

NH Division of Historical Resources
Determination of Eligibility (DOE)

Date received: 9/29/10

Inventory #: DUR - DMDS

Date of group review: 10/20/10

Area: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms HD

DHR staff: Laura Black

Property Name: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District Town/City: Durham

Address: Newmarket Road (RT 108) and Bennett Road County: Strafford
formerly Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens district

Reviewed for: R&C PTI NR SR Survey Other
Agency, if appropriate: DOT/FHWA

Individual Properties

NR	SR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible, also in district
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible, in district
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> More information needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not evaluated for individual eligibility

Districts

NR	SR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> More information needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not evaluated @ district

Integrity: Location Design Setting Materials
Workmanship Feeling Association

Criteria: A. Event B. Person C. Architecture/Engineering
D. Archaeology E. Exception

Level: Local State National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

IF THIS PROPERTY IS REVIEWED IN THE FUTURE, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION WILL BE NEEDED.

The Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A "in the area of Agriculture, a significant historical context within the Town of Durham . . . This District has the most extensive and well-preserved historic agricultural district in Durham . . . This District, first settled in the mid-17th century, took on its present form over the course of the 19th and early 20th century, as seven substantial farms evolved. All retain historic buildings, and most have extensive undeveloped woodland, contiguous roadside fields and other features that define an agricultural setting." "A secondary level of significance for the District [under Criterion A] is its association with French-Canadian farming families who settled on all but one of the farms in the first half of the 20th century and who have been responsible for nearly all of the agricultural activity throughout the 20th century in this District . . . While French Canadians settled on property, including farms, elsewhere in town, there were no other clusters." The District does not appear to be associated with a particular significant person and is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B. The District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, architecture. The general integrity of the variety of buildings throughout the resource is high allowing them to convey the history of the area over time. Eligibility under Criterion D has not been determined.

The District also appears to be eligible under Criterion C. Include a discussion of Criterion C in the form's Statement of Significance. Recommend that all criteria should be addressed in this section, but especially any criteria under which the resource is being recommended eligible. Clarify why #22 was recommended contributing and #10 was not, despite both having substantial alterations.

ENTERED INTO DATABASE

ACREAGE: approx. 925 acres

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: ca. 1779-1959 (agriculture); 1901-1959 (French-Canadian farming)

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Agriculture; French-Canadian 20th-century settlement/agriculture

BOUNDARY:

SURVEYOR: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen; Sarah Dangelas Hofe; Colin Curley

FOLLOW-UP: Notify appropriate parties.

Confirm and fix accuracy and consistency in the depiction of boundary on the USGS, sketch map, and photo key mapping.

p.6: Correct spelling of Cutte/Cutts Rd in text of mapping as appropriate.

p.6: Identify the # for the Benjamin Thompson, Sr. farm.

Clarify discrepancy in the history of #1 between p. 15 and p. 22.

p.25: Is Shepard's Bridge no longer extant?

Carefully clarify contributing and non-contributing elements and be consistent in referencing that information between mapping, text, and tables. For example, the sketch map does not clearly demonstrate that landscape features and elements such as identified burial grounds and cellar holes are contributing. While on p. 32, #21 is noted that it is not a contributing property but has two historical elements: a burial ground which is clearly identified in the text and table as contributing, and a cellar hole which is not but presumably is contributing. For any resource but particularly for a historic district, it is recommended that all contributing elements be pointed out clearly and consistently so assumptions don't have to be made one way or the other. This can be done in detail in the text and then summarized in the table, for example, with a general line in the table and a statement in the map key referring to "landscape elements noted on page #."

Include a verbal boundary description, detailed enough so that the boundary can be understood in at least general terms from the description.

Clear discussion of historical development of farms in the district. Great use of footnotes for helpful additional information. Good use of agricultural census records to make a point (p.8/9). Good overall description of the setting and the various remnant "ghost" elements that characterize the setting.

Final DOE approved by:

Ulysses K. Ryan (m1)

See 2010 form

NH Division of Historical Resources
Determination of Eligibility (DOE)

Date received: 3/5/04, 1/21/05 Inventory #: includes DUR0011, DUR0012, DUR0013
Date of group review: 3/24/04, 1/26/06 Area: Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms
Historic District (M)
DHR staff: Beth Town/City: Durham
Property name: -- County: Strafford
Address: Newmarket Road (Route 108) and adjacent roads and land, southern part of Durham
Reviewed for: [x]R&C []PTI []NR []SR []Survey []Other
FHWA/NHDOT Durham-Newmarket, STP-TE-X-5133(009), 13080

Individual Properties

NR SR
[] []Eligible
[] []Eligible, also in district
[] []Eligible, in district
[] []Not eligible
[] []More information needed
[] []Not evaluated for individual eligibility

Districts

NR SR
[x] []Eligible
[] []Not eligible
[x] []More information needed
[] []Not evaluated @ district

Integrity: [x]Location [x]Design [x]Setting [x]Materials
[x]Workmanship [x]Feeling [x]Association

Criteria: [x]A. Event []B. Person [x]C. Architecture/Engineering/District
[x]D. Archaeology (potential) []E. Exception

Level: [x]Local []State []National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

3/24/04 – The Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its long and significant associations with early settlement and agricultural pursuits in the town of Durham. This agricultural importance includes its 20th century history as a cluster of farms operated by French-Canadian families (a trend seen elsewhere in the state with other immigrating groups). The district's currently-defined period of significance begins at c.1779, the date of the oldest surviving farmhouse. Further research and archeological investigations may point to an earlier date, considering the area's mid-17th century settlement date. More research may also show whether this agricultural area had historical associations with the saw and grist mills at Packers Falls, also settled in the 17th century just upstream and further west on Bennett Road. The district's boundary, as shown on pages 2 and 34 and described on page 18, should be amended to include the six lots on the north side of Bennett Road. Guidelines for the National Register do not allow "doughnut holes" within a district. Considering the needs of the current transportation project, the status of these parcels can remain unresolved, although historic maps included with the district form do show a 19th century structure in the area. Also, unless otherwise built, a relatively small amount of undeveloped land surrounded by agricultural lands would not normally be considered an intrusion in an agricultural district.

1/26/05 – This agricultural district has been extended to the north with the addition of inventory work on three properties (DUR0011, DUR0012 and DUR0013) and two historically-associated parcels of land (15-18-5 and 15-8-0). Please update the district documentation as needed on continuation sheets – in particular questions 9, 11, 14, 17 and 21-27 – and submit a corrected historic district sketch map (page 3). The sketch map should also show whether contributing or non-contributing buildings exist on the 5-6 parcels on the north side of Bennett Road, at its intersection with the north end of Moat Road; these were not identified in the previous submission. Please note also whether new houses have been constructed on the subdivided lots along Longmarsh Road and Timberbrook Lane; this will clarify the district boundary justification. Also, parcel 15-29-0 at the northwest corner of the district appears to be 168 acres of unbuild land currently owned by UNH. If its history is known and associated with the district, it should be included in the eligible boundary. If its history is unknown, the boundary should be left as preliminary, or dashed, at this corner.

Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District (M)
Determination of Eligibility (DOE)
page two

ENTERED INTO DATABASE

ACREAGE: acreage still needed

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: c.1779-1954 (NR fifty year cut-off/end of agricultural use)

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: agriculture; early settlement

BOUNDARY: acreage still needed

SURVEYOR: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, for FHWA/NHDOT

FOLLOW-UP: 3/24/04 – Notify surveyor and agencies of eligibility and the need for an amended district boundary. Also, this form was submitted with copies of photographs, rather than original photos; please submit original photographs to complete this effort. 4/29/04 – Original photos received and approved. 1/26/05 – Notify surveyor and agencies of the needed for updated information, as described above.

Final DOE approved by:

EJ Muryguy (MI)

Entire form replaced 2010

Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

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AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

1. Type of Area Form

Town-wide:

Historic District:

Project Area:

2. Name of area: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

3. Location:

Newmarket Road (Route 108), & Bennett Road; adjacent land (southern section of Durham)

4. City or town: Durham

5. County: Strafford

6. USGS quadrangle name: Dover West & Newmarket

7. USGS scale: 1:24000

8. UTM reference:

1. 19/342120/4776480

2. 19/342120/4774920

3. 19/342000/4773670

4. 19/344000/4773450

5. 19/344185/4774670

6. 19/343440/4775135

7. 19/344200/4775720

9. Inventory numbers in this area

Previous survey: DUR00011, DUR0012, DUR0013

Current survey: none

10. Setting: state highway through semi-rural area, traversing farm fields & wetlands

11. Acreage: approx. 925 acres

12. Preparer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, assisted by Sarah Dangelas Hofe & Colin Curley

13. Organization: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant

14. Date of field survey: Spring and Summer 2009

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 (3/1/09-1/31/10). My camera was set to the following specifications: 1496 x 2256/300ppi. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer: Concord Camera.

15. Location Map:



USGS Maps: Dover West (1956, rev. 1993) & Newmarket Quads (1956, rev. 1988)



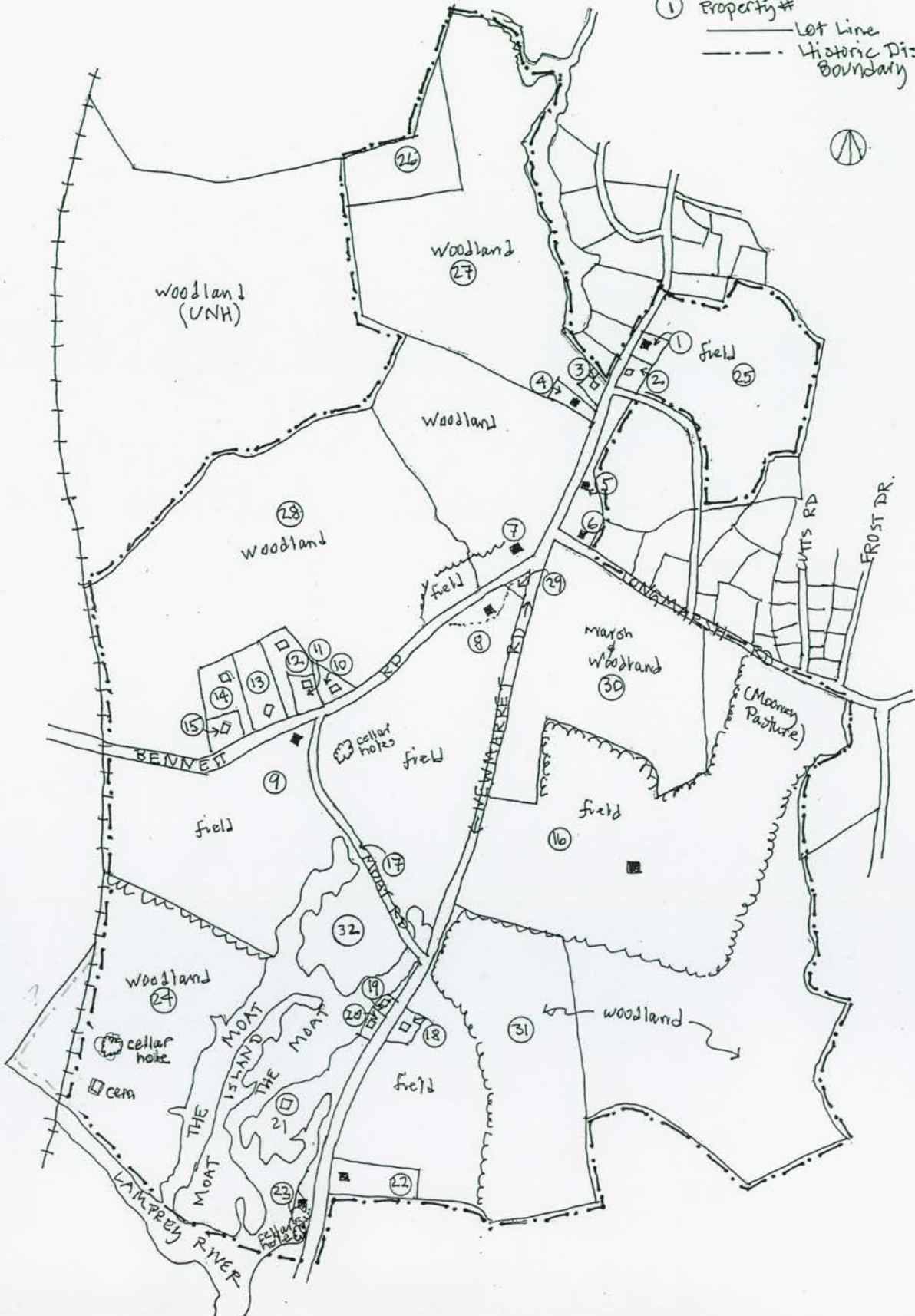
AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

16. Historic District Sketch Map

KEY TO MAP

- Primary Contributing Resource
- Primary Non-contributing Resource
- ① Property #
- Lot Line
- - - Historic District Boundary



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

17. Purpose and Methods

The Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District Area Form builds upon the Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District Area Form (Area M), completed in 2004. The original form was undertaken to assist in planning efforts undertaken by the New Hampshire Department of Transportation to construct shoulders along approximately 3.4 miles of NH Route 108 from approximately 800' north of the intersection of Durham Point Road in Durham southerly to the intersection of Sanborn Avenue in Newmarket. The project is identified as Durham-Newmarket, STP-TE-X-5133(009), 13080.

The purpose of this form is to expand the earlier Historic District to include and better understand the role French Canadian farmers played in this area, beginning in the early 1900s. Like the other form, its purpose is to determine whether the District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Original copies of both forms are on file at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

This expanded Historic District is comprised of eight farms strung out along Newmarket Road (NH Route 108) and Bennett Road in the southern section of Durham. Each of the farms has historic resources, including farmhouses, outbuildings, burial grounds, cellar holes, stone walls and extensive fields and woodland. (While this form attempts to note the location of cellar holes, its focus is on the above-ground resources.)

Building on the research undertaken for the Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District, the consultant undertook primary research on each of the primary properties within the District, including deeds, probate records, census records, town directories, historic maps, aerial views, and interviews with long-time property owners and descendants of former owners. Town histories of Durham and Newmarket were also consulted. Research was followed by field work on each site, noting the features, evolution, type and integrity of the resources. Each property was photographed and mapped.

18. Geographical Context

The boundaries and history of the Historic District are strongly influenced by topographical features within or close by the District. Much of the District is within the Great Bay watershed and includes part of a knoll of land that rises from the east at Great Bay, the north from the Oyster River, and the south from the Lamprey River. The knoll includes well-drained soils, bedrock outcrops, freshwater wetlands, and streams that are tributaries to the Great Bay and the Oyster and Lamprey rivers. Historically, the low lands in the District were tilled and the rockier upland lands used for pasture, a pattern that remains much in evidence today. All of the historic buildings, burial grounds and cellar holes within the District were sited on high ground.

Much of the acreage within the District is low-lying and adjacent to water. The Lamprey River, which forms the District's southwest boundary, has a tributary that extends well into the District. Known as The Moat, this ring of water encircles an island known variously as Moat Island or Doe's Island.¹ Two brooks, each named for early twentieth century farmers through whose land it flowed, flow into the river: LaRoche (#9), and Ellison (#22). North of The Moat is Longmarsh Brook (early on known as Denbow's Brook),

¹ References to The Moat, an unusual water formation, appear in deeds as early as 1649, and the feature was frequently used to identify a location. [Thompson, 1892: 149-50]

AREA FORM: DURHAM **NAME OF AREA:** Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

which is a secondary tributary from the Oyster River just north of the District. Longmarsh Brook flows southerly on the east side of, and parallel to Newmarket Road within the District. Three brooks flow either to or from it, similarly named for early twentieth century farmers: Hamel (#1), Beaudet² (#8), and Bedard (#16).

It is thought that a seventeenth century canal once linked the Oyster and Lamprey rivers; if it was built, it would have flowed through the District, likely following the channel of Longmarsh Brook on the east side of Newmarket Road and then continuing southerly to terminate at The Moat.

For many years, Newmarket Road, the spine of the District, avoided the stretch of low land between Bennett and Moat Roads, by routing itself west along Bennett and southeast along Moat Road to rejoin its present alignment; it wasn't until ca. 1820 that the existing segment of road was laid out, thus shortening the route between Durham and Newmarket.

19. Historical Background

Initial European settlement within the Historic District dates from at least the mid-seventeenth century. Several references are found in county records that mention land transactions in the vicinity of The Moat. In 1655, Valentine Hill, an early settler and trader at Oyster Falls, successfully petitioned the Court for permission to excavate a canal to connect the Oyster and Lamprey rivers. While it is not known whether the canal was ever constructed, it would have coursed through the District to connect the Oyster and the Lamprey Rivers via Longmarsh Brook and then headed southerly to The Moat. The Court's permission was granted in part on the condition that Hill not disrupt the fields of the Doe family, which spanned present-day Newmarket Road, providing clear evidence that there was settlement within the District by the 1650s.³

While the seventeenth and eighteenth century history of this area remains obscure, over the course of the first half of the 19th century, four major farms and one minor farm, initially related to one of the larger operations, evolved: three with frontage on Bennett Road and two on Newmarket Road. Each of the farms today retains historic buildings and substantial contiguous open agricultural land.⁴

Over the course of the nineteenth century, the road system through the District evolved to its present configuration. In 1805, when the earliest map of this area was made, the main route between Durham Falls and Newmarket followed Newmarket Road (Route 108) south from the Falls as far as Bennett Road, from which it proceeded as far as Moat Road, where it turned southeast until it picked up present-day Newmarket Road and continued south to Newmarket.⁵ The low-lying segment of Newmarket Road

² Some members of the Beaudet family also used the spelling "Beaudette" for a time.

³ Thompson, 1965: 58; Hengen and Pinello, 2003: 8. Court documents indicate the purpose of the canal was for mill power. If it had been built, it would have been one of the earliest canals in New England. The Doe family maintained a presence in the area well into the twentieth century.

⁴ Thompson's *Landmarks in Ancient Dover* (1892) provides useful snippets to early ownership within the District, but no attempt at tracing 17th through mid-18th century property ownership was made, as all of the standing resources appear to post-date 1770. See entries on pp. 30 ("Broad Marsh"), 58 ("Denbow's Brook"), 129 ("Long Marsh Brook"), 149 ("The Moat"), and pp. 230-31 ("Second Falls") in Thompson for further insight into early land transactions.

⁵ The 1805 map identifies the crossing over The Moat at the foot of Moat Road as "Shepard's Bridge." According to Thompson (p. 232), it was named after John Shepard, who lived in the vicinity in the early 19th century—but whose name does not appear on any early maps – Thompson may have been referring to the John Shepard who is cited in Stackpole as residing on the east side of Newmarket Street in the early 18th century.

AREA FORM: DURHAM **NAME OF AREA:** Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

between Bennett and Moat Roads was constructed ca. 1820.⁶ Longmarsh Road, which led to Durham Point, originally intersected Newmarket Road farther north. It was realigned to its current terminus between 1856 and 1871.

Other than the Doe family, the earliest documented landowner within the District that can be traced to one of the existing properties is Reuben Bickford, husbandman of Durham, who in 1779 purchased two acres, including an orchard, from Joseph Bickford on the "road that leads from Durham to Lamprey River."⁷ It is probable that Reuben established what became the Mooney-Beaudet Farm and erected the existing house (#8) on Bennett Road.⁸

Another farm, located at the northern end of the District, was established by 1805 and likely much earlier, though it may have lacked a farmhouse initially. The land was owned by Benjamin Thompson, Sr. a large landowner with a house in Durham Village. Circa 1800, he moved the ca. 1720 house originally built for Reverend Hugh Adams, Durham's minister, to his land in the District.⁹ Thompson's will, read at his death in 1838, referred to his property here as Long Marsh Farm. It is plausible that Long Marsh Farm functioned as a satellite operation to Thompson's primary farmstead (now part of the campus of UNH), and the house was rented to varied parties. Research suggests that Rev. Alvan Tobey, Durham's Congregational minister for many years, occupied the house at the start of his pastorate in 1831.¹⁰

The earliest land record that could be traced for the Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm is dated 1860, a deed from William H. Thompson of Boston to John Mooney.¹¹ In that deed, Mooney paid \$7,000 for an eighty-four acre tract, and sixty-six acres, "all known as Long Marsh Farm ... now occupied and carried on by Moses Thompson." The transaction included farm equipment, half of the livestock, a quarter of the hay in the barn, half of the dairy products and two pews in the Congregational Church. The eighty-four acres are undoubtedly the core farm, whose boundaries appear on the attached 1931 map of Durham (and remained undisturbed until ca. 1970s.) The sixty-six acres are probably the Mooney Pasture, located on the south side of Longmarsh Road, across from Frost Drive and Cutte Road. The pasture remained part of this farm until 1931, when Levi Hamel (#5) sold it to Joseph Bedard (#16); the pasture has been part of the latter farm ever since.

The 1805 map shows two other buildings within the District: a house to the east of Reuben Bickford's, possibly 4 Bennett Road (#7); and a house on the west side of Newmarket Road, on a high point of land overlooking the south end of the Moat. The latter is labeled "Joseph Smiths." (The house is no longer standing.) Smith was an innkeeper, as was his son, Andrew Glidden Smith (b. 1785), but the land was in the family as early as 1733. In 1834, Hale Stevens purchased eight acres which would have included this property, and he appears to have occupied the Smith house until he erected a new house for himself ca. 1870 at 257 Newmarket Street (#22), directly across the street. In 1878, Stevens went on to purchase

⁶ A deed of 1822 refers to this road as "lately laid out." [Book 113/406]

⁷ Book 7/83 (1779). Joseph Bickford had purchased the property from Sarah in 1752. The Bickford family genealogy offered in Stackpole's History of Durham does not reveal the relationships between these three individuals.

⁸ According to Stackpole's history (I:244), there are Bickford graves on the farm. Their location is unknown, and the burial spot is not included in the seventy-five cemeteries inventoried in 1979.

⁹ For more information about the history of this house prior to its move, see "Rev. Hugh Adams House-Moses Thompson Farm-Pierre Hamel Farm," 2004. Inventory form (DUR0011) on file at NHDHR.

¹⁰ Stackpole: I:214.

¹¹ Book 229/442 (1860). John Mooney was a substantial landowner in this area, buying and selling numerous parcels between 1822 and his death in 1872.

AREA FORM: DURHAM **NAME OF AREA:** Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

approximately 100 additional acres on both sides of the road in five separate transactions, assembling the farm that remains largely intact today at the south end of the District and which remained in his family until 1897. (#18, 19, 20, and 21 are houses that have been built on parts of that farm, while #31, which remains open space, constituted the bulk of the farmland.)¹²

In 1822, John Mooney (1797-1872) purchased Reuben Bickford's property (#8), including his house on Bennett Road, an acre of land on the north side of the road and a barn with twenty acres on the south side.¹³ Deeds do not reveal when Mooney made his subsequent purchases, but by the mid-1830s, he owned much of the land on either side of Newmarket Road, south of Bennett Road as far as the Smith property. South of his house (across the road), he owned half of the field tucked between Bennett, Moat and Newmarket Roads (#8). He also acquired acreage on the east side of Newmarket Road (#30). (Without a thorough interior assessment, it is not known whether the existing house at 4 Bennett Road (#7) was already standing when Mooney arrived, or whether he erected it in the 1820s.)

When Mooney first purchased Reuben Bickford's house, he leased it back to Reuben and his wife, Deborah, with life tenancy.¹⁴ After the Bickfords died or moved (date unknown), Mooney himself may have moved into it. The two houses apparently shared one barn (site of #29, which stood directly across the road from 4 Bennett Road. Mooney also had a smaller dwelling (now a cellar hole) on his farm that fronted on Moat Road and was occupied in 1871 by John Sullivan.¹⁵

Mooney was the only son of Capt. Jeremiah Burnham Mooney (1767-1807), a third-generation Durham resident who lived on the east side of Newmarket Road, just beyond present-day Longmarsh Road (and immediately north of the District's bounds. The elder Mooney settled there ca. 1792, the year he married Abigail Mathes, a descendant of one of Durham's oldest families. When he died, his son was only ten, and Mooney's farm was sold at auction to pay his debts.¹⁶ While John Mooney became an extensive landowner in the immediate vicinity, it does not appear he ever re-purchased his father's homestead. By the time he was in his mid-20s, Mooney was described variously as a gentleman and trader. He served two terms as a Durham selectman and three terms in the legislature, but never married.¹⁷

In 1826, Joshua Doe (1789-1850), a descendant of the Doe family who settled in the District early on, obtained a mortgage from his father, Ebenezer, conveying his ten acres, together with buildings as collateral, thus establishing the Doe-LaRoche Farm (#9). Joshua passed the farm on to his son, Ebenezer F. Doe, by mid-century. The 1870 agricultural census indicates it had reached its current size of 80 eighty by that point. The farm remained in the Doe family until ca. 1900.¹⁸

¹² Book 160/321 (1834); Book 265/412, 417-18 & 446-47 (1878). It wasn't until the 1970s that the land on the west side of the road, now Map 18-3-1, was subdivided from the rest of the farm.

¹³ At that time, Bennett Road ran south of the house, rather than north, as it does now.

¹⁴ Book 39/347. Reuben is described in early 19th century deeds as an innkeeper, but whether his house functioned as an inn has yet to be substantiated. The 1829 lease between Bickford and Mooney makes no mention of such an operation.

¹⁵ John Sullivan may have been here as early as 1850, as deeds record a lease between the two men that year.

¹⁶ A series of deeds in the early 1810s detail the split of Jeremiah Mooney's farm of some 70 acres – see Books 71/49 (1811), 74/302 (1813) and 91/200 (1812).

¹⁷ Stackpole: II:278, 292. Toward the end of his life, Mooney moved into the village, residing on land that was later owned by UNH and on which the president's house was sited in 1913.

¹⁸ Stackpole, II:134; Doe Farm roadside marker.

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The Dame-Bedard Farm (#16) was probably established in the early 1820s, after the segment of Newmarket Road on which it fronts was constructed.¹⁹ In 1836, Jason Dame acquired the bulk of the property, 105 acres, from George W. W. Thompson. Over the next thirty-four years, Dame farmed here and expanded his farm to total 150 acres.²⁰ In 1870, Dame sold the farm to Levi Davis, who farmed there for eight years, after which the property passed through several hands, until it was purchased by Joseph Bedard in 1919.²¹

In 1855, John Mooney sold his Bennett Road farm (#8) to Israel Ricker of Dover. Included in the transaction were the house and seventy-five acres on the north side of the road and eighteen acres on the south. The sale, however, excluded the house and barn at 4 Bennett Road (#7). He also retained land at the intersection of Longmarsh and Newmarket Roads, where he set aside a fifty-square-foot burial ground (#6) for his family, in which he buried his parents and three siblings.

Israel Ricker owned Mooney's farm (#8) for only nine years; he sold the property to Joseph G. Otis of Rochester, whose family farmed there until 1911.²²

In 1860, Mooney sold 4 Bennett Road (#7), together with fifty-three acres, to Michael Moriarty (d. 1917), an Irishman who arrived in the United States by the late 1850s.²³ Included in the transaction was the barn, which Mooney reserved the right to use half of for the next three years. Nine years later, Mooney sold Moriarty a 53-acre pasture across Newmarket Road (#30). In 1911, Moriarty sold his farm, including the pasture, to his son, Maurice, whose heirs continue to own the house and only recently sold the pasture to NH Fish and Game.²⁴

The 1850 agricultural census offers some insight into Moses Thompson's farm (#1). It included 200 acres of improved land and was valued at \$4,000. The livestock, which included a horse, eight milking cows, four oxen, one bull, and sixteen sheep, were valued at \$445, a figure that elevated him over most of the other farmers in the vicinity. Irish potatoes were the principle crop; he also made large amounts of butter and cheese, at 425 and nearly 400 pounds respectively. Thompson was the only farmer in the vicinity to produce flax and one of the few to raise bees, suggesting a farmer of some innovation. By 1860, the farm had been reduced to 150 acres, which would reflect the two parcels purchased by Mooney that year.²⁵

The agricultural censuses reveal that each of these farms produced much the same crops: hay, Indian corn, barley and Irish potatoes; amounts varied, but not dramatically. Butter was the sole dairy product produced. With the exception of the Hale Stevens Farm (#22), the number and types of livestock were also similar: 1-2 horses, 3-4 cows, and 1-2 pigs. In 1850, Moses Thompson's farm had 200 acres of improved land valued at \$4,000. Thompson had more livestock on his property than most of his neighbors at that time: a horse,

¹⁹ It is possible the farm was originally accessed from Longmarsh Road, but no documentary evidence has yet to confirm that.

²⁰ Book 151/116 (1831), 169/63 (1836), 188/434 (1841), 209/171-72 (1846), 229/195 (1860). Thompson was a short-term owner of the property; he had bought it of Benjamin Mathes, who farmed here in the 1820s. No farm is shown on this site in 1805. When Thompson sold the property to Dame, he reserved the northern thirty acres for himself; what buildings, if any, that land included is unknown.

²¹ Book 265/430 (1878), 325/134 (1900), 367/517 (1913), 388/412 (1919).

²² Joseph Otis' son, Roscoe and his wife, Ida, took over the farm in later years. After Ida died, Roscoe sold it.

²³ Moriarty was not the only Irishman in the vicinity; John Sullivan owned a modest farm across the road from the Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm, that is no longer extant.

²⁴ Book 223/64 (1857), 228/529 (1860), 245/123 (1869), 360/393 (1911).

²⁵ U.S. Agricultural Censuses, 1850 and 1860.

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eight milking cows, four oxen, one bull, and sixteen sheep, all valued at \$445. He also produced larger amounts of butter and cheese, at 425 and nearly 400 pounds respectively. Thompson was the only farmer in the vicinity to produce flax and one of the few to raise bees, suggesting a farmer of some innovation. The values of the remaining farms in 1870 ranged from \$2000 for the Moriarty Farm (#7) to \$3000 for the Doe-LaRoche (#9) and Dame-Bedard (#16) farms to \$4000 for the Hale Stevens and Bunker-Hamel farms and \$5000 for the Mooney-Beaudet Farm (#8).

