

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received 30 1986
date entered FEB 27 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic William Boyd House
and/or common GENERAL MASON J. YOUNG HOUSE (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 4 Young Road n/a not for publication
city, town Londonderry n/a vicinity of
state New Hampshire code 33 county Rockingham code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Col. Mason James Young, Jr., U.S. Army, Retired
street & number 4 Young Road *
716 Plymouth Circle **
city, town Londonderry * state New Hampshire 03053
Newport News ** Virginia 23602

5. Location of Legal Description

* Summer address
** Winter address

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rockingham County Courthouse
Rockingham County Registry of Deeds
street & number Hampton Road
city, town Exeter, state New Hampshire 03833

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date N/A federal state county local
depository for survey records N/A
city, town N/A state

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North of the two-story wing, and extending some twenty-five feet in a continuous line with it, is a shed-roofed woodshed having an entrance door at its southern end, adjacent to the wing of the house, and two double-leaved wagon doors, of differing dimensions, near the middle and the northern end.

Connected to this shed, and extending some forty feet at an angle of 130° with it, is a second and similar shed. This shed has wide wagon doors at its southwest end, and a series of small window openings along the remainder of its length.

Attached to the northwest end of the second shed is a one-and-a-half story gable-roofed carriage house measuring some forty feet in length and 23 feet in depth. The carriage house has broad central doors, irregular fenestration on both sides of the doors, and small windows beneath its eaves to light the attic.

Connected to the northeast corner of the carriage house, and continuing along a parallel axis, is a large dairy barn measuring 60 feet by 35. Like the other buildings in the group, the barn is clapboarded and roofed with asphalt shingles. At each end of the barn are large double doors with transom sashes above. Extending from the northeast corner of the barn is a hen house 30 feet long.

Original appearance: Although the arrangement of the outbuildings associated with the Boyd House undoubtedly evolved over time and reflected the changing agricultural economy of the farm, the exact sequence of this evolution is unknown. Known changes to the house include the addition of the second story of the wing in 1900, and it appears likely that the front portico dates from this period as well.

Behind the structures of the complex (to the north) is an apple orchard and pasture. To the south, in front of the structures is a lawn with several shade trees.

The nominated property consists of four contributing buildings.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1802 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The William Boyd House is significant as a well-preserved example of a northern New England farm dwelling with connected outbuildings. Like most connected farm complexes in the region, the Boyd farm reflects a diversified agricultural economy which evolved throughout the nineteenth century and required a variety of specialized structures, arranged according to a compact and efficient plan.

Architecture: The Boyd House and outbuildings are one of many hundreds of connected farm complexes to be found in northern New England, most typically in southern and eastern New Hampshire and southern and western Maine. Many hundreds of others have been lost through abandonment in a region which has seen drastic agricultural change and decline over the past century or more. The Boyd buildings are unusual for their excellent state of preservation, and are further significant because they mirror the evolution of agriculture in a region of New England where farming remained a viable activity well into the twentieth century. The Boyd farm buildings therefore embody the story of successful agricultural adaptation over a period of nearly two centuries.

The Boyd farm has descended in the same family since 1757, and thus was registered in 1976 as a Bicentennial Farm under a Federal program which recognized two centuries of continuity in farm ownership. The agricultural economy of the town of Londonderry has changed markedly during the time that the farm has been operated. From 1757 until well after the present house was built in 1802, the farm may be presumed to have supported a general subsistence agriculture. As the nineteenth century progressed, however, much of southern New Hampshire entered a market farming economy that was centered on the needs of the city of Boston, some fifty miles distant in the neighboring state of Massachusetts. This was especially true after a railroad connecting Londonderry with Boston was completed in 1850. The evolution of the Boyd farm's buildings reflected the demands of the Boston market during the nineteenth century.

Until 1850, as reflected in agricultural census returns for the Mason Boyd family, the farm produced a mixture of foodstuffs and fibers that largely reflected family consumption. In 1850, however, the farm produced 200 pounds of butter and 175 pounds of cheese, and these dairy products were the harbingers of the farm's predominant production over the next half century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.4 acres

Quadrangle name Windham, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	0	6	7	0	0	4	7	4	6	0	6	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property consists of the main house and outbuildings and their immediate surroundings which are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; boundaries are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map. The 3.4 acre tract is indicated in Tax Assessor, Londonderry, NH, Young Rd., Map 006 Lot00063.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mason J. Young, Jr. Colonel, U.S. Army, Retired

organization 4 Young Road * date August 1985

street & number 716 Plymouth Circle ** telephone (603) 432-5180 *

city or town Londonderry, * Newport News ** state New Hampshire 03053 * Virginia 23602 **

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Shirley G. Adamovich

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/25/86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for [Signature] date 2/27/86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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By 1870, the farm was not only producing butter, but was also maketing 1,200 gallons of fresh milk--a form of economy which depended strictly upon the railroad to ship a perishable product to a large but relatively distant market. By 1880, the farm was selling 3,000 gallons of milk annually, and had added egg production on a small but commercial scale. Moreover, the farm now sold 95 bushels of apples from a small but growing orchard of 25 trees.

These changes in productivity were reflected in the buildings of the Boyd Farm. The large dairy barn is the most obvious adjustment to the development of dairying on a commercial scale. Similar barns were being constructed or improved throughout the region in response to the same market economy. The hen house attached to the barn is a further reflection of the demands of a distant market. Other buildings in the complex served the growing demands of orchard products from Londonderry, which eventually became (and remains) one of the most productive apple-growing regions north of Boston. As late as the 1930s, the Boyd orchard retained a number of the now-rare apple varieties which were nineteenth-century favorites in New England, including the Ben Davis, the Baldwin, and the Gravenstein.

