1950
- 13. Source: Research, Inspection
- 14. Alterations, with dates: _____
- 15. Moved? no yes date: N/A

Exterior Features

- 16. Foundation: Granite
- 17. Cladding: Clapboard
- 18. Roof material: asphalt shingles
- 19. Chimney material: Brick
- 20. Type of roof: Gable
- 21. Chimney location: Ridge center

- 22. Number of stories: 1½
- 23. Entry location: Facade, off-center
- 24. Windows: Double-hung 8/8, 6/6
Replacement? no yes date: N/A

Site Features

- 25. Setting: Agricultural/farm
- 26. Outbuildings: Barn, gable-front bank; Other-packing plant/cold storage, garage/workshop, semi-permanent greenhouses
- 27. Landscape features: Cleared/open fields; Cultivated land; Mature trees; Stone walls; Wood lot
- 28. Acreage: 240-plus acres



35. Photo 1 Direction: N
 36. Date: March 2016
 37. Reference (file name): DUR0028_01

- 29. Tax map/parcel: 9/27-0UNH (partial)
- 30. State Plane Feet (NAD83): X: 1,177,608.40; Y: 238,164.12
- 31. USGS quadrangle and scale: Dover, NH, 1:24000
- Form prepared by 41177673 238020
- 32. Name: Laura B. Driemeyer, Reagan Ruedig, Teresa Hill, Lynne Monroe
- 33. Organization: Preservation Company, Kensington, NH
- 34. Date of survey: August 2015, March 2016

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

40. Property Map



INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

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

The land on both sides of Main Street to the west of the railroad tracks was originally a part of the university's extensive agricultural facilities used by faculty and students for agricultural and horticultural studies, but much of the area has changed character over time. The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm is one of six properties that comprise the university's New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station (NHAES),

an elemental component of New Hampshire's land-grant university heritage and mission since 1887. The initial mandate to the novel system of State Agricultural Experiment Stations was to undertake research of importance to agriculture for New Hampshire, New England, and the nation (<https://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/about>).¹

The Agricultural Experiment Station pursues its research not only at its Durham properties but throughout the state. The federal Hatch Act of 1887 created the State Agricultural Experiment to address the need for agricultural research at the many land-grant colleges. This provided federal funding for the research which was to be published quarterly in Bulletins. This mandate remains an integral part of the university's mission and the Woodman Horticultural Research Farm remains an important site for implementing the research (<https://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/hatch>) [accessed April 2016].

Much of the land occupied by the Woodman Horticultural Research Farm, that includes a small Woodman family cemetery, has been owned by the University of New Hampshire since the early twentieth century. This expansive and important property includes a mix of historic resources in a setting of open fields and forested areas just west of the former Boston & Maine Railroad-Western Division tracks and the main UNH Campus. The Woodman Farm's website describes the farm's role:

The . . . NHAES/COLSA [New Hampshire Agricultural Experimental Station/College of Life Sciences and Agriculture] farm is located on the western edge of the main campus.² Part of the farm is wooded and used for research and teaching in areas such as forestry, wildlife biology, entomology and water quality. It also contains the equestrian cross country course.

The primary activities at this farm are research, teaching and outreach on the production of horticultural and ornamental crops. Recent and ongoing research projects include efforts in the areas of Integrated Pest Management (efforts to reduce dependence on pesticide applications), use of high tunnels to hasten and extend the growing season for strawberries, the use of reflective plastic mulches to increase per-acre yields of

¹ Other research facilities are the Kingman Farm in Madbury, the Macfarlane Research Greenhouses north of Main Street, the Fairchild Dairy Teaching and Research Center near Route 4 bypass, and the Organic Dairy Research Farm in Lee. Other properties in various locations provide "forage, forests and woodlands in direct support to research, teaching and outreach" (<https://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/about>).

² Different UNH sources ascribe different total acreage to the Woodman Horticultural Farm. The NHAES/COLSA site indicates 155 acres, which likely refers to the area that includes the open fields, orchards, and buildings. A 2013 report on the property's natural resources and uses indicates the total acreage for the farm is approximately 240 acres comprised of not only the agricultural property or farm area with the historic buildings, orchard, cultivated fields, and support areas but also the surrounding undeveloped woodlands and wetlands. The two parts are administered separately but are defined as the Woodman Horticultural Farm (Eisenhaure 2013, 12). This survey considers the larger acreage.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

tomatoes, development of hull-less pumpkin seeds as a healthy snack food, and the feasibility of growing various shrubs to serve multiple niche markets (e.g., providing plant materials used in floral arrangements) (<https://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/woodman>) [accessed 3/2016].