In the early twentieth century, six of the seven historic farms in the District passed to French-Canadian families.²⁶ Pierre Hamel acquired the Thompson-Hamel Farm (#1) in 1901, followed by the Bunker-Emile Hamel Farm (#4) across the street in 1910. Charles Provost bought the Doe-LaRoche Farm (#9) in 1903 and sold it to another French-Canadian, Wilfred LaRoche, in 1922. Desire and Camille Beaudet purchased the Mooney-Beaudet Farm (#8), by then augmented to include all of the land bounded by Bennett, Moat and Newmarket Roads, in 1917. Joseph and Roseanna Bedard purchased the Dame-Bedard Farm (#16) in 1919. The Hale Stevens Farm (#22), was purchased by second generation French-Canadians sometime between 1928 and 1957.

French Canadians immigrated to New Hampshire in large numbers after the mid-19th century and through the beginning of the 20th, in search of a better life. Several factors contributed to this migration, including direct recruitment of men and families by mill operators. New England mills sent agents to Canada to recruit workers to fill the vacancies left by men fighting the Civil War and by men and women who moved west. French Canadians thus arrived by the train load. By 1900, there were 76,000 French Canadians in New Hampshire, up from 4,700 in 1870. When writers for the Works Progress Administration compiled *New Hampshire: A Guide to the Granite State* in 1938, French Canadians made up 45% of the state's foreign-born population. Many worked in the mills until they saved enough to buy their own farms and resume the agrarian life they knew in Canada. Of the foreign-born engaged in agriculture in 1938, 56% were from Canada, with 24% from French Canada; no other foreign group came close to this percentage. Several of the French-Canadian farmers in the District, including the Bedards and Hamels, came to Durham from Newmarket, where they were employed in the textile mills.²⁷

The farms ranged in acreage, but most, if not all, of the farms in the District were dairy farms during the first half of the 20th century. Milk was trucked to commercial dairies, such as Sawyer's Dairy in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and to the railroad for sale down the line. Pierre and Peter Hamel operated a milk route in Newmarket.²⁸

In 1930, the largest of the farms in the District was Beaudet's, with around 192 acres, including the nearly 90 acres he had recently purchased on the north side of Bennett Road (the west portion of #28). That year, Bedard owned 147 acres, augmented five years later with the 66-acre Mooney Pasture. LaRoche had 122

²⁶ Only the Moriarty Farm (#7) was never in French-Canadian ownership.

²⁷ Federal Writers' Project, 1938: 75-77; Interview with Michael Provost; New Hampshire Historical Society educational briefs. In 2000, French Americans made up over 10% of the state's population (U.S. Census Bureau).

²⁸ Joseph Bedard also may have had a milk route. Raymond LaRoche remembers his father using the horse and wagon to bring the milk from their farm to the railroad in Newmarket.

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acres, including the 22-acre "Ross field,"²⁹ and Moriarty Farm had 110 acres. Pierre and Emile Hamel had 105 and 85, respectively, and Peter (Pierre Jr.) Hamel, who lived with his father, owned 133 acres of land.³⁰

Many of the farm families were large, including those of Pierre and Anna Hamel, Wilfred and Regina LaRoche, and Joseph and Roseanne Bedard. Their children typically worked on the farm, in the nearby Newmarket mills or at the university.³¹ For example, in 1900, just before moving to Durham, Pierre and Anna Hamel (#1) had three daughters (including Amanda), and a son working in the cotton mill. Before moving into their home in Durham (#5), Amanda and Henry Beliveau lived in Newmarket, where they both worked in the mills. Wilfred and Regina LaRoche's sons took jobs variously at the university and at a local machine shop. Victoria Bedard, daughter of Joseph and Roseanna, left school after third grade to help her family on the farm, and later worked in a mill in Dover. While her husband, Peter, farmed and during the time they lived with his parents (#1), Clare Hamel worked in the mills in Newmarket, likely continuing this work after they moved to their own farm in Newmarket and Peter managed the milk route.³²

Some of the families supplemented farming with a business. Charles Provost (#9) sold wood and raised beef cattle on his farm, but was also a teamster and managed a livery stable in Newmarket. His advertisement in the 1912 Newmarket town directory announced he was a "Dealer in COAL, WOOD and ICE / heavy and light teaming / furniture and piano moving." He was also the local American Express agent.

The French Canadians formed a community, gathering in each others' homes, sharing haying work, and attending church together at St. Mary Church in Newmarket. Some of the neighborhood children attended school together at St. Mary's School. They held on to their native language and some taught it to their American-born children.³³

As of 2009, three of the farms (#8, 9 and 16) remain in the ownership of the original French-Canadian families. Though not associated with a French-Canadian family, the Moriarty House (#7) has remained in the same family since 1860. Although farming activity in the District has all but ceased in recent years, nearly all of the fields and pastureland remain undeveloped and maintained at some level.³⁴ In the early twentieth century, Olinthus Doe gave the Town of Durham his family's farm (#24), which constituted some 76 acres—protected though since reverted to woodland. In two separate transactions undertaken in the mid-1970s, UNH and Oyster River School District acquired 95 acres of woodlands (#27 & 26) that accompanied the Bunker-Emile Hamel Farm (#4). In 2003, the Nature Conservancy purchased the 53-acre Mooney-Moriarty pasture (#30), historically associated for more than 150 years with #7, and quickly passing it onto NH Fish and Game Department. (The Mooney-Moriarty Farm still has 43 acres of land with it.) That same year, Fish and Game also acquired 92 acres of fields and woodland (#31) associated with the

²⁹ The exact parcel of Ross field is not known, though the Ross family owned property near the LaRoche farm, on the east side of Newmarket Road, according to the 1931 Durham Property Map.

³⁰ Book 382/135 (1917), 447/472 (1931). The Mooney-Beaudet Farm expansion occurred between 1911 and 1917, under the ownership of William J. or Charles A. Sullivan. Town of Durham Annual Report, 1930.

³¹ Leo and Eva Bedard interview, 2004. U.S. Population Census, 1930.

³² Town Directories; Interviews with Lucille Hamel LeGault, Raymond LaRoche and Michael Provost (Summer, 2009); U.S. Population Census, 1900; "Victoria B. Miller," 2004.

³³ Interviews with Lucille Hamel LeGault and Raymond LaRoche. The families attended St. Mary's because there was no Catholic Church in Durham until the mid-20th century.

³⁴ Norman Beaudet stopped farming at #8 prior to 1990; the Bedards (#16) sold their herd in the early 1990s; the Hale Stevens Farm (#22) had a head of cows as recently as 2002; and the Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm (#9) is reduced to only a few animals, but is a working hay and produce farm, now run by the third generation of LaRoches.

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Hale Stevens Farm (#22). And in 2008, it further augmented its holdings with 133 acres (#28) of the former Mooney-Beaudet Farm (#8). The Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse is not currently occupied, and its future is unknown, as is the future for the farmhouse and extensive acreage associated with the Dame-Bedard Farm (#16) since the 2006 passing of Eva and Leo Bedard. The remaining undeveloped acreage associated with #1 – 49 acres of mostly field – is in private hands.

20. Applicable NHDHR Historic Context(s)

- 3. Early exploration and settlement in the interior of NH, 1623-1770.
- 48. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.
- 78. Pre-automobile land travel
- 79. Taverns, inns, hotels, motels, motor courts and bed and breakfasts, 1623-present
- 84. Automobile highways and culture
- 119. The French-Canadians in NH, 1840-present

21. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation

The Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District is located in the southern section of the Town of Durham. It is comprised of approximately 925 acres that includes both farmsteads and undeveloped land historically associated with the resources. Newmarket Road (Route 108) a north-south route, nearly evenly bisects the Historic District in half. The road enters the District from the north, from wooded high ground, to traverse wetlands and farmland before gently rising again at the District's south end. At approximately one-third of its distance south, it intersects with Bennett Road to the west and Longmarsh Road to the east, both routes that date to at least the early nineteenth century. A third road, Moat Road, connects Bennett and Newmarket Roads a bit further south, forming the third side of an 18th-century transportation triangle. With the exception of Newmarket Road, stone walls line the roadsides. Moat Road, now a Class VI town road, was part of the main route between Durham Falls and Newmarket until ca. 1820. With a stone wall, mature maple trees, several cellar holes on its east edge, and fields on either side, it retains much of its 19th century character. Until the mid-20th century, a short portion of Bennett Road, a winding, rural road, curved in front of (south of) the Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse (#8); the former road bed is clearly visible. It also appears that the west stretch of that same road, just before the railroad tracks, once veered north.

With its extensive open fields and undeveloped woodlands, the District retains a largely rural, agricultural character. Eight of the properties historically were farms, established ca. 1780 and the mid-19th century. With only one exception, #16, whose farmhouse was replaced in 1927, each extant farm retains its original farmhouse. Though only one farm remains in active use (#9), all have outbuildings and agricultural landscapes. Several of the farms have early cellar holes. In addition, there are two former farms, whose farmhouses and outbuildings are gone: Doe Farm and Smith. The farms are spread throughout the District and are visually connected by vast tracts of open fields and pasture. The outer edges of the District, particularly the land north of Bennett Road and east of Newmarket Road, are woodland, historically associated with the farms. Much of the outlying former farmland is now in public or non-profit ownership.

The District's historic resources include six farmhouses built between ca. 1779 and ca. 1870, as well as one erected in 1927; a dwelling erected by 1858; a residence built in the early 1910s; numerous outbuildings, including a modified English barn and three 20th century barns; a mid-19th century shed/shop; and an assortment of 19th and 20th century outbuildings; three 19th c. family burial grounds; at least six

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cellar holes associated with former farmhouses, dwellings and barns; and possibly the remnants of a mid-17th century canal.

Non-historic resources include eleven residences, a boat house, and associated garages and sheds

Description of Properties

1. Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm, 97 Newmarket Road, ca. 1720 (moved to this site ca. 1800). Contributing buildings.

Photo #1-4

This property is located on the east side of Newmarket Road, just north of the Longmarsh Brook crossing. The one-acre lot is cleared and includes an early 18th century house with ell that sits close to the road, an English barn built in 1918 with many salvaged parts and that is located along the rear lot line, a barn/garage close to the road erected ca. 1992, and a mid-20th century shed. Behind the buildings is a 49-acre field (#25) that is historically (and still visually) associated with this property, but now in separate ownership. Since 1963, another thirty-five acres of woodland once associated with this farm has been subdivided into house lots; these are accessed from Longmarsh Road and Timberbrook Lane and not part of the Historic District.

Description: The main block of the house is a 1½ story, high-posted, side-gabled, 3x2-bay structure with a center entry and center fireplace chimney. It rests on a granite block foundation. Walls are clad with replacement lapped clapboards and the roof with asphalt shingles. Trim consists of narrow, flat boards and close-cropped eaves. Windows have 9/6 sash on the first story and 6/6 in the gable ends, all dating from a 1980s restoration. The front entrance features a simple, Georgian-type enframing, a five-light transom and a vertical-board storm door secured with wrought-iron strap hinges. (Early 20th century photographs of the house show double doors in the entrance and no transom light.) The north and south elevations are similar, with two windows equally spaced on either side of the ridge on each story. (The early 20th century photographs show a single window on the first story of the south elevation.)

The ell, constructed in 1987 on the granite-block foundation of the original ell, is a 1 ½ story, three-bay structure with a steep gambrel roof. Walls are covered with butt clapboards and the roof with asphalt shingles. A tall brick chimney is located on the ridge at the east end. Entry to the ell is gained at an entrance on the north elevation, which features a new, five-light transom. Left of the door are two windows with 6/6 sash. The north roof slope has two pedimented dormers with 6/6 sash, and the south slope has a single-light dormer and two skylights.

The interior of the main house reveals primarily 1980s restoration work which returned it to a center chimney building.³⁵ An inspection of the cellar revealed that the ell foundation is contemporary with the main house foundation; both are made of a mix of dry-laid field boulders and granite block, with no demarcation line. A massive arched chimney stack is the remnant of the original center chimney.

³⁵ During the restoration work, then-owner Russell Pope kept notes of his findings. Among the discoveries were that the house has an oak frame and 4" thick vertical oak planking laid "between the posts on the ground floor." He also refers to pine sheathing on the oak frame, held by wrought iron nails. Pope noted that the roof had been changed from a slip roof "to a standard roof."

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An English barn stands east of (behind) the house, set against a low field stonewall that was built in recent years of stone found beneath a cow shed that was attached to the east of the barn until ca. 1970. According to surviving family members, the barn was erected in 1918.³⁶ It is a three-bay post-and-beam structure with a center wagon opening on the west eaves side that is framed above the girt, and two openings on the east side that are the full width of the bay; the north opening is framed up to the girt and the drive bay opening slightly above it. The foundation is a mix of granite blocks and field boulders. The lower walls of the west and south elevations are clad with clapboards (affixed with wire nails) and the gables with wood shingles. The rear (east) and north walls are fully covered with wood shingles. Above an open hay door in the south gable is a projecting hay track. The barn has a four-bent frame with hewn framing up to a girt placed at approximately 8 1/2', above which is a studded knee wall and new roof system. Each post has numerous unused mortise pockets, suggesting these framing members were salvaged from an earlier structure. (An early 20th century photograph in the possession of the owners shows a large barn, thought by the current owners to be the existing structure in a larger form, although its proportions and siting suggest the former stood northeast of the dwelling. (Whether the existing barn replaced or supplemented that one is unknown.)

Close by the road is a barn/garage erected ca. 1992. It is a side-gabled structure on a concrete slab. Walls are sheathed with vertical boards, with the exception of the gables which are sheathed with horizontal boards. Two vehicular bays, each capped with a lengthy, multi-light transom and equipped with an overhead door, are set in the middle and right bays. It was built on or close to the site of an earlier shed.

The third outbuilding is a small gable-roof shed sheathed with plywood siding located east of, and close to, the barn/garage. It appears to date from the mid-20th century.

History: According to Stackpole's *History of Durham*, this house was constructed between 1717 and 1720. It originally stood farther north, in Durham's earliest settlement area and close by the Sullivan Monument on the east side of Newmarket Road. For reasons yet to be known, the house was moved to its present location by 1805 and likely sometime ca. 1800.³⁷ In its new location, it was accompanied by substantial acreage on the east side of Newmarket Road, extending south to Longmarsh Road.

Reverend Hugh Adams (1676-1748) was Durham's minister – the first to hold the position after Durham split off from the Dover parish in 1716. His house was certainly standing, or well underway, by 1720, for that year his builder, John Drew of Portsmouth, sued Adams for non-payment of twelve pounds. Furthermore, when Adams purchased an additional 1 3/4 acres that year, the deed referenced his homestead land.³⁸

The site to which the Rev. Hugh Adams House was eventually relocated was in the Benjamin Thompson, Sr. family. Benjamin Thompson was a large landowner whose house was in Durham Village. His will, read at his death in 1838, referred to the property as "Long Marsh Farm."³⁹ It is plausible that Long Marsh Farm functioned as a satellite operation to Thompson's primary farmstead on the site of UNH, and the house was

³⁶ Pierre and Anna Hamel's grandson, Leo Hamel, recalled that this barn was built "around 1917." His father had often told Leo about the time he was finishing the roof of the barn, when someone traveling by or visiting announced that the armistice had been signed (which actually happened November 11, 1918).

³⁷ The house is shown on its current site on the 1805 map. In the cellar is a centrally located, arched chimney base; arched bases were most common after ca. 1800, suggesting the move occurred ca. 1800.

³⁸ Stackpole: I: 59, II:135.

³⁹ Stackpole: I:339. Thompson left most, if not all, of his land to his son, Benjamin (1806-90). Many years later, the younger Thompson gave his father's primary farmstead, Warner Farm, to the State of New Hampshire for an agricultural college (UNH).

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rented to varied parties. Apparently, Rev. Alvan Tobey, Durham's Congregational minister for many years, occupied the house at the start of his pastorate in 1831.⁴⁰

The earliest land record that could be traced for the subject land is dated 1860, a deed between William H. Thompson of Boston and John Mooney.⁴¹ In that deed, Mooney purchased eighty-four acres for \$7,000, as well as sixty-six acres, "all known as Long Marsh Farm ... now occupied and carried on by Moses Thompson." The transaction included farm utensils, half of the livestock, a quarter of the hay in the barn, half of the dairy products and two pews in the Congregational Church. The eighty-four acres are undoubtedly the core farm, whose boundaries appear on the attached 1931 map of Durham (and remained undisturbed until ca. 1970s). The sixty-six acres are probably the so-called Mooney Pasture, located on the south side of Longmarsh Road, across from Frost Drive and Cutts Road. The pasture remained part of this farm until 1931, when Levi Hamel, one of Pierre's sons, sold it to Joseph Bedard, who was farming at #16.

Moses Thompson (1798-1869) was a distant cousin of William H. Thompson, apparently living here under an arrangement made by the heirs of Longmarsh Farm. The 1850 agricultural census offers some insight into Moses Thompson's farm. It included 200 acres of improved land and was valued at \$4,000. The livestock, which included a horse, eight milking cows, four oxen, one cattle, and sixteen sheep, were valued at \$445, a figure that put him above most of the other farms in the vicinity. Irish potatoes were the principle crop; he also made large amounts of butter and cheese, at 425 and nearly 400 pounds respectively. Thompson was the only farmer in the vicinity to produce flax and one of the few to raise bees, suggesting a farmer of some innovation. By 1860, the farm had been reduced to 150 acres, which includes the two parcels purchased by John Mooney that year.⁴²

Mooney held the property for only a few months, selling the eighty-four-acre core farm, with "house, barn and other buildings," to Henry A. Drew. The farm was shortly re-conveyed to Mooney, who then sold it to John Drew, who owned it until 1868. That year, Darius Stevens purchased it and farmed here until 1901.⁴³ The 1880 agricultural census shows nothing unusual about the farm, but does reveal it has dropped in value and production since owned by Thompson and had become one of the smaller operations in the area.

Pierre Hamel, who purchased the farm in 1901, was a forty-six-year-old farmer born in Canada, and the first of several French-Canadians to purchase a farm in this area. (See Historical Background section for a full discussion of the French Canadian families who settled here) Hamel and his wife, Anna migrated to New Hampshire from Quebec in 1893 or 1894. The Hamels, with help from some of their children and grandchildren, operated a dairy farm here, with a milk route in Newmarket. Their son Peter (a.k.a. Pierre, Jr.) worked alongside his father on the farm until 1930, when he and his wife Clare purchased their own farm on Ash Swamp Road in Newmarket. There, Peter took over his father's milk route and ran a dairy farm.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Stackpole: I:214.

⁴¹ Book 229/442 (1860). John Mooney was a substantial landowner in this area, buying and selling numerous parcels between 1822 and his death in 1872.

⁴² U.S. Agricultural Censuses, 1850 and 1860.

⁴³ Book 230/47 (1861), 244/389 (1863), 244/398 (1868), 326/281 (1901). Toward the end of Stevens' ownership, the house was occupied for a period by Israel P. Church. There is no known connection between Darius Stevens and Hale Stevens, who resided at #22.

⁴⁴ Getchell: 233; Interview with Lucille Hamel LeGault. Peter and Clare Hamel had nine children, all of whom are still living in 2009. Their son, Leo, purchased his uncle Emile's farm (#4) in 1950 and sold it in 1972. Peter also held farmland in Durham;

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Three of Pierre and Anna's other children have ties to this District. Their daughter Amanda married Henry Beliveau and lived at 127 Newmarket (#5), which abutted this farm. Pierre purchased the former Bunker Farm (#4) across the road in 1910 for son Emile. Son Levi (a.k.a. Joseph Levin) also held property in the area, but appears to have maintained his primary residence in nearby Madbury. The family may have worked the farms together, given their proximity.⁴⁵

Pierre Hamel farmed here until his death in 1930. In 1927, according to Anna Hamel's probate, the farm contained about 90 acres – 40 acres of tillage land and 50 acres of pasture – as well as 50,000 feet of pine lumber and 400-500 cords of wood. The 18-room house and ell were in "good condition" and the farm had a "comparably new barn with remodeled cow shed and separate long shed for general purposes." The farm was valued at \$5,000. The Town of Durham valuations for 1927 and 1930, as published in the Annual Report, listed the property at 105 acres.⁴⁶

In 1938 the property was purchased by Regina LaRoche for her nineteen-year-old son, Roger.⁴⁷ LaRoche was the wife of Wilfred LaRoche, one of the French-Canadian farmers in the neighborhood (#9). It is not known how long Roger and his wife, Laura, who owned the property until 1974, farmed here. In 1962, the only occupants listed in the directory were Laura, who worked at a shoe mill in Newmarket, and her son Roland, a policeman. By the following year, Roland had moved to Longmarsh Road, and Laura had converted the house into apartments.⁴⁸ In 1978, it was sold to Maurice Pierce. Two years later, when Pierce sold it to Russell Pope and his then-wife and current owner, Kathryn Cateneo, the property had been reduced to 1.75 acres.⁴⁹ The couple proceeded to undertake a major restoration of the dwelling, which had been substantially renovated during the 19th and early 20th century. One of the alterations is known to have been done by Pierre Hamel between 1916 and 1921: the addition of a hip-roof porch on the façade that wrapped around the north elevation and continued along the ell. It was supported with Tuscan columns and had a simple, square-baluster railing.

2. Binette House, 103 Newmarket Road, ca. 1962. Non-contributing building.

Photo #5

Description: This is a shingle-clad ranch house with an asphalt-shingled roof, a brick chimney on rear slope of the side-gable roof, and 2/2-sash windows. A gabled entry portico projects from near the center of the facade. North of the house, there is a two-bay, gable-roof garage.

History: The house occupies a small lot carved out of the Pierre Hamel Farm immediately to its north. By then, the farm had been sold to the La Roche family, who gradually subdivided the southern half of the

his property is listing in the Annual Report's Valuation as "66 acres, Smart woodlot, \$600; 67 acres, Dockum Farm, \$1000" (Annual Report of 1927: 92).

⁴⁵ Getchell, 1984:232-33. Pierre and Anna Hamel had twelve children of their own and adopted one of their nieces.

⁴⁶ SCRD x6832 Probate of Anna Hamel (1927); Town of Durham Annual Report, 1927 and 1930. An early 20th c. photograph of the property, in the possession of the current owners, shows a large barn, which may be this "new barn."

⁴⁷ Book 447/474, 486/47 (1938); U.S. Population Census, 1930. The Town of Durham valuation, in the Annual Report of 1935 indicates that the LaRoche family owned the Hamel farm by 1935. Additional deed research may clarify the discrepancy.

⁴⁸ Hengen, 2004; town directories; 1963 map of Durham.

⁴⁹ Although no further subdivision is known to have occurred, the assessor's records for the property state it is only one acre.

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farmland on this side of the road. Paul and Jeanne Binette of Durham purchased the lot in August, 1962, erecting the house shortly after. It remained in their ownership until 1985.⁵⁰

3. Ketchum House, 106 Newmarket Road, ca. 1959. Non-contributing building.

Photo #6

Description: Set on a slight incline, this is a one-story, hip-roof dwelling on a poured concrete foundation. Walls are clad in vinyl, with the exception of the upper section of the facade, which is either board and batten or plywood with strapping. Windows have 2/2 sash; the primary facade window is tripartite, protected by an awning. The entry door, with its three, small, diagonally placed lights, is likely original.

History: This lot was part of the Emile Hamel Farm until the mid-20th c. After Emile Hamel's death, his nephew, Leo Hamel, purchased the property and gradually subdivided the farmland. This lot was sold to Donald and Jean Ketchum in 1961, who reside there still. Before the lot was sold off, Leo Hamel helped his wife's brother, a carpenter, build the house, ca. 1959.⁵¹

4. Bunker-Emile Hamel Farm, 110 Newmarket Road, ca. 1852. Contributing buildings.

Photo #7, 8

Description: This property is located on the west side of Newmarket Road on a mostly open 1.5 acre lot. The property includes a mid-19th century house and a shed/shop that appears to date from much the same period. Near the house, on the south side of the driveway, is a flight of granite lawn steps. The barn (gone by 1960) that once accompanied the house was located directly behind it, somewhat aligned with the shed/shop.

The house sits high above the road on a terrace and close to the stone wall that marks the south edge of the lot. It is a 1 ½ story, high-posted, 5x2 bay, center entry structure with an offset ell at the southwest corner. Walls of the entire structure are covered with wood shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. Trim consists of narrow, plain cornerboards, shallow cornice returns, and molded window casings. The main block rests on a granite block foundation. (The foundation of the ell was not visible.) Windows contain 20th c. replacement 2/1 sash. An exterior concrete-block chimney is found on the south gable end, and an brick chimney is placed along the south wall of the ell. The façade of the house features a Greek Revival entry surround with full-length sidelights. The two window openings to the right appear original, but the group of three windows to the left probably date from the early-mid 20th century. Spanning the façade is a ca. early 20th century hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns, square balusters and a reeded handrail. The one-story ell appears to date from the 19th century.

The timber-frame shed/shop stands northwest of the house and appears to date from the mid-19th century. It is clad with wood shingles on the east and south walls, tar paper and corrugated metal on the north side, and horizontal sheathing boards on the rear (west). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Off the south side, there is a 20th century, shed-roof, metal-clad extension.

⁵⁰ Book 751/462 (8/29/1962); 1194/0483 (10/24/1985). Levi (Joseph Levin) Hamel married Rosa Marie Binette. The connection, if any, between Rosa Marie and Paul is not known. The lot appears to have been carved out after the Hamels' ownership. Whether the Binettes were related in any way to the LaRoches or another French-Canadian family in the area is unknown.

⁵¹ Interview with Leo Hamel.

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History: This farm was established in the early 1850s, most probably by William Stevens. Stevens purchased thirty acres of land in 1850 from Edward Pendexter, who had been using the land for crops. By the time Stevens sold the acreage to Cyrus Smith in 1857, there was a building on it.⁵²

After passing through several owners (Cyrus Smith, 1857-58, Jacob Brown, 1858-63 and John Mooney, 1863-64), the thirty-one-acre farm was purchased by Joseph Bunker of Exeter in 1864.⁵³ Bunker farmed here into the early 20th century, moving to Rochester by 1912.⁵⁴ Both the 1870 and 1880 agricultural schedules present a farm of 95 acres, valued at \$4,000, with crops and livestock mirroring those of nearby farms.

In 1910, the farm, still thirty-one acres, as well as two twenty-five acre pastures, was purchased by French-Canadian Pierre Hamel, who owned the farm across the road at 97 Newmarket Road (#1). Hamel bought this farm for his son, Emile, and transferred the deed to him in 1927. The 1930 census shows Emile and his wife, Delia, residing here with their teenage daughter, Dora. Emile worked for a coal company. His nephew Leo recalls that Delia kept dairy cows until she died in 1935. The land may also have been used in collaboration with Pierre Hamel's farm (#1).⁵⁵

In 1950, after Emile's death, his nephew, Leo (Peter's son), together with his wife, Georgette, acquired the 80-acre property and lived in the farmhouse with their seven children until they sold the property in 1972 and moved to Maine. In 1950, there was no plumbing and no modern heating system in the house. The property was primarily wooded at the time, with only five or six acres cleared. The Leo Hamels did not farm the land, save one year when they harvested hay. In 1965, they sold most of the farmland/woods, leaving only two house lots fronting on Newmarket Road, of which the subject property is the southernmost one. (The other lot is 106 Newmarket, #3.) The farmland is now owned by Oyster River School District and UNH respectively (#26 & 27).⁵⁶

5. Hamel-Beliveau House, 127 Newmarket Road, ca. 1912-15. Contributing building.

Photo #9

Description: The Hamel-Beliveau House is located on the east side of Newmarket Road, just north of Longmarsh Road. The four-acre lot includes an early 20th century dwelling, which sits perched on fill and extremely close to the road, and a mid-20th century shed. The lot also includes the Mooney Burial Ground (see #6 below). Mature trees are south of the house, as is a stone retaining wall that parallels the road. The lot drops steeply to a modest rear yard, beyond which is the steep embankment of Longmarsh Brook, which forms the eastern boundary.

The house is a 1 ½ story, 3x3 bay building with a gambrel roof. It rests on a fieldstone foundation. Walls are covered with wide clapboards and the gables with wood shingles. Trim consists of flat boards. The roof, which has a moderate overhang, is covered with asphalt shingles; a brick chimney is centered on the ridge. The main entrance is centrally positioned on the façade (west elevation) and contains a vertical tongue-and-groove board door hung on strap hinges. A brick walkway with a granite slab at each end leads

⁵² Book 206/575 (1850), 222/177 (1857).

⁵³ Book 225/374 (1858), 234/57 (1863), 237/583 (1864).

⁵⁴ 1899 & 1912 directories.

⁵⁵ Book 357/261 (1910), 423/427 (1927), and 909/14 (1972); Interview with Leo Hamel; Town directories.

⁵⁶ Interview with Leo Hamel.

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from the road to the entrance. Flanking the entrance is a pair of windows set up against the eave with replacement 1/1 sash. Windows on both side elevations are paired, with the exception of a single window on the first story of the north elevation. The south elevation features a full-width, hip-roof porch on a fieldstone base with Tuscan columns, exposed rafter tails and a geometrical-grid-pattern railing. The rear elevation has a mix of traditionally sized window openings and smaller openings which puncture both the first story and a fully exposed basement wall. A single skylight is found at the north end of the lower roof slope.

Behind the house and near the brook is a modest, gambrel-roof shed clad with novelty siding.

