

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0166

Name, Location, Ownership

- 1. Historic name: White Farm Barns
- 2. District or area: _____
- 3. Street and number: 144 Clinton St.
- 4. City or town: Concord
- 5. County: Merrimack
- 6. Current owner: State of New Hampshire

Function or Use

- 7. Current use(s): State surplus property warehouse
- 8. Historic use(s): Dairy farm

Architectural Information

- 9. Style/type: _____
- 10. Architect/builder: Unknown
- 11. Source: _____
- 12. Construction date: ca. _____
- 13. Source: Research, Visual Analysis
- 14. Alterations, with dates: _____
- 15. Moved? no yes date: _____

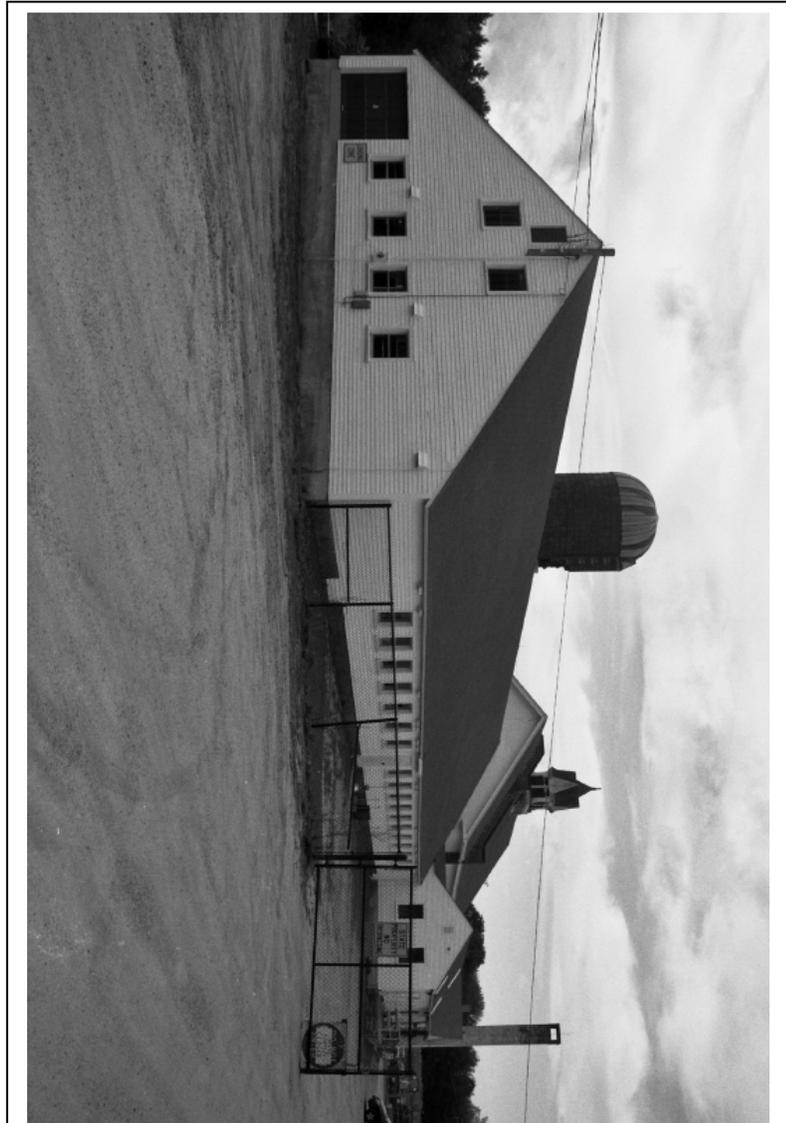
Exterior Features

- 16. Foundation: _____
- 17. Cladding: _____
- 18. Roof material: asphalt shingles
- 19. Chimney material: _____
- 20. Type of roof: gable
- 21. Chimney location: _____
- 22. Number of stories: _____
- 23. Entry location: _____
- 24. Windows: _____

Replacement? no yes date: _____

Site Features

- 25. Setting: Suburban/agricultural
- 26. Outbuildings: _____
- 27. Landscape features: corn fields
- 28. Acreage: 113 acres
- 29. Tax map/parcel: 95/1/23



Description: Main Barn Complex: milking barn, with silo behind, office to the right and main barn in the rear with cupola.

