

Wallace Farm
Name of Property

Columbia (Coos Cty) NH
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 125 +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Ruby Wallace

street & number 27 Wallace Road telephone 603-237-5281

city or town Colebrook state NH zip code 03576

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1785-1951

Significant Dates

c1825

c1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Wallace Farm, Columbia NH

Wallace Farm

Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

animal facility

agricultural outbuilding storage

agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls wood vinyl

roof asphalt; metal

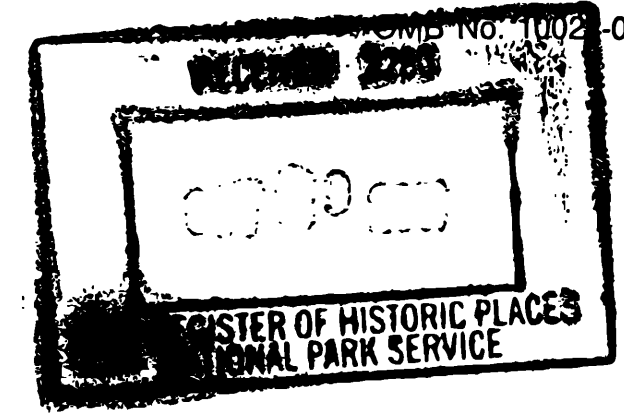
other NA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wallace Farm

other names/site number Pioneer Farm

2. Location

street & number 27 Wallace Road NA not for publication

city or town Columbia NA vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Coos code 007 zip code 03576

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wade Ray Wilton DSMPO October 25, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New Hampshire
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper
Beth A. Sarge
12/13/07 Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

DESCRIPTION

Wallace Farm consists of approximately 125 acres in the northwest corner of the town of Columbia, New Hampshire, adjacent to the Connecticut River to the west. The farmstead's components can be dated from c1825 to the turn of the 20th century with some later additions. It is sited on a quarter-mile section of the former main road, later US Route 3. When the road was upgraded in the 1950s, this short section (now Wallace Road) was left to service the farm with the improved highways built east of it. The farmstead is characterized by an assemblage of connected structures beginning with the Main House to the north. There is also a free-standing dairy barn just south of the terminus of the connected structures, and a few other detached structures. Roughly 40 acres are situated on the west side of Route 3 and about 90 on the east.

1.) Main House; c1825; contributing building:

The Wallace farmhouse is a two-story framed structure with an L-shaped floor plan and a hipped roof. The house is supported by underpinning of split granite, but has no basement except for a full, stone-walled cellar beneath the western end of the ell. The house is heated by a single-flue stove chimney placed near the center of the ell roof and by a boiler that is vented through a stainless-steel chimney that rises along the northern wall of the ell. These chimneys replace a much larger fireplace chimney, measuring about two by three feet at the ridge, which originally rose through the house at the juncture of the front section and the ell. The original chimney provided heat to the rooms south of the front doorway and stairhall, but the northern rooms of the main building, on first and second floors, were unheated.

The house has a heavy braced frame of timbers that were hewn with a broadaxe. The house and ell have roof frames of large common rafters that are tenoned into a hewn pentagonal ridgepole. A massive, hewn kingpost supports the apexes of the hip rafters and the common rafters that intersect at each of the three hips of the roof. The tie beams at the level of the attic floor are framed into the wall plates with dovetail joints to resist the outward thrust of the rafters. Short diagonal members join the intersecting wall plates at each corner of the house, binding the plates together against the outward thrust of the feet of the hip rafters. All visible boards in the house were sawn on an upright or reciprocating water-powered sawmill.

The house is covered with wooden clapboards that have been overlaid with vinyl siding. A section of clapboarded wall is exposed to view beneath a carriage shed that intersects the end of the ell, and these clapboards, fastened with cut nails, appear to date from the mid-1800s. The cornice of the house projects slightly beyond the wall plane, having a simple cyma recta crown moulding, a small fascia and plancia, and a fillet-and-ovolo bed moulding. The windows have flat casings without backbands, and each opening is capped by an upper casing of a characteristic Greek Revival type, cut with the profile of a low-pitched pediment. All window sashes are modern, double-hung one-over-one units; old photographs show six-over-six sashes in the main house.

