

Determination of Eligibility (DOE)

Inventory #: DUR0020

Review Date: 5/14/2014 DOE Date: 5/7/2014

Final DOE Approved

Winkler

Property Name: James M. Bunker House

Area:

Address: 3 Williams Way

Town: Durham

County: Strafford

Reviewed For: R&C

DOE Program(s):
DOT Department of Transportation

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Integrity:

Level:

Not eligible for NR

Criteria: A: No B: No C: No
D: No E: No

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

5/14/14: Recent photographs and a revised Page 1 was submitted to provide updated information about the property. The property is still not eligible for listing in the National Register.

6/9/10: Built c.1857 as a farm, the building was later a summer home to a noted landscape designer at the end of the 19th century. In recent years the land was subdivided for high end housing. The house is a has two historic ell's stepped off its back corner and at one point an associated barn adjacent to the last ell's back corner. The DOE committee disagrees with the consultant that the barn appears attached in the historic photo provided or that modern church next door mars the integrity of the structure, it does agree that the subdivision and loss of the barn and the loss of a designed landscape from it summer home period makes this house not eligible under A. it also agrees with the argument for the house not being eligible under B. Under C, the house does retain integrity of materials (windows, siding, etc) but the back ell's have been modified. The first ell has added shed roof dormers and some new windows. The back ell has a garage. The gable windows on the main house have also been changed to a double window that looks modern in the photographs. The DOE committee agrees that the building would not be eligible for the National Register, but more information would be needed to determine eligibility for the State Register.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE(S)

Does Not Apply

Period of Significance:
to

Period not applicable

Boundary: tax parcel

Follow Up:

M1

5/14/14: Please provide an original Page 1 photograph for the updated form. Notify appropriate parties.
6/9/10: Notify appropriate parties.

Comments:

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

ADDENDA to original form – prepared April 2014 by Preservation Company

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name: James M. Bunker House
2. District or area: N/A
3. Street and number: 3 Williams Way,
US Route 4
4. City or town: Durham
5. County: Strafford
6. Current owner: Wyatt & Jo Kristin
Eckhardt

Function or Use

7. Current use(s): Single Dwelling
8. Historic use(s): Single Dwelling

Architectural Information

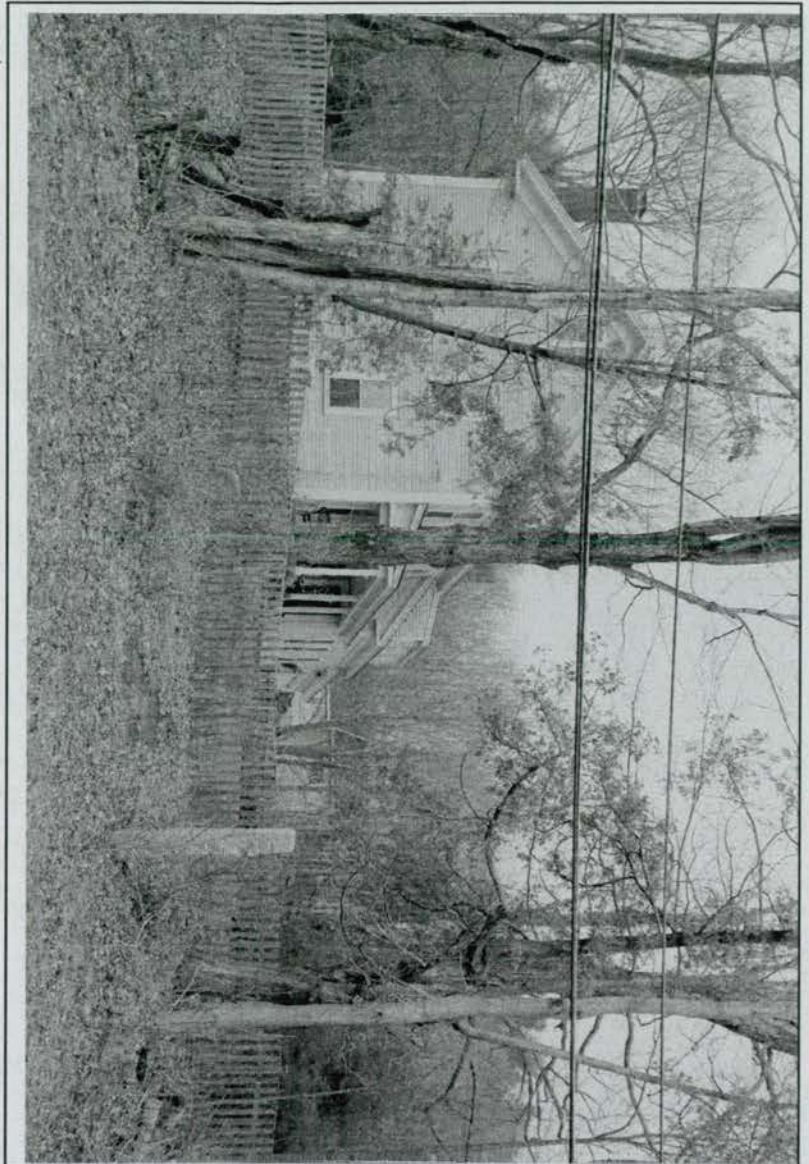
9. Style: Greek Revival
10. Architect/builder: Unknown
11. Source: N/A
12. Construction date: ca. 1857
13. Source: Research, Inspection
14. Alterations, with dates: Window sash
and exterior doors, late nineteenth
century
15. Moved? no yes date: N/A

Exterior Features

16. Foundation: Stone
17. Cladding: Wood
18. Roof material: asphalt shingles
19. Chimney material: Brick
20. Type of roof: gable
21. Chimney location: Exterior
22. Number of stories: 2½
23. Entry location: front (east) elevation,
centered
24. Windows: 2/2 & 6/6 sash
Replacement? Yes, date: late
nineteenth century

Site Features

25. Setting: Suburban subdivision
26. Outbuildings: None
27. Landscape features: Garden (new),
lawn, perimeter fencing (new), large
maple trees (older)
28. Acreage: 1.38 acres
29. Tax map/parcel: Map 11/Lot 23-2



35. Photo 1 Façade from Piscataqua Road

36. Date April 201437. Image file: DUR0020_2014_01 Direction: N38. Image file stored at: Preservation Company30 UTM reference: 19.346690.477713531. USGS quadrangle and scale: Dover West, NH, 1:24000Form prepared by 2010 SP:1193082 23193032. Name: Frederick L. Richards; front/photo updated 2014
by Reagan Ruedig33. Organization: Preservation Company34. Date of survey: May 12, 2010; April 2014

Digital Photo Log

The photos for this project are named:

DUR0020_2014_01 through DUR0020_2014_03

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: HP Photosmart Pro B9280 printer using HP Vivera pigment inks on HP Premium Photo Paper, glossy. The digital files are housed with Preservation Company in Kensington, NH.