Though the particular projects have varied over the nearly 100 years since the property has been owned by the University, the use has emphasized horticultural research especially of fruits, vegetables, and garden crops. Hundreds of reports on a range of topics have been published in that period. For instance, some of the 1932 studies showed pruning methods of apple trees did not affect yields, that nitrogen boosted peach yields, identified best apple-storage temperature, and that tomatoes grown in sand did well, to name just a few (*Agricultural Research in New Hampshire* 1933, 14-17). Over twenty-five years later the studies remained similar in nature and included such topics as "Breeding Better Vegetables for New Hampshire," "The Development, Improvement, and Maintenance of Blueberry Fields," and "Breeding Improved Fruits for New Hampshire" (Grinnell 1958, 7).

Throughout the middle decades of the twentieth century the school's annual bulletins touted the distinctive qualities of the farm, including its land, plant materials, and agricultural-related facilities:

the *Horticultural farm* comprises about 20 acres of fruit trees, two to three acres of small Fruits, chiefly strawberries, grapes, and raspberries, and several acres of vegetables and garden crop. In addition, there is maintained at the farm a display collection of some 450 varieties of bearded iris.

The orchard site is one of the finest in southern New Hampshire, and the soil, which is a Gloucester stoney, sandy loam, has made some of the plots exceedingly productive. Various long-time experiments are underway in these orchards, giving the student opportunity to study and observe trees under various cultural treatments. Nearly all of the important standard varieties of fruit are represented in the collection and in addition a number of the more promising new sorts. In the gardens an excellent collection of vegetable strains and varieties is grown annually. An apiary of 25 hives provides bees for pollination studies and class work.

The farm is well equipped with tractors, sprayers, power cultivator for the garden, and other modern implements. The packing plant which is maintained in connection with it is equipped with an excellent grader and other apparatus for the handling and packing of fruit (*Bulletin* 1938, 58).

The orchard site remained an important part of the research facility, as did the acreage for small fruit and vegetable production.

A 2013 Report on the property's natural resources summarizes the changing character of the farm's landscape from the time of the university's acquisition in 1917 (see 1940 aerial map):

The majority of this area was open farmland in a mixture of cropped fields, hayfields and pasture. [The] earliest type maps are dated 1941 and aerial photos 1940. Type maps and aerial photos are also available from the 1960's and 70's. From these, general land use patterns of this property can be tracked for the last 80+ years. The greatest overall change that has occurred over that time has been the construction of the route 4 bypass,

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

which partitioned off a small acreage that now sits on the north side of the highway and is used for the WUNH transmitter and agriculture. Prior to this (and evident in both the 1940 aerial photo and the 1940's era type map) these areas and just south were part of the Woodman farm orchard complex that is now confined to the main part of the research farm (Eisenhaure 2013, 19).

As of 1941 the northern portions remained in use as pasture, though over time they have reforested, partly through active planting (Eisenhaure 2013, 19).

When the University acquired the original portion of what became the horticultural farm in 1917 the land consisted of a mix of cropped fields, hayfields, and pasture (Eisenhaure 2013, 6):

. . . much of the land was open. Some remained as fields through the 1940's, a large portion of it being used for poultry range. Although much of the land was eventually allowed to revert to forest, the Woodman Horticultural research farm, a NH Agricultural Experiment Station facility, has flourished since nearly the beginning (<https://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties/horticultureFarm>) [accessed 3/2016].

The original 120-acre property purchased in 1917 had been long owned and farmed by Durham, New Hampshire, native Moses G. Woodman (1830-1916). Even before the school acquired the property it was leasing 300 trees in the Woodman Orchard (*The New Hampshire* 23 October 1912). Daniel Chesley, Woodman's nephew, who had inherited his uncle's property, sold the property to the University. He, however, retained the right for two years to all the pine, spruce, hemlock, and hardwoods more than five inches in diameter on the land, except for the shade trees around the buildings and the fruit trees and the right to set up and operate a sawmill (SCD 1917, 380/393). In addition, the burial ground was reserved from the deed as Woodman had willed to the town of Durham money for "keeping the burial lot in my homestead farm including the fence about said lot in good repair, the grass and bushes cut, and the grave stones reset when necessary" (Woodman Probate 1917, A7962).³

Woodman was a member of one of Durham's early and well-known families. He had willed most of his property to Daniel Chesley, the son of his late sister Margaret S. Chesley (1821-1882) (Woodman Probate 1917, A7962). The property, that extended north to Beech Hill, included not only a two-story, gable-block farm house in the Italianate style (see historic photo) but also "a large dairy barn, a horse barn 36 x 68 with basement and hay storage loft, two sheep barns, and two general storage barns" (*New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts Bulletin* 1918, 29). Only the horse barn, used now as a storage barn remains of the nineteenth-century buildings. At some point in the middle decades of the twentieth century the University replaced the nineteenth-century farmhouse with a mid-twentieth-century Cape.⁴ The earliest of the buildings erected by UNH may be the span-roofed green house with an iron frame (no longer in use). Two outbuildings, a workshop and possibly a packing plant (now used as a garage) appear to be mid-twentieth century. The property also includes several modern semi-permanent greenhouses.