The house has a five-bay façade facing west toward U.S. Route 3. In the center of this façade is a well-detailed doorway of the Greek Revival style, having a recessed door flanked by sidelights and a heavy, flat entablature. The front door is marked by two tall panels that have pointed tops on the exterior face of the door, but are square-topped inside.

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Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

The fenestration of the south-facing elevation of the house is slightly irregular, but may also originally have had five window bays along its length. The westernmost bay of the ell is a back door on the first story, leading from the kitchen of the house to an open shed that extends southerly from the end of the ell.

The basic form of the L-shaped house reflects its origins in the early 1800s. Although too little interior joiner's work remains to allow close dating of the structure, it appears that the house was built between 1820 and 1830. The building retains several four-panel doors with characteristic Federal-style flat panels surrounded with ovolo-and-fillet mouldings. These doors retain Norfolk thumb latches and cast iron butt hinges. Original door casings had beaded inner arrises and backband mouldings with Grecian ovolo and bead profiles, characteristic of the Federal style. All visible nails in the building are machine-made cut nails.

The Wallace House was remodeled around 1850 or 1860. The remodeling was thorough, and contributed most of the interior and exterior detailing seen today. On the exterior, the original window casings were replaced by flat casings with pitched tops, described above. The original doorway was replaced by the monumental Greek Revival-style frontispiece now seen on the house. The sidelights of this doorway have muntins of a flat-sided Greek Revival style that often appears on buildings constructed in the 1850s.

On the interior, the remodeling apparently entailed the removal of the original fireplace chimney and the substitution of a single-flue stove chimney in a slightly different location. Removal of the large original chimney permitted some reconfiguration of rooms in the ell of the house, probably resulting in the partitioning of kitchen and dining room that today subdivide the first story of the ell.

Some of the most ambitious interior changes of the mid-century remodeling reflected the importance of the new front doorway. These changes entailed the reconfiguration of the upper and lower stairhall, with new doors opening into the hall and a new or remodeled staircase. The balustrade has round dowel balusters, a delicate handrail that ramps up in a gentle curve to the second-story balustrade, and a boldly-turned newel post with a vasiform profile and a large cap that reflects the fashion of the mid-1800s. On the second floor, the original south wall of the stairhall was moved southerly, enlarging the hallway's width and affording passage into the ell from the front of the house. The second-story floor of the hall was painted in swirling patterns of black on a gray ground. Other areas of the house were probably also treated with decorative painting, now covered or removed.

The new interior joinery associated with this remodeling is simple in detailing. Door and window casings are composed of flat, square-edged boards, with the top casing lying atop the side casings and projecting slightly beyond their outer edges. Doors are four-paneled, with square-edged stiles and rails and square shoulders on the fields of the panels. Hinges are loose-joint cast butts, and latches are mortise latches.

Attached to the northern end of the main house is a one-story wing. This wing is framed with sawn members, cut on a reciprocating sawmill. It has a roof of common rafters placed 42 to 45 inches on centers, and once had a suspended brick chimney that allowed its rooms to be heated independently from those of the main house. The wing may date from the time of the major remodeling of the main house in the mid-nineteenth century. Along with the northern first-floor room of the main house, the wing is now utilized as a rented apartment.

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Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

2.) Carriage Shed; c1825; contributing building:

Extending south from the end of the ell of the main house is an open wagon shed with metal-covered gable roof. This building is framed with timbers hewn with a broad axe, and appears to date from about the same period of construction as the adjoining house, probably around 1820 or 1830. Like the house, the carriage shed has a roof of heavy and widely spaced common rafters with upper ends mortised into a hewn pentagonal ridgepole. The building is spanned by hewn tie beams that are framed into the front and rear wall plates of the shed. The front (east) of the shed has two open bays close to the house, and an enclosed bay at the far end, used for firewood storage. The west elevation is clapboarded and covered with imitation vinyl clapboard siding. Other walls are of wooden planks. The shed rests on a rubble foundation.