Lynne Emerson Monroe, Preservation Company

Updated Current Photos

Address: 3 Williams Way Date taken: April 2014 Image files stored at: Preservation Company



Photo 2: Façade and ell from driveway



Photo 3: Rear of ell and house

Direction: SSW

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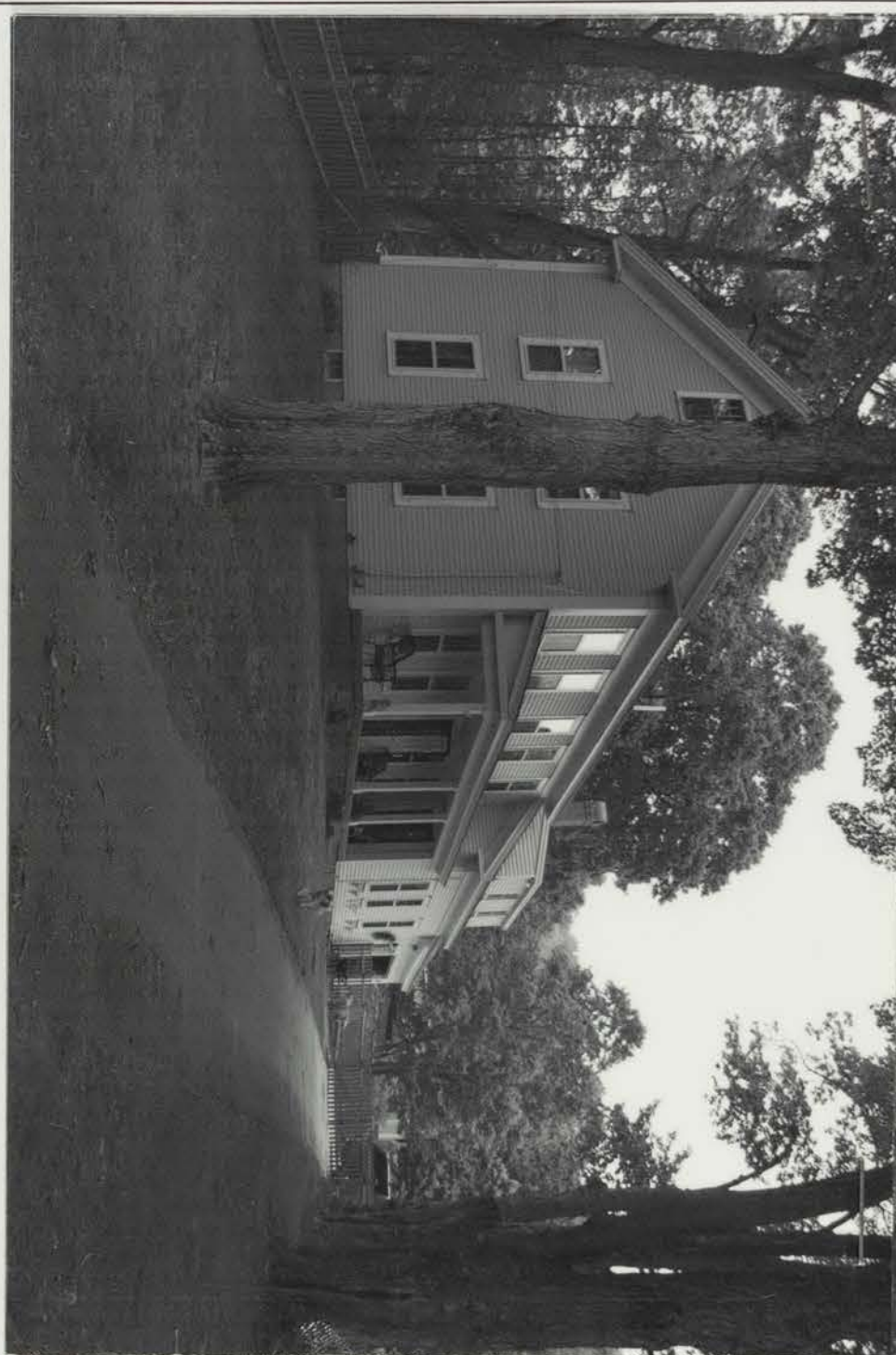
9. Style: Greek Revival
10. Architect/builder: Unknown
11. Source: N/A
12. Construction date: ca. 1857
13. Source: Research, Inspection
14. Alterations, with dates: Window sash and exterior doors, late nineteenth century
15. Moved? no yes date: N/A

Exterior Features

16. Foundation: Stone
17. Cladding: Wood
18. Roof material: asphalt shingles
19. Chimney material: Brick
20. Type of roof: gable
21. Chimney location: Exterior
22. Number of stories: 2½
23. Entry location: front (east) elevation, centered
24. Windows: 2/2 & 6/6 sash
Replacement? Yes, date: late nineteenth century

Site Features

25. Setting: Suburban subdivision
26. Outbuildings: None
27. Landscape features: Garden (new), lawn, perimeter fencing (new), large maple trees (older)
28. Acreage: 1.38 acres



35. Photo 1
36. Date May 2010
37. Image file: DUR000_01 Direction: NW
38. Image file stored at: NHDHR

29. Tax map/parcel: Map 11/Lot 23-1
30. UTM reference: 19.346690.4777135
31. USGS quadrangle and scale: Dover West, NH, 1:24000