- 35. Photo #1
- 36. Date: Sept.16,2008
- 37. Roll #2 Frame #22 Direction:
- 38. Negative stored at: NHDHR

30 UTM reference: 19.292000 / 4784520

31. USGS quadrangle and scale: Concord, 1:24000

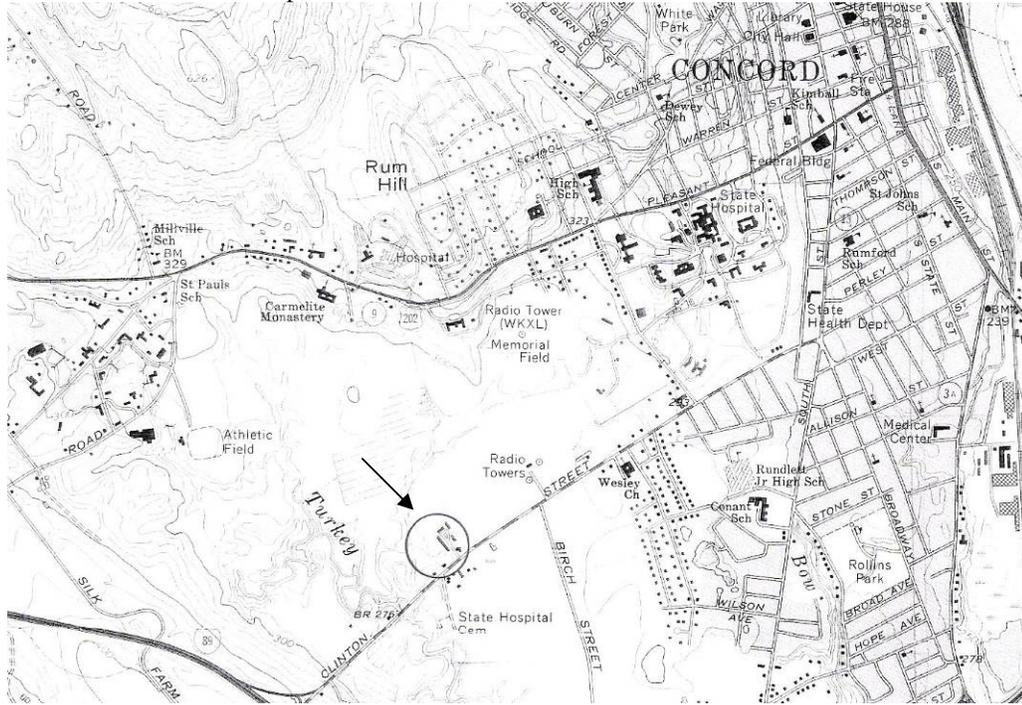
Form prepared by

- 32. Name: Roger C. Hawk
- 33. Organization: for Concord Heritage Commisison
- 34. Date of survey: Sept. 16, 2008

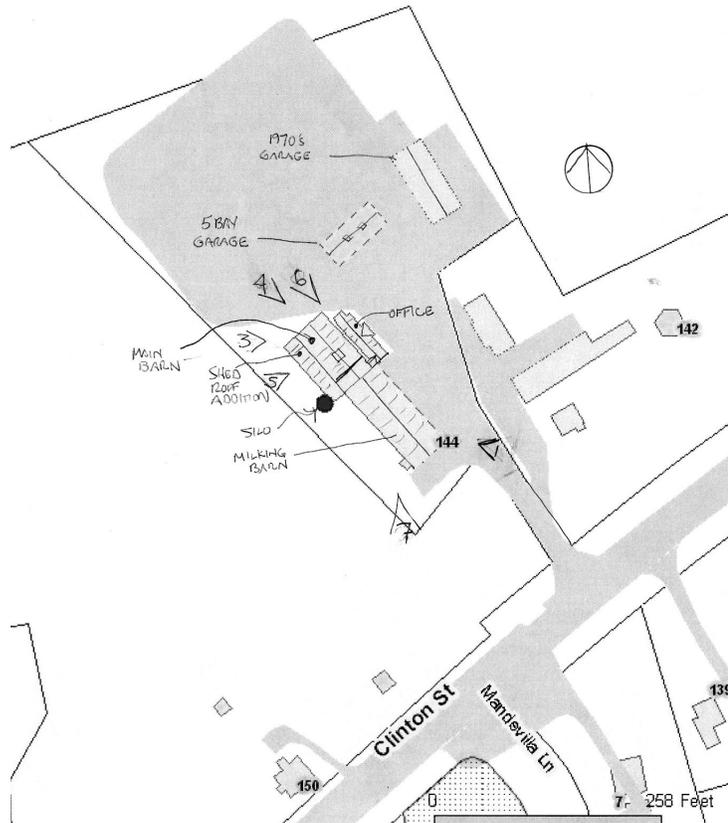
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39. LOCATION MAP: USGS map, not to scale