History: The 19th century history of this property remains murky. By all accounts, the house seems to stand on the site of an earlier dwelling, which appears on the 1856 map under the ownership of W. French, on the 1871 map belonging to Mrs. W. French, and on the 1892 map belonging to I.P. Church. The 1893 USGS map shows no house here; it does not appear again until the 1916 USGS map, the next available map. Since the 1893 map has at least one inaccuracy—it does not show the realignment of Longmarsh Road—it is possible the lack of a house on this site is also inaccurate. However, the exterior appearance of this dwelling, coupled with town assessors' records, point to an early 20th century building, suggesting this building replaced an earlier one.⁵⁷

Deed records reveal similarly unclear data. Rebecca French sold land and buildings on ¼ acre in the general vicinity in 1885 to Israel P. Church; in 1902 John Church sells the same tract to Emma J. Ladderbrush, daughter of a French Canadian. Two years earlier, Charles Ladderbrush (Emma's husband?) purchased six acres described as John Church's garden, bounded on the south by the burying ground and on the west by the highway—surely the site of the subject property. These two tracts, totaling 6 ¼ acres, were sold to Levi P. Hamel in 1911.⁵⁸

Levi P. Hamel sold this property, still listed as two tracts, in 1919 to John Walsh, who owned it briefly before passing it on to Joseph G. Beliveau (Pierre Hamel's grandson, Levi's nephew) in 1925, in whose family it remained until 1978.⁵⁹

In 1930, occupants of the dwelling were Henry and Amanda Beliveau and their two grown sons, Alphonse and Joseph George (the latter was the owner of record). Amanda was the daughter of Pierre and Anna Hamel, owners of the farm at 97 Newmarket Road (#1). Before coming to Durham (sometime between 1920 and 1930), Henry and Amanda lived in Newmarket, where they both worked in the mills. Although in the census of 1930, Henry is listed as a laborer on a farm and in 1936 and 1941, he is listed in the town directory as a farmer, he is remembered only as a construction worker by his niece and nephew. The son,

⁵⁷ There is no building near the site on the 1805 map, which shows others in the vicinity, nor is there any mention of an early house here in either Stackpole or Thompson's histories. The ca. 1835 plan of Newmarket Road similarly shows no building, however William French, who appears on this site on the 1856 map, is listed as a householder in the 1830 population census. He appears as a farmer in the 1850 census, though was not included in the agricultural schedule of that year. Stackpole's *History of Durham* offers no information on French.

⁵⁸ 285/475 (1885), 324/48 (1900), 332/382 (1902), 362/478 (1911). It is unclear whether this Levi P. Hamel is Joseph Levin Hamel (who went by Levi), the son of Pierre Hamel (see #1)

⁵⁹ Book 387/370 (1919), 416/292 & 332 & 337 (1925), 1009/919 (1978), 1058/546 (1980).

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Joseph George (a.k.a. George Joseph), owned the property until his death in 1977. He worked in the tannery.⁶⁰

6. Mooney Burial Ground, Longmarsh Road, , ca. 1855. Contributing site.

Photo #10

Description: Located on the north side of Longmarsh Road, near its termination at Newmarket Road, this burial ground is 50' on each side and bounded with a granite block and split field boulder wall. Within it are five, nearly identical rectangular marble markers with peaked tops; each marker has a complementary footstone. They mark the graves of the Jeremiah Mooney family, including Captain Jeremiah (d. 1807) and his wife, Abigail (d. 1827) and three of their children: John (d. 1872), Dorothy (d. 1855) and Hannah, who died as an infant in 1795. Given the similarity and style of the stones, it is likely that John erected them perhaps at the death of Dorothy.

The burial ground is situated immediately south of Jeremiah Mooney's farm and on land purchased by his son, John, in 1826 (see #8). It is either on or near the former Mooney's brickyard, discontinued by 1892.⁶¹

7. Mooney-Moriarty Farm, 4 Bennett Road, ca. 1800-25. Contributing building and land.

Photo #12, 13

Description: The Moriarty House is located on the north side of Bennett Road, just west of Newmarket Road. The 43-acre lot is mostly wooded. The dwelling is located in a modest open clearing that extends west of the house; behind it, the land ascends, becoming scrub and woods. The house is a 2-1/2 story, 5x1 bay, side-gabled-roof, twin-chimney, center-entrance, vernacular Federal dwelling. The foundation is obscured by leaves and plastic sheeting, but is likely granite block. Walls are clad with clapboards and trimmed with narrow, flat boards. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The western chimney is brick; the other has been replaced with a metal stove pipe; both are located behind the ridge line and reflect a center hall plan. Windows have 2/2 sash, and the main entrance features a door hood with Italianate brackets, alterations probably dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

A make-shift lean-to is attached to the rear (north) elevation and in turn connects to a small shed. A second small shed is located close by; both appear to date from the early to mid-20th century and are in poor condition.

History: The Moriarty House was probably built by John Mooney shortly after he purchased property in the immediate vicinity and on which stood the Mooney-Beaudet House (#8). Whether Mooney ever lived in this house is unknown, as the house was leased at various times in the 1840-50s. In 1860, after a three-year lease to the purchaser, he sold the house, together with 53 acres of land that accompanied the house on the north side of Bennett Road and a one-acre lot (#29) with barn across the road, to Michael Moriarty. (The deed gave Mooney the right to use half of the barn for a period of three years.) Moriarty had moved to Durham from Ireland and lived here with his wife, Catherine (also Irish-born), and their two children, Michael (b. 1857) and John (b. 1859). The 1860 census shows the Moriarty family shared the house with

⁶⁰ Getchell, 1984: 232-33; Interviews with Leo Hamel and Lucille LeGault; U.S. Population Census, 1930. Henry Beliveau's niece and nephew, Lucille LeGault and Leo Hamel, do not recall their uncle as a farmer; it is possible his farm work was in addition to other labor jobs.

⁶¹ Thompson, 1892: 232.

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the Sullivan family, also from Ireland; both of the men were laborers. By the end of the decade, Moriarty managed to increase his land by purchasing Mooney's 50-acre pasture (#30—and recently surveyed at 53 acres) at the southeast corner of Newmarket and Longmarsh roads.

In 1911, Michael Moriarty sold the entire property to his son Maurice Moriarty of Somerville, MA, whose wife, Bertha, widowed by 1920, farmed here alongside her brother-in-law, John, for a time. In 1941, Bertha's sons Joseph and Maurice lived here, with another Maurice, who was presumably a third generation. Bertha's heirs sold the 53-acre pasture (#30) to the Nature Conservancy in 2003, which soon passed it onto to NH Fish & Game. The remainder of the farmland, mostly woodland, is still in the Moriarty family.⁶²

The barn was gone by 1953.

8. Mooney-Beudet Farm, Bennett Road, ca. 1779-ca. 1930. Contributing buildings, sites and land.

Photo #15-21

Description: The Mooney-Beudet Farm consists of a late 18th century farmhouse situated on 60 acres of open fields and pasture bounded by Bennett, Moat and Newmarket Roads. In addition to the house, there are an early 20th century garage and well, and visible foundations to at least one of the several outbuildings that were south of the house as late as 1965 and likely into the 1980s. The main house is sited with its back to the road, on the highest point of land. It is a 2-1/2 story, 5x2 bay, side-gabled roof dwelling with a central chimney and entrance. The building rests on a granite foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the boxed cornice has modest returns at the gable ends. Walls are sided with asphalt shingles. Windows have 2/2 sash, likely dating from the latter part of the 19th century; casings are narrow and molded, typical of the late 18th century. A door hood supported by Italianate brackets with drop pendants shelters the main entrance, which has a wide Greek Revival-type surround and a granite door step. A shed-roof porch with Tuscan columns spans the width of the east elevation and rear ell; it was probably added ca. 1900. The ell stands 1-1/2 stories in height, rests on a granite foundation, is clad with asphalt shingles and has windows with 9/6 and 6/6 sash.

Non-historic alterations to the building include an exterior concrete chimney on the west elevation. In addition, the house's orientation to Bennett Road has shifted. Until the early 1960s, the house was on the north side of, and facing onto, the road and the outbuildings on the south side. At that time, the road was straightened and re-routed behind the house, placing all the buildings on the south side. The original road bed remains fully visible and coincides with part of the driveway.

South of the house is an early 20th century hip-roof garage covered with vinyl siding. Two vehicular bays with early hinged doors are found on the north side. Just east of the garage is a depression that appears to be an outbuilding site; an early 20th century stone foundation is located southwest of the garage. East of the house is an early 20th century well constructed of small fieldstones.

At the west end of the 60-acre triangular parcel are two dwelling cellar holes, as well as an outbuilding foundation. Each of these buildings fronted on Moat Road, close by the Doe-Provost-LaRoche farmhouse (#9). According to historic maps, at least one of these dwellings was standing by 1856 and both by 1871; they were gone by 1918.

⁶² Directories; Interview with Leo Hamel, U.S. Population Census, 1920.

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History: The builder of this farmhouse was probably Reuben Bickford, who purchased two acres in this area in 1779. In 1822, he sold his property to John Mooney, who became an extensive land owner within the District and who established the family cemetery at the northeast corner of Newmarket and Longmarsh Roads (#6) and probably built 4 Bennett Road (#7). Mooney sold the subject house and accompanying land, which was on both sides of the road, to Israel Ricker in 1855. Nine years later, it was purchased by Joseph G. Otis, who farmed here until 1911. In 1917, Desire Beudet, a native of French-Canada, bought the property, adding onto the acreage in subsequent years. Beudet owned 195 acres by 1935, and purchased an additional lot before 1944. His descendants continue to own the farmhouse, outbuildings and surrounding 60 acres of fields on the south side of Bennett Road, but NH Fish & Game recently acquired the 133 acres of woodland across the road. The fields are mowed, but no longer in active agricultural use.⁶³

9. Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm, 37 Bennett Road, ca. 1826. Contributing buildings and land. Non-contributing agricultural outbuildings (due to age).

Photo #22-26

Description: The Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm consists of 76.5 acres of open fields and pasture; two dwellings (a house erected ca. 1825 and a mid-20th century house); a cluster of agricultural outbuildings erected in the 19th through the late 20th centuries; and a sap house of unknown date. The main house is sited on a rise of land at the juncture of Bennett and Moat Roads and oriented toward the latter. It is a 2-1/2 story, 5x2 bay, side-gabled roof building with a center entrance capped with a bracketed door hood. Walls are covered with shingles and the roof with corrugated metal. Windows have 2/2 sash. A series of stepped-back ells, sheds and a small barn are attached to the house. A cluster of outbuildings, including sheds, milk house and a barn built in 1996, replacing an earlier one on the site, are found southwest of the house. The sap house is located at the west edge of the property, and the mid-20th century house fronts onto Bennett Road (41 Bennett), west of the main house.

History: This farmhouse was probably erected by Joshua Doe (1789-1850) ca. 1826, perhaps replacing an earlier house further south, where there is at least one cellar hole. Doe acquired ten acres with buildings that year from his father, Ebenezer. The exterior physical attributes of the house, its omission from the 1805 map, the mortgage (which stated Joshua was occupying the premises) and Joshua's marriage to Nancy Torr in 1819, also make a ca. 1826 construction date for the existing farmhouse reasonable; the mortgage may have been to construct a main house onto an ell. The Doe family were among the earliest settlers in this area; the original homestead was just to the south, now conservation land owned by the town (#24). Joshua Doe and his descendants farmed this property throughout the 19th century.

In 1903, the farm, by then close to its current size, was acquired by Charles H. Provost, a native of French Canada. In the 1910s, Provost advertised as a "dealer in coal, wood and ice" who also provided "heavy and light teaming [and] furniture and piano moving." His business was in Newmarket, but his residence was 2 miles north on Newmarket Road (likely a reference to this farm). Provost lived here with his wife, Flora (also French-Canadian) and their children.⁶⁴ They raised beef cattle and farmed this land and another farm,

⁶³ Town of Durham Annual Reports.

⁶⁴ Charles's son, Arthur, owned a dairy farm, further south on Newmarket Road, in the mid-20th century.

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closer to the Newmarket line. Charles reported his occupation as "general farmer" in the federal censuses of 1910 and 1920. After Provost's death ca. 1922, the farm was purchased by Wilfred LaRoche.⁶⁵

Wilfred LaRoche was born in New Hampshire to French Canadian parents. His wife Regina was French Canadian. They were helped on the farm by their nine children. The farm consisted of 122 acres by 1927, including 22-acre "Ross field." Between 1930 and 1935, the LaRoches purchased 105-acre Hamel Farm (#1), perhaps using that farm to increase their substantial dairy business. The current owner, Raymond LaRoche, purchased the property from his father in 1956 and continued dairy farming. Only a handful of cows remain today, but the fields are actively maintained by his son, Raymond, Jr., who now manages the farm.⁶⁶

10. 32 Bennett Road, by 1858. Non-contributing building (due to loss of integrity and lack of significance).
Photo #27

Description: This is a 1 ½ story, side-gable, 3x1 dwelling located in a small clearing on a 1.4-acre lot directly across from the north end of Moat Road. It has undergone myriad alterations, including what appears to be the raising of the roofline in the front, vinyl siding, replacement window sash and a variety of additions, the largest of which projects to the west, with a ridge line that exceeds that of the main block. A center chimney is located on the ridge, though barely rises above it. A second, concrete chimney is appended to the end wall of the west addition. The foundation material is obscured by what may be a poured concrete overlay.

A single, 20th century outbuilding stands to the west. It has a low-pitched, front-gable roof and walls covered with a mix of asphalt and metal. An earthen ramp accesses the two wide, entrance bays.

History: Without a continuous deed trail, tracing the history of this property and its relationship to neighboring properties proved difficult. At no time did it appear with more than a few acres of land accompanying the house, despite the fact visually appears to have been carved out of #28, farmland historically associated with the Mooney-Beaudet family.

The house first appears on the 1858 map, and again in 1892, when "Mrs. French" appears as the owner. This was likely Sarah D. French. In 1860, according to the federal census, Sarah D. French (age 37) lived here with Sarah Drew (head of house, age 80), and Sarah R. French (age 10). In 1900, the census places Sarah R. Chase (age 50) with Asa A. Chase in this vicinity, probably in this house. Sarah R. French is in the 1917 Durham Directory as doing housework and residing on Packer's Falls Road, 2 miles out.⁶⁷

In 1924, Sarah French died, leaving the house and one acre lot to Florence Irene Tonkin. The connection between the two women is unknown, though the records specify that they were not related. Tonkin appears to have arrived in Durham just a few years earlier, as she is listed in the federal census of 1920 as a resident of Waltham, Massachusetts. She was married to John C. Tonkin, an instructor in mechanical engineering at

⁶⁵ *Bass & Company's Dover, Somersworth, Rochester and Strafford County Directory*, 1912-1913; Interview with Raymond LaRoche, Sr.; U.S. Population Censuses, 1910 and 1920.

⁶⁶ Interview with Raymond LaRoche, Sr.; Town of Durham Annual Reports 1927-1941; U.S. Population Censuses, 1910 and 1920.

⁶⁷ Packer's Falls Road is an earlier name for Bennett Road. The name remains for the section of the road west of the railroad tracks.

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UNH (at least in 1928), and had two teenage sons in 1924. She added two acres to the property ca. 1930, and owned eight acres by 1941. In 1950, the property had 1.5 acres. Tonkin sold the property in 1953.⁶⁸

11. 36 Bennett Road, 1978. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #28

Description: Located on the north side of Bennett Road, with a deep setback, this two-story, wood frame dwelling is totally invisible from the road. It shares a drive with 36 Bennett.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

12. 38 Bennett Road, 1988. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Description: This residence is located on the north side of Bennett Road, down a long drive and thus not visible from the road. It was not field surveyed.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

13. 40 Bennett Road, 1969. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #29

Description: Standing on the north side of Bennett Road in a modest clearing, this lengthy, side-gable house is one story in height, with a high, raised basement. The foundation is poured concrete. Walls are clad with vertical siding.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

14. 42 Bennett Road, 1990. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Description: This residence is located on the north side of Bennett Road, down a long drive and thus not visible from the road. It was not field surveyed.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

15. 44 Bennett Road, 2002. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance)..

Photo #30

Description: This cape-type house is situated on the north side of Bennett Road and shares a drive with 42 Bennett Road.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s. The lot for this house was later split off from 42 Bennett.

⁶⁸ Probate of Sarah R. French, SCRD No. x5931 (1924); Town of Durham Annual Reports; U.S. Population Censuses, 1860-1930; University of New Hampshire, 1928: 13. From 1927 to 1950, despite the changes in acreage, Tonkin's "homestead" property remained \$1,000 in the town's annual real estate valuation. In 1953, Tonkin sold to C. Lane Goss, who sold later that year to Ben Millard (Books 616/205 and 624/55). Robert and Marjorie Moore bought it from Millard in 1959 (Book 710/143).

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16. Dame-Bedard Farm, 181 Newmarket Road, 1927. Contributing buildings, sites and land.*Photo #31-38*

Description: Located on the east side of Newmarket Road and comprising 186 acres, the Dame-Bedard Farm includes a house and five outbuildings, some with connected structures, as well as two structures and at least one dwelling site. What may be the former channel to Valentine Hill's 17th century canal runs across the front of the property, close to the road. All of the buildings and structures on the site post-date 1920, replacing an earlier farmhouse and barn. (According to the current owners, the original house was sited farther east of the existing buildings, and the barn stood on the site of the wagon shed.) The buildings and structures are set far back from the road on a rise of land and clustered together. Between them and the road are expansive hay fields. Behind the buildings, the land is open fields and pasture. The southeastern section of the property, formerly pasture, is now woodland. Stone walls bound much of the property and line the cart road that leads easterly from the wagon shed (and site of the original barn).

The existing farmhouse, erected in 1927 and facing west toward Newmarket Road, is a hip-roof bungalow with fieldstone walls. A hip-roof dormer is found on each face of the asphalt-clad roof, and a single brick chimney rises from the front (west) face. Spanning the façade is a hip-roof porch with a fieldstone parapet wall and plain, square posts. Windows have 4 (vertical)/1 sash; those on the façade are flanked with narrow windows and those in the dormers are paired.

South of the house is a gambrel-roof barn (a) built in 1930 and sited parallel to the road. Walls are covered with novelty siding and the roof with corrugated metal. The building rests on a concrete base and is accessed at its primary (north) entrance via a poured-concrete ramp. Six-pane windows on the west wall provide light into the lower level. A shed-roof milk room is appended to the west end of the north wall, and a gable-roof horse shed to the rear.

Other outbuildings and structures on the property include (b) a lengthy wagon shed erected post-1930 with asphalt-sided walls, a corrugated-metal gable roof, and six vehicular bays on the north side; (c) a gable-roof, two-bay garage on a concrete slab and clad with clapboards, built ca. 1930s; (d) an elevated metal water storage tank erected ca. 1930s; (e) a small, clapboard-covered chicken coop with a corrugated-metal shed roof; (f) a well house; and (g) a windmill erected ca. 1930s to pump water into the house and the storage tank.

History: This farm was established sometime prior to 1836 and probably shortly after the segment of Newmarket Road on which it fronts was constructed, ca. 1820. Jason Dame purchased 105 acres from George W.W. Thompson in 1836, five years after buying thirty-five acres north of the subject property. Over the next thirty-four years, Dame expanded the farm to total 150 acres.⁶⁹ In 1870, Dame sold the farm to Levi Davis, who farmed here for eight years. For the next forty years, the property passed through several hands, including Joseph S. Lawrence, Edward A. Marston, Frank E. Doe and Andrew Grochmal, until it was purchased by Joseph Bedard in 1919, in whose family the farm remains.

⁶⁹ Book 151/116 (1831), 169/63 (1836), 188/434 (1841), 209/171-72 (1846), 229/195 (1860). Thompson was a short-term owner of the property; he had bought it of Benjamin Mathes, who farmed here in the 1820s. No farm is shown on this site in 1805. When Thompson sold the property to Dame, he reserved the northern thirty acres for himself; what buildings, if any, that land included is unknown.

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Joseph Bedard was employed by the Newmarket Manufacturing Company and did not turn to full-time farming until after the mill closed ca. 1931. He and wife Roseanne had eleven children to assist with daily chores. In 1931, he expanded the farm through acquisition from Levi Hamel of the contiguous 66-acre Mooney Pasture, now the northeast corner of the property and fronting on Longmarsh Road.⁷⁰ Eight years after purchasing the farm, he replaced the house and, three years later, the barn with the existing buildings. Like the other farmers in the District, Bedard had the milk from his herd of 30-35 cows trucked to Sawyer's Dairy in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The family also raised pigs, beef cattle and chickens for home consumption. Leo Bedard bought the farm from his parents in 1945, adding his sister Eva to the title in 1995. Leo and Eva both died in 2006 and the future of the property is unknown.⁷¹

17. Moat Road, 18th c. Contributing Site.

Photo #39, 40

Moat Road, named for the island and body of water to its south, dates from the 18th century (if not earlier) and until 1820 carried traffic traveling between Durham and Newmarket. Now discontinued, though still accessible to walkers, it extends from Bennett Road at the north and Newmarket Road at the south. At its north end, several cellar holes (located on #8) identify dwellings that fronted on it. Its southern terminus was marked by Shepard's Bridge, which crossed over The Moat. *Bridge gone?*

18. 221 Newmarket Road, 1958. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #41

Description: This one-story, side-gable dwelling with an addition at the north end sits on the east side of Newmarket Road. It has a brick chimney at the south end of the roof line and a gabled, projecting entry. Walls are clad with horizontal siding on the main body and vertical on the addition.

History: The one-acre lot on which this one-story house and detached garage are located was part of the Hale Stevens Farm (#22) until the mid-20th century.

19. 216 Newmarket Road, 1950. Non-contributing building (due to lack of direct historical association).

Photo #42

Description: Located on the west side of Newmarket Road, this cape has a sizeable connector with sliding doors linking it to its garage. A balustraded porch spans the facade of the house.

History: Less than an acre, this parcel was part of the Hale Stevens' Farm (#22) until the mid-20th century. The existing building consists of a one-story house erected in 1950, with a connecting link and one-bay garage, all sited parallel to the road. The building backs onto the north end of The Moat.

20. Durham Boat Club Boathouse, 220 Newmarket Road, 1970. 1970. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #43

⁷⁰ The pasture land was originally part of the extensive Thompson Farm (#1) and later sold to John Mooney (see #8 & 9), a major landowner in the District, in 1860.

⁷¹ Leo and Eva Bedard interview.

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Description: This is a one-story, side-gable, lengthy, warehouse-type structure with a large overhead door toward its north end.

History: This one-acre parcel that backs onto The Moat was part of the Hale Stevens' Farm (see #22) until ca. 1970 when it was subdivided. The lengthy one and two-story, clapboard-clad building was built in 1970 as a boathouse, possibly from a garage, and sits parallel to both the road and the water behind it.

21. 250 Newmarket Road , 1976. Non-contributing building. Contributing sites (2).

Photo #44

Description: Located on 10.5 acres and set far back from the road, this is a sprawling, one-story house built in a U plan. Accompanying it is a garage, horse barn and paddock. Approximately two-thirds of the lot is lowland adjacent to The Moat.

History: This parcel was part of the Hale Stevens' Farm (#22) until the 1970s when it was subdivided. On the high land of the parcel (the south section), overlooking the southern portion of The Moat, is the cellar hole of Joseph Smith's house/tavern that was standing by 1805 and was later occupied by Hale Stevens. The house was gone by 1871, replaced by that built across the street (#22). The parcel also includes the Smith Family Burial Ground (see #23). Both the tavern site and the burial ground are contributing sites.

22. Hale Stevens Farm, 257 Newmarket Road , ca. 1870. Contributing buildings and land.

Photo #45-48

Description: The Hale Stevens Farm is the southernmost farm in the District. It stands on the east side of Newmarket Street and, until recently, included a barn, as well as a mid-19th c. house. The house is situated on a plateau above The Moat. North of the house, now on a separate parcel owned by NH Fish & Game (#31), the land drops sharply and is currently open field, with woodland along the northern edge and to the east. (The barn stood in the field, a short distance north of the house.) The remaining acreage on which the house and a garage/shed are located is 5.23 acres.

The house is a 2-1/2 story, 5x2 bay, side-gabled roof, vernacular Italianate dwelling erected ca. 1870. It rests on a granite block foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; twin chimneys rise from the rear slope, just below the roof ridge. Walls are currently clad with vinyl, limiting historic trim details to the cornice returns. Façade windows are grouped in pairs; both the blinds and the 1/1 sash are late 20th century replacements. All of the entrances have late 20th century replacement doors, and a non-historic door hood shelters the main entrance. A 1-1/2 story offset ell projects to the rear of the house. Its substantial alterations include a raised roof, a widened footprint to the north, dormers, and altered fenestration. The ell connects to a 1-1/2 story structure, also offset, that may have been a small barn. Most of the alterations of the house-ell-barn reflect its conversion to four dwelling units.

Southeast of the house-ell-barn is a lengthy, one-story garage/shed (a) that appears to date from the mid-20th century.

History: Until the mid-20th century, this farm included the three parcels on the opposite side of the road, as well as a small roadside parcel to the north on the east side. The farm was in the hands of the Smith family by 1733, but does not seem to have included land on the east side of the road until the 1870s. Both Andrew Glidden Smith (1785 -1834) and his father, Joseph Smith, operated a tavern in their house, which stood

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directly across the road from the existing house. (The cellar hole is still visible.) In addition to his tavern duties, the younger Smith was a farmer, selectman and state representative.⁷² (Andrew Smith and his family were buried on the property in the Smith Family Burial Ground, #23.) After his death, the house and eight acres were purchased by Hale Stevens.

Hale Stevens appears to have occupied the Smith house until he erected this house directly across the street ca. 1870. In 1878, Stevens purchased approximately 100 acres on both sides of the road in five separate transactions, assembling the farm that remains largely intact today (though in two separate parcels) at the south end of the Historic District. David A. Stevens resided here after his father's death until 1897, when he sold the farm to Charles H. Ellison. Ellison lived here with his wife Ida and their three children. While they did maintain a farm here (evidenced by a farm schedule number in the census), in 1900 Charles is listed as working at the foundry. By 1910, his occupation had changed to farmer. In 1917, he is listed in the Durham Directory, farming on Newmarket Road near the town line. However, by 1918, Ellison had moved to North Main Street, Newmarket, where it appears he spent the rest of his life, retiring some ten years later.⁷³

Although it is unclear when Ellison sold the property, Arthur and Malvina Boucher took possession of it sometime after 1930, making this the last property in the District, chronologically, to come into French-Canadian ownership. In 1930, the Bouchers were recorded in the federal census in Lebanon, NH, with their three children. Arthur was listed as a mill worker. He was the son of French Canadian father and both of Malvina's parents were French Canadian. Sometime between 1930 and 1933, the Bouchers moved to Durham. In 1933, 1936 and 1941, Arthur is in the Durham Directory as a weaver, living on Newmarket Rd, Durham; it is unknown whether the family farmed the property. The Bouchers sold the property, then 97 acres, in 1966 to Ernest Cutter, Jr., who held it until 1997. In 2002, the large field (#31) north of the property was subdivided from the house lot. More recently, the barn on the field lot, close by the house, was removed.⁷⁴

23. Smith Family Burial Ground, Newmarket Road (18-3-1). Contributing site (located on #21).

Photo #50

Description: Located in the woods across from 257 Newmarket Road, this small, unenclosed family cemetery has three, visible, marked stones belonging to Andrew Glidden Smith (d. 9/28/1834, ae. 50), his wife Deborah (d. 4/27/1847, ae. 55) and their son Andrew Jackson Smith (d. 12/15/1839, ae. 25). The graveyard also includes a small, unmarked stone, as well as several unmarked boulders. (The Smith family settled here by 1733. For more information on the family, see #21)

Associated Lands

24. Doe Farm (18-1-3), bounded by RR tracks, Lamprey River & Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farmland. 85 contributing acres. *Photo #51-53*

⁷² Stackpole II: 344; Strafford County Registry of Deeds. For the period 1781-1795 alone, there were twenty-three entries for land purchases by Joseph Smith in Durham, making tracking the purchase of this particular parcel difficult. However, it was probably part of the land conveyed to Joseph Smith in 1733 by John Rawlins (see Thompson, 1892: 149).

⁷³ Book 160/321 (1834); Book 265/412, 417-18 & 446-47 (1878), 312/317 (1897); 1931 map; Directories of 1917 (Durham) and 1918 (Newmarket); U.S. Population Censuses, 1900-1920. Though one would expect the existing house to have been erected after these purchases in 1878, it clearly shows up on the east side of the road on the 1871 map.

⁷⁴ SCR D Books 816/260 (1966), 1966/536 (1997); SCR D Plans 50-90&91 (1997) and 69-13 (2002). Additional deed research could uncover the date Arthur and Malvina Boucher acquired the property.

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This 85-acre wooded parcel is laced with walking paths and contains the Doe Family Burial Ground and at least one cellar hole to a late 18th century dwelling; both are marked on a plaque at the trailhead near Bennett Road. The burial ground is located on the east side of the railroad tracks and along a walking trail accessed just off Bennett Road. The burial ground is 50' square, located 500' east of the tracks and contains at least 16 marked burials. One stone shows evidence of an early repair, but otherwise the stones have not been maintained for some time. Many are broken or sunken. All of the stones are 19th century in form; the earliest legible death date is that of a young girl who died in 1808. The site is enclosed with an early, black steel pipe fence with a single opening at the center of the west side. A chain acts as a gate across the opening. The surrounding area is flat and wooded.⁷⁵

Doe Farm was established by the Doe family, who owned land in the District by the 1650s. Olinthus Doe conveyed Doe Farm to the Town of Durham in the early 1900s to conserve the land. The parcel is wooded and laced with walking paths. It is bounded by the Lamprey River on the south and Doe-LaRoche Farm, which was established by descendants of the Doe family, on the north. Included on the parcel is The Moat and Moat (or Doe) Island, which The Moat encircles. The B&M railroad tracks slice through the southwestern corner of the parcel.

25. Thompson-Hamel Field (15-18-5), east of Newmarket Road. 49 contributing acres.

Photo #4

49-acre field historically part of Hugh Adams-D. Stevens-Moses Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm (#1). Sold off ca. mid-1970s.

26. Bunker-Emile Hamel Farmland (15-30), 15 contributing acres.

15-acre wooded lot historically part of Emile Hamel Farm (#4). Sold off in mid-1970s to current owner, Oyster River School District.

27. Bunker-Emile Hamel Farmland (15-8), 60 contributing acres.

80.29-acre wooded lot historically part of Emile Hamel Farm (#4). Sold off in mid-1970s to current owner, UNH.

28. Mooney-Beaudet Farmland, (15-1), 133 contributing acres.

For nearly 100 years, this parcel has been part of the Mooney-Beaudet Farm (see #3), and the eastern portion, approximately 75 acres, have accompanied the farm been since the second quarter of the 19th century. The remainder of the land was purchased by the Beaudet family in the late 1920s.⁷⁶ The Nature Conservancy purchased it from the Beaudets in 2006 and sold it to New Hampshire's Fish and Game Department in 2008.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ The site is listed in an inventory of town graveyards conducted in 1979.