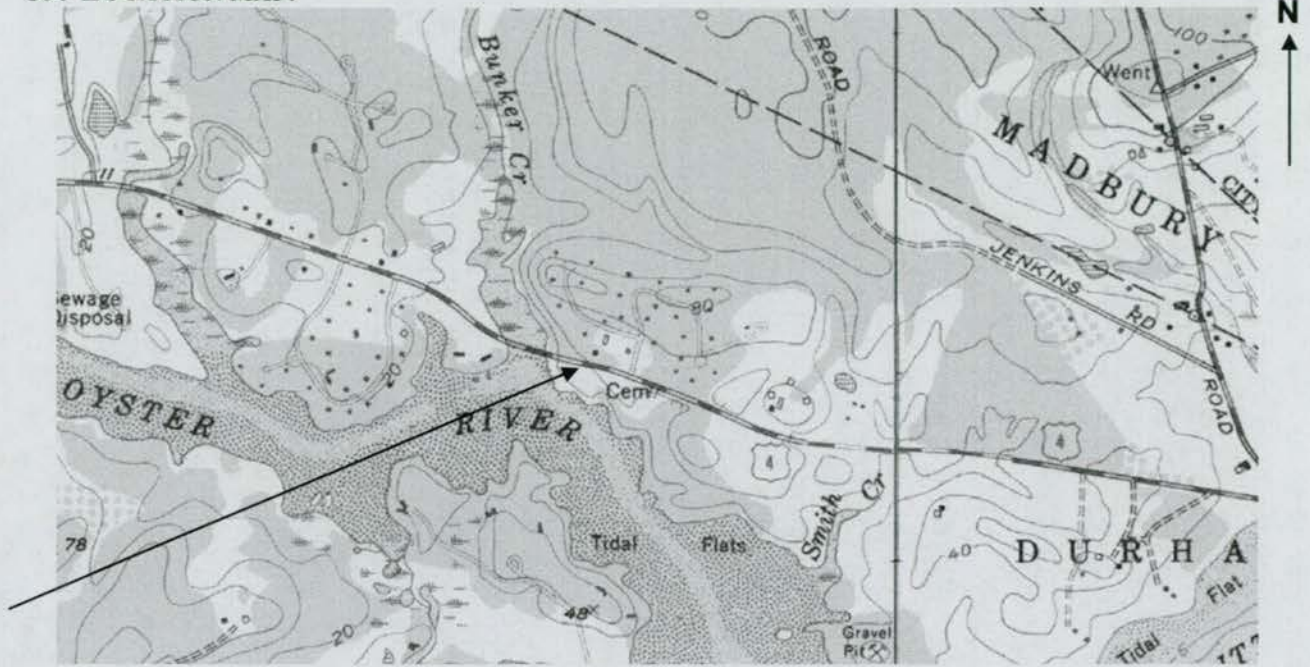
Form prepared by

32. Name: Frederick L. Richards
33. Organization: Preservation Company
34. Date of survey: May 12, 2010

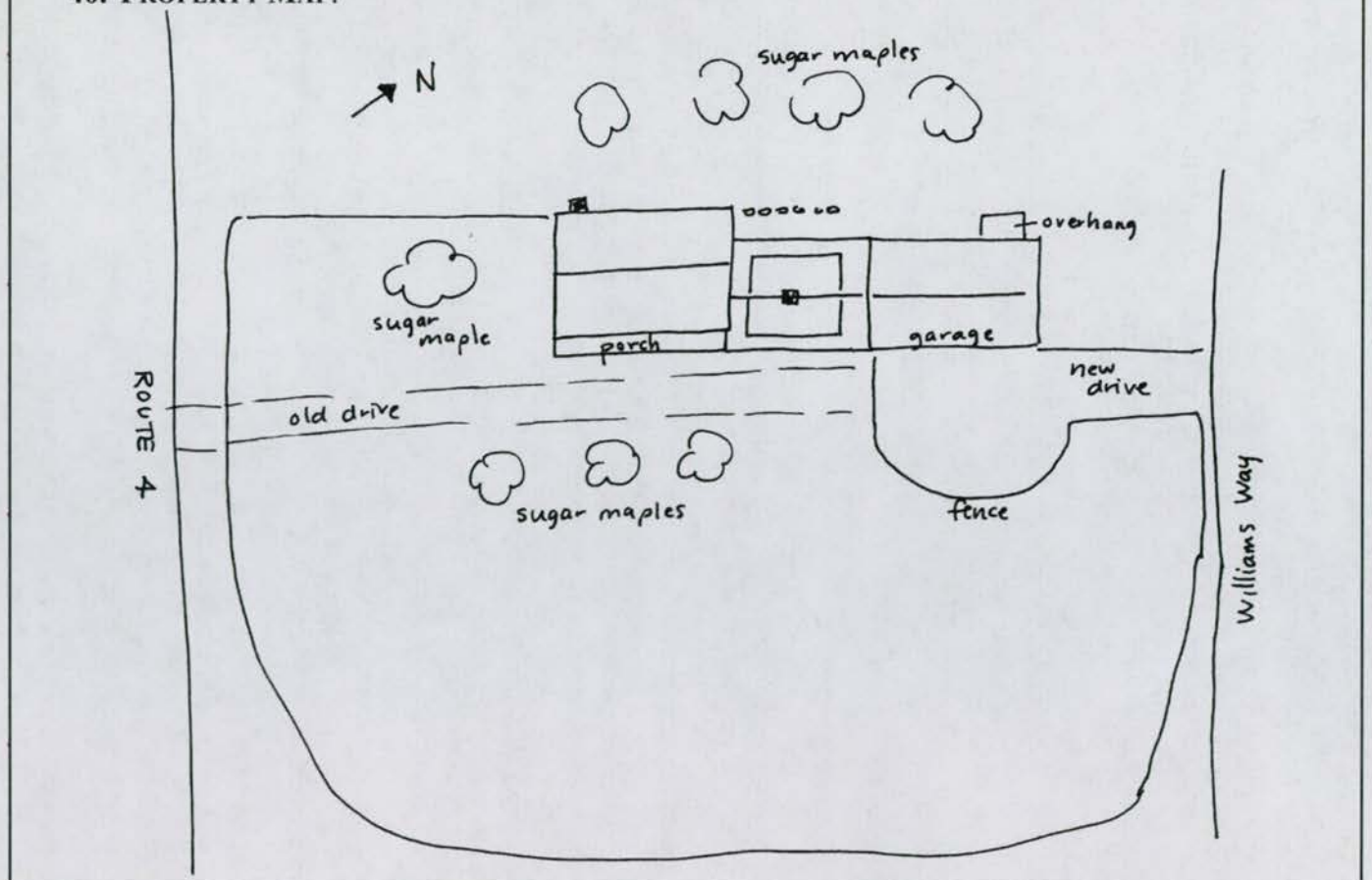
INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

39. LOCATION MAP:



40. PROPERTY MAP:



INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

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

Located on US Route 4, now with access from Williams Way in the rear, this house was likely built in 1857 for James M. Bunker (1830-1905), a fifth-generation descendent of an early Dover-Durham family. Bunker was a newly-married, 26-year-old farmer in April 1857 when he purchased about ninety-seven acres "with the buildings thereon" from Daniel Smith (1823-1862) of Dover. Daniel Smith and his brother Joseph (1826-1871) had inherited the property from their father Winthrop Smith (1789-1844). Joseph Smith owned today's Emery Farm, just to the east of the subject property on Route 4; he was the namesake of Joseph Smith (1640-1727), who first established the family farm at that site in the 1650s.

Twenty acres to the west of the Joseph Smith holdings was granted to William Williams, a farmer, in 1653. Not many years later, his son, William Williams, Jr., established a farmstead here about where the present 1850s house is located. That farmstead remained in the Williams family until just after the Revolution when it was purchased by Ezekiel Twombly.¹

In the 17th century, the land around the Oyster River was considered part of Dover, although Exeter also claimed rights to some lands on the river. Due to the uncertainty, and competing township claims regarding taxation of the inhabitants, most Oyster River settlers wished to have their own independent town. After two failed petitions for incorporation in the 1690s, the Oyster River area was became a separate Dover parish in 1716, but had to wait another sixteen years until the provincial government granted Durham township status in 1732.

The US Route 4 highway, which the subject property faces on its south side, originated in the 1790s as part of the First New Hampshire Turnpike. Prior to that, the original route between the town center and this part of Durham, headed northeast toward Dover and then turned southeast parallel to today's Back River Road. A ferry operated between Cedar Point and Newington from the 1770s. The first "Piscataqua Bridge," a toll bridge built by a private corporation, was erected ca. 1794 between Cedar Point and Fox Point in Newington via Goat Island.

The toll bridge marked the founding of the First New Hampshire Turnpike, also a private company, between the Seacoast and Concord. The Turnpike was chartered in the 1790s and completed just after 1800. The new turnpike, which was a major transportation and shipping route for many years, bisected the existing farms, including the subject property, on the north side of the Oyster River, resulting in land holdings on both sides of Route 4. The Piscataqua Bridge was frequently damaged by floods and ice, and in 1855 after suffering extensive damage, was not rebuilt. Consequently, for almost eight years until 1934, when the State built the General Sullivan and Scammell Bridges, and US Route 4 was re-routed onto the old First NH Turnpike, thru traffic in this neighborhood dropped off significantly.