40. PROPERTY MAP & PHOTOGRAPH KEY:



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This form was completed as part of a survey of rural agricultural properties within the City of Concord, a project sponsored by the Heritage Commission. The overall purpose of the project was to raise public awareness of the city's rich agricultural legacy through a combination of identification, education, public policy and preservation planning tools.

Due to limited resources, the survey focused on barns and outbuildings that met all of the following criteria: (1) were sited on at least 10 acres of land; (2) they were located in a fairly rural area and not within the city center or an outlying village; (3) the surrounding land retained historic landscape features, such as open fields, pasture, and stone walls; (4) the outbuildings retained a high level of integrity from their agricultural era. None of the barns on the St. Paul's School campus were included. In addition, a few landmark barns, even if on a small lot, were included. Approximately 45 properties were included in the survey. Whenever possible, an interior inspection of the buildings was undertaken.

The survey was conducted at the reconnaissance-level. Historic background information was acquired from questionnaires sent to each property owner, personal interviews, a review of historic maps, and limited research in local histories. Certainly, additional research data on farms is available from population and, in particular, agricultural census records, and owners are encouraged to pursue those to add to this data base.

When properties were part of a larger, agricultural district, the form locates them as such, and a separate form documenting that historic agricultural neighborhood was prepared.

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

Colonel John Carter, an early prominent Concord citizen and brick maker, came to this property ca. 1790. He built two houses for his sons here, though both are now gone. The Carters sold the property in 1830 to Captain Amos Paul of Newfields, who sold it in either 1846 or 1849 to Nathaniel and Armenia White, one of the wealthiest and most prominent couples in 19th century Concord. The Whites created here one of the most cultivated farms in the state and one of the largest in Concord, once claiming 400 acres. The farm was part of the Underground Railroad. The Whites' granddaughter recalled that her grandparents sheltered fugitive slaves in the farmhouse's attic and the hay mow.¹

The farm has remained in agricultural use (dairy, and later corn and hay) throughout its ownership by the state of New Hampshire. During the 1940s, the State Hospital (on Pleasant St.) operated this farm as a dairy with 85 milking cows. In the 1980s, the State Prison's agricultural program operated it. This is one of two mid-20th c. milking parlors in Concord built by the State of New Hampshire (the other was built for the State Prison and stands at 314 North State Street: see CON0178).

In the mid-1980s, the original White farmhouse burned. Ca. 1998, the house then standing at 148 Clinton St. (and likely one of the farm managers' residences) was moved to the site of the original farmhouse and extensively renovated. The existing house at 152 Clinton St. was probably also a farm manager's residence at one time. For more information on both of these houses, see the National Register Nomination Form.

This property was listed on the National Register in 1981 as part of White Farm.

¹ NR Nomination and Amsden Chapter 17 pages 20-21.

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42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

- 51. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.
- 56. Local-scale dairy farming, 1800-present.
- 109. State government, 1680-present.

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

Main Barn (1870-1890): The barn is a gable front, seven bay, queen post design with asphalt shingles, tongue and groove vertical siding and a centrally positioned Eastlake era cupola. The wide roof overhang includes gable returns and a wide freeze board. The foundation is constructed of rubble stone material. Wide projecting vertical corner boards are also present. The interior has seen many renovations since it has been taken over by the Surplus Property Division of the NH Department of Administrative Services. On the interior, a concrete floor has been added (ca.1980); a steel structure second level storage mezzanine has been inserted on both bays flanking the central passageway. The south-easternmost bay (nearest Clinton Street) has been separated from the remainder of the barn area by a brick fire wall that extends above the roof line and is visible from the building exterior. Insulation and an interior finish wall has been installed on all sides up to a height of approximately 6 feet. The original hinged barn door on the north-west face has been partially blocked in to accommodate a contemporary overhead door.