³ It is unclear who has responsibility for the cemetery but it remains an integral part of the farm landscape.

⁴ Documentation has not been located for the exact date of construction of the Cape and the two other twentieth-century outbuildings.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028**

The house appears to have been a residence for a faculty member, typically someone in the horticulture department. An August 1954 piece in the *Portsmouth Herald* identifies Professor and Mrs. Lyman Callahan as having formerly lived at the horticultural farm (25 August 1954). Professor and Mrs. Russell Eggert are identified as residing at the Horticultural Farm in 1955 (*Portsmouth Herald* 13 June 1955).

Though 120 acres (of the current over 240 acres) was a part of the nineteenth-century Moses G. Woodman farm (acquired 1917), the property's significance is its association with horticultural research at the university in the twentieth century. The construction of the Route 4 By-pass separated a small part of the original Woodman Farm to the north. Over the years the farm property was increased to its present size. A small portion in the southeast corner adjacent to the railroad was developed in the late twentieth century with the Gables Apartment Complex, university student housing, and parking lots.

The farm, in addition to its horticultural significance, now also has a recreational component, though that use is mostly from the later twentieth century. As the 2013 report noted:

Areas of greatest recreational value are clustered around Spinney Lane and the equestrian trails, especially those areas behind the Gables housing complex. A recreational survey conducted in 2011, although brief, confirms that the Spinney Lane servers [sic] as an unexpected source of recreational access (Eisenhaure 2013, 10).

In addition, the abutting reservoir (though not part of the horticultural acreage) is a recreational site, used for fishing and non-motorized boating (Eisenhaure 2013, 10).

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts

- 68. Horticulture in New Hampshire, 1910-present
- 104. Higher Education, 1770-present

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation

The majority of the historic resources on the Woodman Horticultural Research Farm are mid-twentieth-century buildings erected by the University. Only a New England bank barn dates to the nineteenth century. The other buildings include a mid-twentieth-century four-bay cape, an span-roofed greenhouse (not in use), and several twentieth-century outbuildings, concentrated in the middle of a 240-plus-acre parcel. The property also includes the small nineteenth-century Woodman family cemetery, roughly 0.5 miles to the southeast of the house. The mixed-use property:

. . . lies north of the core campus and is bordered entirely on the north and west by the US Route 4 bypass. The eastern boundary is a north/south railroad/power line corridor and to the south is a mix of campus development and agricultural fields, including the Old Reservoir. . . . 32 acres are in orchard and mixed planting beds as part of the research farm, 3 acres are in equestrian riding and training areas, and 35 acres are in red maple and muck and peat swamp. The remainder of the property is wooded (Eisenhaure 2013, 22).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

The four-bay, wood clapboarded Cape has a deep rear ell and a small gable-roofed entry porch (**Photos 1-5**). The main block and rear ell have granite block foundations, likely reused from the earlier house. An off-center gabled dormer on the rear provides additional light and space to the upper story of the southeast facing house. The regular fenestration includes 8/8 sash windows on the façade and first-story side elevations of the main block and 6/6 sash in the upper story on the side elevations and on the rear ell. Three-light fixed sash in the foundation on all elevations of the main block and rear ell provide illumination to the cellar, which is accessible from a bulkhead on the east elevation. Secondary access is by multi-light doors flanked by multi-light sidelights on each side elevations of the rear ell and also on the northwest gable end of the rear ell.

The nineteenth-century New England banked barn, located northeast of the house, has slightly offset doorways on each gable end and a pair of fixed eight-light sash on each gable end, illuminating the original hay loft (**Photo 8**). The topography allows for an open lower level now supported by metal posts set on concrete pilings. Granite block foundations support the gable ends, though the southwesterly one is faced with concrete. An earthen ramp bank set on large rough-cut granite boulders leads to the northeasterly doorway. Both doorways, with sliding wooden doorways, are topped with multi-light transoms. The building is clad with board and batten siding. Historically a horse barn, each side elevation is punctuated with small fixed-sash windows, illuminating the stalls inside. The building is now used for storage.

North of the house is a one-story wood frame workshop/garage, likely dating to the 1920s to 1950s period (**Photo 6**). The side-gabled building is set on an above-ground concrete foundation and painted clapboard sheathing and an asphalt-shingled roof. A stove-flue chimney rises from the rear roof slope near the southwest gable end. Single garage bays at each end flank a pedestrian doorway that leads to a small room illuminated by a fixed multi-light sash set high in the wall. The simply detailed building includes cornice returns. Pairs of windows with 6/6 replacement sash in each gable end illuminate each of the garage spaces. Each garage door has a pair of eight-light windows at the top.

A one-story, gable-front concrete block building with a large vehicle doorway centered on the southeast-facing gable end (likely the former packing plant) is now used for cold storage (**Photo 7**). It is sited to the northwest of the house. To the left of the centered garage door is a pedestrian entrance. An additional pedestrian entrance is located on northeast elevation at the second bay. Windows with replacement 1/1 sash in the first two bays on the southwest elevation and in the first bay on the northeast elevation provide light to the interior.