The older Williams house on this property was likely standing when Ezekiel Twombly, a Quaker farmer from Madbury, purchased the farmstead, then about seventy acres, sometime between 1800 and 1810, probably from William Williams, Jr. In February 1832, at the age of nearly 72, Ezekiel gave back a mortgage on his farm for \$600 to Strafford County Savings Bank. In the property

¹ "The last named [William Williams, Jr.] had a handsome estate and resided upon the premises lately (1851) occupied by Ezekiel Twombly and now owned by Daniel and Joseph Smith." The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Hall Quint, editor, Historical Memoranda Concerning Persons & Places in Old Dover, NH (as first published in the *Dover Enquirer*, 1850-1888), p. 77.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

description attached to the mortgage, the Twombly farmstead was clearly described as standing in the same location as the present house.²

Little is known about Ezekiel Twombly (ca. 1760–1837) other than that he was born in Madbury and died in Greenland, New Hampshire. For reasons unknown, Twombly may have been raised by a John Wingate, Jr., and later in his life, sometimes went by “Wingate” rather than Ezekiel. He and his wife, Abigail Nute (1762-1847) had several children, one of whom produced a grandson, Shadrach (or Shedrack) Seavey (b. 1816). As a teenager, Seavey came to live with his aging grandparents to help maintain the farm.

Of interest, is this property’s connection to Morgan horses, although it has little or no integrity from that time period. In April 1833, a pregnant mare, which Ezekiel Twombly had purchased eleven months before in exchange for a load of hay, gave birth to a colt sired by “Sherman Morgan,” one of the original sons of the stallion “Justin Morgan” of Vermont. The colt grew up to be known as “Black Hawk,” one of the most famous breeding stallions in the original line of the Morgan horse breed.³ The Twomblys, their grandson Shadrach Seavey and their livestock moved to Greenland, NH late in 1834.

The old Williams farmstead was sold to Sargent Hanson (b. 1793), a farmer from Madbury likely related by marriage to the Twomblys. Just over a year later, Hanson sold to Winthrop Smith, owner of the adjacent farmstead to the east (now Emery Farm). When Smith died eight years later in August 1844, he bequeathed his property, including the Williams-Twombly farmstead, to sons Daniel and Joseph Smith. The Smith’s owned the property for some years. Daniel Smith, who lived in Dover, acquired his brother’s share of the farmstead. In April 1957, he sold to James M. Bunker, along with three other parcels totaling 100 acres for \$4,500. At the time, Smith took back a mortgage for the same amount from Bunker; the mortgage generally described the property as “said tract consists of the Stephen Twombly lot and the Ezekiel Twombly farm and a part of the homestead of Winthrop Smith, deceased.”⁴ The existing house was presumably built for Bunker not long after.

As of 1857, the main tract contained sixty-five acres, largely consistent with the acreage that Twombly bought from Williams many years before. The present house is a 5-bay, center-hall, side-gable, vernacular type trimmed and finished in the Greek Revival style. Its framing, however, is of interest for including older re-used timbers. A recent inspection revealed that first-floor joists as well as attic-level joists were constructed of hand-hewn, wooden beams, many with mortise holes and framing cuts, consistent with an older timber-frame structure. Whether the timbers came from

² “Beginning at Bunker Bridge, so-called on the north side of the Turnpike Road, thence running easterly by the said Road to land of Daniel Smith, then northeasterly to the Old Road that leads from the Piscataqua Bridge to Madbury Meeting House, thence by said Old Road northwesterly to land of Samuel Chesley and to land of Ebenezer Meserve, then by said Meserve land south and west to Bunker’s Creek, then southerly by said Creek to the first bound, containing by estimation 70 acres, being all my homestead farm, where I now live on the northerly side of said Turnpike with the building thereon.” Book 153, page 99, Strafford County Registry of Deeds.

³ “Sherman Morgan, Bulrush Morgan, and Woodbury Morgan were [Justin Morgan’s] most famous and influential sons. These stallions, along with other unrecorded offspring, came to dominate the horse industry of New England and northern New York. In the 1820s, they were favorite teams for the stage lines and for field work on farms and transport to town. Their reputation as ‘horses of all work’ was becoming widespread. Black Hawk, a son of Sherman Morgan; and Hale’s Green Mountain Morgan, a grandson of Woodbury Morgan, were the dominant Morgan sires of the mid-nineteenth century....Black Hawk was famed for his speed and elegant style and he, in turn, sired the world champion trotter Ethan Allen. In the 1850s these two rival stallions were shown at Midwestern state fairs with great success and heightened the continuing demand for Morgan horses.” Ina M. Ish, *Profiles of Famous Morgan Trotters, Volume 4*. The Foundation Morgan Horse Society.

⁴ Book 221, Page 456, (4/22/1857), Strafford County Registry of Deeds.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

the earlier house on the property cannot be known. However, historic map evidence suggests that the old house near Bunker Creek was already gone 1856. In its place, the J.M. Bunker house was built prior to 1871 (Sanford and Everts 1871).

Little is known of James M. Bunker (1830-1905) other than he married Eliza Jane Clark in August 1855, raised two sons and two daughters, and maintained a small farm that produced butter and hay, among other items. Bunker came from an early Durham farming family that owned much of the land west of Bunker Creek, which was named for them. James M. Bunker was a son of William (1798-1845) and Sarah Bunker (1799-1889), first cousins and descendents of James Bunker (1628-1698), who emigrated from Devon, England to Oyster River sometime in the 1640s. In 1653, James Bunker, the elder, was granted 236 acres along the north side of Oyster River in the area between Bunker's Creek and Johnson's Creek (further west of property). On a small hilltop, west of the creek, he built a garrison house sometime between 1656 and 1675, used in the late 1600s to defend against Indian attacks. Descendents of Bunker built a grist mill on Bunker Creek sometime before 1768 when the mill was sold.

Having lived for many generations in the same rural, farming neighborhood, the Bunkers must have known the Twombly and Smith families well, an assumption supported by the fact that Daniel Smith was willing to extend credit to the younger Bunker to finance his purchase. Thirteen years later, at the time of the 1870 federal census, the James Bunker household also hosted Joseph Smith's family with three children, including Forrest S. Smith, who years later would inherit and operate the Smith farmstead (now Emery Farm). It's apparent that the Bunkers were aiding their neighbors as Joseph Smith had become quite ill and died the following year (November 1871) at the age of 45.

The 1860 federal agricultural census itemized James M. Bunker's then eighty-acre farm. He kept two horses, two cows, two oxen and one pig; while crops grown included rye, corn, oats, peas, beans and potatoes, in addition to hay. Bunker was apparently called by the selectmen into the Union Army in 1862 but appears not to have served. He was a well-known citizen, having served as a selectman in 1858, the town moderator from 1864-65 and, later, after having moved his family to Dover, as a state senator in 1891-1892.⁵

In October 1871, Bunker sold the 80-acre property to George Fowler (1832-1912) of Durham for \$5,700 and moved his family to Dover where he became a hay dealer and the family lived at Broadway and Oak Street.⁶ Fowler, later a successful masonry contractor and Bunker may have known each other, being almost the same age and both having served in the Union Army in 1862. George Fowler married Anna Murdock (1832-1909) in Cambridge, MA, in 1869. They had two sons, Clarence (1870-1935) and Harrison (b. 1875) or Harry.