⁷⁶ Five of the six small lots that front on Bennett Road were subdivided off beginning in the 1960s; a house (32 Bennett) has stood on its site since at least the mid-19th c.

⁷⁷ SCRD Book 3690/630 (2008).

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29. Mooney Barn Site (15-7-2), One contributing acre.

John Mooney, who initially lived at #8 and later erected #7, erected a barn sometime prior to 1857 on this 1-acre lot. When the barn was sold to Michael Moriarty, along with #7, in 1860, Mooney reserved the right to use half of it for three years. The barn continued to be associated with Moriarty Farm (#7), until it was taken down sometime before 1953. The lot remains in Moriarty family ownership. (No fieldwork was undertaken to look for remains, due to extensive foliage.)

30. Mooney-Moriarty Field & Pasture (15-26), approx. 53 contributing acres.

John Mooney purchased an unknown portion of this parcel in the 1820s. After purchasing additional contiguous acreage (date unknown) to assemble the existing parcel, he sold it to Michael Moriarty, then owner of 4 Bennett Road (#8), in 1869. The Moriarty family owned the lot until 2003, when they sold it to the Nature Conservancy, which in turn passed it on to the current owner, NH Fish & Game. Included on the parcel is Longmarsh Brook and what may be the channel of Valentine Hill's 17th century canal, as well as a woods road that parallels the east boundary, a stone foundation (that appears on a plan dated 2003, but was not field checked), and several stone walls.

31. Hale-Stevens Farm Field (18-3-5), 92.5 contributing acres.*Photo #51*

This 92.4-acre field and woodland is historically part of Hale-Stevens Farm (#22). It was split off from the farmhouse in 2002 and is currently owned by NH Fish and Game. Until then, a barn stood at the south end of the field section, some distance from the house. Though no longer standing, it was described in an earlier report thus:

The detached barn is located north of and some distance from the house and appears to date from the early 20th century. Approximately 24' x 48', it is a gable-roof structure with board and batten siding and corrugated roofing. As recently as April, 2003, a round, metal-clad silo stood at the southwest corner; it has since been removed. The primary entrance to the barn is through double rolling doors at the west gable end. Openings in the south wall lead to outdoor open cattle pens on a concrete pad. Structurally unsafe to enter, the barn has hodgepodge framing, some of which seems to be reused timbers.⁷⁸

32. Doe-LaRoche Farmland (18-1-2), approx. 15 contributing acres.

Since at least the early 20th century and likely well before that, this parcel has been part of the Doe-LaRoche Farm (#4). The lot is surrounded on three sides by The Moat and bounded to the northeast by Moat Road. A fragment of the lot is split off, located on the opposite side of The Moat and fronting on Newmarket Road.

Although this lot is shown on the town tax map as a separate parcel, its acreage has been combined with that of 18-1-1 (the other lot associated with the farm and on which the buildings are located) for town tax purposes.

⁷⁸ Hengen, 2004: 15.

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TABLE OF PROPERTIES

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Tax map/ parcel #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>C/ NC*</u>	<u>Photo #</u>
1	(DUR 0011)	15-19-0	97 Newmarket Road	Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm	ca. 1720 (moved to existing site ca. 1800)	C	1-4
2		15-20-0	103 Newmarket Road	Binette House	1962	NC	5
3		15-10-0	106 Newmarket Road	Ketchum House	1959	NC	6
4	(DUR 0012)	15-11	110 Newmarket Road	Bunker-Emile Hamel Farm	ca. 1852	C	7, 8
5	(DUR 0013)	15-21	127 Newmarket Road	Levi Hamel-Beliveau House	ca. 1912-15	C	9
6		15-21	Longmarsh Road	Mooney Burial Ground		C	10
7		15-7-1	4 Bennett Road	Mooney-Moriarty Farm	ca. 1800-25	C	12, 13
8		15-6	Bennett Road	Mooney-Beaudet Farm	ca. 1780s	C	15-21
9		18-1-1 & 18-1-2	37 Bennett Road	Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm	ca. 1825	C	22-26
10		15-5-0	32 Bennett Road	house	by 1858	NC	27
11		15-4-1	36 Bennett Road	house	1978	NC	28
12		15-4-2	38 Bennett Road	house	1988	NC	
13		15-3-0	40 Bennett Road	house	1969	NC	29
14		15-2-2	42 Bennett Road	house	1990	NC	
15		15-2-1	44 Bennett Road	house	2002	NC	30
16		15-28	181 Newmarket Road	Dame-Bedard Farm	1927	C	31-38
17		n/a	Moat Road	Moat Road	ca. mid-18 th c.	C	39, 40
18		18-2	221 Newmarket Road	house	1958	NC	41
19		18-3-4	216 Newmarket Road	house	1950	NC	42
20		18-3-3	220 Newmarket Road	Durham Boat Club Boathouse	1970	NC	43
21		18-3-1	250 Newmarket Road	house	1976	NC	44
22		18-3-2	257 Newmarket Road	Hale Stevens Farm	ca. 1870	C	45-48
23		18-3-1	Newmarket Road	Smith Family Burial Ground	ca. 1830-40s	C	50
24		18-1-3	off Bennett Road (85-acres open space)	Doe Farm	18 th -19 th c.	C	51-53
25		15-18-5	93 Newmarket Road (49-acres open space)	Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farmland		C	4
26		15-30	off Orchard Drive (15-acres open space)	Bunker-Hamel Farmland		C	
27		15-8	Newmarket Road (80 acres open space)	Bunker-Hamel Farmland		C	
28		15-1	Bennett Road (134 acres open space)	Mooney-Beaudet Farmland		C	

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TABLE OF PROPERTIES, continued

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Tax map/ parcel #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>C/ NC*</u>	<u>Photo #</u>
29		15-7-2	138 Bennett Road (1 acre open space)	Mooney-Moriarty Barn Site		C	
30		15-26	Newmarket/Longmarsh Roads (53 acres open space)	Mooney-Moriarty Field & Pasture		C	
31		18-3-5	Newmarket Road (92 acres open space)	Hale-Stevens Farmland		C	49
32		18-1-2	Newmarket/Moat Roads (15 acres open space)	<u>Doe-LaRoche Farmland</u>		C	

*Contributing or non-contributing to Historic District

22. Statement of Significance

The Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District is eligible for the National Register under A, in the area of Agriculture, a significant historical context within the Town of Durham. Once a town marked by extensive inland and coastal farms, Durham now retains only a few expanses of contiguous historic agricultural lands. This District has the most extensive and well-preserved historic agricultural district in Durham. Of the other inland agricultural areas, only a group of two farmsteads on Mast Road conveys a similar degree of expansiveness, significance and integrity. While there are pockets of agricultural lands throughout the town, there are no other areas that consist of seven (eight, including Doe Farm which lacks a farmhouse and outbuildings) contiguous farmsteads and that retain this level of integrity.

This District, first settled in the mid-17th century, took on its present form over the course of the 19th and early 20th century, as seven substantial farms evolved. All retain historic buildings, and most have extensive undeveloped woodland, contiguous roadside fields and the other features that define an agricultural setting. (Much of the open space is now in public ownership, but remains visually linked to the farmsteads.) As a group, the farms convey the agricultural heritage of Durham.

A secondary level of significance for the District is its association with French-Canadian farming families who settled on all but one of the farms in the first half of the 20th century and who have been responsible for nearly all of the agricultural activity throughout the 20th century in this District. The area's proximity to the mills in Newmarket, from whence some of these families came, coupled with the oft large size of the families, enabled them to continue working in the mills, while resuming the agrarian life they knew in Canada. With a focus on dairying, they could also take advantage of nearby Newmarket and its demand for milk; more than one farmer ran a milk route there. The community bonded through social gatherings, assistance with seasonal farming chores, and a shared church and primary (Catholic) school in Newmarket.

Within the Town of Durham, there was never any other grouping of French-Canadian farms of this size. While French Canadians settled on property, including farms, elsewhere in town, there were no other clusters. The high level of integrity of this District, with its extant farmhouses, agricultural outbuildings and surrounding agricultural landscape of woodland, fields, pasture and stone walls, further adds to its overall significance.

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23. Periods(s) of Significance

ca. 1779 – 1959. This period reflects the Historic District's association with general agriculture, a significant historical context within local history. The earlier date reflects the approximate date the oldest surviving farmhouse was erected, thus establishing the existing agricultural landscape, and the later date reflects the fifty-year cut-off for the National Register, a moving date since the District's agricultural significance did not cease at that time.

1901 – 1959. This period reflects the Historic District's association with the French-Canadian farming community who settled here. The earlier date is when the first farm was purchased by one of these families (when Pierre Hamel bought #1), and the end date reflects the fifty-year cut-off for the National Register—a moving date since the District's French-Canadian agricultural significance did not cease at that time.

24. Statement of Integrity

The Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District retains a high degree of integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The acreage associated with each of the farms that comprise the District has remained almost entirely intact, in many instances for over 150 years, as has the relationship of buildings to open fields and woodland. All of the surviving historic buildings, including outbuildings, are believed to stand on their original locations and with rare exception retain a high level of integrity, both individually and in terms of their relationship to their respective farmstead. In addition to buildings and open space, the District has other character-defining features of an agricultural landscape, including stone walls, burial grounds, cellar holes, and discontinued roads.

The twelve primary non-contributing buildings (#2-3, 10-15, 18-21: eleven dwellings and one boathouse) are built on land historically associated with a farm, and none deflects from the overall integrity of the landscape. In fact, some are not even visible from the road. (One of these non-contributing properties, #21, has two historical resources: a cellar hole and a burial ground (#23).)

25. Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District has been defined to include all of the historic resources and open land that are known to accompany each of the seven historic farmsteads and/or the French-Canadian families who resided within the District. Though much of the fringe lands are now in separate ownership, they remain undeveloped, visually linked to the farms and in public ownership.

The ownership of a large, undeveloped parcel northwest of, and contiguous to, the District (map/lot 15-29), now owned by UNH, could not be traced to the farms within the District and thus was excluded. Other property to the north has been subdivided into small residential lots. The southern boundary marks the last farm that retains integrity. (A farmhouse a short distance further south still stands, but both the house and outbuildings have been substantially altered, and its land converted to a golf course.) East and west of the District bounds, much of the former agricultural land has given way to residential development within the past thirty years. The western boundary is further defined by the railroad tracks, in place since at least the mid-19th century.

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26. Boundary Description

The boundary for the District is shown on the accompanying map, based on the Town of Durham's 2008 tax maps. Map and lot numbers for each parcel are included in the Table of Properties.

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Maps, Atlases & Plans

[undated, ca. 1835] "Plan of Newmarket Road, Durham." Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society.

[undated] "Map of Oyster River Plantation." Drawn for Stackpole's *History of Durham*, 1913.

1805 Plan of Durham.

1856 Map of Durham. Published in J. Chace Jr.'s *Map of Strafford County*. Philadelphia: Smith & Bartlett.

1871 Map of Durham. Published in Sanford & Evert's *Atlas of Strafford County*.

1892 Map of Durham. Published in D.H. Hurd & Co.'s *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*.

1893 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.

1916 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.

1918 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.

1910-20 Durham Business District. Collection of Durham Historic Association

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- 1930 Map of Durham. Collection of Durham Historic Association
- 1931 Durham Property Map. Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society.
- 1941 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.
- 1953 Aerial View of Durham. On file at Public Works Dept., Town of Durham.
- 1956 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.
- 1962 Aerial View of Durham. On file at Public Works Dept., Town of Durham.
- 1963 Map of Durham. Collection of Durham Historic Association
- 1965 Topographical Map of Durham, rev. 1970, 1976, 1983, 1987, 1991. Made by John W. Hatch. On display at Durham Town Offices.

Interviews

- Leo and Eva Bedard, owners of Dame-Bedard Farm, November 2003.
- Sylvia Fitts Getchell, Newmarket historian, July 2003.
- Leo Hamel, grandson of Pierre and Anna Hamel, August 2009.
- Raymond LaRoche, Sr., owner of Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm, January 2004 and July 2009.
- Lucille (Hamel) LeGault, granddaughter of Pierre and Anna Hamel, August 2009.
- Janet Mackie, Durham historian, August 2009
- Michael Provost, Newmarket historian and great-grandson of Charles Provost, August 2009.

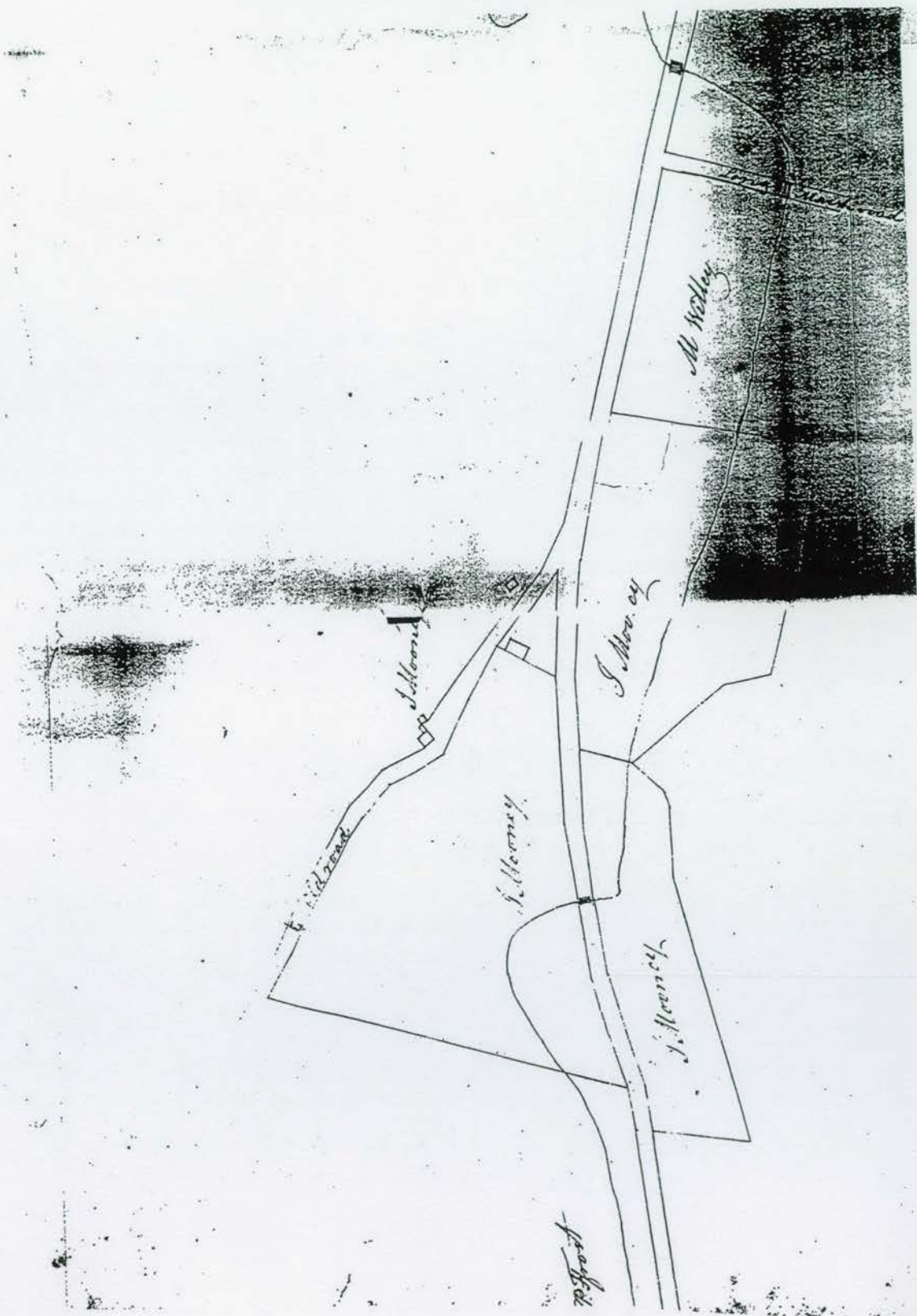
AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Plan of Newmarket Road, ca. 1835

(section showing north end of District)

Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society



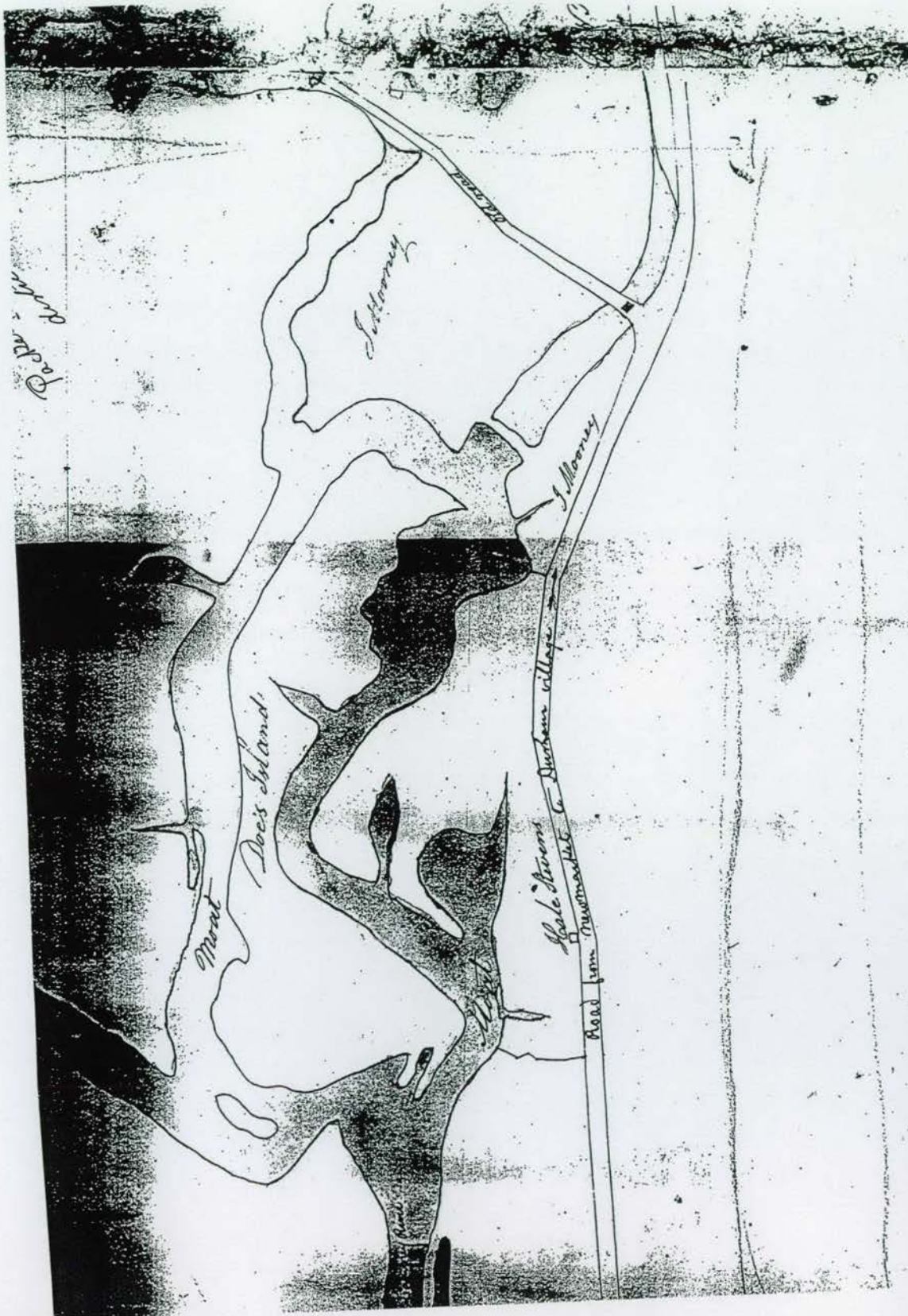
AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Plan of Newmarket Road, ca. 1835

(section showing south end of District)

Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society

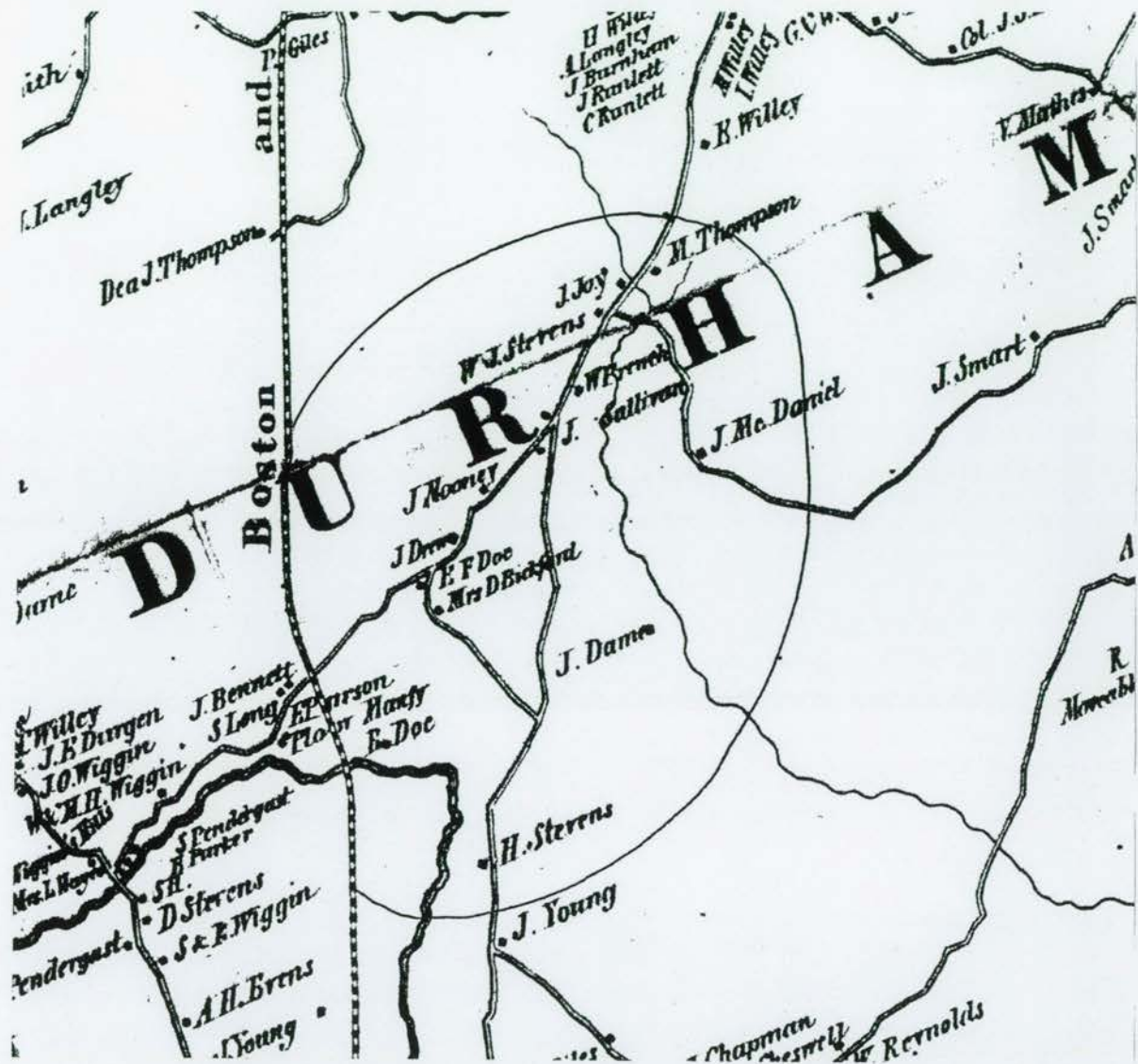


AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Town of Durham, 1856

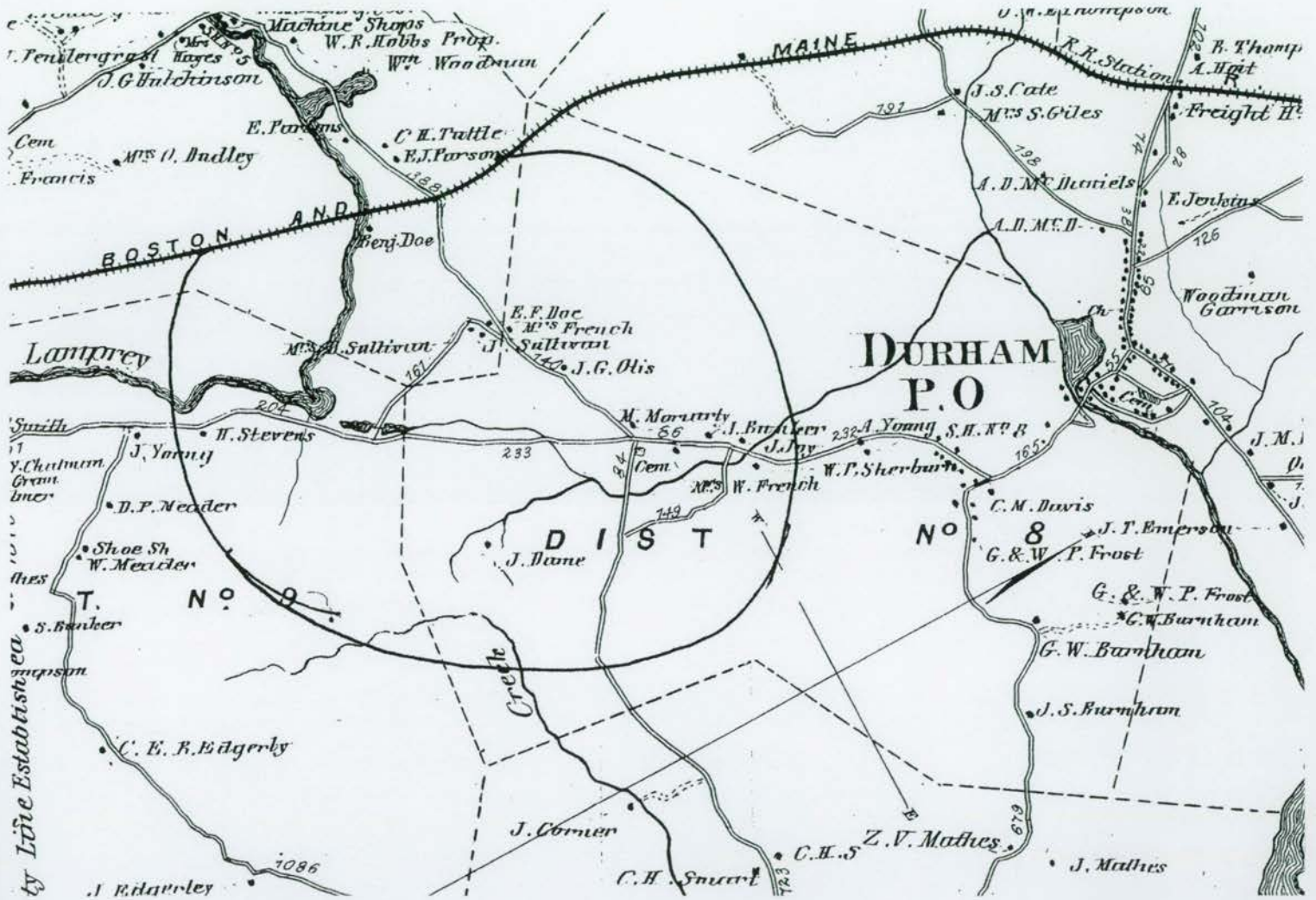
from Map of Strafford County



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Town of Durham, 1871
from Strafford County Atlas

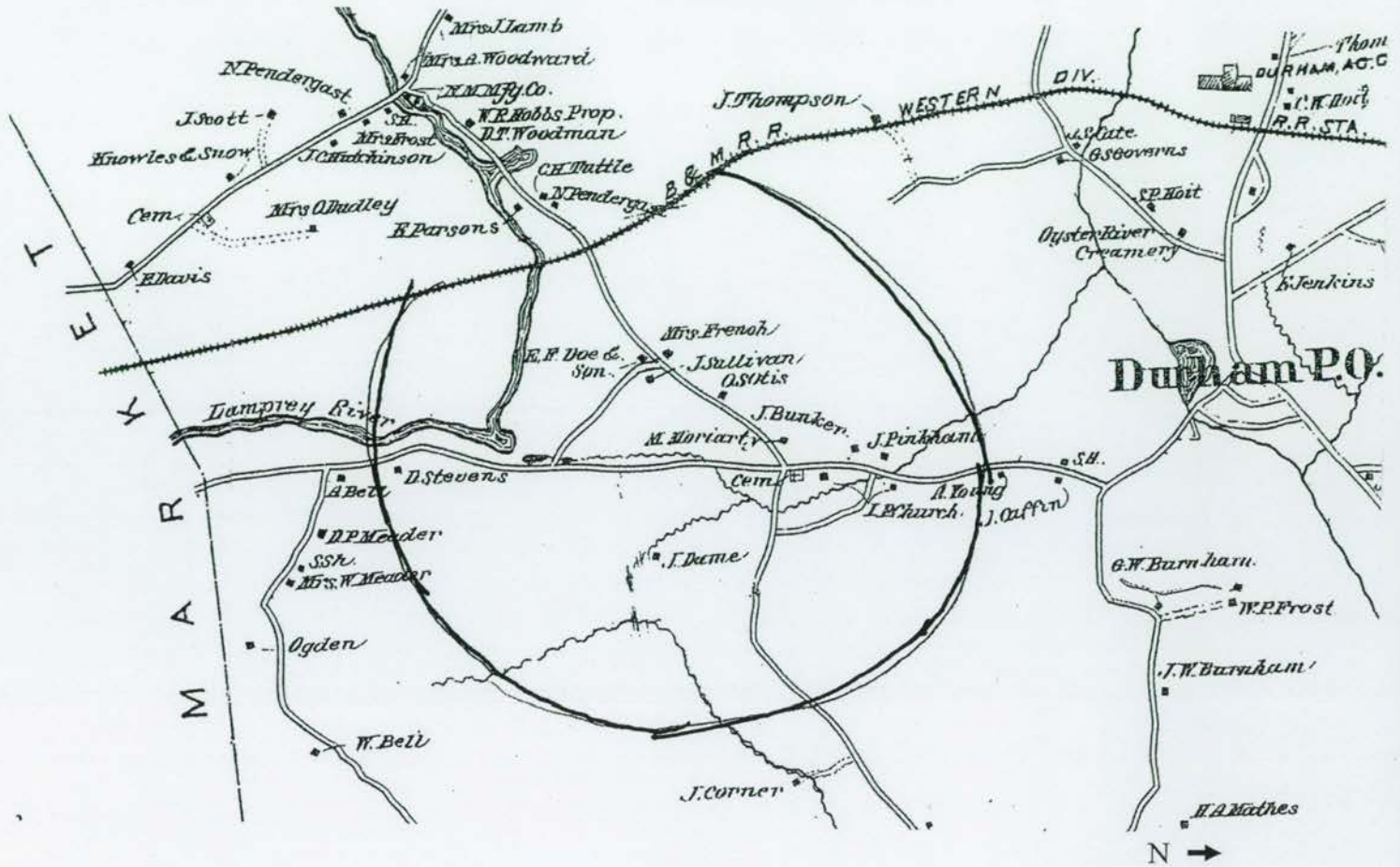


AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Durham, 1892 (detail)