A now glassless greenhouse southeast of the barn is an open-span example, where glass was placed on both roof slopes, supported by an iron frame (**Photo 9**). These types of greenhouses were typically oriented with the ridge running north-south to provide maximum light to the interior (Visser 1997, 180).

Southeast of the house, in the middle of an open field is the Woodman Family Cemetery (**Photo 10**). The small plot contains several headstones. A granite post and metal pipe fence surrounds the plot, which is also planted with a mature tree.

A small well-house is located at the southeast edge of the easterly field (**Photo 11**). This is one of two artesian wells located on the property.

To the southwest and northwest of the main buildings are some semi-permanent greenhouses. Multiple crop fields extend to the west and south from the buildings (**Photos 12, 13**).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028**

The buildings are sited on the highest point on the property and in the vicinity of the now demolished Moses G. Woodman farmhouse and most of the old outbuildings. A paved road circles around the house, providing access to the three main outbuildings. While some mature shade trees remain in front of the house, possibly predating the University's ownership as shown in the historic photo of Woodman Farm, the buildings are otherwise surrounded by open fields, with multiple planting beds growing a variety of vegetable and garden crops and fruits. Some of the historic orchard is extant to the southeast and portions have been replanted as the old trees have died. A row of mature trees just northwest of the nineteenth-century barn runs along an old path, one of several old paths/roads on the property (**Photo 14**). The easterly one-third of the property is heavily forested with mature evergreens. Some riding paths do run through the woods. As the 2013 report noted the wooded areas act as not only absorbers of highway noise on the Route 4 By-pass but also visual buffers that "support the rural ambience of this area" (Eisenhaure 2013, 15).

Comparables

The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm is one of roughly a dozen properties in Durham that are part of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, which also includes facilities in neighboring towns. Each one differs in its acreage, agricultural use, and historic resources but none are exactly comparable in terms of the type of historic resources, notably the house and types of outbuildings, or in terms of land use, except for some managed forest or woodlands. None are directly comparable to the Horticultural Research Farm but rather contain buildings, some historic and some less than fifty years of age that house specific agricultural activities, such as dairy herds or greenhouses. Several are located near the Horticultural Farm, to the south, just off Main Street. The Fairchild Dairy Teaching and Research Center is a collection of dairy barns and newer buildings used for research and administrative purposes at the northwest edge of the UNH campus, and roughly 0.6 miles southwest of the horticultural farm. The Macfarlane Research Greenhouses is a collection of large greenhouses of varying ages and diminished integrity for the historic period, located more than 0.7 miles southeast of the farm. Other properties, such as the Thompson Farm and Moore Field are undeveloped properties comprised of cropland and woodlands or forest.

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance

The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance as a twentieth-century horticultural farm operated by the University of New Hampshire that fulfills one of its central missions as a land-grant institution. The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm may also be eligible under Criterion C for its collection of buildings characteristic of a twentieth century farm with horticultural research associations.

Criterion A: The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually for its association with horticulture study at the University of New Hampshire since 1917. The original 120-acre Woodman Farm parcel, acquired in 1917 by the University has been expanded with additional land purchases. The farm is part of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment, established in 1887 as part of the 1887 Hatch Act, which promotes agricultural research and education. The land, buildings, setting, and location all represent the farm's central role in the area New Hampshire horticultural research over a nearly 100-year period. They retain integrity to convey that association. The buildings, all but one erected by the University include not only a mid-twentieth century residence but also a workshop, and a garage, possibly originally a packing plant. The nineteenth-century New England barn, though no longer used for animals, is an important

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028**

component of the farm, now used for storage. The open area to southwest of the buildings has been in agricultural use with multiple fields growing a mix of vegetables and garden crops, not to mention a variety of fruits, since the University acquired the property in 1917. At the time the school acquired the property it was particularly known for the orchard on the land, an association and use that remains today. Though other aspects of the land use has evolved during the university's use and farming of the property, it has nevertheless remained in active use for horticultural research purposes, with open fields around the buildings growing a variety of fruit and garden crops. The areas that have been reforested, in some cases through managed plantings, further represent the horticultural research aspect.

Criterion B: The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm is not eligible for listing in the National or State Registers under this criterion. The property lacks strong or long-term associations with any persons known to have made highly significant contributions to history.

Criterion C: The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm is eligible for listing in the National or State Registers under this criterion. The collection of buildings, though not individually distinguished with the possible exception of the nineteenth-century barn, are examples of common building types erected during their respective time periods and retain sufficient architectural integrity to convey the pattern of features common these types of resources. They display the physical features or traits that commonly occur in these types, including their form, proportion, structure, plan, style, and materials. The nineteenth-century New England banked barn, though pre-dating the history of the horticultural farm, is an example of an agricultural outbuilding commonly erected throughout New Hampshire in the second-half of the nineteenth century and retains architectural integrity including its form, proportion, structure, and fenestration patterns. The board-and-batten siding does not sufficiently its integrity or its ability to convey its historic appearance.