When George Fowler died in 1912 at age 80, his sons inherited the property. The following year, Clarence Fowler, an established landscape architect living in New York City, bought out his brother's share and began using the old farmstead as a summer house. That same year (1913), when Stackpole and Meserve's *History of the Town of Durham, Vol. II*, was published, an undated photograph of the house appeared on page 198.⁷ While the house looks much as it does today (with the original access drive then leading to Route 4), the most prominent historical feature now missing is a large, gable-front, wooden barn positioned to the northeast, just to the rear of the house. It is unknown when that barn, likely built for Bunker in the 1850s, was taken down.

⁵ Stackpole and Thompson, Vol. I, p. 363, 368, Stackpole and Meserve, Vol. II, p. 37.

⁶ Book 250, page 534, Stafford County Registry of Deeds.

⁷ The photo caption reads: "On land first owned by William Williams, Jr. This house was built by James M. Bunker since 1855. Mr. Fowler is a landscape gardener of New York, and this is his summer home."

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

Clarence Fowler became an early twentieth century landscape architect of some note, however, the subject property, as it survives today, bears little or no evidence of any designed landscape features or gardens that could be linked to his summer residencies.⁸ The present owners, who have occupied the property since 2006, created a new garden and lawn on the site of the former barn, but reported that, other than blocks of roughly-cut granite found here and there, they have unearthed no signs of a pre-existing garden design. It is believed, however, that during Fowler's residency, he came to call his summer place "Black Hawk Farm" in memory of the great Morgan stallion born at the site in the 1830s.

By the time of Fowler's death in 1935, the property's land holdings had been reduced from eighty to forty acres, presumably through periodic sales of land by Clarence over his twenty-two years of ownership. In his will, Fowler left the property to Mabel B. Hill of Newton, Massachusetts. She sold it a few months later (August 1936) to Loring V. and Mary J. Tirrell of Durham. The Tirrells, who resided here for thirty-two years until 1968, were the last owners to work the property as a farm.

On September 4, 1968, Loring and Mary Tirrell sold the house and forty acres to the Blackhawk Corporation of Rochester, New Hampshire. Developer Walter Cheney's civil engineer platted out what was left of the Bunker farmstead into a wooded, upscale subdivision of twenty-eight lots called Morgan Way. Since that time forty-two years ago, the old house has gone through nine owners and one foreclosure until the present residents purchased the place in 2004. As noted, the property's historical ROW access to the Old New Hampshire Turnpike has been discontinued and the residence is now accessed via a paved driveway off Williams Way, one of the subdivisions two main roads.

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

- 51. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present
- 73. Summer and vacation home tourism, 1880-present

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

The James M. Bunker House, built ca. 1857, is a 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay wood-framed, side-gable, five-bay, center-hall, single-family residence in the vernacular Greek Revival style. The building is situated on the north side of the road (First NH Turnpike, now NH Route 4), set back about 200 feet on a small rise with its gable end overlooking the highway. The five bay facade faces east toward the historic Smith Farm (now Emery Farm), which was once the next abutting farmstead to the east, although there are several new houses now separating the two farms. The former entrance drive, now a paved but discontinued path, is perpendicular to Route 4, passing the front of the house. An historic photo shows that the driveway fed into the dooryard created by the large, gable-front barn that was offset from the ell/wing. Landscaping around the house consists of grass front and side

⁸ Educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and later at Harvard University's School of Landscape Architecture, Fowler initially worked for the Boston firm of H. Langford Warren. After his success in designing the landscape for the Fort Monroe Army Base in Hampton, VA, Fowler formed his own practice in New York City. During the 1920s, he designed large estate grounds for Winthrop W. Aldrich, Walter P. Bliss, George St. George, Paul Stuyvesant and Spencer Ward. During a brief partnership with Ferruccio Vitale, he helped design the estate grounds for several members of the du Pont family in Wilmington, DE, including the horticultural park and arboretum known as Longwood Gardens. He served as president of the New York chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and was a very active public advocate for the city's parks and public spaces.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

lawns, approximately ten very large sugar maples, and a recent wooden slat fence around the front and side yards. The site of the large, nineteenth century, gable-front barn is now a perennial garden.

The residence consists of three telescoping sections that originally connected to a barn: the main block; a smaller 1½ story, kitchen wing with a gable roof and shed dormers; and a smaller 1-story shed with gable roof, now converted to a two-bay, lateral entry automobile garage. A porch runs the length of the façade; it is supported by three square posts with simple block bases and capitals. The flooring and foundation are concrete with granite-block steps for the front door and southern end of the porch. Fenestration is symmetrically arranged with five window bays on the facade and two bays on the south gable end. The existing 2/2 wooden sash are not original. Several surviving 6/6 windows at the attic level suggest that the house had 6/6 sash in all openings before being "updated" late in the nineteenth century along with the two Victorian era four-paneled doors with two vertical lights on the front porch.

The walls are sheathed in clapboards, with plain board surrounds. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The eaves project with wide trim boards, and a narrow frieze. The pediment at the gable ends includes partial return supported by corner boards with a simple crown molding where they meet the returns. The house was fitted with wooden, levered shutters as evidenced by paired metal shutter dogs still flanking each window.

The main block rests on a heavy granite-block foundation with a full basement. There is a recent exterior brick chimney on the southwest corner of the house to service the fireplace in the living room. In addition to the granite foundation, the main is further supported by four granite posts positioned in a nearly square pattern in the center of the basement; these posts support the floor joists. Note the joists are 12", hand-hewn beams re-used from a pre-existing structure; several clearly show mortise holes and other timber-framing cuts. The old beams apparently proved insufficient over time to carry the load and have all been reinforced, perhaps sometime early in the twentieth century, with circular-saw-cut boards (ranging from 2" x 8" to 2" x 12") married to either side of the older beams. The present owner says further evidence, supporting the theory that the main house was framed with older beams, is found in the attic where an unfinished crawl space into the roof peak reveals additional hand-cut structural members.

The other prominent structural feature in the basement is the brick foundation for the main cooking hearth located in the kitchen wing. The hearth's brick foundation in the cellar, however, is failing as evidenced by outer brick disintegration and the addition of a modern, steel "lally" column to help carry the weight of the hearth and chimney stack above.

On the interior, the kitchen has been thoroughly modernized and, with the exception of some baseboard moldings, has lost most of its historic features. The main block appears to retain many of the nineteenth century features, such as, Greek Revival door, window and fireplace moldings, random-width pine floors, lathe-and-plaster walls, and stair casings, railings, spindles and banisters. The doorway and window casement moldings are the features most readily identifying the house with the Green Revival period. The window- and door-casement moldings are square-edge boards with a symmetrical set of four flutes planed into each facing. Upon each of these paired, fluted boards rests a plain, square-edged architrave with a double-fluted, crown molding serving as the cornice.

The floor plan of the house is two rooms on each floor flanking a center stairhall. The living room extends the full depth of the house and contains a large fireplace and mantelpiece on the west wall. On the north side of the stair hall is a smaller parlor. However, marks in the wall and the old pine floor boards show signs of walls having been removed, indicating this room was once subdivided.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The ca. 1857 James M. Bunker House is not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places, nor is it eligible as part of an historic district. Although it is one of several surviving farmhouses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries along this historical route of the First New Hampshire Turnpike, the historic properties are now isolated by significant levels of non-historic residential development on former fields and woodlots.