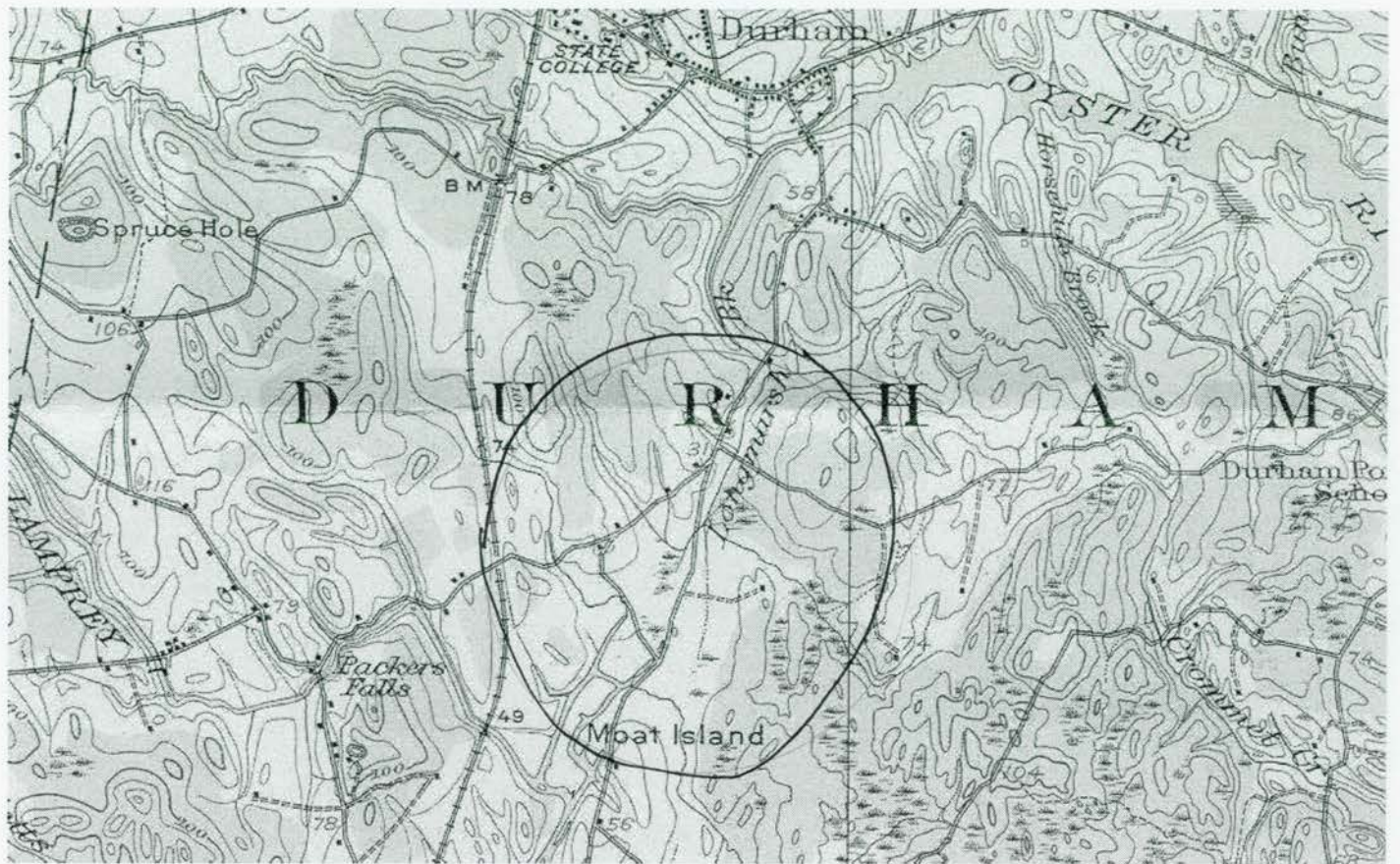
from Hurd's Town and Country Atlas of NH



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1918 USGS Map, Dover Quad



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AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Durham, 1930

Collection of Durham Historic Association

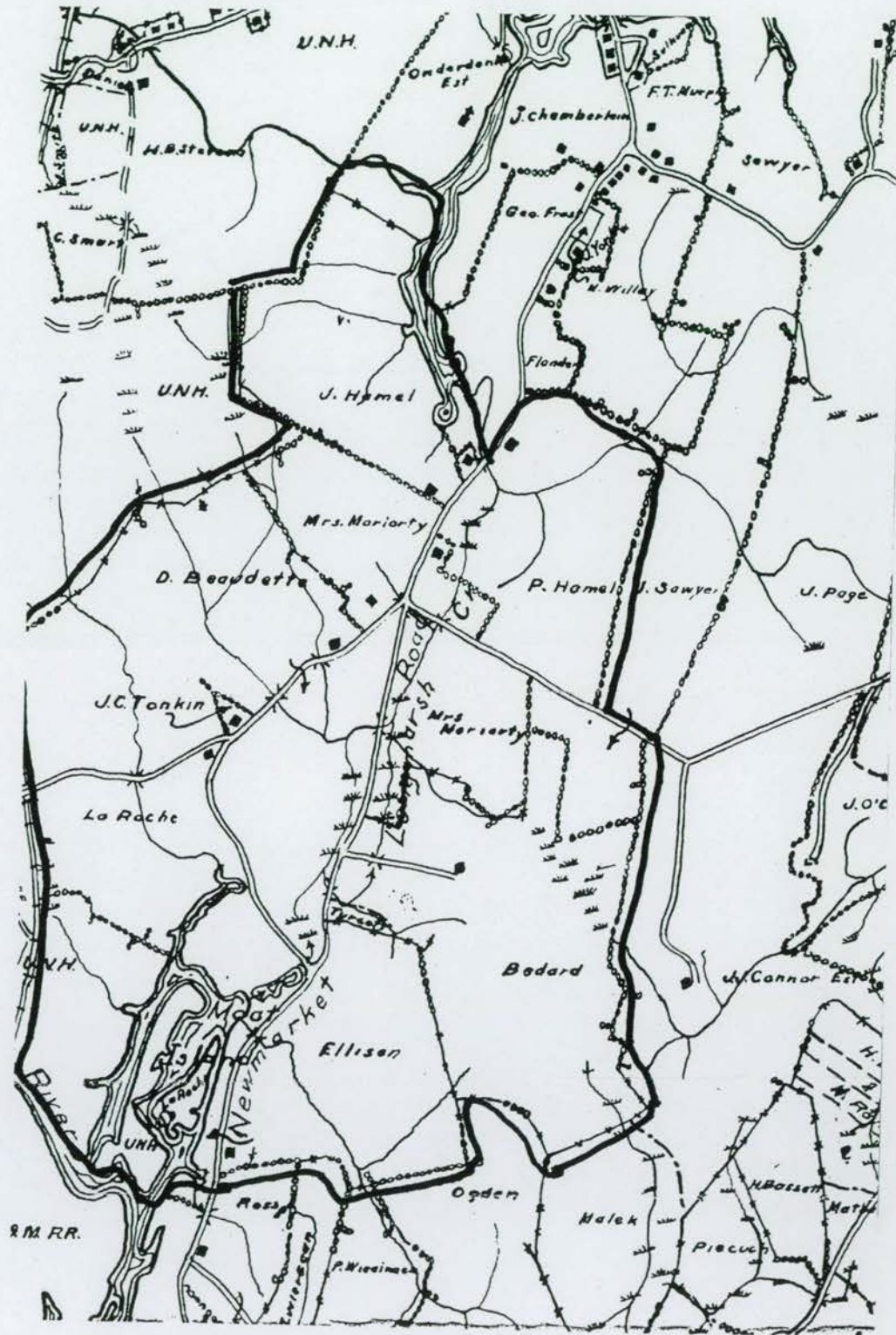


AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Durham Property Map, 1931

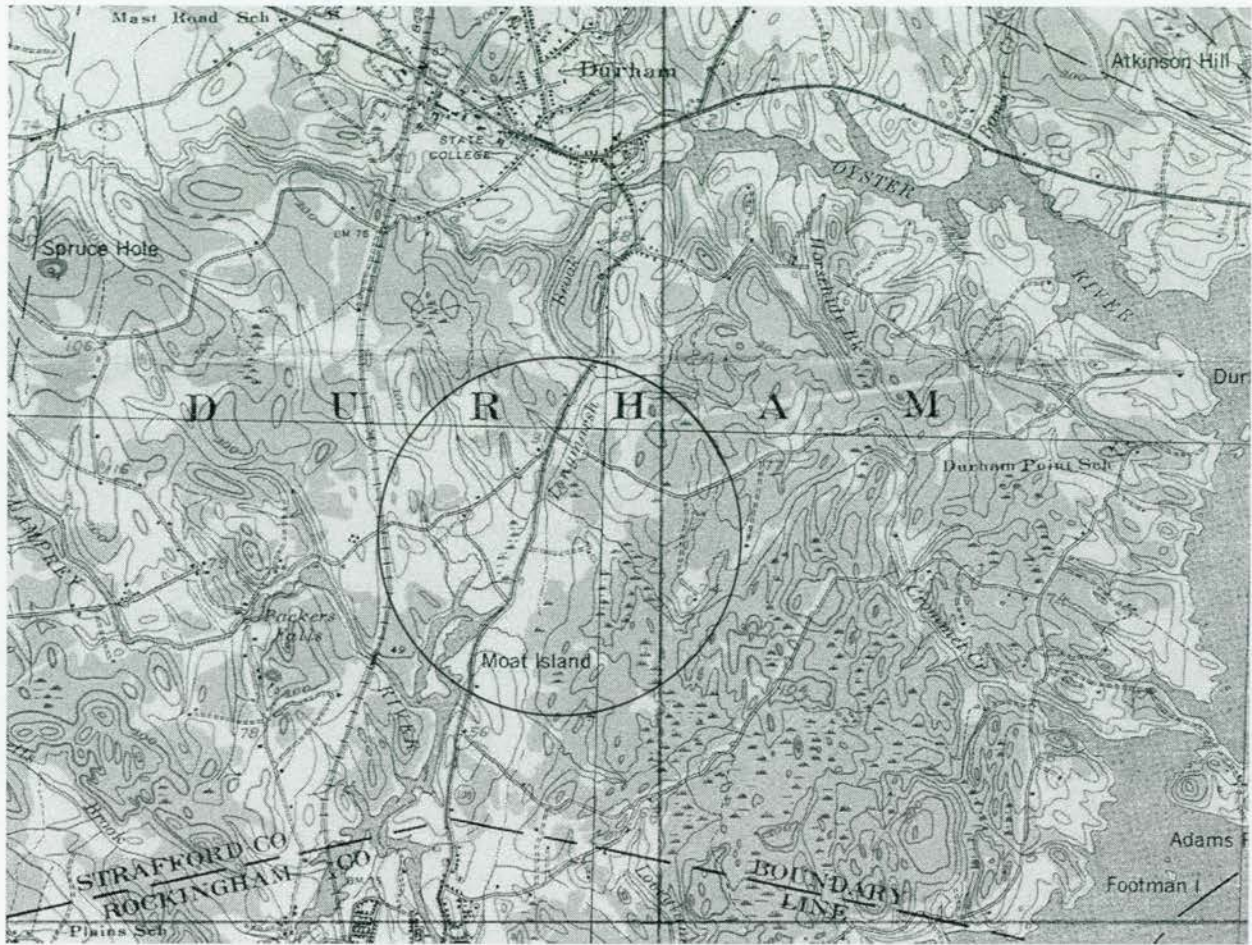
Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society



AREA FORM: DURHAM

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1941 USGS Map, Dover Quad



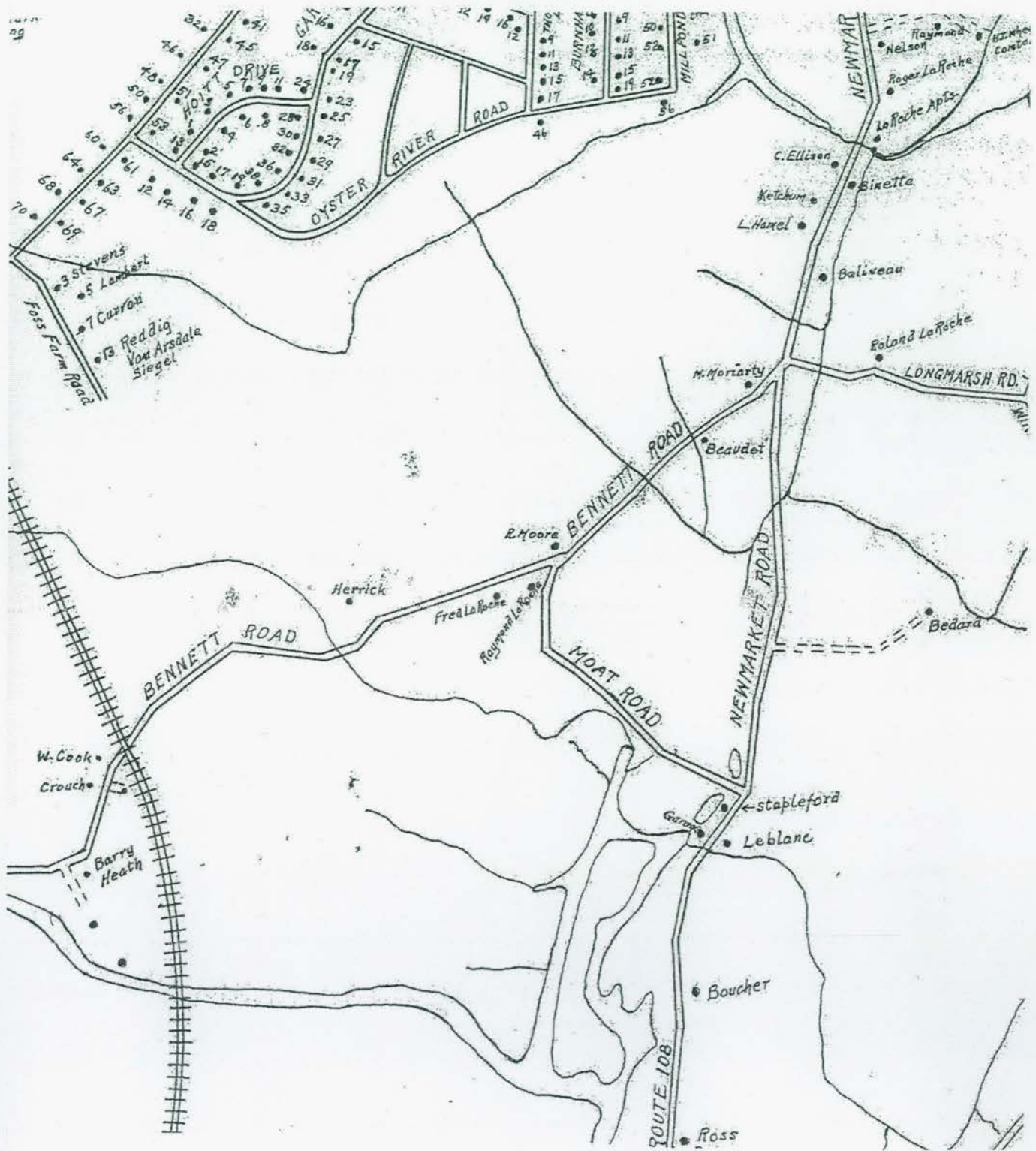
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AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Durham, 1963

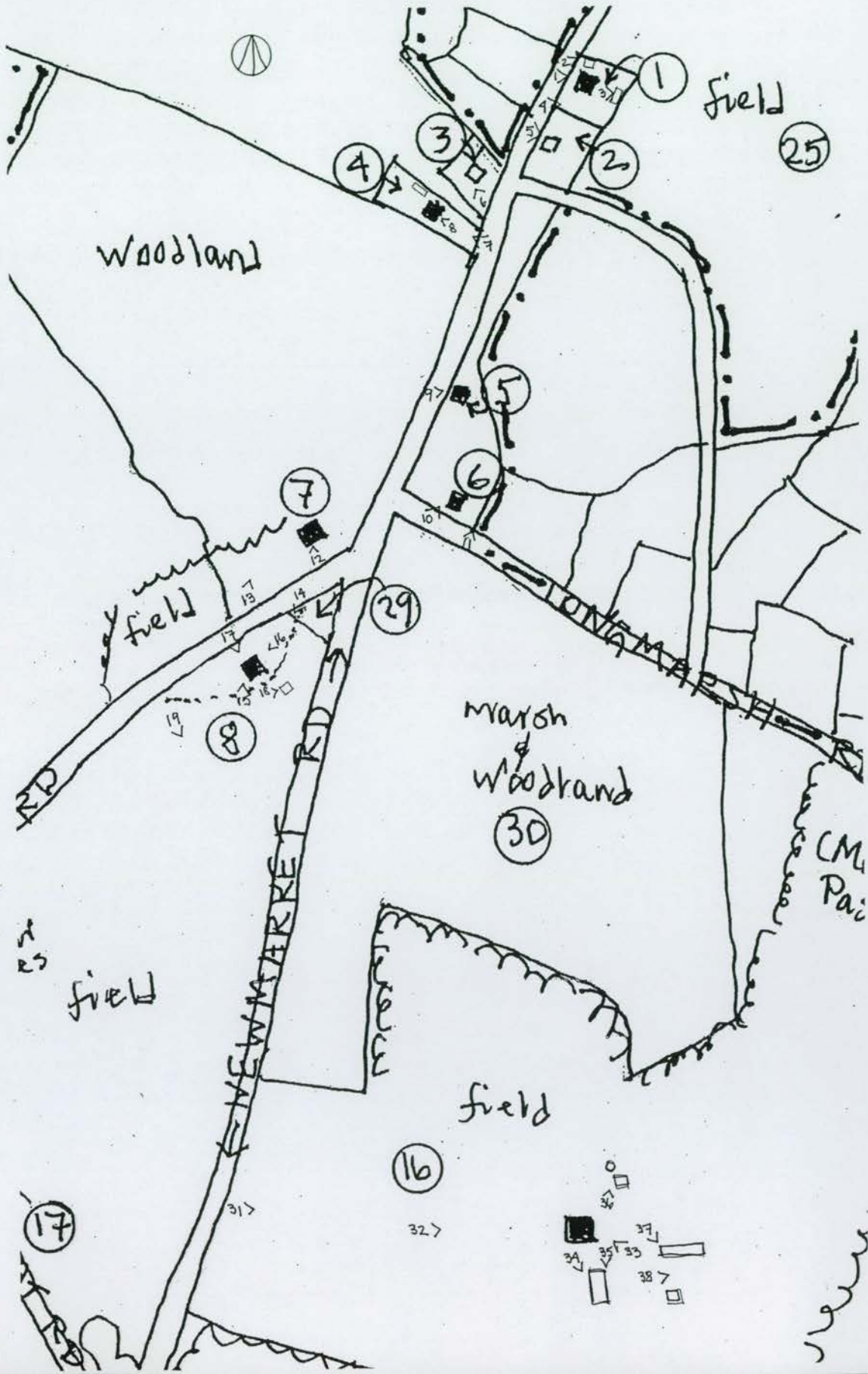
Collection of Durham Historic Association



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NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

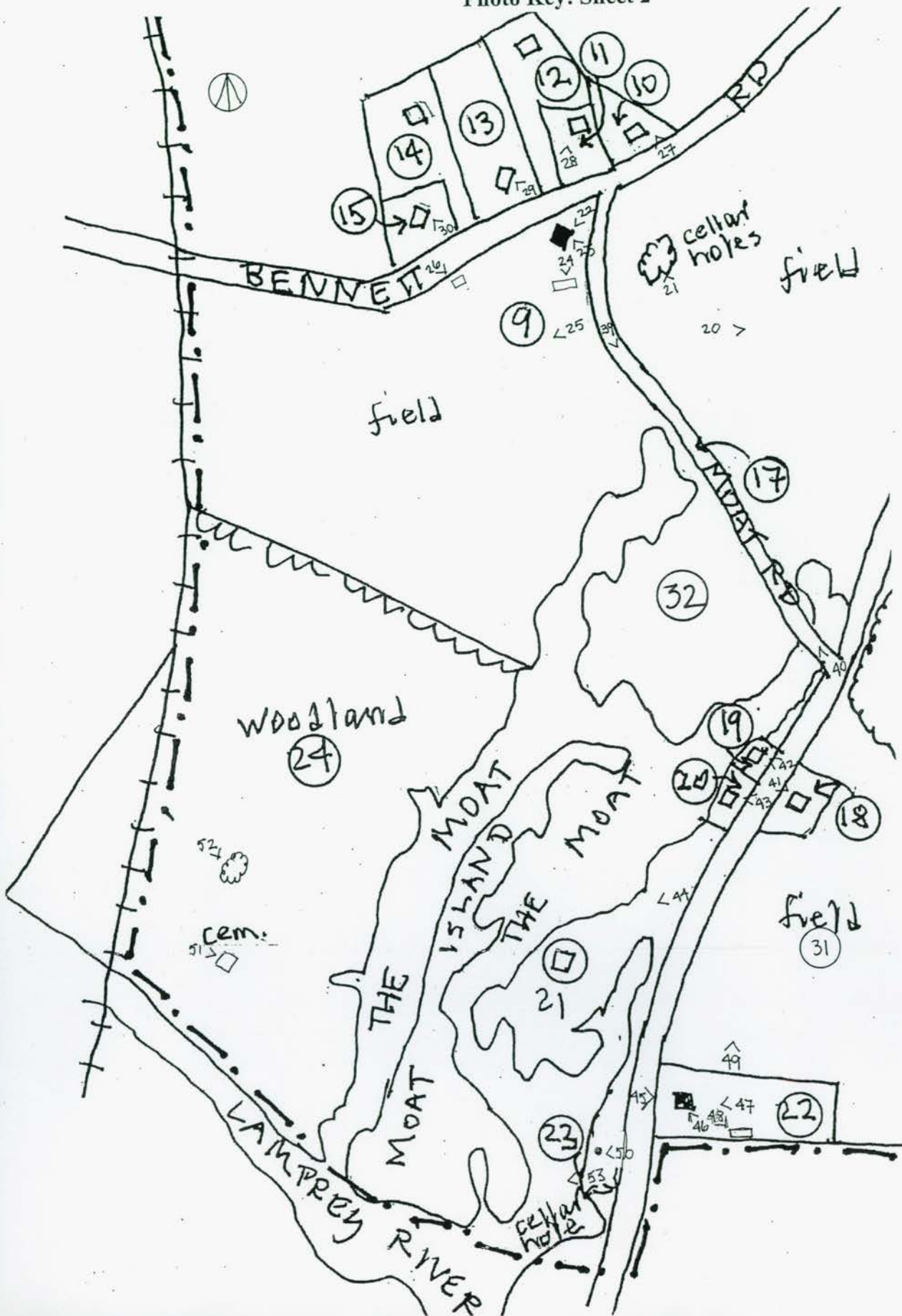
Photo Key: Sheet 1



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Photo Key: Sheet 2



AREA FORM: DURHAM

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Three of Pierre and Anna's other children have ties to this District. Their daughter Amanda married Henry Beliveau and lived at 127 Newmarket (#5), which abutted this farm. Pierre purchased the former Bunker Farm (#4) across the road in 1910 for son Emile. Son Levi (a.k.a. Joseph Levin) also held property in the area, but appears to have maintained his primary residence in nearby Madbury. The family may have worked the farms together, given their proximity.⁴⁵

Pierre Hamel farmed here until his death in 1930. In 1927, according to Anna Hamel's probate, the farm contained about 90 acres – 40 acres of tillage land and 50 acres of pasture – as well as 50,000 feet of pine lumber and 400-500 cords of wood. The 18-room house and ell were in "good condition" and the farm had a "comparably new barn with remodeled cow shed and separate long shed for general purposes." The farm was valued at \$5,000. The Town of Durham valuations for 1927 and 1930, as published in the Annual Report, listed the property at 105 acres.⁴⁶

In 1938 the property was purchased by Regina LaRoche for her nineteen-year-old son, Roger.⁴⁷ LaRoche was the wife of Wilfred LaRoche, one of the French-Canadian farmers in the neighborhood (#9). It is not known how long Roger and his wife, Laura, who owned the property until 1974, farmed here. In 1962, the only occupants listed in the directory were Laura, who worked at a shoe mill in Newmarket, and her son Roland, a policeman. By the following year, Roland had moved to Longmarsh Road, and Laura had converted the house into apartments.⁴⁸ In 1978, it was sold to Maurice Pierce. Two years later, when Pierce sold it to Russell Pope and his then-wife and current owner, Kathryn Cateneo, the property had been reduced to 1.75 acres.⁴⁹ The couple proceeded to undertake a major restoration of the dwelling, which had been substantially renovated during the 19th and early 20th century. One of the alterations is known to have been done by Pierre Hamel between 1916 and 1921: the addition of a hip-roof porch on the façade that wrapped around the north elevation and continued along the ell. It was supported with Tuscan columns and had a simple, square-baluster railing.

2. Binette House, 103 Newmarket Road, ca. 1962. Non-contributing building.

Photo #5

Description: This is a shingle-clad ranch house with an asphalt-shingled roof, a brick chimney on rear slope of the side-gable roof, and 2/2-sash windows. A gabled entry portico projects from near the center of the facade. North of the house, there is a two-bay, gable-roof garage.

History: The house occupies a small lot carved out of the Pierre Hamel Farm immediately to its north. By then, the farm had been sold to the La Roche family, who gradually subdivided the southern half of the

his property is listing in the Annual Report's Valuation as "66 acres, Smart woodlot, \$600; 67 acres, Dockum Farm, \$1000" (Annual Report of 1927: 92).

⁴⁵ Getchell, 1984:232-33. Pierre and Anna Hamel had twelve children of their own and adopted one of their nieces.

⁴⁶ SCRD x6832 Probate of Anna Hamel (1927); Town of Durham Annual Report, 1927 and 1930. An early 20th c. photograph of the property, in the possession of the current owners, shows a large barn, which may be this "new barn."

⁴⁷ Book 447/474, 486/47 (1938); U.S. Population Census, 1930. The Town of Durham valuation, in the Annual Report of 1935 indicates that the LaRoche family owned the Hamel farm by 1935. Additional deed research may clarify the discrepancy.

⁴⁸ Hengen, 2004; town directories; 1963 map of Durham.

⁴⁹ Although no further subdivision is known to have occurred, the assessor's records for the property state it is only one acre.

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farmland on this side of the road. Paul and Jeanne Binette of Durham purchased the lot in August, 1962, erecting the house shortly after. It remained in their ownership until 1985.⁵⁰

3. Ketchum House, 106 Newmarket Road, ca. 1959. Non-contributing building.

Photo #6

Description: Set on a slight incline, this is a one-story, hip-roof dwelling on a poured concrete foundation. Walls are clad in vinyl, with the exception of the upper section of the facade, which is either board and batten or plywood with strapping. Windows have 2/2 sash; the primary facade window is tripartite, protected by an awning. The entry door, with its three, small, diagonally placed lights, is likely original.

History: This lot was part of the Emile Hamel Farm until the mid-20th c. After Emile Hamel's death, his nephew, Leo Hamel, purchased the property and gradually subdivided the farmland. This lot was sold to Donald and Jean Ketchum in 1961, who reside there still. Before the lot was sold off, Leo Hamel helped his wife's brother, a carpenter, build the house, ca. 1959.⁵¹

4. Bunker-Emile Hamel Farm, 110 Newmarket Road, ca. 1852. Contributing buildings.

Photo #7, 8

Description: This property is located on the west side of Newmarket Road on a mostly open 1.5 acre lot. The property includes a mid-19th century house and a shed/shop that appears to date from much the same period. Near the house, on the south side of the driveway, is a flight of granite lawn steps. The barn (gone by 1960) that once accompanied the house was located directly behind it, somewhat aligned with the shed/shop.

The house sits high above the road on a terrace and close to the stone wall that marks the south edge of the lot. It is a 1 ½ story, high-posted, 5x2 bay, center entry structure with an offset ell at the southwest corner. Walls of the entire structure are covered with wood shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. Trim consists of narrow, plain cornerboards, shallow cornice returns, and molded window casings. The main block rests on a granite block foundation. (The foundation of the ell was not visible.) Windows contain 20th c. replacement 2/1 sash. An exterior concrete-block chimney is found on the south gable end, and an brick chimney is placed along the south wall of the ell. The façade of the house features a Greek Revival entry surround with full-length sidelights. The two window openings to the right appear original, but the group of three windows to the left probably date from the early-mid 20th century. Spanning the façade is a ca. early 20th century hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns, square balusters and a reeded handrail. The one-story ell appears to date from the 19th century.

The timber-frame shed/shop stands northwest of the house and appears to date from the mid-19th century. It is clad with wood shingles on the east and south walls, tar paper and corrugated metal on the north side, and horizontal sheathing boards on the rear (west). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Off the south side, there is a 20th century, shed-roof, metal-clad extension.