45. Period of Significance

1917-1966 (fifty year cut-off)

46. Statement of Integrity

The Woodman Horticultural Research Farm retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as a twentieth-century horticultural research farm operated by the University of New Hampshire. The house, workshop, and cold storage building retain their historic footprints, massing, and exterior finish details. The farm retains integrity of feeling and association as a twentieth-century horticultural research farm with some open fields, some temporary greenhouses, along with large expanses of woodlots used to grow and study plant materials. The farm retains integrity of setting and location of a twentieth-century horticultural farm with open fields and impermanent greenhouses on the highest part of the land and managed forests, wetlands, and reforested areas on the remainder of the property to the north and east of the open area.

Though the property retains the Woodman family cemetery, stone walls, and the nineteenth-century New England banked barn from the time the property was farmed by Moses G. Woodman, it no longer retains integrity for that period. The original Italianate farmhouse and other outbuildings

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

present at the time of its acquisition by the University in 1917 have been demolished, replaced by twentieth-century buildings, though more than fifty years of age. The nineteenth-century setting and landscape are diminished due to the absence of the orchard present at the time of the 1917 acquisition and because the University has allowed areas of the property to reforest for study purposes.

47. Boundary Discussion

The boundary of the area surveyed for this form is as shown in the map below, from a document prepared by the University (Eisenhaure 2013, 14). It contains over 240 acres (and possibly as much as 270 acres), and includes a large portion of tax map 9, parcel 27-0UNH:



(https://colsa.unh.edu/sites/colsa.unh.edu/files/departments/office_of_woodlands_and_natural_areas/images/hortiaerial.jpg) [accessed April 2016]

Though consisting of several different parcels historically, these lots including the original 120-acre Woodman Farm acquired in 1917, have comprised the Horticultural Farm and have been associated with that use for more than fifty years. This boundary extends to the east along the former Boston & Maine Western Division Railroad and transmission line right-of-way and to the Gables Apartments, student housing erected on land formerly a part of the farm. The property is bounded to the north and west by the Route 4 By-pass, and to the south along the Reservoir Brook and Old Reservoir. This acreage includes not only the historic buildings, open fields and former orchard used for horticultural research, but also the wooded and wetland areas also used for research purposes. This boundary also includes the multiple stone walls and the Woodman family cemetery.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

48. Bibliography and/or References

Eisenhaure, Steve

2013 "Assessment of Natural Resources and Uses at the Woodman Horticultural Farm." A Report to the Ecosystems Task Force, October 2013. Draft Dec. 15, 2013.
 (http://colsa.unh.edu/sites/colsa.unh.edu/files/departments/office_of_woodlands_and_natural_areas/pdf/hortifarmassessment2013v12.pdf) [accessed March 2015].

[Grinnell, Harold C. and Mathias C. Richards]

1958 *Report of the Director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station*. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire.

Kendall, J.C.

1933 *Agricultural Research in New Hampshire: Annual Report of the Director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station for the Year 1932*. Bulletin 270 (March). [Publisher location not identified]: [publisher not identified]

University of New Hampshire

1917-1943 *University of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts*. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire, 1917-1943. (University of New Hampshire Digital Collections, accessed April 2016).

Newspapers

The New Hampshire, 23 October 1912 (UNH Digital Collections).
Portsmouth Herald, various, Ancestry.com

Strafford County Registry of Deeds and Probate Records

1917 Book 380, Page 393
 Moses G. Gilman Probate, 1917, A7962

Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: individual
 within district

NR eligible: individual
 within district
 not eligible
 more info needed

NR Criteria: A
 B
 C
 D
 E

Integrity: yes
 no

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

Historic Photos



Horticultural Farm ca. March 1918, showing the Woodman Farm buildings soon after the University of New Hampshire acquired the property. Shown in this view are the Italianate gable-block house (demolished), two of the sheep or general storage barns (demolished), and the 36 x 68 horse barn with basement and hay storage loft (extant). Photo by Clement Moran.