Criteria A: The James M. Bunker House is not eligible under this criterion, because it does not retain sufficient integrity to speak to its associations with farming in the nineteenth century, nor with the pattern of summer homes in the early twentieth century. The barn and other agricultural outbuildings are gone, as is any evidence of a designed landscape. The farm land was subdivided and the rural setting was changed from farmstead/summerhouse to suburban subdivision. This property retains its physical relationship to the First NH Turnpike/US Route 4. However, it was built after the Turnpike's period of significance, when the Piscataqua Bridge was gone.

Criteria B: This house is of interest as the summer home of Clarence Fowler, a noted early twentieth century landscape architect, though not eligible for the National Register for this connection. Fowler's professional home and the center of his design practice was New York City and its surrounding suburban communities where his estate work was largely commissioned. While Fowler may well have designed and created a summer garden for "Black Hawk Farm," no physical evidence remains. The landscaping today is mostly new gardens and fencing.

Criteria C: The ca. 1857 James M. Bunker House is not eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. It does not retain sufficient integrity to be a significant example of a Greek Revival farmhouse in Durham. The connected complex was changed by the remodeling of the connecting sheds and loss of the barn. The house does have some interior woodwork and features such as the staircase intact. However, on the exterior, original elements such as windows and doors were replaced at the end of the nineteenth century, and more recently, the porch and shed were rebuilt, and the barn demolished.

45. Period of Significance:

N/A

46. Statement of Integrity:

The ca. 1857 James M. Bunker House retains integrity of location. The relationship to Route 4 remains, but the setting is otherwise changed by the subdivision of surrounding land and extensive late twentieth century residential construction. There is a modern church on one side of this property and a house on the other overlooking Bunker Creek. Across the street, large new houses are located near the Oyster River. The farmland north and east of the historic house is now a residential neighborhood. This separates the James M. Bunker House from the large, intact Smith/Emery Farm to the east and Wagon Hill Farm beyond. The loss of agricultural support buildings, especially the mid-nineteenth century gable-front barn, and the working agricultural landscape (stone walls,

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

pasture, hayfields, orchards, crop fields and vegetable gardens) makes this property unable to convey its historic associations with farming. The main block of the house retains its original form and design, and some integrity of materials, and workmanship from the period of its construction. However, these were diminished by late nineteenth century remodeling, and again at the end of the twentieth century when some new windows, porches and a garage were introduced.

47. Boundary Discussion:

N/A

48. Bibliography and/or References:**PRIMARY SOURCES**Deeds – Strafford County Registry of Deeds

Book 3389, page 312, 19 June 2006
Book 2679, page 441, 2 March 2003
Book 1747, page 601, 24 May 1994
Book 1689, page 143, 26 July 1993
Book 1433, page 101, 30 January 1989
Book 1205, page 415, 9 January 1986
Book 1195, page 462, 17 June 1985
Book 1171, page 319, 15 May 1985
Book 1085, page 673, 9 September 1982
Book 949, page 91, 9 July 1974
Book 847, page 473, 4 September 1968
Book 471, page 121, 18 August 1936
Book 250, page 535, 26 October 1871
Book 221, page 481, 22 April 1857
Book 168, page 387, 13 March 1836
Book 153, page 99, 16 February 1832

Censuses

Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, 2009
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INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

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INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

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

Digital Photo Log

The photos for this project are named: DUR0020_01 through DUR0020_11 where the first 7 digits are the survey number of the individual property and the last two digits are the photo number. The images are submitted in .jpg format on a CD.

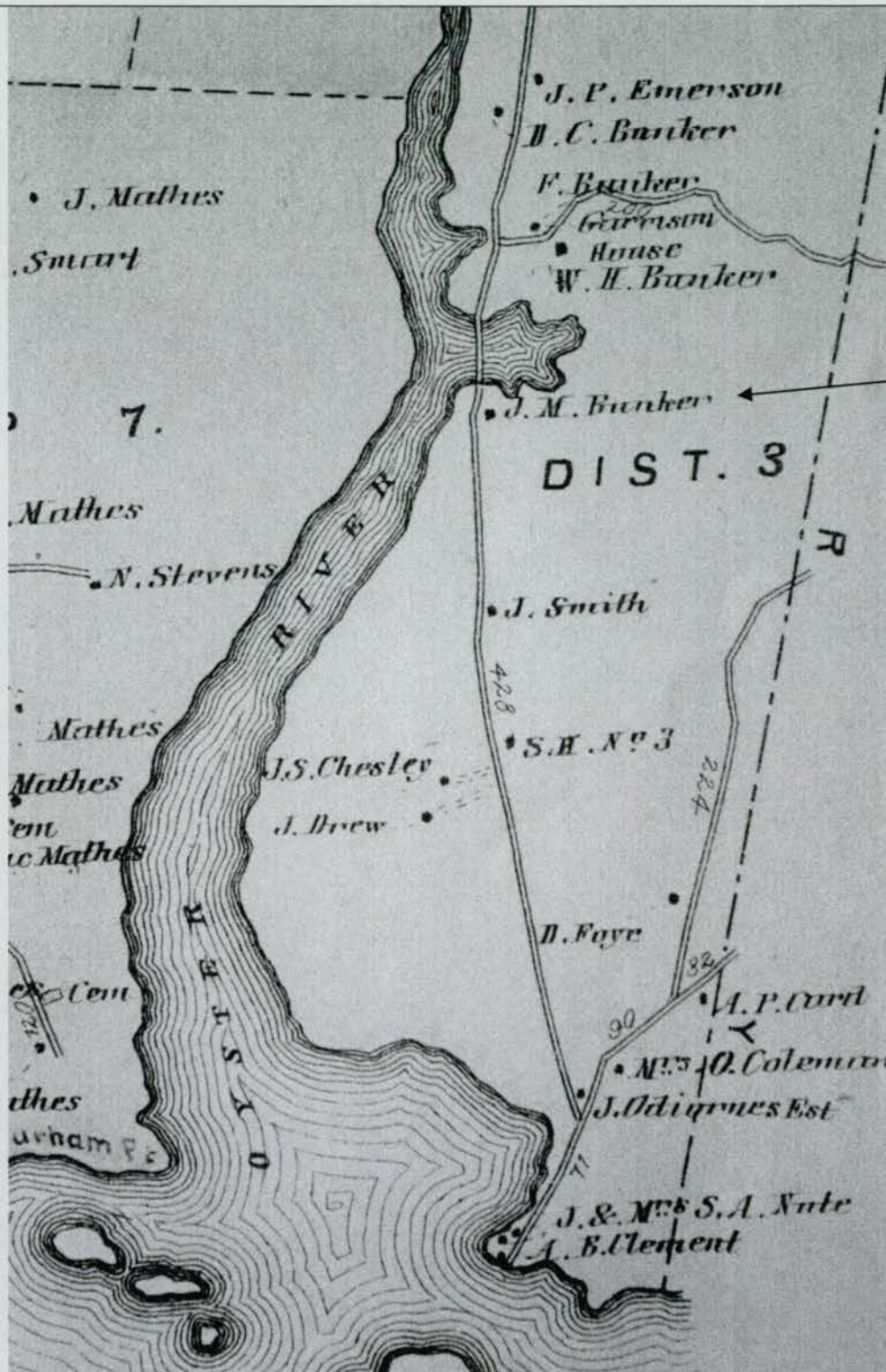
Historic Maps



1856 map (Chase 1856)

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020



1871 map (Sanford & Everts 1871)