The post and beam structure is a combination of older re-used hand hewn timbers on the roof structure which supports 4" x 6" roof rafters and horizontal pine board sheathing. The main post and beam structure below the roof line is constructed of 8" x 8" beams, all of which have circular saw marks. A full length hay track and hay fork are still intact. The hay track extends outside the northerly wall through sliding hay loft doors that have their slider tracks sloped to match the roof pitch.

A single story shed roof addition has been added to the southwest side of the main barn. It is constructed of concrete block walls and a poured concrete foundation. According to the on-site Surplus Property manager, this addition was constructed for sawdust storage use for dairy cow bedding in the second half of the 20th century.

Silo (ca. early 20th century): A silo is situated on the southerly corner of the main barn. It is constructed of pre-cast interlocking concrete blocks held together by steel rods, spaced vertically every 1.5-2 feet, running the entire circumference of the structure.

Office Addition: On the northeast side of the main barn is situated a wood frame gable roof structure with a gable dormer centered over the main entrance. This mid-20th century building originally contained a milk processing area, an electric generator and office. The generator was located in a basement area lying under the northerly portion of the building. Clapboards cover the building's exterior. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The foundation is poured concrete except for the loading dock which is granite block with a poured concrete cap that serves as the loading dock floor. This building is connected to the main barn and the milking barn only by a passageway at its southwest corner. 6 over 6 double hung windows are in place along the eastern side of this structure.

Milking Barn (1940s): This is one of two mid-20th c. cow barns in Concord built by the State of New Hampshire (the other was built for the State Prison and stands at 314 North State Street: see CON0178.). This 1½ story, gable roofed building was constructed for milking the State Hospital dairy

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herd. It has a poured concrete foundation and floor and three rows of columns support carrying beams running parallel to the roof ridge. Both the easterly and westerly walls have small double hung windows running the length of each side. An overhead door/loading dock is situated in on the southwest corner of this strucutre. The interior walls and ceiling are finished with painted wood beadboard.

Garage (mid-20th century): A 5-bay garage is located a short distance form the northern corner of the main barn. It is typical 2x4 construction with an asphalt roof and two stel rooftop ventilators.

Garage (1970s): Further to the east of the 5-bay garage is a newer steel truss and concrete block storage garage with a metal roof.

46. Statement of Integrity:

The White Farm Barns and the surrounding agricultural landscape retain integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association.

48. Bibliography and/or References:

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

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

City of Concord Directories, 1812 -1970.

Lyford, James O., ed., *History of Concord, NH*. Concord: Rumford Press, 1903, 2 vols.

Robinson (instructor), Holden (instructor) and “Traditions Worth Preserving” Class, “White Farm.” National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1980. On file at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

Maps, Atlases, Plans and Views

1858 *Map of Merrimack County*. Surveyed by H. E Walling, New York. Published by Smith and Peavey.

1892 *Town and County Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*. Compiled by D. H. Hurd and Co., Boston.

2006 *Aerial Maps*. City of Concord.

Surveyor’s Evaluation

NR listed: individual
 within district

NR eligible: individual
 within district

NR Criteria: A
 B
 C
 D
 E

Integrity: yes
 no

not eligible
 more info needed

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Photo 2 description: Framing detail – main barn interior
Roll: 2 Frame: 17 Direction: S



Photo 3 description: Main Barn with shed roof addition in foreground and silo
Roll:2 Frame: 19 Direction: SE

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Photo 4 description: Northwest face of main barn showing boxed in main door & sloping track hay door.
Roll: 2 Frame: 18 Direction: SE



Photo 5 description: Detail -Eastlake cupola on Main Barn
Roll: 2 Frame: 21 Direction: E

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Photo 6 description: Northwest end of main barn and office showing narrow separation between.
Roll: 2 Frame: 20 Direction: SE



Photo 7 description: Southwest side of milking barn & silo with main barn behind
Roll: 2 Frame: 23 Direction: N