Thus, the Boyd Farm reflects in its buildings the successful adaptation of New England agriculture to its environment and its market conditions over a period of 150 years or more. The array of special- and general-purpose buildings reflects the needs of the northern New England farmer to remain diversified in production in order to meet family requirements, while emphasizing certain aspects of agriculture that were suited to an unban market and thus produced a cash crop. The compact and accessible arrangement of the Boyd house and outbuildings reflects the progressive ideals that suffused all American agriculture during the nineteenth century, and mirrors the intelligent adaptation of New England agriculture to those ideals as well as to an evolving marketplace.

The adjacent yard, barn pasture, and apple orchade complete the complex, which retains an unusually high degree of integrity. The visual character of the Boyd Farm continues uninterrupted from its period of significance.

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#9 Bibliography:

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1880

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Hubka, Thomas, Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The
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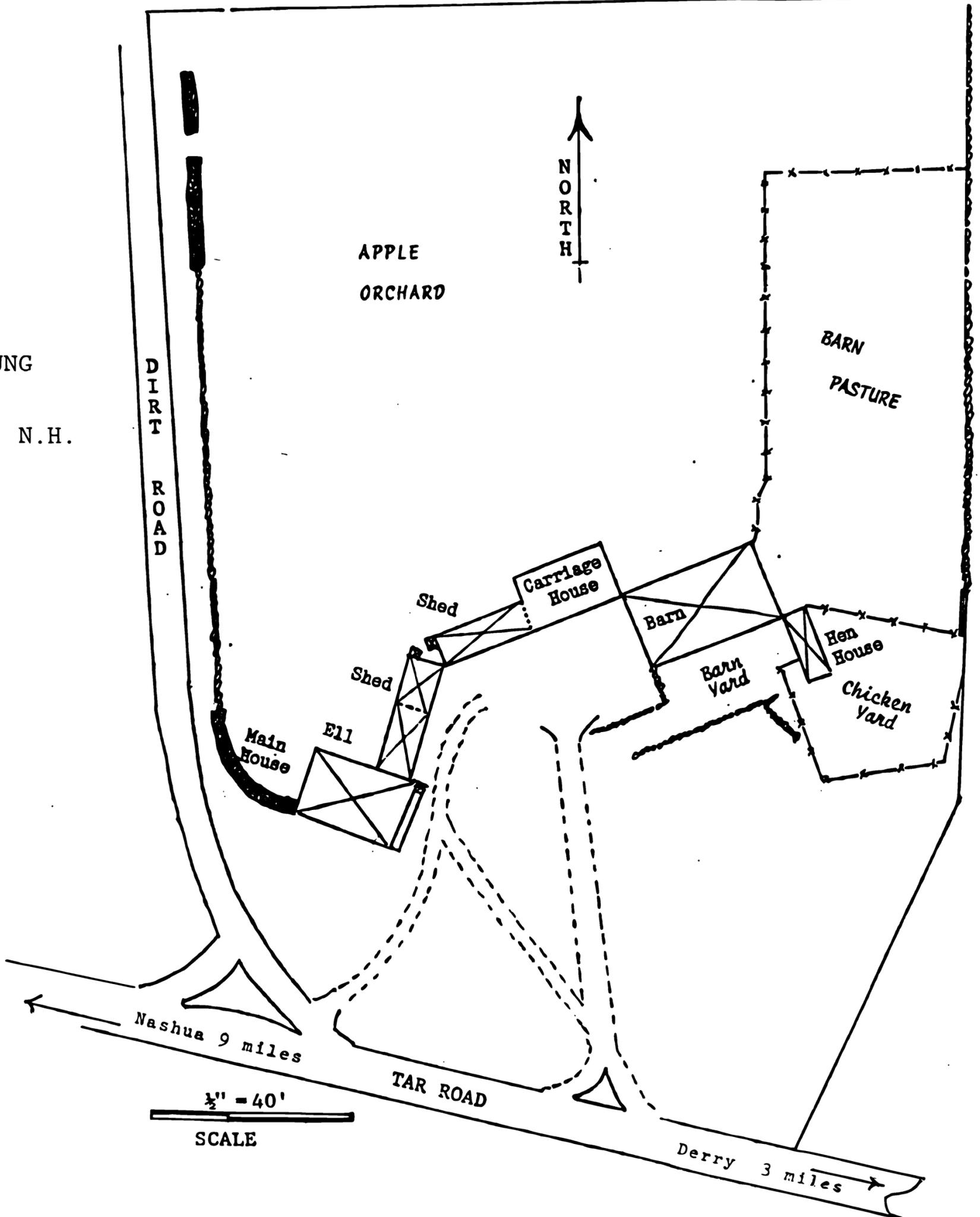
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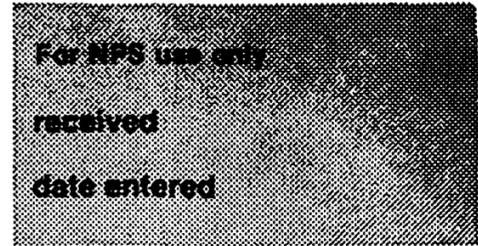
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THE
GENERAL
MASON J. YOUNG
HOUSE
of
Londonderry, N.H.



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This certifies that the appearance of the photographs has not changed.