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

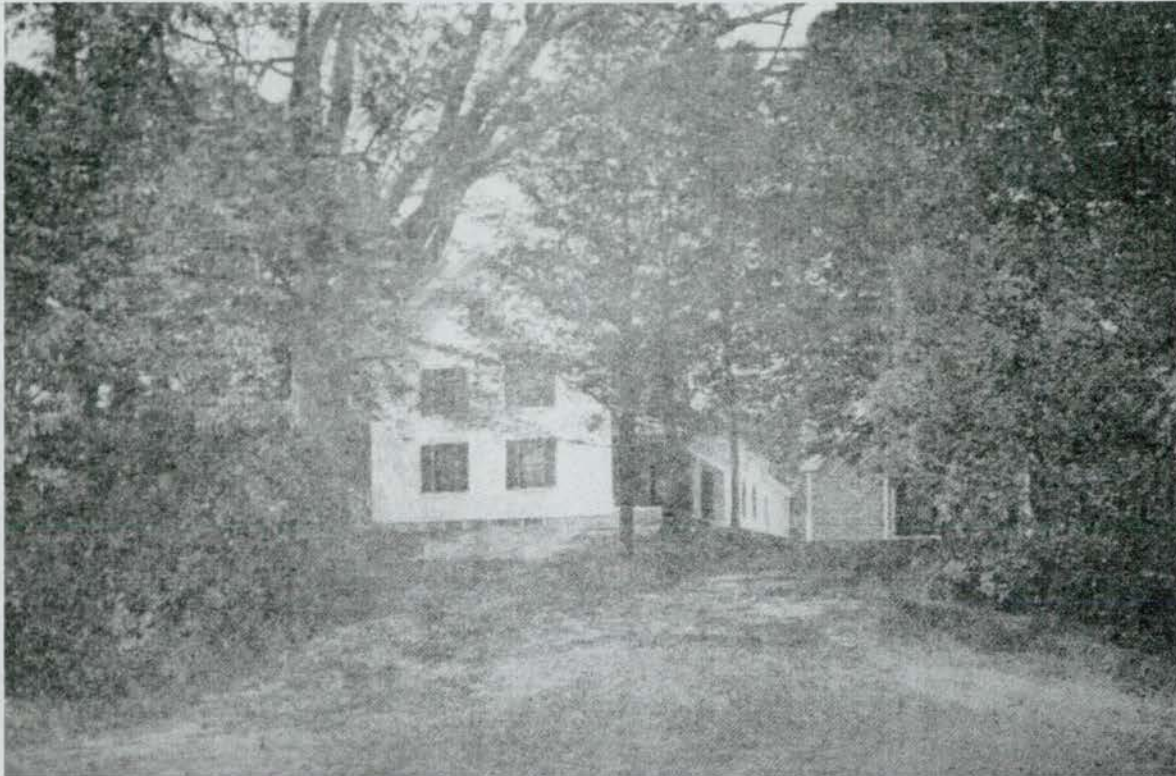


1892 map (Hurd 1892)

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

Historic and Current Images



(Stackpole 1913)



Current aerial photograph from Bing maps (©2010 Microsoft Corporation)

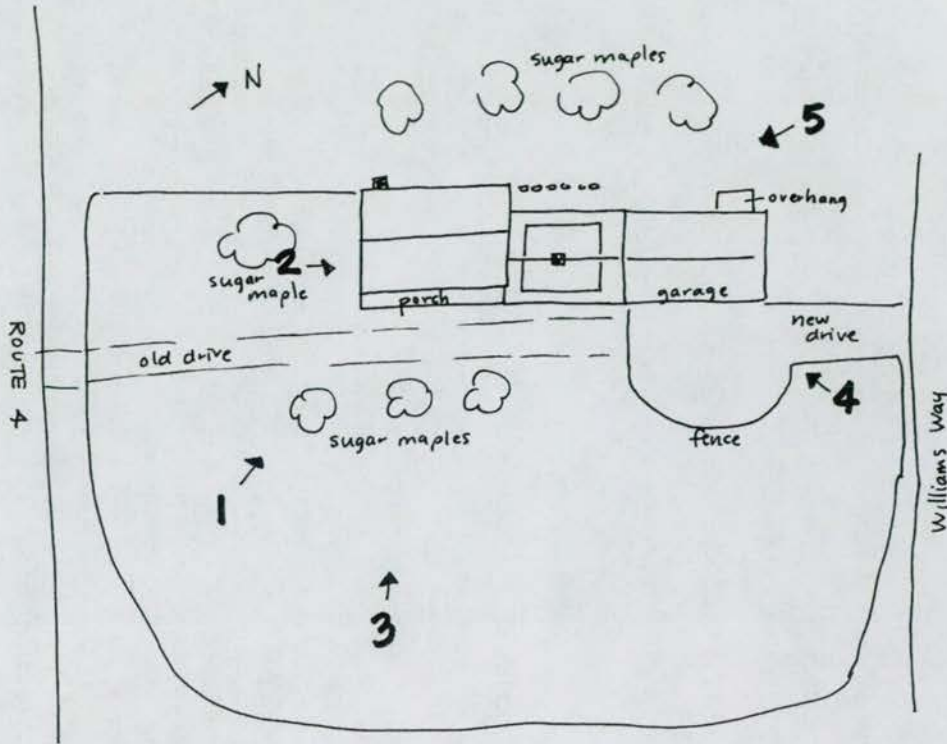
INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

Current Photographs

Address: 3 Williams Way, Durham, NH Date taken: 5/12/10 Image files stored at: NHDHR

Photo Key



Exterior Photos 1-5

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020



Photo 2. Gable-front facade facing old turnpike (Rt. 4); note exterior chimney on west side. Looking: N Image file: DUR000_02



Photo 3. Front (east) elevation showing 5-bay main house and attached kitchen wing and garage (former shed). Looking: NW Image file: DUR000_03



Photo 4. Rear view showing front (east) elevation with attached wings (kitchen and garage).
Looking: SW Image file: DUR000_04



Photo 5. Rear (north) side of house; shed dormer on kitchen wing is later addition.
Looking: SE Image file: DUR000_05

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020



Photo 6. Front door from inside central stairhall.
Looking: E Image file: DUR000_06



Photo 7. First-floor staircase with newel post and banister; note pine floors.
Looking: NW Image file: DUR000_07



Photo 8. First-floor doorway from central stairhall looking into north-side parlor; note 4-panel door.
Looking: NE Image file: DUR000_08



Photo 9. First-floor window with later 2/2 sash; note side-entrance door with twin lights through window.