3.) Horse Barn; c1835; contributing building:

Attached to the southern end of the carriage shed, and extending along the same alignment, is a building identified by the Wallace family as a horse barn. This structure is now used primarily as a shop. Slightly deeper and taller than the carriage shed, the horse barn stands on a substantial foundation of granite blocks that were split with plugs and feathers, denoting a date after about 1830. It is sided with clapboards and has a metal-covered gable roof. The horse barn is entered by a wide door on its eastern façade. A hay-loading door is located above the main door. Two 2/2 windows punctuate the front (east) elevation. The rear face is sided in boards and battens. The ground/basement level is open on the rear side; the space is open and has a concrete floor.

The frame of the horse barn is hewn, but the framing principles differ from those of the earlier house and carriage shed, apparently denoting the work of a different carpenter at a later period. The small barn has four structural bays, each defined by a pair of posts connected by a dropped tie beam that creates a knee-wall above the floor of the loft or attic. Above each pair of posts is a pair of hewn rafters. These rafters meet at a ridgepole, supporting eleven purlins on each roof slope. Only half the purlins appear to be original to the frame; the alternate purlins were apparently added for extra reinforcement against snow loading. Roof sheathing runs from ridge to eaves, as in all rafter and purlin roofs.

Over the years, the main level of the horse barn stabled horses and ponies. In the lower level pigs were kept. The attic provided hay storage .

4.) Garage; early 1900s; contributing building:

The one-story gable-front garage is the southernmost along the line of structures beginning with the main house. The foundation is poured concrete as is the garage floor. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Walls are clad in shiplap siding. Two vertical plank sliding doors occupy the front (east) elevation. One 1/1 window is location on the south side; two 1/1 windows light the rear (west). To the north, a shed roofed addition abuts the horse barn. Simple posts and beams support a shallow shed roof clad in meal. Sliding plank doors span the front (east) elevation. The rear (west) wall consists of vertical planks. The garage has been used to house vehicles and equipment over the years.

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Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

5.) Dairy Barn; c1900 with additions in c1928 and c1940; contributing building:

South of the connected set of buildings described above stands a large, detached cattle barn. According to family recollections, the oldest portion of this building, represented by the northerly four bays, was an old barn moved to the Wallace Farm in 1897 from the Corr Farm on Simms Hill in Lemington, Vermont, just across the Connecticut River. This section of the barn measures about 52 by 40 feet, and is built of hewn timber. It is composed of three inner bents and two end bents that define four structural bays. The barn stands on a foundation of split granite at the northerly end, with the cellar of the southerly end having originally been open at grade level.

Each of the three inner bents is composed of outer posts that rise to the wall plates at the eaves. Two taller inner posts rise from both sides of the driveway to support the midpoints of the rafters. Tie beams extend from the feet of the rafters at the outer posts to the sides of the inner posts, but do not extend continuously across the barn. Instead, the outward thrust of the rafters is countered by three horizontal tie beams that connect the two inner posts above the driveway, two of these ties being higher than the discontinuous tie beams and one, possibly added later, being lower than the tie beams.

The two end bays of the Corr Barn are framed differently from the three inner bents. Each bent in the end walls has four posts of equal height, all extending upward to support a continuous tie beam that connects the feet of the rafters across the width of the building. The rafters in each end wall are further supported by collar ties lying above the tie beams. Three vertical struts connect the tie beams and collar ties, one at each end and one at the midpoint of each collar tie.

Attached to the southern end of the frame of the Corr Barn, and extending its wall and roof planes, are two added structural bays, fashioned from circular sawn timber. Added c1928, this newer frame lengthened the old hewn structure by forty feet. The design of the added bents is not dissimilar in principle to that of the end bent of the Corr Barn to which it is attached. Each of the added bents is composed of four posts that support the bottom of a continuous tie beam that extends across the full width of the barn. Extending upward from this tie beam are two short vertical struts that rise to support purlins. These purlins, in turn, support a series of rafters in the roof membrane. The struts are connected to one another across the barn by horizontal beams lying above the tie beams; diagonal braces between these beams and the purlin struts provide rigidity.

Both the old and newer portions of the Corr/Wallace Barn are sheathed vertically, the sheathing boards being fastened to a number of horizontal nailers that extend horizontally from post to post.

Attached to the northeastern corner of the barn is a milk house. This was built in two parts. The earlier section is attached to the side wall of the main barn. The later section extends forward beyond the northern end wall of the barn and was added to comply with more stringent sanitary regulations for milk storage.