(<http://www.library.unh.edu/digital/object/moran:0051> [accessed 3-2016]. University of New Hampshire. Library. Digital Collections. University of New Hampshire. Library. Milne Special Collections and Archives).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028



Aerial image, 1940, showing past land uses: (A) poultry range; (B) former pasture, and (C) additional orchards (Eisenhaure 2013, 34)

Aerials and Other images



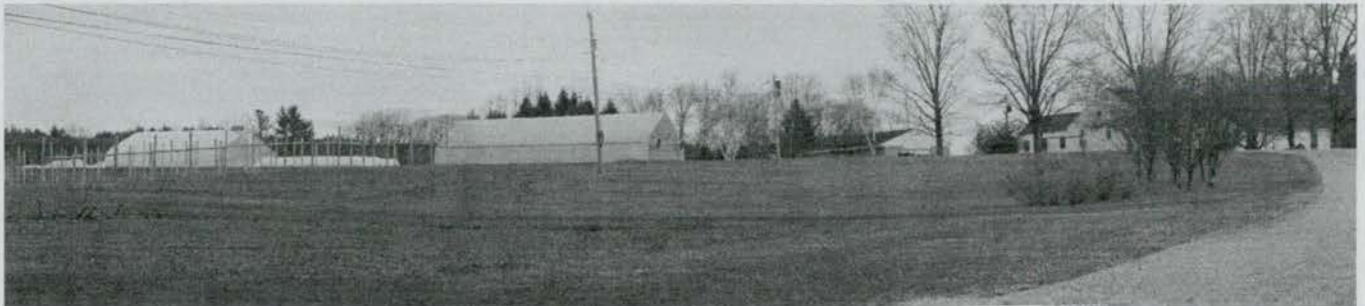
Aerial of Woodman Horticultural Research Farm. Route 4 By-pass abuts to the west and north, the railroad along with some modern university housing to the east, and the Old Reservoir to the south. Google earth (taken 2015-05-07).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028



Google earth aerial showing planted fields around buildings (taken 2015-05-07).



Buildings and fields on west side of Spinney Lane (Preservation Company 2016)



Cemetery and fields on east side of Spinney Lane (Preservation Company 2016)

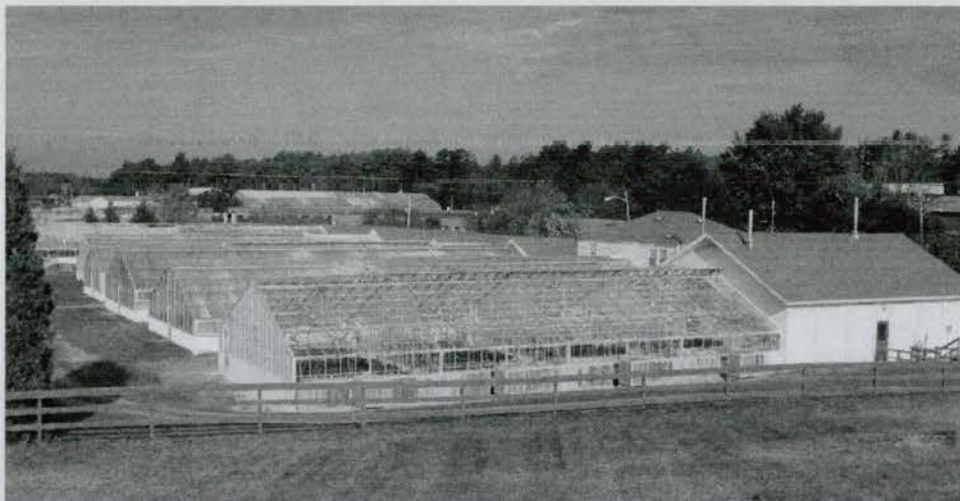
INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

Comparables



UNH Fairchild Dairy Teaching and Research Center (<http://countryfolks.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/CN-DY-1-FAIRCHILD-DAIRY01.jpg>).