⁵⁰ Book 751/462 (8/29/1962); 1194/0483 (10/24/1985). Levi (Joseph Levin) Hamel married Rosa Marie Binette. The connection, if any, between Rosa Marie and Paul is not known. The lot appears to have been carved out after the Hamels' ownership. Whether the Binettes were related in any way to the LaRoches or another French-Canadian family in the area is unknown.

⁵¹ Interview with Leo Hamel.

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History: This farm was established in the early 1850s, most probably by William Stevens. Stevens purchased thirty acres of land in 1850 from Edward Pendexter, who had been using the land for crops. By the time Stevens sold the acreage to Cyrus Smith in 1857, there was a building on it.⁵²

After passing through several owners (Cyrus Smith, 1857-58, Jacob Brown, 1858-63 and John Mooney, 1863-64), the thirty-one-acre farm was purchased by Joseph Bunker of Exeter in 1864.⁵³ Bunker farmed here into the early 20th century, moving to Rochester by 1912.⁵⁴ Both the 1870 and 1880 agricultural schedules present a farm of 95 acres, valued at \$4,000, with crops and livestock mirroring those of nearby farms.

In 1910, the farm, still thirty-one acres, as well as two twenty-five acre pastures, was purchased by French-Canadian Pierre Hamel, who owned the farm across the road at 97 Newmarket Road (#1). Hamel bought this farm for his son, Emile, and transferred the deed to him in 1927. The 1930 census shows Emile and his wife, Delia, residing here with their teenage daughter, Dora. Emile worked for a coal company. His nephew Leo recalls that Delia kept dairy cows until she died in 1935. The land may also have been used in collaboration with Pierre Hamel's farm (#1).⁵⁵

In 1950, after Emile's death, his nephew, Leo (Peter's son), together with his wife, Georgette, acquired the 80-acre property and lived in the farmhouse with their seven children until they sold the property in 1972 and moved to Maine. In 1950, there was no plumbing and no modern heating system in the house. The property was primarily wooded at the time, with only five or six acres cleared. The Leo Hamels did not farm the land, save one year when they harvested hay. In 1965, they sold most of the farmland/woods, leaving only two house lots fronting on Newmarket Road, of which the subject property is the southernmost one. (The other lot is 106 Newmarket, #3.) The farmland is now owned by Oyster River School District and UNH respectively (#26 & 27).⁵⁶

5. Hamel-Beliveau House, 127 Newmarket Road, ca. 1912-15. Contributing building.

Photo #9

Description: The Hamel-Beliveau House is located on the east side of Newmarket Road, just north of Longmarsh Road. The four-acre lot includes an early 20th century dwelling, which sits perched on fill and extremely close to the road, and a mid-20th century shed. The lot also includes the Mooney Burial Ground (see #6 below). Mature trees are south of the house, as is a stone retaining wall that parallels the road. The lot drops steeply to a modest rear yard, beyond which is the steep embankment of Longmarsh Brook, which forms the eastern boundary.

The house is a 1 ½ story, 3x3 bay building with a gambrel roof. It rests on a fieldstone foundation. Walls are covered with wide clapboards and the gables with wood shingles. Trim consists of flat boards. The roof, which has a moderate overhang, is covered with asphalt shingles; a brick chimney is centered on the ridge. The main entrance is centrally positioned on the façade (west elevation) and contains a vertical tongue-and-groove board door hung on strap hinges. A brick walkway with a granite slab at each end leads

⁵² Book 206/575 (1850), 222/177 (1857).

⁵³ Book 225/374 (1858), 234/57 (1863), 237/583 (1864).

⁵⁴ 1899 & 1912 directories.

⁵⁵ Book 357/261 (1910), 423/427 (1927), and 909/14 (1972); Interview with Leo Hamel; Town directories.

⁵⁶ Interview with Leo Hamel.

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from the road to the entrance. Flanking the entrance is a pair of windows set up against the eave with replacement 1/1 sash. Windows on both side elevations are paired, with the exception of a single window on the first story of the north elevation. The south elevation features a full-width, hip-roof porch on a fieldstone base with Tuscan columns, exposed rafter tails and a geometrical-grid-pattern railing. The rear elevation has a mix of traditionally sized window openings and smaller openings which puncture both the first story and a fully exposed basement wall. A single skylight is found at the north end of the lower roof slope.

Behind the house and near the brook is a modest, gambrel-roof shed clad with novelty siding.

History: The 19th century history of this property remains murky. By all accounts, the house seems to stand on the site of an earlier dwelling, which appears on the 1856 map under the ownership of W. French, on the 1871 map belonging to Mrs. W. French, and on the 1892 map belonging to I.P. Church. The 1893 USGS map shows no house here; it does not appear again until the 1916 USGS map, the next available map. Since the 1893 map has at least one inaccuracy—it does not show the realignment of Longmarsh Road—it is possible the lack of a house on this site is also inaccurate. However, the exterior appearance of this dwelling, coupled with town assessors' records, point to an early 20th century building, suggesting this building replaced an earlier one.⁵⁷

Deed records reveal similarly unclear data. Rebecca French sold land and buildings on ¼ acre in the general vicinity in 1885 to Israel P. Church; in 1902 John Church sells the same tract to Emma J. Ladderbrush, daughter of a French Canadian. Two years earlier, Charles Ladderbrush (Emma's husband?) purchased six acres described as John Church's garden, bounded on the south by the burying ground and on the west by the highway—surely the site of the subject property. These two tracts, totaling 6 ¼ acres, were sold to Levi P. Hamel in 1911.⁵⁸

Levi P. Hamel sold this property, still listed as two tracts, in 1919 to John Walsh, who owned it briefly before passing it on to Joseph G. Beliveau (Pierre Hamel's grandson, Levi's nephew) in 1925, in whose family it remained until 1978.⁵⁹

In 1930, occupants of the dwelling were Henry and Amanda Beliveau and their two grown sons, Alphonse and Joseph George (the latter was the owner of record). Amanda was the daughter of Pierre and Anna Hamel, owners of the farm at 97 Newmarket Road (#1). Before coming to Durham (sometime between 1920 and 1930), Henry and Amanda lived in Newmarket, where they both worked in the mills. Although in the census of 1930, Henry is listed as a laborer on a farm and in 1936 and 1941, he is listed in the town directory as a farmer, he is remembered only as a construction worker by his niece and nephew. The son,

⁵⁷ There is no building near the site on the 1805 map, which shows others in the vicinity, nor is there any mention of an early house here in either Stackpole or Thompson's histories. The ca. 1835 plan of Newmarket Road similarly shows no building, however William French, who appears on this site on the 1856 map, is listed as a householder in the 1830 population census. He appears as a farmer in the 1850 census, though was not included in the agricultural schedule of that year. Stackpole's *History of Durham* offers no information on French.

⁵⁸ 285/475 (1885), 324/48 (1900), 332/382 (1902), 362/478 (1911). It is unclear whether this Levi P. Hamel is Joseph Levin Hamel (who went by Levi), the son of Pierre Hamel (see #1)

⁵⁹ Book 387/370 (1919), 416/292 & 332 & 337 (1925), 1009/919 (1978), 1058/546 (1980).

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Joseph George (a.k.a. George Joseph), owned the property until his death in 1977. He worked in the tannery.⁶⁰

6. Mooney Burial Ground, Longmarsh Road, , ca. 1855. Contributing site.

Photo #10

Description: Located on the north side of Longmarsh Road, near its termination at Newmarket Road, this burial ground is 50' on each side and bounded with a granite block and split field boulder wall. Within it are five, nearly identical rectangular marble markers with peaked tops; each marker has a complementary footstone. They mark the graves of the Jeremiah Mooney family, including Captain Jeremiah (d. 1807) and his wife, Abigail (d. 1827) and three of their children: John (d. 1872), Dorothy (d. 1855) and Hannah, who died as an infant in 1795. Given the similarity and style of the stones, it is likely that John erected them, perhaps at the death of Dorothy.

The burial ground is situated immediately south of Jeremiah Mooney's farm and on land purchased by his son, John, in 1826 (see #8). It is either on or near the former Mooney's brickyard, discontinued by 1892.⁶¹

7. Mooney-Moriarty Farm, 4 Bennett Road, ca. 1800-25. Contributing building and land.

Photo #12, 13

Description: The Moriarty House is located on the north side of Bennett Road, just west of Newmarket Road. The 43-acre lot is mostly wooded. The dwelling is located in a modest open clearing that extends west of the house; behind it, the land ascends, becoming scrub and woods. The house is a 2-1/2 story, 5x1 bay, side-gabled-roof, twin-chimney, center-entrance, vernacular Federal dwelling. The foundation is obscured by leaves and plastic sheeting, but is likely granite block. Walls are clad with clapboards and trimmed with narrow, flat boards. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The western chimney is brick; the other has been replaced with a metal stove pipe; both are located behind the ridge line and reflect a center hall plan. Windows have 2/2 sash, and the main entrance features a door hood with Italianate brackets, alterations probably dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

A make-shift lean-to is attached to the rear (north) elevation and in turn connects to a small shed. A second small shed is located close by; both appear to date from the early to mid-20th century and are in poor condition.

History: The Moriarty House was probably built by John Mooney shortly after he purchased property in the immediate vicinity and on which stood the Mooney-Beaudet House (#8). Whether Mooney ever lived in this house is unknown, as the house was leased at various times in the 1840-50s. In 1860, after a three-year lease to the purchaser, he sold the house, together with 53 acres of land that accompanied the house on the north side of Bennett Road and a one-acre lot (#29) with barn across the road, to Michael Moriarty. (The deed gave Mooney the right to use half of the barn for a period of three years.) Moriarty had moved to Durham from Ireland and lived here with his wife, Catherine (also Irish-born), and their two children, Michael (b. 1857) and John (b. 1859). The 1860 census shows the Moriarty family shared the house with

⁶⁰ Getchell, 1984: 232-33; Interviews with Leo Hamel and Lucille LeGault; U.S. Population Census, 1930. Henry Beliveau's niece and nephew, Lucille LeGault and Leo Hamel, do not recall their uncle as a farmer; it is possible his farm work was in addition to other labor jobs.

⁶¹ Thompson, 1892: 232.

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the Sullivan family, also from Ireland; both of the men were laborers. By the end of the decade, Moriarty managed to increase his land by purchasing Mooney's 50-acre pasture (#30—and recently surveyed at 53 acres) at the southeast corner of Newmarket and Longmarsh roads.

In 1911, Michael Moriarty sold the entire property to his son Maurice Moriarty of Somerville, MA, whose wife, Bertha, widowed by 1920, farmed here alongside her brother-in-law, John, for a time. In 1941, Bertha's sons Joseph and Maurice lived here, with another Maurice, who was presumably a third generation. Bertha's heirs sold the 53-acre pasture (#30) to the Nature Conservancy in 2003, which soon passed it onto to NH Fish & Game. The remainder of the farmland, mostly woodland, is still in the Moriarty family.⁶²

The barn was gone by 1953.

8. Mooney-Beaudet Farm, Bennett Road, ca. 1779-ca. 1930. Contributing buildings, sites and land.

Photo #15-21

Description: The Mooney-Beaudet Farm consists of a late 18th century farmhouse situated on 60 acres of open fields and pasture bounded by Bennett, Moat and Newmarket Roads. In addition to the house, there are an early 20th century garage and well, and visible foundations to at least one of the several outbuildings that were south of the house as late as 1965 and likely into the 1980s. The main house is sited with its back to the road, on the highest point of land. It is a 2-1/2 story, 5x2 bay, side-gabled roof dwelling with a central chimney and entrance. The building rests on a granite foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the boxed cornice has modest returns at the gable ends. Walls are sided with asphalt shingles. Windows have 2/2 sash, likely dating from the latter part of the 19th century; casings are narrow and molded, typical of the late 18th century. A door hood supported by Italianate brackets with drop pendants shelters the main entrance, which has a wide Greek Revival-type surround and a granite door step. A shed-roof porch with Tuscan columns spans the width of the east elevation and rear ell; it was probably added ca. 1900. The ell stands 1-1/2 stories in height, rests on a granite foundation, is clad with asphalt shingles and has windows with 9/6 and 6/6 sash.

Non-historic alterations to the building include an exterior concrete chimney on the west elevation. In addition, the house's orientation to Bennett Road has shifted. Until the early 1960s, the house was on the north side of, and facing onto, the road and the outbuildings on the south side. At that time, the road was straightened and re-routed behind the house, placing all the buildings on the south side. The original road bed remains fully visible and coincides with part of the driveway.

South of the house is an early 20th century hip-roof garage covered with vinyl siding. Two vehicular bays with early hinged doors are found on the north side. Just east of the garage is a depression that appears to be an outbuilding site; an early 20th century stone foundation is located southwest of the garage. East of the house is an early 20th century well constructed of small fieldstones.

At the west end of the 60-acre triangular parcel are two dwelling cellar holes, as well as an outbuilding foundation. Each of these buildings fronted on Moat Road, close by the Doe-Provost-LaRoche farmhouse (#9). According to historic maps, at least one of these dwellings was standing by 1856 and both by 1871; they were gone by 1918.

⁶² Directories; Interview with Leo Hamel, U.S. Population Census, 1920.

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History: The builder of this farmhouse was probably Reuben Bickford, who purchased two acres in this area in 1779. In 1822, he sold his property to John Mooney, who became an extensive land owner within the District and who established the family cemetery at the northeast corner of Newmarket and Longmarsh Roads (#6) and probably built 4 Bennett Road (#7). Mooney sold the subject house and accompanying land, which was on both sides of the road, to Israel Ricker in 1855. Nine years later, it was purchased by Joseph G. Otis, who farmed here until 1911. In 1917, Desire Beaudet, a native of French-Canada, bought the property, adding onto the acreage in subsequent years. Beaudet owned 195 acres by 1935, and purchased an additional lot before 1944. His descendants continue to own the farmhouse, outbuildings and surrounding 60 acres of fields on the south side of Bennett Road, but NH Fish & Game recently acquired the 133 acres of woodland across the road. The fields are mowed, but no longer in active agricultural use.⁶³

9. Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm, 37 Bennett Road, ca. 1826. Contributing buildings and land. Non-contributing agricultural outbuildings (due to age).

Photo #22-26

Description: The Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm consists of 76.5 acres of open fields and pasture; two dwellings (a house erected ca. 1825 and a mid-20th century house); a cluster of agricultural outbuildings erected in the 19th through the late 20th centuries; and a sap house of unknown date. The main house is sited on a rise of land at the juncture of Bennett and Moat Roads and oriented toward the latter. It is a 2-1/2 story, 5x2 bay, side gabled roof building with a center entrance capped with a bracketed door hood. Walls are covered with shingles and the roof with corrugated metal. Windows have 2/2 sash. A series of stepped-back ells, sheds and a small barn are attached to the house. A cluster of outbuildings, including sheds, milk house and a barn built in 1996, replacing an earlier one on the site, are found southwest of the house. The sap house is located at the west edge of the property, and the mid-20th century house fronts onto Bennett Road (41 Bennett), west of the main house.

History: This farmhouse was probably erected by Joshua Doe (1789-1850) ca. 1826, perhaps replacing an earlier house further south, where there is at least one cellar hole. Doe acquired ten acres with buildings that year from his father, Ebenezer. The exterior physical attributes of the house, its omission from the 1805 map, the mortgage (which stated Joshua was occupying the premises) and Joshua's marriage to Nancy Torr in 1819, also make a ca. 1826 construction date for the existing farmhouse reasonable; the mortgage may have been to construct a main house onto an ell. The Doe family were among the earliest settlers in this area; the original homestead was just to the south, now conservation land owned by the town (#24). Joshua Doe and his descendants farmed this property throughout the 19th century.

In 1903, the farm, by then close to its current size, was acquired by Charles H. Provost, a native of French Canada. In the 1910s, Provost advertised as a "dealer in coal, wood and ice" who also provided "heavy and light teaming [and] furniture and piano moving." His business was in Newmarket, but his residence was 2 miles north on Newmarket Road (likely a reference to this farm). Provost lived here with his wife, Flora (also French-Canadian) and their children.⁶⁴ They raised beef cattle and farmed this land and another farm,

⁶³ Town of Durham Annual Reports.

⁶⁴ Charles's son, Arthur, owned a dairy farm, further south on Newmarket Road, in the mid-20th century.

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closer to the Newmarket line. Charles reported his occupation as "general farmer" in the federal censuses of 1910 and 1920. After Provost's death ca. 1922, the farm was purchased by Wilfred LaRoche.⁶⁵

Wilfred LaRoche was born in New Hampshire to French Canadian parents. His wife Regina was French Canadian. They were helped on the farm by their nine children. The farm consisted of 122 acres by 1927, including 22-acre "Ross field." Between 1930 and 1935, the LaRoches purchased 105-acre Hamel Farm (#1), perhaps using that farm to increase their substantial dairy business. The current owner, Raymond LaRoche, purchased the property from his father in 1956 and continued dairy farming. Only a handful of cows remain today, but the fields are actively maintained by his son, Raymond, Jr., who now manages the farm.⁶⁶

10. 32 Bennett Road, by 1858. Non-contributing building (due to loss of integrity and lack of significance).

Photo #27

Description: This is a 1 ½ story, side-gable, 3x1 dwelling located in a small clearing on a 1.4-acre lot directly across from the north end of Moat Road. It has undergone myriad alterations, including what appears to be the raising of the roofline in the front, vinyl siding, replacement window sash and a variety of additions, the largest of which projects to the west, with a ridge line that exceeds that of the main block. A center chimney is located on the ridge, though barely rises above it. A second, concrete chimney is appended to the end wall of the west addition. The foundation material is obscured by what may be a poured concrete overlay.

A single, 20th century outbuilding stands to the west. It has a low-pitched, front-gable roof and walls covered with a mix of asphalt and metal. An earthen ramp accesses the two wide, entrance bays.

History: Without a continuous deed trail, tracing the history of this property and its relationship to neighboring properties proved difficult. At no time did it appear with more than a few acres of land accompanying the house, despite the fact visually appears to have been carved out of #28, farmland historically associated with the Mooney-Beaudet family.

The house first appears on the 1858 map, and again in 1892, when "Mrs. French" appears as the owner. This was likely Sarah D. French. In 1860, according to the federal census, Sarah D. French (age 37) lived here with Sarah Drew (head of house, age 80), and Sarah R. French (age 10). In 1900, the census places Sarah R. Chase (age 50) with Asa A. Chase in this vicinity, probably in this house. Sarah R. French is in the 1917 Durham Directory as doing housework and residing on Packer's Falls Road, 2 miles out.⁶⁷

In 1924, Sarah French died, leaving the house and one acre lot to Florence Irene Tonkin. The connection between the two women is unknown, though the records specify that they were not related. Tonkin appears to have arrived in Durham just a few years earlier, as she is listed in the federal census of 1920 as a resident of Waltham, Massachusetts. She was married to John C. Tonkin, an instructor in mechanical engineering at

⁶⁵ Bass & Company's Dover, Somersworth, Rochester and Strafford County Directory, 1912-1913; Interview with Raymond LaRoche, Sr.; U.S. Population Censuses, 1910 and 1920.

⁶⁶ Interview with Raymond LaRoche, Sr.; Town of Durham Annual Reports 1927-1941; U.S. Population Censuses, 1910 and 1920.

⁶⁷ Packer's Falls Road is an earlier name for Bennett Road. The name remains for the section of the road west of the railroad tracks.

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UNH (at least in 1928), and had two teenage sons in 1924. She added two acres to the property ca. 1930, and owned eight acres by 1941. In 1950, the property had 1.5 acres. Tonkin sold the property in 1953.⁶⁸

11. 36 Bennett Road, 1978. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #28

Description: Located on the north side of Bennett Road, with a deep setback, this two-story, wood frame dwelling is totally invisible from the road. It shares a drive with 36 Bennett.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

12. 38 Bennett Road, 1988. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Description: This residence is located on the north side of Bennett Road, down a long drive and thus not visible from the road. It was not field surveyed.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

13. 40 Bennett Road, 1969. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #29

Description: Standing on the north side of Bennett Road in a modest clearing, this lengthy, side-gable house is one story in height, with a high, raised basement. The foundation is poured concrete. Walls are clad with vertical siding.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

14. 42 Bennett Road, 1990. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Description: This residence is located on the north side of Bennett Road, down a long drive and thus not visible from the road. It was not field surveyed.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s.

15. 44 Bennett Road, 2002. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #30

Description: This cape-type house is situated on the north side of Bennett Road and shares a drive with 42 Bennett Road.

History: This is one of six adjacent lots subdivided from #28 ca. late 1960s. The lot for this house was later split off from 42 Bennett.

⁶⁸ Probate of Sarah R. French, SCRD No. x5931 (1924); Town of Durham Annual Reports; U.S. Population Censuses, 1860-1930; University of New Hampshire, 1928: 13. From 1927 to 1950, despite the changes in acreage, Tonkin's "homestead" property remained \$1,000 in the town's annual real estate valuation. In 1953, Tonkin sold to C. Lane Goss, who sold later that year to Ben Millard (Books 616/205 and 624/55). Robert and Marjorie Moore bought it from Millard in 1959 (Book 710/143).

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16. Dame-Bedard Farm, 181 Newmarket Road, 1927. Contributing buildings, sites and land.*Photo #31-38*

Description: Located on the east side of Newmarket Road and comprising 186 acres, the Dame-Bedard Farm includes a house and five outbuildings, some with connected structures, as well as two structures and at least one dwelling site. What may be the former channel to Valentine Hill's 17th century canal runs across the front of the property, close to the road. All of the buildings and structures on the site post-date 1920, replacing an earlier farmhouse and barn. (According to the current owners, the original house was sited farther east of the existing buildings, and the barn stood on the site of the wagon shed.) The buildings and structures are set far back from the road on a rise of land and clustered together. Between them and the road are expansive hay fields. Behind the buildings, the land is open fields and pasture. The southeastern section of the property, formerly pasture, is now woodland. Stone walls bound much of the property and line the cart road that leads easterly from the wagon shed (and site of the original barn).

The existing farmhouse, erected in 1927 and facing west toward Newmarket Road, is a hip-roof bungalow with fieldstone walls. A hip-roof dormer is found on each face of the asphalt-clad roof, and a single brick chimney rises from the front (west) face. Spanning the façade is a hip-roof porch with a fieldstone parapet wall and plain, square posts. Windows have 4 (vertical)/1 sash; those on the façade are flanked with narrow windows and those in the dormers are paired.

South of the house is a gambrel-roof barn (a) built in 1930 and sited parallel to the road. Walls are covered with novelty siding and the roof with corrugated metal. The building rests on a concrete base and is accessed at its primary (north) entrance via a poured-concrete ramp. Six-pane windows on the west wall provide light into the lower level. A shed-roof milk room is appended to the west end of the north wall, and a gable-roof horse shed to the rear.

Other outbuildings and structures on the property include (b) a lengthy wagon shed erected post-1930 with asphalt-sided walls, a corrugated-metal gable roof, and six vehicular bays on the north side; (c) a gable-roof, two-bay garage on a concrete slab and clad with clapboards, built ca. 1930s; (d) an elevated metal water storage tank erected ca. 1930s; (e) a small, clapboard-covered chicken coop with a corrugated-metal shed roof; (f) a well house; and (g) a windmill erected ca. 1930s to pump water into the house and the storage tank.

History: This farm was established sometime prior to 1836 and probably shortly after the segment of Newmarket Road on which it fronts was constructed, ca. 1820. Jason Dame purchased 105 acres from George W.W. Thompson in 1836, five years after buying thirty-five acres north of the subject property. Over the next thirty-four years, Dame expanded the farm to total 150 acres.⁶⁹ In 1870, Dame sold the farm to Levi Davis, who farmed here for eight years. For the next forty years, the property passed through several hands, including Joseph S. Lawrence, Edward A. Marston, Frank E. Doe and Andrew Grochmal, until it was purchased by Joseph Bedard in 1919, in whose family the farm remains.

⁶⁹ Book 151/116 (1831), 169/63 (1836), 188/434 (1841), 209/171-72 (1846), 229/195 (1860). Thompson was a short-term owner of the property; he had bought it of Benjamin Mathes, who farmed here in the 1820s. No farm is shown on this site in 1805. When Thompson sold the property to Dame, he reserved the northern thirty acres for himself; what buildings, if any, that land included is unknown.

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Joseph Bedard was employed by the Newmarket Manufacturing Company and did not turn to full-time farming until after the mill closed ca. 1931. He and wife Roseanne had eleven children to assist with daily chores. In 1931, he expanded the farm through acquisition from Levi Hamel of the contiguous 66-acre Mooney Pasture, now the northeast corner of the property and fronting on Longmarsh Road.⁷⁰ Eight years after purchasing the farm, he replaced the house and, three years later, the barn with the existing buildings. Like the other farmers in the District, Bedard had the milk from his herd of 30-35 cows trucked to Sawyer's Dairy in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The family also raised pigs, beef cattle and chickens for home consumption. Leo Bedard bought the farm from his parents in 1945, adding his sister Eva to the title in 1995. Leo and Eva both died in 2006 and the future of the property is unknown.⁷¹

17. Moat Road, 18th c. Contributing Site.

Photo #39, 40

Moat Road, named for the island and body of water to its south, dates from the 18th century (if not earlier) and until 1820 carried traffic traveling between Durham and Newmarket. Now discontinued, though still accessible to walkers, it extends from Bennett Road at the north and Newmarket Road at the south. At its north end, several cellar holes (located on #8) identify dwellings that fronted on it. Its southern terminus was marked by Shepard's Bridge, which crossed over The Moat. *Bridge gone?*

18. 221 Newmarket Road, 1958. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #41

Description: This one-story, side-gable dwelling with an addition at the north end sits on the east side of Newmarket Road. It has a brick chimney at the south end of the roof line and a gabled, projecting entry. Walls are clad with horizontal siding on the main body and vertical on the addition.

History: The one-acre lot on which this one-story house and detached garage are located was part of the Hale Stevens Farm (#22) until the mid-20th century.

19. 216 Newmarket Road, 1950. Non-contributing building (due to lack of direct historical association).

Photo #42

Description: Located on the west side of Newmarket Road, this cape has a sizeable connector with sliding doors linking it to its garage. A balustraded porch spans the facade of the house.

History: Less than an acre, this parcel was part of the Hale Stevens' Farm (#22) until the mid-20th century. The existing building consists of a one-story house erected in 1950, with a connecting link and one-bay garage, all sited parallel to the road. The building backs onto the north end of The Moat.

20. Durham Boat Club Boathouse, 220 Newmarket Road, 1970. , 1970. Non-contributing building (due to age and significance).

Photo #43

⁷⁰ The pasture land was originally part of the extensive Thompson Farm (#1) and later sold to John Mooney (see #8 & 9), a major landowner in the District, in 1860.

⁷¹ Leo and Eva Bedard interview.

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Description: This is a one-story, side-gable, lengthy, warehouse-type structure with a large overhead door toward its north end.

History: This one-acre parcel that backs onto The Moat was part of the Hale Stevens' Farm (see #22) until ca. 1970 when it was subdivided. The lengthy one and two-story, clapboard-clad building was built in 1970 as a boathouse, possibly from a garage, and sits parallel to both the road and the water behind it.

21. 250 Newmarket Road , 1976. Non-contributing building. Contributing sites (2).

Photo #44

Description: Located on 10.5 acres and set far back from the road, this is a sprawling, one-story house built in a U plan. Accompanying it is a garage, horse barn and paddock. Approximately two-thirds of the lot is lowland adjacent to The Moat.

History: This parcel was part of the Hale Stevens' Farm (#22) until the 1970s when it was subdivided. On the high land of the parcel (the south section), overlooking the southern portion of The Moat, is the cellar hole of Joseph Smith's house/tavern that was standing by 1805 and was later occupied by Hale Stevens. The house was gone by 1871, replaced by that built across the street (#22). The parcel also includes the Smith Family Burial Ground (see #23). Both the tavern site and the burial ground are contributing sites.

22. Hale Stevens Farm, 257 Newmarket Road , ca. 1870. Contributing buildings and land.

Photo #45-48

Description: The Hale Stevens Farm is the southernmost farm in the District. It stands on the east side of Newmarket Street and, until recently, included a barn, as well as a mid-19th c. house. The house is situated on a plateau above The Moat. North of the house, now on a separate parcel owned by NH Fish & Game (#31), the land drops sharply and is currently open field, with woodland along the northern edge and to the east. (The barn stood in the field, a short distance north of the house.) The remaining acreage on which the house and a garage/shed are located is 5.23 acres.

The house is a 2-1/2 story, 5x2 bay, side-gabled roof, vernacular Italianate dwelling erected ca. 1870. It rests on a granite block foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; twin chimneys rise from the rear slope, just below the roof ridge. Walls are currently clad with vinyl, limiting historic trim details to the cornice returns. Façade windows are grouped in pairs; both the blinds and the 1/1 sash are late 20th century replacements. All of the entrances have late 20th century replacement doors, and a non-historic door hood shelters the main entrance. A 1-1/2 story offset ell projects to the rear of the house. Its substantial alterations include a raised roof, a widened footprint to the north, dormers, and altered fenestration. The ell connects to a 1-1/2 story structure, also offset, that may have been a small barn. Most of the alterations of the house-ell-barn reflect its conversion to four dwelling units.

Southeast of the house-ell-barn is a lengthy, one-story garage/shed (a) that appears to date from the mid-20th century.

History: Until the mid-20th century, this farm included the three parcels on the opposite side of the road, as well as a small roadside parcel to the north on the east side. The farm was in the hands of the Smith family by 1733, but does not seem to have included land on the east side of the road until the 1870s. Both Andrew Glidden Smith (1785 –1834) and his father, Joseph Smith, operated a tavern in their house, which stood

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directly across the road from the existing house. (The cellar hole is still visible.) In addition to his tavern duties, the younger Smith was a farmer, selectman and state representative.⁷² (Andrew Smith and his family were buried on the property in the Smith Family Burial Ground, #23.) After his death, the house and eight acres were purchased by Hale Stevens.