Extending from the southern end of the Corr/Wallace Barn is a one-story, gable-roofed stable. Added c1940, this structure stands on a foundation of poured concrete. It is composed of hewn timbers and is evidently a frame, or a portion of a frame, of a nineteenth-century building.

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Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

6.) Back Shed; c1900; contributing building:

Standing behind or to the west of the house (site #1) is a two-bay shed for vehicles and equipment. This small gable-roofed structure has sliding doors and is framed with circular-sawn stock. Walls are of wooden planking; the roof is metal-clad.

7.) Equipment Shed; c1976; non-contributing due to age:

The Equipment Shed stands north of the house. Framed with dimension lumber, it is clad in metal on the sides and roof. The shed-roofed section, to the south houses a workshop as well as storage for large vehicles and equipment including truck, tractor, and bailer. The gable roofed section to the north was used for hay storage. The shed is used for maintenance and repairs.

8.) Log Cabin; late 1950s; non-contributing due to age:

This small dwelling is constructed of logs. It rests on a concrete foundation and terminates in a shallow asphalt-clad gable roof. A central door is located on the front (west) elevation. There is a small window on either wall section flanking the door and on each side elevation. Typically hired men were housed in the main house (site #1). The cabin was built to provide housing for a hired man with a family. This building is currently rental housing.

9.) Sugarhouse; c1961; non-contributing due to age:

Historically the Wallace's sugared at a sugarhouse on Simm's Hill across the Connecticut River in Lemington, Vermont. In 1961 this approximately 20' x 20' vertical plank building was constructed on land across the main road from the farmstead. In typical style, the roof is metal-clad gable with a gable-roofed ventilator situated centrally on the peak.

Land Use:

The land on the west side of Route 3 consists of fields and mixed hardwoods. That east of US Route 3 is mixed hard- and softwoods, including the sugarbush.

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Section number 8 Page 6

Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

SIGNIFICANCE

Wallace Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. First settled in the late 18th century, the farm is characteristic of 19th and 20th century agricultural traditions of the upper Connecticut River Valley. It is also significant as the most fully developed representation of connected farm buildings in the town of Columbia. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for the period 1785 to 1951, the date the Wallace Family first began clearing and occupying the land until 1951, the 50-year cut-off date. It continues in family ownership and to convey its agricultural and architectural associations to this day. In addition, its siting and the picturesque nature of the grouping have made Wallace Farm a well-known landmark in New Hampshire's North Country.

Agriculture

The land and buildings of Wallace Farm have been typical of the region's agricultural life for over 200 years. Characteristics of those traditions have been the layout and production of the area's farms. Because of the hilly nature of Columbia's lands, settlement has always been concentrated along the Connecticut River Valley and parallel to the north-south road which is now US Route 3. Farmsteads were sited along the road with fields and pastures extending west to the river, as is the case at the Wallace Farm. Agricultural census records document the holdings and production of the farm as being consistent with other farms in Columbia. Typically, these farms engaged in dairying, livestock, and sugaring, both for their own use and for sale. Milk was sent to nearby creameries as well as being processed on the farm into butter and cheese. Forested lands yielded lumber and firewood, again for sale as well as use on the farm.

Architecture

The rise of connected farm buildings was a very important phenomenon in northern New England, beginning in the mid-19th century and continuing into the early 20th century. Its development was based on practicality and innovation. The layout of connected buildings around or along a dooryard (distinct from the front yard associated with the house) is characteristic. This arrangement permitted easy access to buildings along the complex and a convenient place for outdoor work adjacent to them. The configuration often evolved over time as farmers modified older complexes, characterized by detached components, into connected farm buildings. The Wallace Farm complex extends as far as the topography will allow; the land slopes down south of the garage (#4), making inclusion of the dairy barn (#5) in the assemblage impossible. In that way the complex falls short of a fully-developed example. Nonetheless, Wallace farm remains significant as the foremost representation of connected farm buildings in Columbia. Not only was no better-developed assemblage of buildings identified, but in no case were any barns found to be connected to other agricultural buildings within the town. In that sense, Wallace Farm is the only farmstead associated with this highly significant development in farm architecture and building.