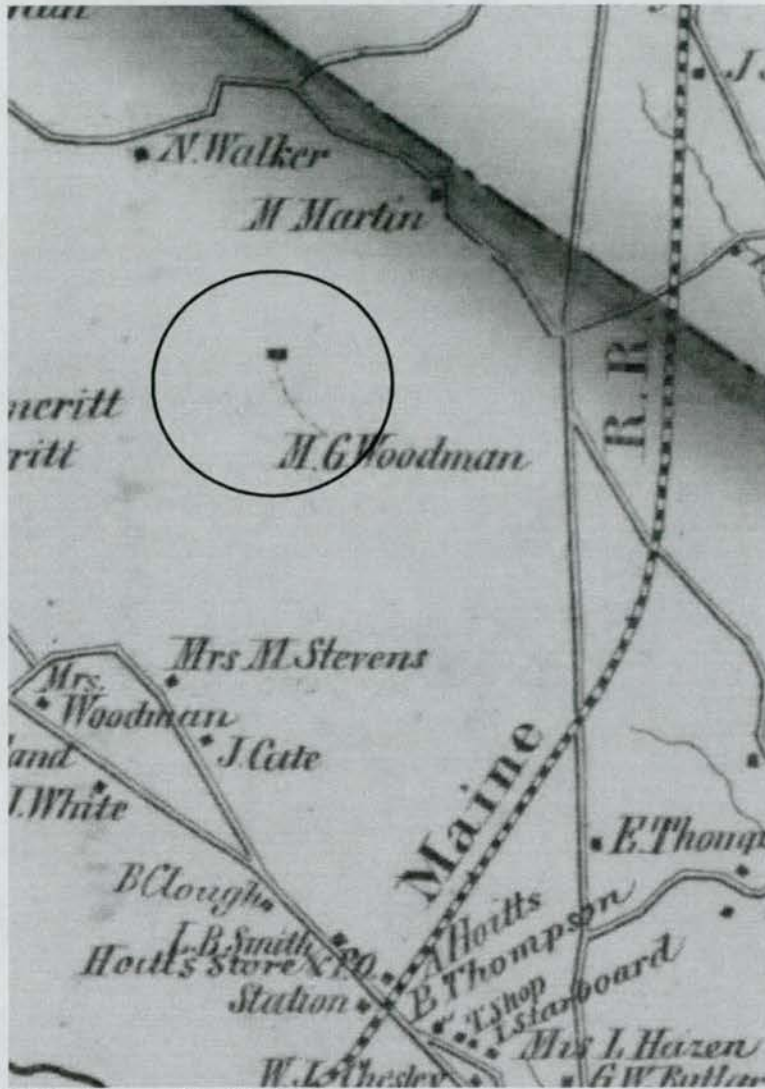


UNH Macfarlane Research Greenhouses
(<https://www.facebook.com/UNHMacfarlaneGreenhouses/photos/pb.401504399921219.-2207520000.1460036907./401513019920357/?type=3&theater>)

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY DUR0028

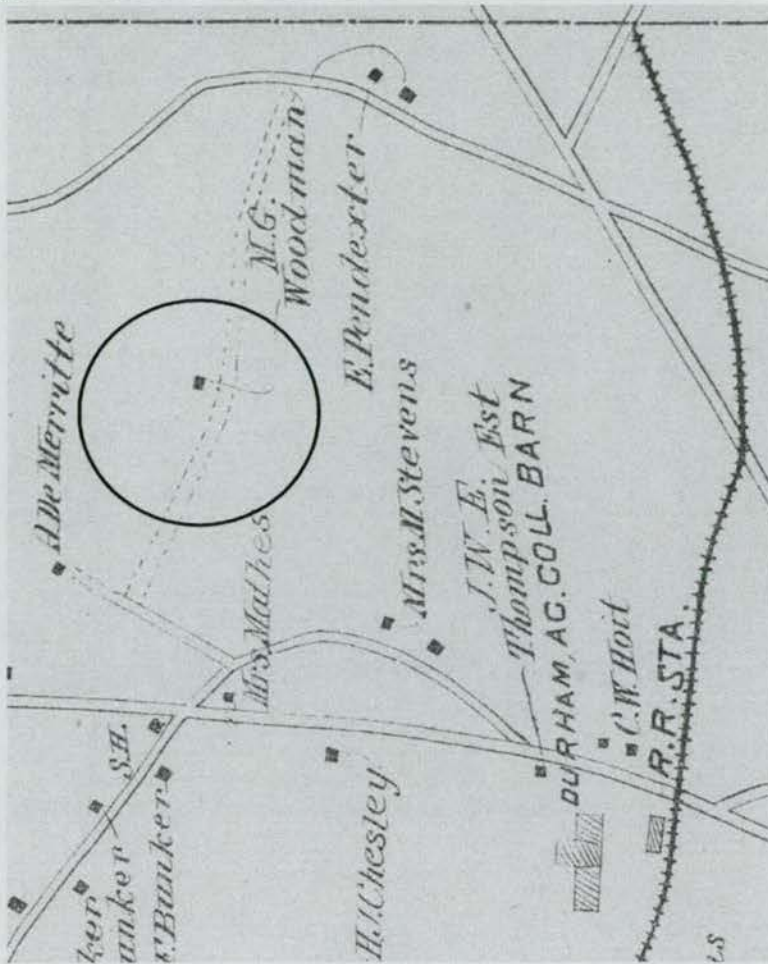
Historic Maps



1856 Chace, Strafford County

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1892 Hurd Atlas, detail, Durham, M.G. Woodman farmhouse

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

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Digital Photo Log

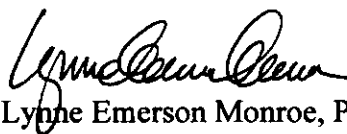
The photos for this project are named:

DUR0028_01 through DUR0028_14

where the first 7 digits are the survey number of the individual property and the last two digits are the photo number.

Digital Photography Statement

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 Draft Digital Photo Policy. My camera was set to the following specifications: "fine" image quality (compression ratio 1:4) and "large" image size (3008 x 2000 pixels). These photos were printed using the following: Epsom SureColor P600 printer on HP Premium Photo Paper, glossy. The digital files are housed with Preservation Company in Kensington, NH.