Hale Stevens appears to have occupied the Smith house until he erected this house directly across the street ca. 1870. In 1878, Stevens purchased approximately 100 acres on both sides of the road in five separate transactions, assembling the farm that remains largely intact today (though in two separate parcels) at the south end of the Historic District. David A. Stevens resided here after his father's death until 1897, when he sold the farm to Charles H. Ellison. Ellison lived here with his wife Ida and their three children. While they did maintain a farm here (evidenced by a farm schedule number in the census), in 1900 Charles is listed as working at the foundry. By 1910, his occupation had changed to farmer. In 1917, he is listed in the Durham Directory, farming on Newmarket Road near the town line. However, by 1918, Ellison had moved to North Main Street, Newmarket, where it appears he spent the rest of his life, retiring some ten years later.⁷³

Although it is unclear when Ellison sold the property, Arthur and Malvina Boucher took possession of it sometime after 1930, making this the last property in the District, chronologically, to come into French-Canadian ownership. In 1930, the Bouchers were recorded in the federal census in Lebanon, NH, with their three children. Arthur was listed as a mill worker. He was the son of French Canadian father and both of Malvina's parents were French Canadian. Sometime between 1930 and 1933, the Bouchers moved to Durham. In 1933, 1936 and 1941, Arthur is in the Durham Directory as a weaver, living on Newmarket Rd, Durham; it is unknown whether the family farmed the property. The Bouchers sold the property, then 97 acres, in 1966 to Ernest Cutter, Jr., who held it until 1997. In 2002, the large field (#31) north of the property was subdivided from the house lot. More recently, the barn on the field lot, close by the house, was removed.⁷⁴

23. Smith Family Burial Ground, Newmarket Road (18-3-1). Contributing site (located on #21).

Photo #50

Description: Located in the woods across from 257 Newmarket Road, this small, unenclosed family cemetery has three, visible, marked stones belonging to Andrew Glidden Smith (d. 9/28/1834, ae. 50), his wife Deborah (d. 4/27/1847, ae. 55) and their son Andrew Jackson Smith (d. 12/15/1839, ae. 25). The graveyard also includes a small, unmarked stone, as well as several unmarked boulders. (The Smith family settled here by 1733. For more information on the family, see #21)

Associated Lands

24. Doe Farm (18-1-3), bounded by RR tracks, Lamprey River & Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farmland. 85 contributing acres. Photo #51-53

⁷² Stackpole II: 344; Strafford County Registry of Deeds. For the period 1781-1795 alone, there were twenty-three entries for land purchases by Joseph Smith in Durham, making tracking the purchase of this particular parcel difficult. However, it was probably part of the land conveyed to Joseph Smith in 1733 by John Rawlins (see Thompson, 1892: 149).

⁷³ Book 160/321 (1834); Book 265/412, 417-18 & 446-47 (1878), 312/317 (1897); 1931 map; Directories of 1917 (Durham) and 1918 (Newmarket); U.S. Population Censuses, 1900-1920. Though one would expect the existing house to have been erected after these purchases in 1878, it clearly shows up on the east side of the road on the 1871 map.

⁷⁴ SCRD Books 816/260 (1966), 1966/536 (1997); SCRD Plans 50-90&91 (1997) and 69-13 (2002). Additional deed research could uncover the date Arthur and Malvina Boucher acquired the property.

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This 85-acre wooded parcel is laced with walking paths and contains the Doe Family Burial Ground and at least one cellar hole to a late 18th century dwelling; both are marked on a plaque at the trailhead near Bennett Road. The burial ground is located on the east side of the railroad tracks and along a walking trail accessed just off Bennett Road. The burial ground is 50' square, located 500' east of the tracks and contains at least 16 marked burials. One stone shows evidence of an early repair, but otherwise the stones have not been maintained for some time. Many are broken or sunken. All of the stones are 19th century in form; the earliest legible death date is that of a young girl who died in 1808. The site is enclosed with an early, black steel pipe fence with a single opening at the center of the west side. A chain acts as a gate across the opening. The surrounding area is flat and wooded.⁷⁵

Doe Farm was established by the Doe family, who owned land in the District by the 1650s. Olinthus Doe conveyed Doe Farm to the Town of Durham in the early 1900s to conserve the land. The parcel is wooded and laced with walking paths. It is bounded by the Lamprey River on the south and Doe-LaRoche Farm, which was established by descendants of the Doe family, on the north. Included on the parcel is The Moat and Moat (or Doe) Island, which The Moat encircles. The B&M railroad tracks slice through the southwestern corner of the parcel.

25. Thompson-Hamel Field (15-18-5), east of Newmarket Road, 49 contributing acres.

Photo #4

49-acre field historically part of Hugh Adams-D. Stevens-Moses Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm (#1). Sold off ca. mid-1970s.

26. Bunker-Emile Hamel Farmland (15-30), 15 contributing acres.

15-acre wooded lot historically part of Emile Hamel Farm (#4). Sold off in mid-1970s to current owner, Oyster River School District.

27. Bunker-Emile Hamel Farmland (15-8), 60 contributing acres.

80.29-acre wooded lot historically part of Emile Hamel Farm (#4). Sold off in mid-1970s to current owner, UNH.

28. Mooney-Beaudet Farmland, (15-1), 133 contributing acres.

For nearly 100 years, this parcel has been part of the Mooney-Beaudet Farm (see #3), and the eastern portion, approximately 75 acres, have accompanied the farm been since the second quarter of the 19th century. The remainder of the land was purchased by the Beaudet family in the late 1920s.⁷⁶ The Nature Conservancy purchased it from the Beaudets in 2006 and sold it to New Hampshire's Fish and Game Department in 2008.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ The site is listed in an inventory of town graveyards conducted in 1979.

⁷⁶ Five of the six small lots that front on Bennett Road were subdivided off beginning in the 1960s; a house (32 Bennett) has stood on its site since at least the mid-19th c.

⁷⁷ SCR D Book 3690/630 (2008).

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29. Mooney Barn Site (15-7-2), One contributing acre.

John Mooney, who initially lived at #8 and later erected #7, erected a barn sometime prior to 1857 on this 1-acre lot. When the barn was sold to Michael Moriarty, along with #7, in 1860, Mooney reserved the right to use half of it for three years. The barn continued to be associated with Moriarty Farm (#7), until it was taken down sometime before 1953. The lot remains in Moriarty family ownership. (No fieldwork was undertaken to look for remains, due to extensive foliage.)

30. Mooney-Moriarty Field & Pasture (15-26), approx. 53 contributing acres.

John Mooney purchased an unknown portion of this parcel in the 1820s. After purchasing additional contiguous acreage (date unknown) to assemble the existing parcel, he sold it to Michael Moriarty, then owner of 4 Bennett Road (#8), in 1869. The Moriarty family owned the lot until 2003, when they sold it to the Nature Conservancy, which in turn passed it on to the current owner, NH Fish & Game. Included on the parcel is Longmarsh Brook and what may be the channel of Valentine Hill's 17th century canal, as well as a woods road that parallels the east boundary, a stone foundation (that appears on a plan dated 2003, but was not field checked), and several stone walls.

31. Hale-Stevens Farm Field (18-3-5), 92.5 contributing acres.*Photo #51*

This 92.4-acre field and woodland is historically part of Hale-Stevens Farm (#22). It was split off from the farmhouse in 2002 and is currently owned by NH Fish and Game. Until then, a barn stood at the south end of the field section, some distance from the house. Though no longer standing, it was described in an earlier report thus:

The detached barn is located north of and some distance from the house and appears to date from the early 20th century. Approximately 21' x 48', it is a gable roof structure with board and batten siding and corrugated roofing. As recently as April, 2003, a round, metal clad silo stood at the southwest corner; it has since been removed. The primary entrance to the barn is through double rolling doors at the west gable end. Openings in the south wall lead to outdoor open cattle pens on a concrete pad. Structurally unsafe to enter, the barn has hodgepodge framing, some of which seems to be reused timbers.⁷⁸

32. Doe-LaRoche Farmland (18-1-2), approx. 15 contributing acres.

Since at least the early 20th century and likely well before that, this parcel has been part of the Doe-LaRoche Farm (#4). The lot is surrounded on three sides by The Moat and bounded to the northeast by Moat Road. A fragment of the lot is split off, located on the opposite side of The Moat and fronting on Newmarket Road.

Although this lot is shown on the town tax map as a separate parcel, its acreage has been combined with that of 18-1-1 (the other lot associated with the farm and on which the buildings are located) for town tax purposes.

⁷⁸ Hengen, 2004: 15.

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TABLE OF PROPERTIES

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Tax map/ parcel #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>C/ NC*</u>	<u>Photo #</u>
1	(DUR 0011)	15-19-0	97 Newmarket Road	Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm	ca. 1720 (moved to existing site ca. 1800)	C	1-4
2		15-20-0	103 Newmarket Road	Binette House	1962	NC	5
3		15-10-0	106 Newmarket Road	Ketchum House	1959	NC	6
4	(DUR 0012)	15-11	110 Newmarket Road	Bunker-Emile Hamel Farm	ca. 1852	C	7, 8
5	(DUR 0013)	15-21	127 Newmarket Road	Levi Hamel-Beliveau House	ca. 1912-15	C	9
6		15-21	Longmarsh Road	Mooney Burial Ground		C	10
7		15-7-1	4 Bennett Road	Mooney-Moriarty Farm	ca. 1800-25	C	12, 13
8		15-6	Bennett Road	Mooney-Beaudet Farm	ca. 1780s	C	15-21
9		18-1-1 & 18-1-2	37 Bennett Road	Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm	ca. 1825	C	22-26
10		15-5-0	32 Bennett Road	house	by 1858	NC	27
11		15-4-1	36 Bennett Road	house	1978	NC	28
12		15-4-2	38 Bennett Road	house	1988	NC	
13		15-3-0	40 Bennett Road	house	1969	NC	29
14		15-2-2	42 Bennett Road	house	1990	NC	
15		15-2-1	44 Bennett Road	house	2002	NC	30
16		15-28	181 Newmarket Road	Dame-Bedard Farm	1927	C	31-38
17		n/a	Moat Road	Moat Road	ca. mid-18 th c.	C	39, 40
18		18-2	221 Newmarket Road	house	1958	NC	41
19		18-3-4	216 Newmarket Road	house	1950	NC	42
20		18-3-3	220 Newmarket Road	Durham Boat Club Boathouse	1970	NC	43
21		18-3-1	250 Newmarket Road	house	1976	NC	44
22		18-3-2	257 Newmarket Road	Hale Stevens Farm	ca. 1870	C	45-48
23		18-3-1	Newmarket Road	Smith Family Burial Ground	ca. 1830-40s	C	50
24		18-1-3	off Bennett Road (85-acres open space)	Doe Farm	18 th -19 th c.	C	51-53
25		15-18-5	93 Newmarket Road (49-acres open space)	Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farmland		C	4
26		15-30	off Orchard Drive (15-acres open space)	Bunker-Hamel Farmland		C	
27		15-8	Newmarket Road (80 acres open space)	Bunker-Hamel Farmland		C	
28		15-1	Bennett Road (134 acres open space)	Mooney-Beaudet Farmland		C	

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TABLE OF PROPERTIES, continued

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Tax map/ parcel #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>C/ NC*</u>	<u>Photo #</u>
29		15-7-2	138 Bennett Road (1 acre open space)	Mooney-Moriarty Barn Site		C	
30		15-26	Newmarket/Longmarsh Roads (53 acres open space)	Mooney-Moriarty Field & Pasture		C	
31		18-3-5	Newmarket Road (92 acres open space)	Hale-Stevens Farmland		C	49
32		18-1-2	Newmarket/Moat Roads (15 acres open space)	<u>Doe-LaRoche Farmland</u>		C	

*Contributing or non-contributing to Historic District

22. Statement of Significance

The Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District is eligible for the National Register under A, in the area of Agriculture, a significant historical context within the Town of Durham. Once a town marked by extensive inland and coastal farms, Durham now retains only a few expanses of contiguous historic agricultural lands. This District has the most extensive and well-preserved historic agricultural district in Durham. Of the other inland agricultural areas, only a group of two farmsteads on Mast Road conveys a similar degree of expansiveness, significance and integrity. While there are pockets of agricultural lands throughout the town, there are no other areas that consist of seven (eight, including Doe Farm which lacks a farmhouse and outbuildings) contiguous farmsteads and that retain this level of integrity.

This District, first settled in the mid-17th century, took on its present form over the course of the 19th and early 20th century, as seven substantial farms evolved. All retain historic buildings, and most have extensive undeveloped woodland, contiguous roadside fields and the other features that define an agricultural setting. (Much of the open space is now in public ownership, but remains visually linked to the farmsteads.) As a group, the farms convey the agricultural heritage of Durham.

A secondary level of significance for the District is its association with French-Canadian farming families who settled on all but one of the farms in the first half of the 20th century and who have been responsible for nearly all of the agricultural activity throughout the 20th century in this District. The area's proximity to the mills in Newmarket, from whence some of these families came, coupled with the oft large size of the families, enabled them to continue working in the mills, while resuming the agrarian life they knew in Canada. With a focus on dairying, they could also take advantage of nearby Newmarket and its demand for milk; more than one farmer ran a milk route there. The community bonded through social gatherings, assistance with seasonal farming chores, and a shared church and primary (Catholic) school in Newmarket.

Within the Town of Durham, there was never any other grouping of French-Canadians' farms of this size. While French Canadians settled on property, including farms, elsewhere in town, there were no other clusters. The high level of integrity of this District, with its extant farmhouses, agricultural outbuildings and surrounding agricultural landscape of woodland, fields, pasture and stone walls, further adds to its overall significance.

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23. Periods(s) of Significance

ca. 1779 – 1959. This period reflects the Historic District's association with general agriculture, a significant historical context within local history. The earlier date reflects the approximate date the oldest surviving farmhouse was erected, thus establishing the existing agricultural landscape, and the later date reflects the fifty-year cut-off for the National Register, a moving date since the District's agricultural significance did not cease at that time.

1901 – 1959. This period reflects the Historic District's association with the French-Canadian farming community who settled here. The earlier date is when the first farm was purchased by one of these families (when Pierre Hamel bought #1), and the end date reflects the fifty-year cut-off for the National Register—a moving date since the District's French-Canadian agricultural significance did not cease at that time.

24. Statement of Integrity

The Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District retains a high degree of integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The acreage associated with each of the farms that comprise the District has remained almost entirely intact, in many instances for over 150 years, as has the relationship of buildings to open fields and woodland. All of the surviving historic buildings, including outbuildings, are believed to stand on their original locations and with rare exception retain a high level of integrity, both individually and in terms of their relationship to their respective farmstead. In addition to buildings and open space, the District has other character-defining features of an agricultural landscape, including stone walls, burial grounds, cellar holes, and discontinued roads.

The twelve primary non-contributing buildings (#2-3, 10-15, 18-21: eleven dwellings and one boathouse) are built on land historically associated with a farm, and none deflects from the overall integrity of the landscape. In fact, some are not even visible from the road. (One of these non-contributing properties, #21, has two historical resources: a cellar hole and a burial ground (#23).)

25. Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District has been defined to include all of the historic resources and open land that are known to accompany each of the seven historic farmsteads and/or the French-Canadian families who resided within the District. Though much of the fringe lands are now in separate ownership, they remain undeveloped, visually linked to the farms and in public ownership.

The ownership of a large, undeveloped parcel northwest of, and contiguous to, the District (map/lot 15-29), now owned by UNH, could not be traced to the farms within the District and thus was excluded. Other property to the north has been subdivided into small residential lots. The southern boundary marks the last farm that retains integrity. (A farmhouse a short distance further south still stands, but both the house and outbuildings have been substantially altered, and its land converted to a golf course.) East and west of the District bounds, much of the former agricultural land has given way to residential development within the past thirty years. The western boundary is further defined by the railroad tracks, in place since at least the mid-19th century.

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26. Boundary Description

The boundary for the District is shown on the accompanying map, based on the Town of Durham's 2008 tax maps. Map and lot numbers for each parcel are included in the Table of Properties.

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AREA FORM: DURHAM **NAME OF AREA:** Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

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University of New Hampshire, "University of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts [catalog]." Durham, NH, 1928. Online at <http://www.archive.org/details/universityofnewh19281929univ>

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Maps, Atlases & Plans

[undated, ca. 1835] "Plan of Newmarket Road, Durham." Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society.

[undated] "Map of Oyster River Plantation." Drawn for Stackpole's *History of Durham*, 1913.

1805 Plan of Durham.

1856 Map of Durham. Published in J. Chace Jr.'s *Map of Strafford County*. Philadelphia: Smith & Bartlett.

1871 Map of Durham. Published in Sanford & Evert's *Atlas of Strafford County*.

1892 Map of Durham. Published in D.H. Hurd & Co.'s *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*.

1893 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.

1916 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.

1918 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.

1910-20 Durham Business District. Collection of Durham Historic Association

AREA FORM: DURHAM **NAME OF AREA:** Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

- 1930 Map of Durham. Collection of Durham Historic Association
- 1931 Durham Property Map. Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society.
- 1941 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.
- 1953 Aerial View of Durham. On file at Public Works Dept., Town of Durham.
- 1956 USGS Map, Dover Quad. Collection of UNH Special Collections.
- 1962 Aerial View of Durham. On file at Public Works Dept., Town of Durham.
- 1963 Map of Durham. Collection of Durham Historic Association
- 1965 Topographical Map of Durham, rev. 1970, 1976, 1983, 1987, 1991. Made by John W. Hatch. On display at Durham Town Offices.

Interviews

- Leo and Eva Bedard, owners of Dame-Bedard Farm, November 2003.
- Sylvia Fitts Getchell, Newmarket historian, July 2003.
- Leo Hamel, grandson of Pierre and Anna Hamel, August 2009.
- Raymond LaRoche, Sr., owner of Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm, January 2004 and July 2009.
- Lucille (Hamel) LeGault, granddaughter of Pierre and Anna Hamel, August 2009.
- Janet Mackie, Durham historian, August 2009
- Michael Provost, Newmarket historian and great-grandson of Charles Provost, August 2009.

AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

28. Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: district
 individuals
 within district
 Integrity: yes
 no

NR eligible: district
 not eligible
 more info needed

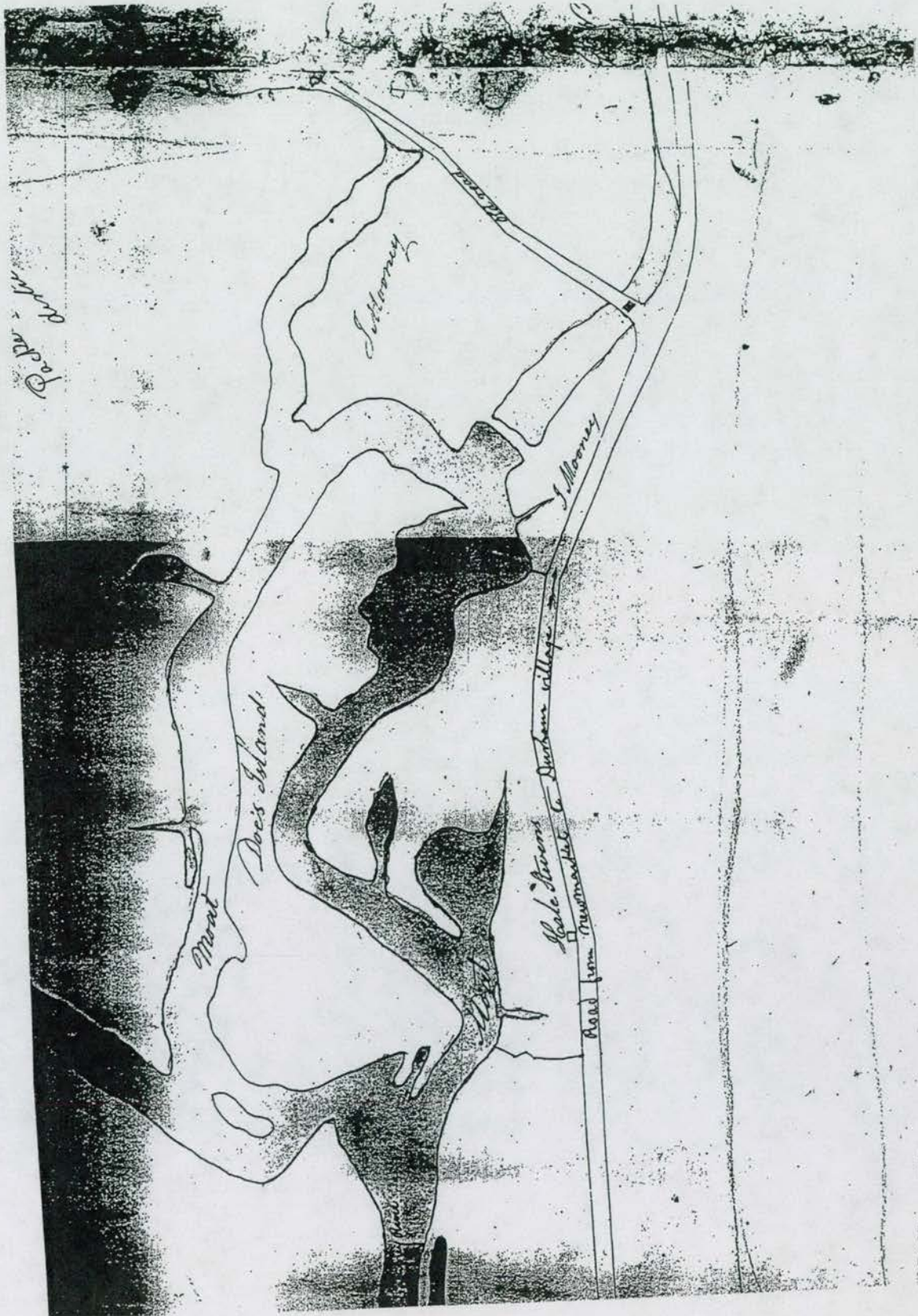
NR Criteria: A
 B
 C
 D
 E

If this Area Form is for a Historic District: # of contributing resources: 8 (primary resources)
 # of noncontributing resources: 12 (primary resources)

AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

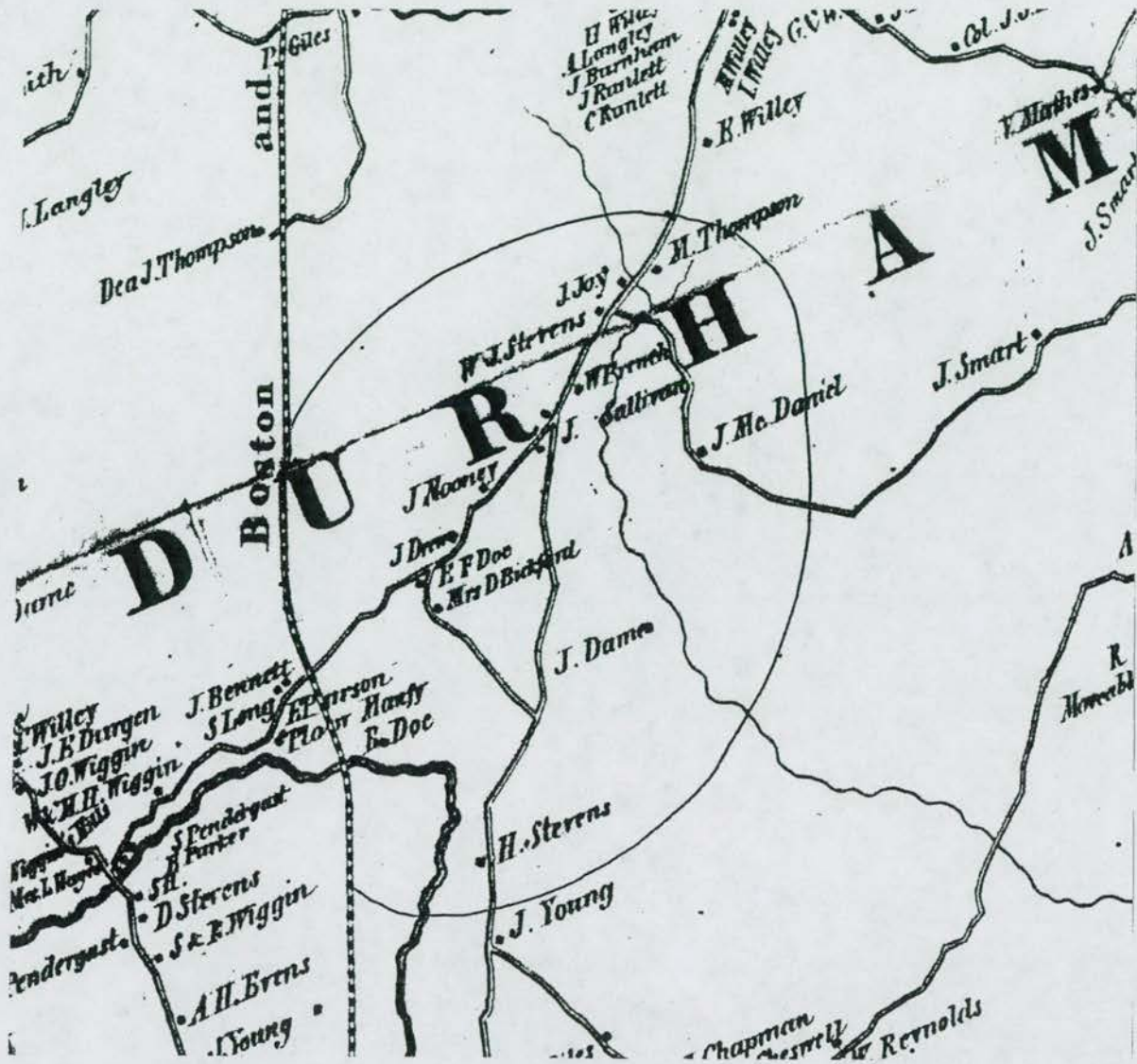
Plan of Newmarket Road, ca. 1835
(section showing south end of District)
Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

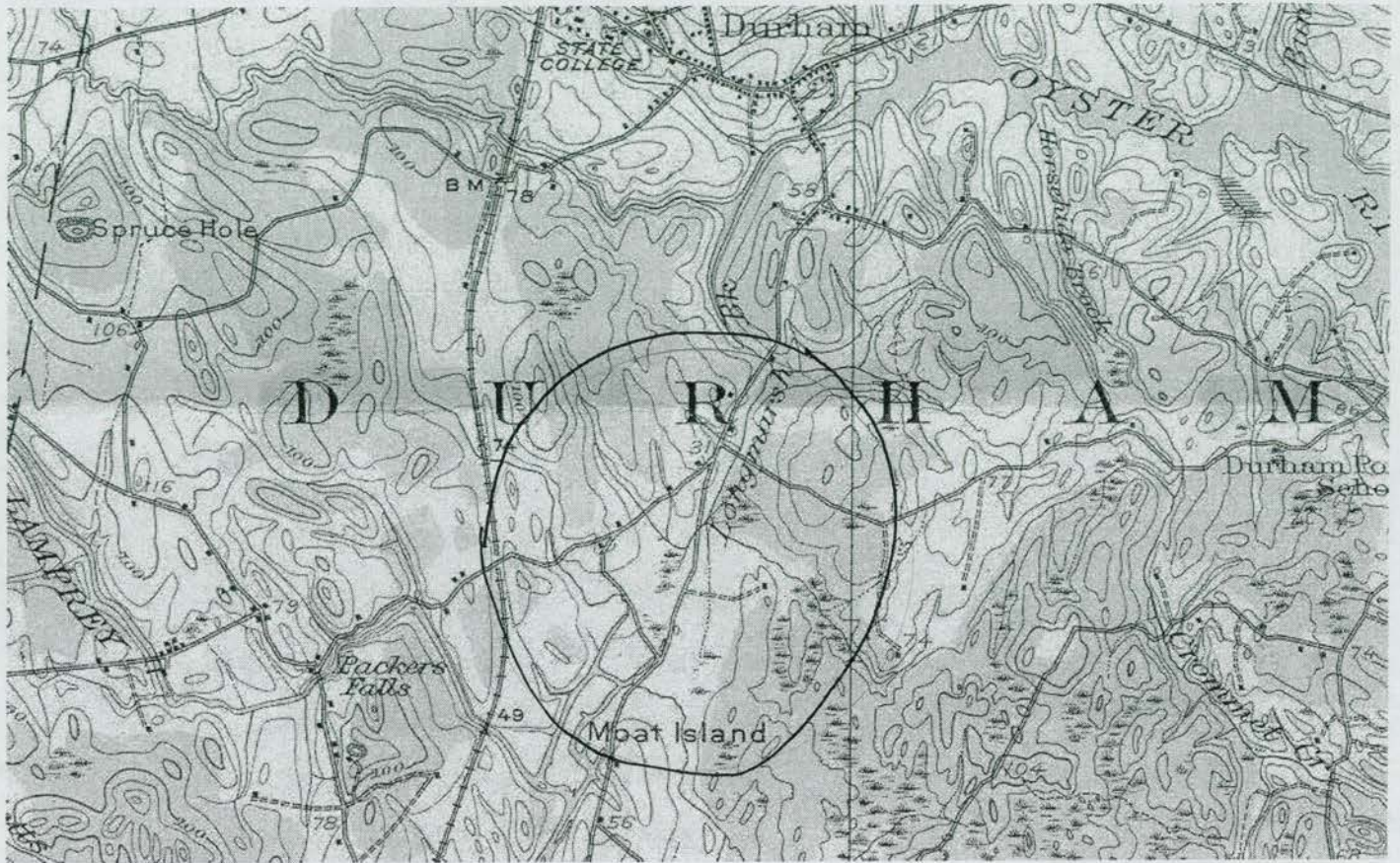
Town of Durham, 1856
from Map of Strafford County