Historical Background

The Wallace family were among Columbia's earliest settlers. Three Wallace brothers arrived in 1785 to build a cabin and clear some land. In 1787 the family moved here, although only youngest brother William (1780-1859) remained to work the land. Before long he was one of the most successful farmers and businessman in town. In 1798, he was the town's third largest taxpayer. By 1810 he had accumulated two

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Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

horses, a pair of oxen, two milk cows and two younger cattle, on a farm consisting of four acres of tillage, twenty acres of mowing, twelve acres of pasture, and seventy-four acres of unimproved land. When son William (1813-1880) took over the farm he continued the practices of his father and added others. Census data documents crops including potatoes, barley, and buckwheat along with livestock, dairy, and wool. Anson Hobart Wallace (1847-1928) engaged in similar endeavors as did his son Lew Anson Wallace (1889-1978) who farmed with his brother Will. Their sister, Rachel (b1893) operated a tea room at the farm for a time. Dairying increased in the early 20th century necessitating an expanded barn and other outbuildings. In addition ponies and swine were raised. During this time Wallace Farm received numerous awards for the quality of its milk production and the Century Farm Award. Lew Anson Wallace, Jr. (1934-1996) was the last to intensively farm the property. During his tenure the farm was recognized by United Farmers, featured in United Farmer News, Dairy Illustrated, Northern New Hampshire, The New Hampshire Times, New Hampshire Profiles, Barns in the USA, and Country Magazine, and recognized as being in the same family since the Constitution. Dairying continued until 1986 when the herd was sold. Vegetable and wood production continued after that time as did haying and pasturing. Pasture and woodlot uses continue as active agricultural endeavors. Wallace farm also continues to be the subject of numerous newspaper and magazine articles and to be pictured on postcards, calendars, placemats, coasters, and notecards. The likeness of the house and farm buildings is a fixture in the region.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 8

Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1984 Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England.
Hanover NH: University Press of New England.

Merrill, Georgia, comp.

1888 History of Coos County. Reprinted in 1972. Somersworth NH: New Hampshire Publishing
Company. Collection of New Hampshire State Library, Concord NH.

Monroe, Lynne Emerson, et al.

1998 NH Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) Inventory Form: Wallace Farm. On file at NH
Div. of Historical Resources, Concord NH.

Wells, Wilson L.

1976 Barns of the USA. San Diego: Acme Publishing Company.

Interviews:

Ruby J. Wallace, property owner, September and October 2001.
Robert K. Young, family member, September and October 2001.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

10.) GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

A: Z19 E299-370 N4971-250
B: Z19 E300-030 N4971-040
C: Z19 E300-200 N4970-595
D: Z19 E300-620 N4970-500
E: Z19 E300-825 N4971-070
F: Z19 E300-020 N4971-640

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is represented on Map 408, Parcel 53 of the Town of Columbia tax records. Boundaries of the nominated property are indicated on the attached sketch map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated property represent those associated with the Wallace Farmstead since its settlement, with the exception of a small parcel subdivided off in the 1960s.

11.) FORM PREPARED BY

Ruby J. Wallace and Robert K. Young
Pioneer Farm
27 Wallace Road
Colebrook NH 03576
603-237-5281

Christine E. Fonda and James L. Garvin
NH Division of Historical Resources
Box 2043
Concord NH 03302-2043
603-271-6437

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Accompanying Documentation
Section number _____ Page 10

Wallace Farm, Columbia (Coos Cty) NH

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Christine E. Fonda
Taken Autumn 2001
Negatives at NH Div. of Historical Resources

Photo #1: Looking north at Dairy Barn (#5), connected farm buildings (#4,3,2), and Main House (#1) beyond.