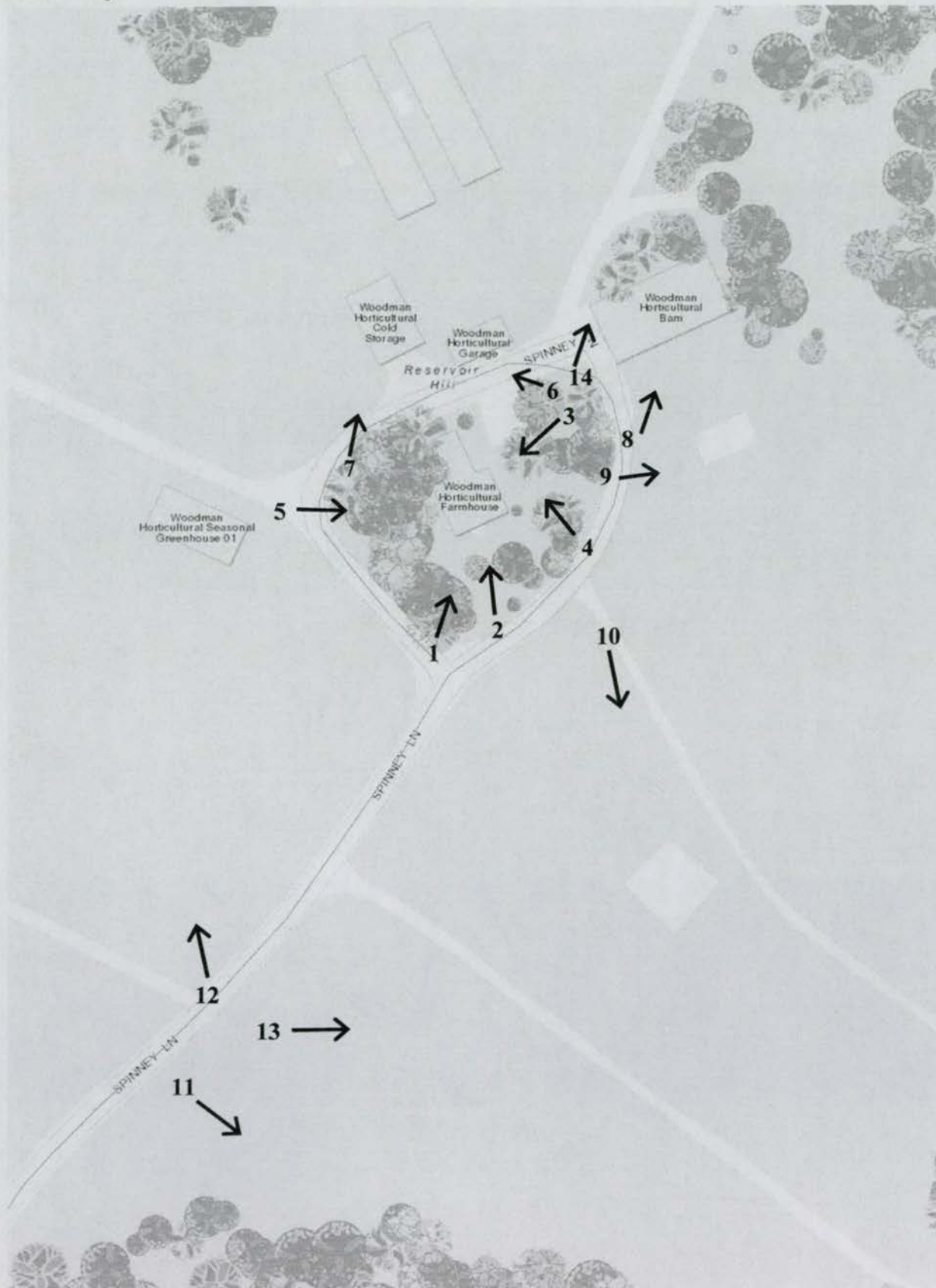


Lynne Emerson Monroe, Preservation Company

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Photo Key



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Current Photographs

Address: 70 Spinney Road Date taken: March and April 2016



Photo 2: Farmhouse, facade

Direction: N



Photo 3: Northeast gable end of farmhouse and rear ell

Direction: SW

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Photo 4: Northeast gable end of house and outbuildings north of farmhouse

Direction: NNW



Photo 5: Southwest elevation of farmhouse

Direction: NNE

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Photo 6: Garage/workshop

Direction: NNW



Photo 7: Cold storage building

Direction: N

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Photo 8: Nineteenth-century Woodman New England barn

Direction: N



Photo 9: Old greenhouse with iron frame

Direction: E

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Photo 10: Woodman family cemetery located southeast of farmhouse

Direction: SSE



Photo 11: Well house

Direction: E

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Impermanent outbuildings and landscape



Photo 12: Modern greenhouses and fields southwest of house

Direction: NW



Photo 13: Fields on eastside of approach road southeast of buildings

Direction: ENE

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Photo 14: Row of trees along road/path leading north/northeast of nineteenth-century barn

Direction: NE