Looking: NE Image file: DUR000_09

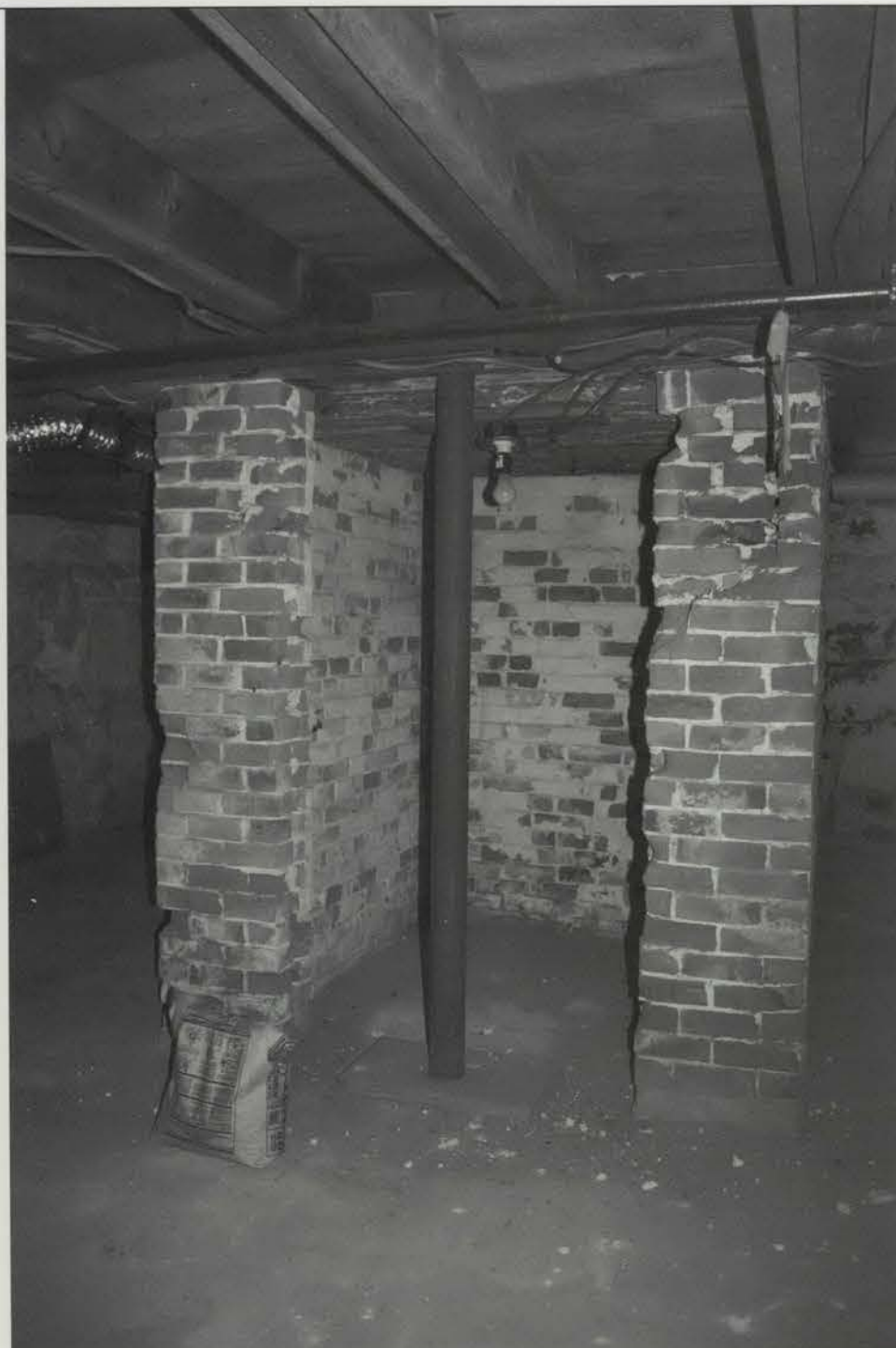


Photo 10. Steel lally column helping support failing brick foundation for kitchen hearth.
Looking: N Image file: DUR000_10

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: DUR0020

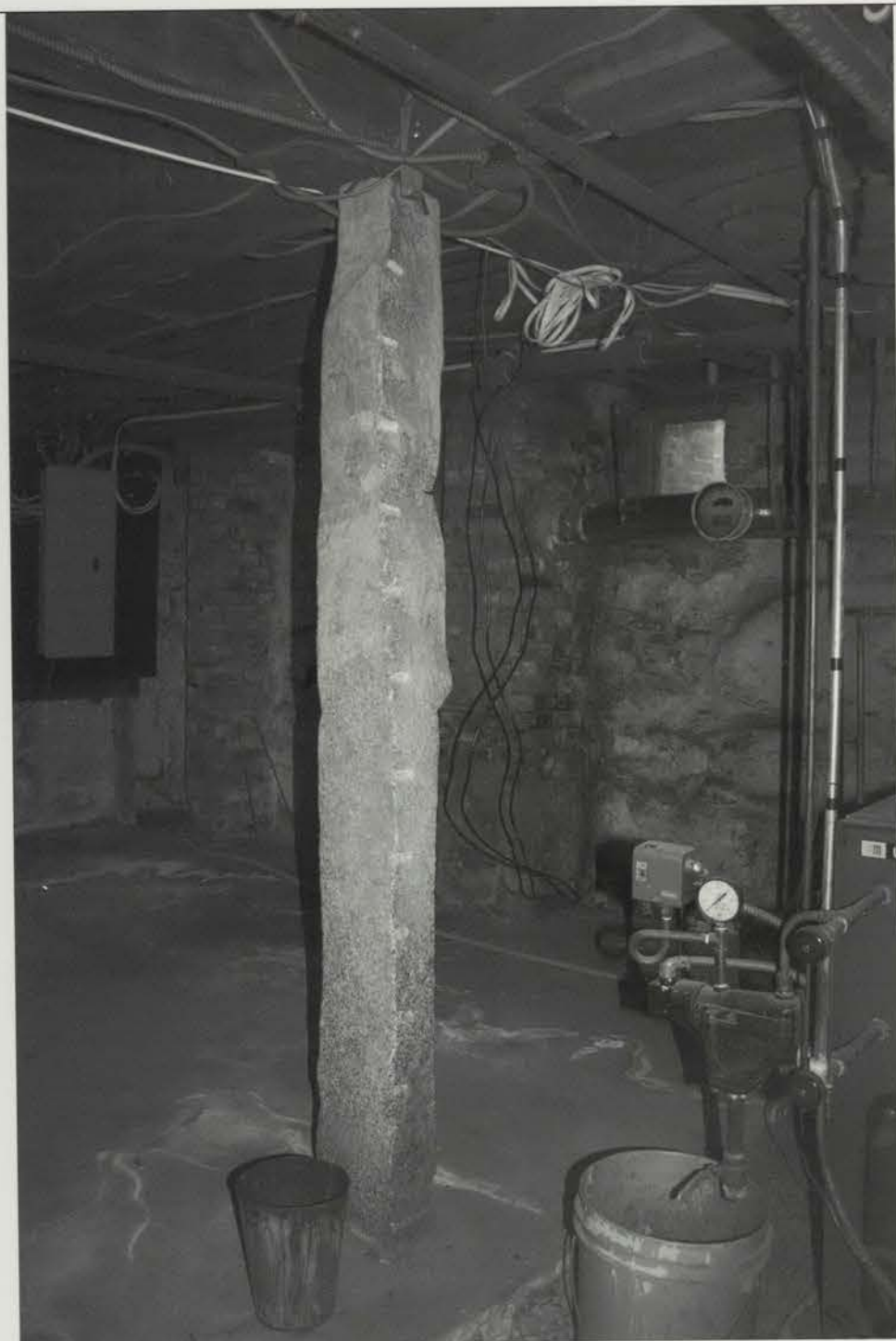


Photo 11. Granite cellar post (1 of 4) helping carry load of house above.
Looking: SW Image file: DUR000_11