Photo #2: Looking northeast at connected farm buildings (#4,3,2) and Main House (#1)

Photo #3: Looking west at front (east) elevation of Main House (#1)

Photo #4: Looking northeast at Horse Barn (#3) and Carriage Barn (#2)

Photo #5: Looking west at Garage (#4)

Photo #6: Looking northwest at east elevation of Dairy Barn (#5)

Photo #7: Looking southwest at north elevation of Dairy Barn (#5)

Photo #8: Looking east at south elevation of Back Shed (#6)

Photo #9: Looking northeast at Equipment Shed (#7)

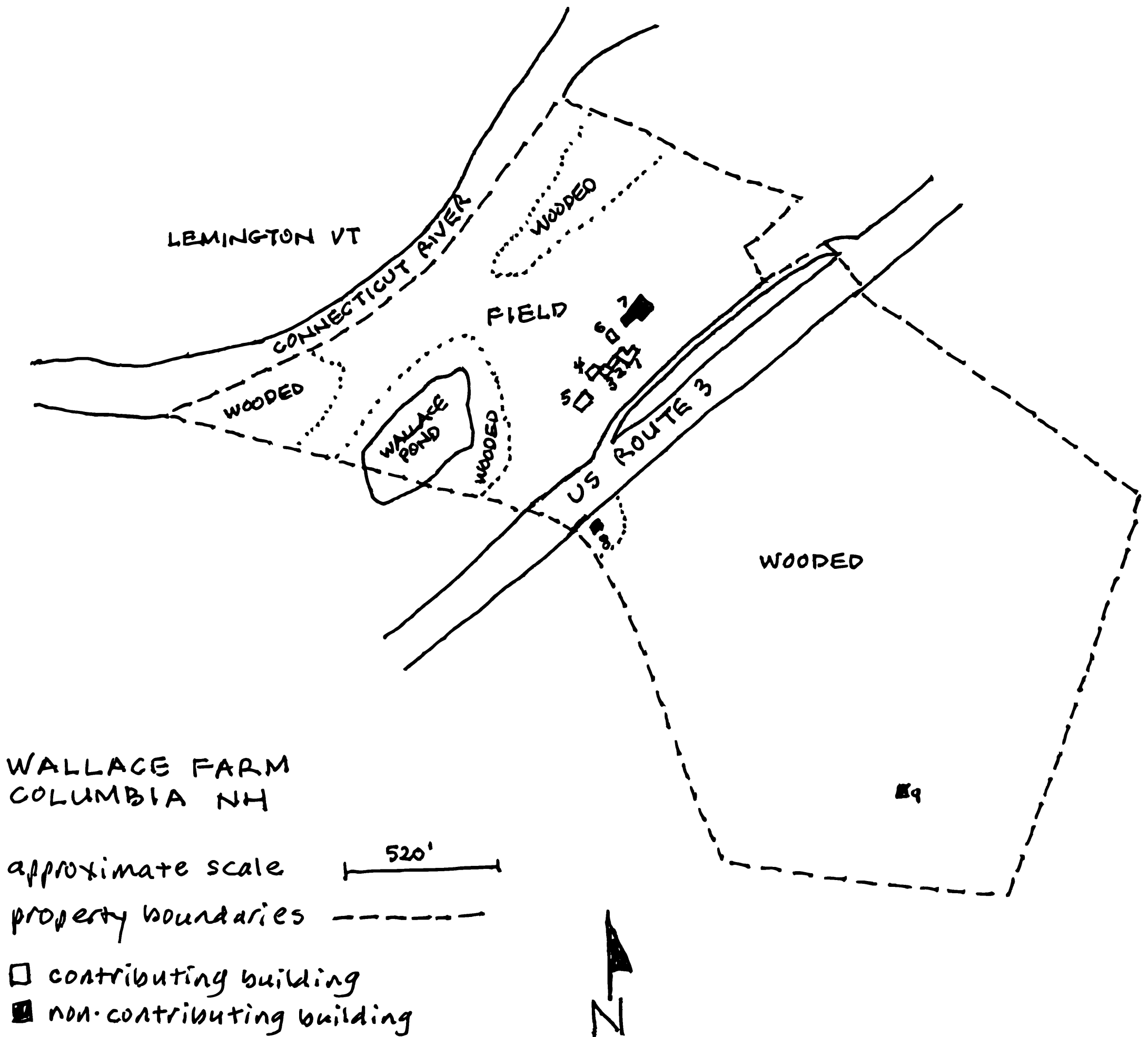
Photo #10: Looking northwest at field and woodland

Photo #11: Looking northeast at field and woodland

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WALLACE FARM
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PHOTO KEY