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

1918 USGS Map, Dover Quad



N↑

AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Durham, 1930

Collection of Durham Historic Association

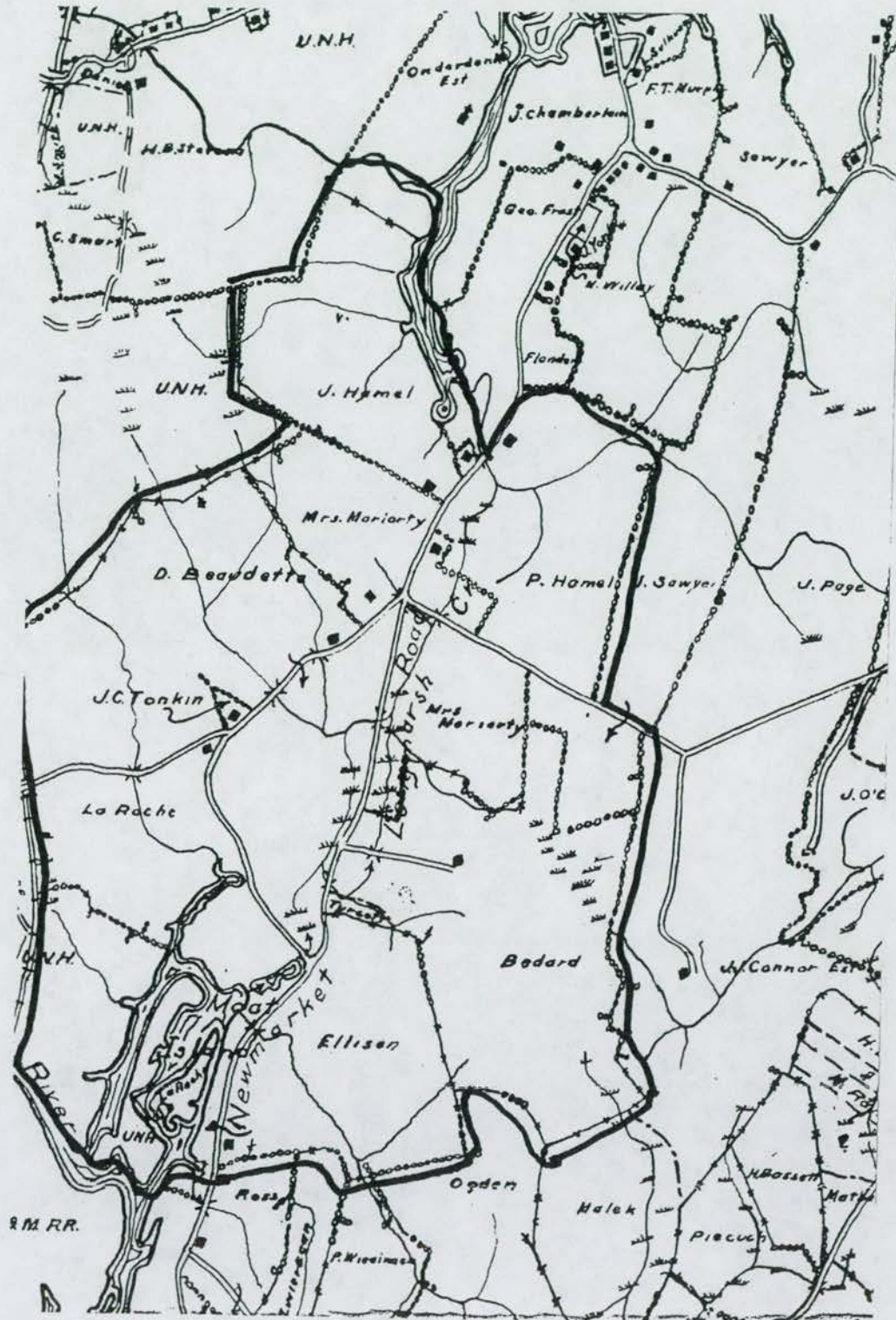


AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Durham Property Map, 1931

Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

1941 USGS Map, Dover Quad

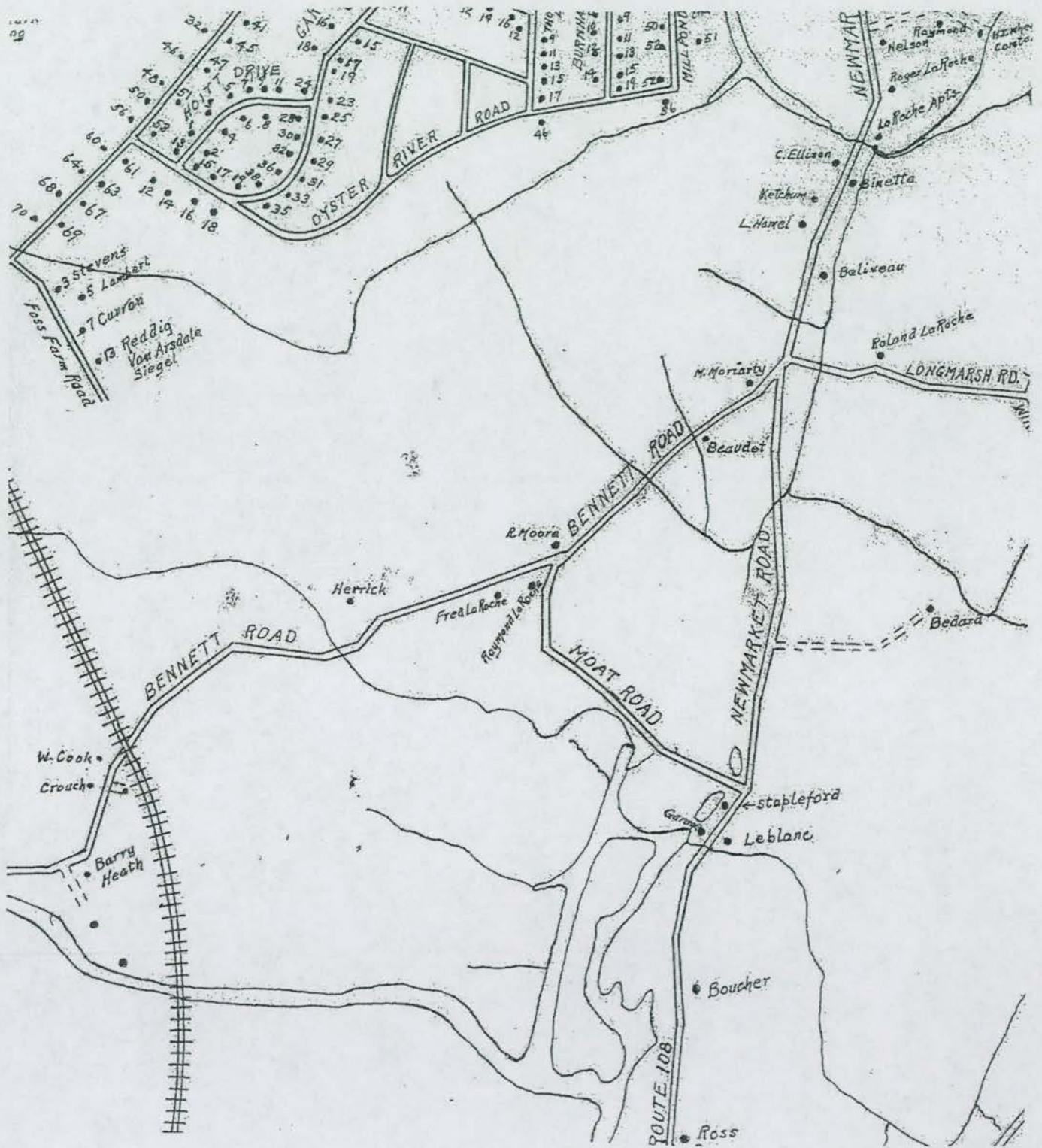


AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Durham, 1963

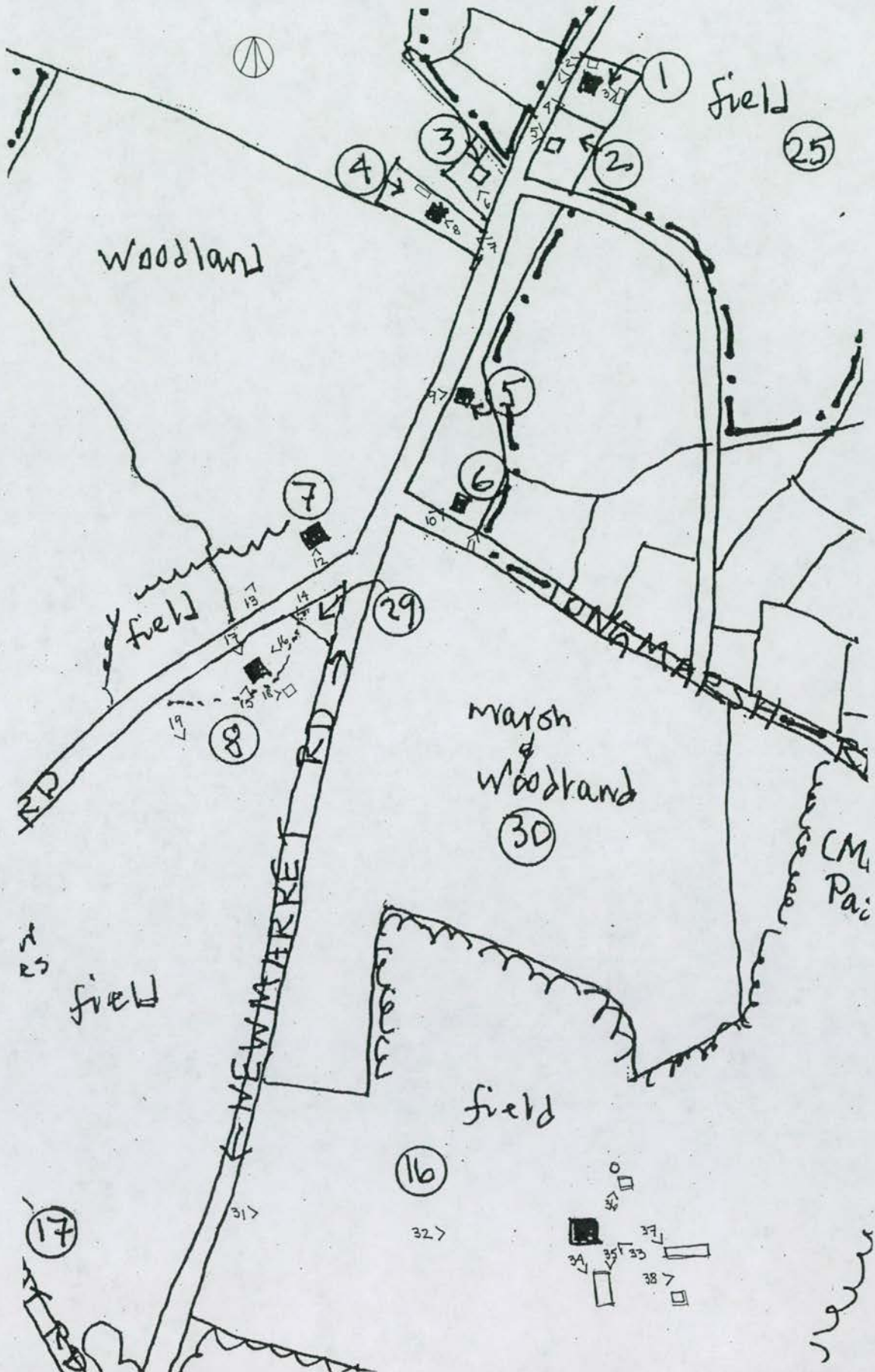
Collection of Durham Historic Association



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

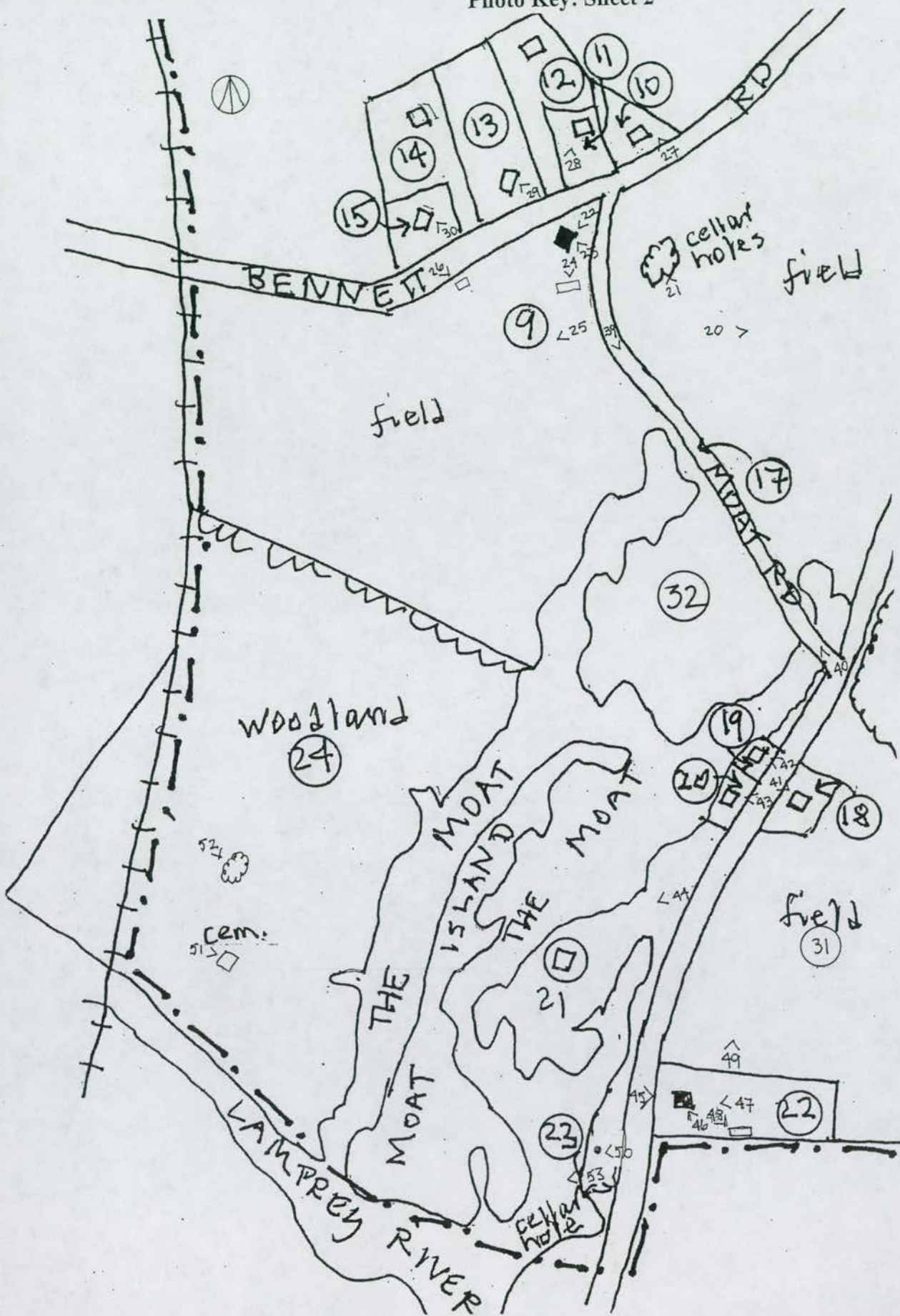
Photo Key: Sheet 1



AREA FORM: DURHAM

NAME OF AREA: Newmarket & Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Photo Key: Sheet 2



NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #1 Description: Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farmhouse (#1), 97 Newmarket Rd.
Direction: SE



Photo #2 Description: Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm (#1): c. 1992 barn/garage
Direction: NE

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #3 Description: Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm (#1): English barn
Direction: E



Photo #4 Description: Thompson-Pierre Hamel Farm (#1): fields & English barn
Direction: NE

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #5 Description: Binette House, 103 Newmarket Road (#2)
Direction: E



Photo #6 Description: Ketchum House, 106 Newmarket Road (#3)
Direction: W



Photo #7 Description: Jos. Bunker-Emile Hamel House (#4), 110 Newmarket Rd. House at left & shed/shop at right

Direction: W



Photo #8 Description: Jos. Bunker-Emile Hamel House (#4): detail of façade

Direction: W

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April - June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #9 Description: Hamel-Beliveau House, 127 Newmarket Rd. (#5)
Direction: NE



Photo #10 Description: Mooney Burial Ground (#6)
Direction: N



Photo #11 Description: Looking north from Longmarsh Road at Longmarsh Brook—possibly the channel to Valentine Hill's 17th c. canal

Direction: N



Photo #12 Description: John Mooney-Michael Moriarty House, 4 Bennett Road (#7), façade (south elevation).

Direction: N



Photo #13 Description: Mooney-Moriarty House (#7): west elevation & side yard. Woodland to rear of house is part of 43-acre house lot.

Direction: NE



Photo #14 Description: Roadbed of Bennett Road prior to early 1960s realignment, showing Mooney-Beudet Farmhouse (#8) in rear

Direction: SW



Photo #15 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse (#8), Bennett Road, façade (so.) & west elevations
Direction: NE



Photo #16 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse (#8), Bennett Road, east elevation
Direction: W

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #17 Description: Mooney-Beudet Farmhouse (#8), rear elevation & ell
Direction: S



Photo #18 Description: Mooney-Beudet Farm (#8): garage
Direction: SE

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #19 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm (#8): Field on south side of Bennett Rd.
Direction: SE



Photo #20 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm (#8): View of fields from Moat Rd. (Dame-Bedard Farm building (#16) visible in center background)
Direction: E

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #21 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm (#8): dwelling cellar hole on east side of Moat Road
Direction: N



Photo #22 Description: Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farmhouse (#9), 37 Bennett Road, façade (east) & north elevations
Direction: SW



Photo #23 Description: Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farmhouse (#9), showing ell, sheds and attached barn
Direction: NW



Photo #24 Description: Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm (#9): primary outbuildings
Direction: S



Photo #25 Description: Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm (#9): field on west side of Moat Road, showing sap house in background

Direction: SW



Photo #26 Description: Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm (#9): ca. 1960s house (41 Bennett Rd.) at edge of farm

Direction: S



Photo #27 Description: 32 Bennett Road (#10), façade
Direction: NW



Photo #28 Description: 36 Bennett Road (#11), façade
Direction: NE



Photo #29 Description: 38 Bennett Road (#13), façade
Direction: NW *AO*



Photo #30 Description: 44 Bennett Road (#15), façade
Direction: NW

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April - June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #31 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16), taken from Newmarket Road
Direction: E



Photo #32 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16), from left: house, wagon shed, barn (garage obscured, located roughly behind the house)
Direction: E

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April - June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #33 Description: Dame-Bedard Farmhouse (#16), showing facade (E) and south elevations
Direction: NW



Photo #34 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16): barn (north gable front & west elevation) and milk house
Direction: SE



Photo #35 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16): barn (north gable front & east elevation) and horse shed

Direction: SW



Photo #36 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16): water storage tank and garage

Direction: NE



Photo #37 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16): wagon shed
Direction: SE



Photo #38 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#16): wagon shed (left), pigpen (center) & pig shed (right)
Direction: E

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April - June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #39 Description: Moat Road (#17), with Mooney-Beudet Farm on left & Doe-Provost-LaRoche Farm on right
Direction: SE



Photo #40 Description: Moat Road (#17), south terminus at Newmarket Rd.
Direction: NW



Photo #41 Description: 221 Newmarket Road (#18), façade (west elevation)
Direction: SE



Photo #42 Description: 216 Newmarket Road (#19), façade (east elevation)
Direction: W



Photo #43 Description: Durham Boat Club Boathouse (#20), 220 Newmarket Road
Direction: SW



Photo #44 Description: 250 Newmarket Road (#21), façade (east elevation)
Direction: W



Photo #45 Description: Hale Stevens Farmhouse (#22), 257 Newmarket Road: facade (west elevation)
Direction: E



Photo #46 Description: Hale Stevens Farmhouse (#22), south elevation, showing ell & rear addition (or former attached barn)
Direction: NW



Photo #47 Description: Hale Stevens Farmhouse (#22), rear elevation & former attached barn (?) at left

Direction: W



Photo #48 Description: Hale Stevens Farm (#22): garage/shed

Direction: SE

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #49 Description: Hale Stevens Farmland (#31),: fields north of farmhouse
Direction: N



Photo #50 Description: Smith Family Burial Ground (#23)
Direction: W

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: April – June 2009

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #51 Description: Doe Family Burial Ground (#24)



Photo #52 Description: Doe Family cellar hole (#24)

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

NAME of AREA: Newmarket-Bennett Roads Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

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Date of photographs: April - June 2009

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #53 Description: The Moat and, at center right, Moat Island (#24)
Direction: SW

2005 reason for revised forms submitted in Sept. 2010.

Durham-Newmarket
STP-TE-X-5133(009)
13080
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No Adverse Effect Memo

Pursuant to meetings and discussions on February 12 and September 11, 2003; June 10, 2004; and March 10, April 14, and May 12, 2005, and for the purpose of compliance with regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800), the NH Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) and the NH Division of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have coordinated the identification and evaluation of historical and archaeological resources with plans to construct four-foot wide bicycle shoulders along NH Route 108 between the Oyster River Bridge in Durham and Dame Road and Sanborn Avenue in Newmarket, New Hampshire.

Based on a review pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4, we determined that the following properties, which are listed on, eligible for, or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, will be affected by this project:

- Contributing properties to the Durham Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places (parcels 52, 53, 55);
- Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District, Durham, a National Register eligible district (parcels 27, 85, 30, 31, 84, 83, 32, 33, 82, 34, and 79);
- Extension to the Newmarket Industrial and Commercial Historic District, including 27 and 31 North Main Street (NWM0009 and NWM0008), contributing eligible properties (parcels 111, 110, 126);
- Harry Bassett House, 3 North Main St., Newmarket (NWM0004), an individually eligible property (parcel 99);
- Magusiak House, 18 North Main St., Newmarket (NWM0005), a potentially eligible property (parcel 2);
- 313 Newmarket Road, Durham (DUR0014), a potentially eligible property (parcel 95);
- and
- 7 North Main Street, Newmarket, a potentially eligible property (parcel 100).

Applying the criteria of effect at 36 CFR 800.5, because of the minimization of the project's effect through design and the reconstruction of affected stone walls along NH Route 108, we mutually agreed that the widening of the shoulders would not have an adverse effect on these properties. NHDOT agrees to complete the three remaining determinations of eligibility referred to as "potentially eligible" properties above and revise the Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District to include historic property numbers DUR0011, DUR0012, and DUR0013 with their associated parcels (parcels 79, 34, and 82). It will also complete all necessary phases of archaeological investigations.

Durham-Newmarket
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In accordance with the Advisory Council's regulations, we will continue to consult, as appropriate, as this project proceeds.

Linda Wilson, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

Kathleen O. Laffey, Administrator
Federal Highway Administration

Concurred with by the NH Department of Transportation

Date: _____

By: _____
Joyce McKay
Cultural Resources Manager

c.c. NHDHR
FHWA

S:\PROJECTS\DESIGN\13080\Cultural\memo.doc



Photo #1 Description: Mooney Family Burial Ground (#1)
Roll: 2 Frame: 10 Direction: N



Photo #2 Description: Looking south from Longmarsh Road at Longmarsh Brook – also possibly the channel to Valentine Hill's 17th c. canal
Roll: 3 Frame: 1 Direction: S



Photo #3 Description: Moriarty House, 4 Bennett Road (#2), facade
Roll: 1 Frame: 10 Direction: N



Photo #4 Description: Moriarty House (#2), west elevation & side yard. Woodland to rear of house part of 43-acre lot
Roll: 1 Frame: 9 Direction: NE



Photo #5 Description: Roadbed of Bennett Road prior to early 1960s realignment, showing Mooney-Beudet Farmhouse (#3) in rear

Roll: 1 Frame: 11 Direction: SW



Photo #6 Description: Mooney-Beudet Farmhouse (#3), Bennett Road, facade

Roll: 1 Frame: 1 Direction: N



Photo #7 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse, east elevation
Roll: 1 Frame: 7 Direction: W



Photo #8 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse, façade & west elevations
Roll: 1 Frame: 4 Direction: NE



Photo #9 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farmhouse, rear elevation
Roll: 1 Frame: 5 Direction: S



Photo #10 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm: garage (a)
Roll: 1 Frame: 6 Direction: SE



Photo #11 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm: View of fields south of Bennett Road
Roll: 1 Frame: 3 Direction: SE



Photo #12 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm from Newmarket Road
Roll: 4 Frame: 18 Direction: NW



Photo #13 Description: Mooney-Beaudet Farm, showing dwelling cellar hole (d) fronting on Moat Road. Buildings across Moat Road are part of Doe-LaRoche Farm (#4).
Roll: 4 Frame: 25 Direction: NW



Photo #14 Description: Doe-LaRoche Farm (#4), 37 Bennett Road, taken from intersection of Bennett & Moat Roads
Roll: 4 Frame: 19 Direction: SW



Photo #15 Description: Doe-LaRoche Farmhouse, facade
Roll: 4 Frame: 21 Direction: E



Photo #16 Description: Doe-LaRoche Farmhouse and attached ell, sheds and barn
Roll: 4 Frame: 28 Direction: NW



Photo #17 Description: Doe-LaRoche Farm, primary outbuildings (southwest of farmhouse)
Roll: 4 Frame: 20 Direction: SW



Photo #18 Description: Doe-LaRoche Farm: field SW of farm buildings, showing sap house in background
Roll: 4 Frame: 22 Direction: SW



Photo #19 Description: Looking from Doe-LaRoche Farm (#4), across Mooney-Beaudet Farm fields (#3), at Dame-Bedard Farm (#5) in distance
Roll: 4 Frame: 26 Direction: E



Photo #20 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm (#5), 181 Newmarket Road, showing roadside field in front of buildings
Roll: 2 Frame: 5 Direction: NE



Photo #21 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm, from left: house, garage, wagon shed, barn
Roll: 4 Frame: 29 Direction: E



Photo #22 Description: Dame-Bedard Farmhouse
Roll: 4 Frame: 31 Direction: NE



Photo #23 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm: barn and milk house (a)
Roll: 4 Frame: 34 Direction: SE



Photo #24 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm: rear of barn and horse shed (a)
Roll: 1 Frame: 16 Direction: NW



Photo #25 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm, from left: chicken house (e), water storage tank (d) and garage (c).

Roll: 4 Frame: 35 Direction: NE



Photo #26 Description: Dame-Bedard Farm: wagon shed (b)

Roll: 4 Frame: 32 Direction: E

NHDHR AREA: Doe-Mooney-Dame-Stevens Farms Historic District

Town: Durham

Date of photographs: November – December 2003

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative stored at: 25 Ridge Rd., Concord, NH



Photo #27 Description: Moat Road, south end
Roll: 4 Frame: 17 Direction: NW



Photo #28 Description: 216 Newmarket Road (#6)
Roll: 4 Frame: 15 Direction: W



Photo #29 Description: Durham Boat Club Boathouse, 220 Newmarket Road, Durham (#7)
Roll: 4 Frame: 11 Direction: NW



Photo #30 Description: 250 Newmarket Road, Durham (#8)
Roll: 4 Frame: 8 Direction: SW



Photo #31 Description: Smith Family Burial Ground (#8-b). Arrow indicates cellar hole for Smith House (8-a)

Roll: 3 Frame: 21A Direction: NE



Photo #32 Description The Moat and, at left, Moat Island.

Roll: 3 Frame: 22A Direction: NW



Photo #33 Description: 221 Newmarket Road (#9)
Roll: 4 Frame: 13 Direction: E



Photo #34 Description: Hale Stevens Farmhouse (#10), 257 Newmarket Road, showing house, ell and barn
Roll: 3 Frame: 19A Direction: NE



Photo #35 Description: Hale Stevens Farmhouse, south elevation
Roll: 3 Frame: 23A Direction: NW



Photo #36 Description: Hale Stevens Farmhouse, rear and north elevations
Roll: 4 Frame: 3 Direction: SW



Photo #37 Description: Hale Stevens Farm: garage/shed
Roll: 3 Frame: 24A Direction: SE



Photo #38 Description: Hale Stevens Farm, looking from farmhouse toward barn (b)
Roll: 4 Frame: 2 Direction: N



Photo #39 Description: Hale Stevens Farm: barn (b)
Roll: 4 Frame: 5 Direction: NE



Photo #40 Description: Hale Stevens Farm: lower field north of barn
Roll: 4 Frame: 9 Direction: NE

Muzzey, Elizabeth

From: Andrea Bodo [afbodo@comcast.net]
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2012 5:15 PM
To: Muzzey, Elizabeth
Subject: the historic Grange wins a PlanNH award for Best Adaptive Re-use

TWO DURHAM REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WIN PlanNH AWARDS

The New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority and Plan New Hampshire have announced the results of the first semi-annual Visualizing Density awards program, which recognizes outstanding examples of dense development, or compact design, in New Hampshire. (<http://plannh.org/news-events/2876>)

The first Visualizing Density request for submissions sought a broad range of examples that match the character and patterns found in NH's rural settings, villages, and urban centers. From a number of excellent submissions, five examples were chosen as outstanding and recognized at New Hampshire Housing's Strong Homes, Resilient Communities conference on December 12th. Two of the top picks were from Durham as follows ...

Best Adaptive Re-use

Project: Durham Grange Hall

This structure was built in 1860 as a one-story schoolhouse. In 1893, it was purchased by the Scammell Grange for use as a meeting space, and remained in use until the early 1980's as a community gathering space. In 1982, it was bought by the town, but sat vacant for many years.

In response to an RFP by the town, developer Peter Murphy hired Isaak Design to develop a variety of concepts for redevelopment, and eventually one was adopted and implemented. It accomplishes several goals for both the Town and the developer, including:

- The restoration and rejuvenation of a dilapidated Grange Hall, which is of historic significance to the town
- Using the Grange Hall as a tool to redefine Main Street: by moving it forward fifty feet, its presence is now known
- Maximizing the property with an intill addition (which provides five market-rate apartments)
- First workforce housing units (3) in Durham
- An attractive, viable mixed-use building (yoga studio downstairs, residences above)
- To Maintain and reinforce a popular pedestrian way between Main Street and the Mill Road shopping plaza

Durham is the first town to adopt the 2012 Building and Energy Codes.

This project incorporates smart growth, urban infill, historic preservation,

adaptive reuse, work-force housing, public/private partnership and "green" building.

The jury saw this as an outstanding example of adaptive reuse – one that might inspire other towns with smaller, older buildings.

Architect Nick Isaak of Isaak Design in Durham accepted the award.