

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
OCT 16 1979
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME *Woodman Institute*

HISTORIC John Parker Hale House/Woodman House/Damme Garrison House

AND/OR COMMON Woodman Institute

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
182 Central Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Dover

STATE
New Hampshire

VICINITY OF
CODE
33

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
1st

COUNTY
Strafford

CODE
017

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"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Trustees u/w Annie E. Woodman

STREET & NUMBER
182 Central Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Dover

VICINITY OF

STATE
New Hampshire 03820

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Strafford County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER
Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Dover

STATE
New Hampshire 03820

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New Hampshire's Historic Preservation Plan

DATE
1970 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS N.H. State Dept. of Resources and Economic Development

CITY, TOWN
P.O. Box 856 (6 Loudon Road)
Concord

STATE
New Hampshire 03301

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1. John Parker Hale House, 1813, Federal style. This three-story brick dwelling is crowned by a hip roof with two interior chimneys. All windows have splayed flat-arched lintels and louvered shutters. First and second story windows are six over six sash while the smaller third story windows are six over three. The entrance is not located on the street (east) facade, but on the north face where there is a flat-roofed porch with Doric columns and balustrade.

The house was constructed by Captain William Palmer for John Williams. In 1840, it was purchased by John Parker Hale, an active abolitionist, U.S. Senator, and Minister to Spain between 1865 and 1869.

After its acquisition by Woodman Institute, in 1915, the structure's interior was modified to create exhibit space. This required removal of some partitions, but original woodwork, staircases, and panelled shutters remain intact. It presently contains the museum's historical and decorative arts collection.

2. Woodman House, 1818, Federal style. Also constructed by Captain William Palmer, this structure is similar to the Hale House. It is three stories, brick, and crowned by a hip roof. Windows are framed by rectangular lintels and sills and louvered shutters. Those on first and second stories are six over six sash and third story openings are smaller. The five-bay front (east) facade is dominated by the central portico supported by Doric columns. Its balustrade has turned spindles as does the deck balustrade above. The door's semi-elliptical fanlight is a characteristic Federal detail. The south elevation features a one-story porch supported by Doric columns and including a balustrade with turned spindles.

The interior, modified for museum purposes in 1915, retains its original plaster for scroll-work and panelled window shutters. The Institute's natural history collections are displayed here.

3. Damme Garrison House, circa 1675. The Damme Garrison is a one-story, load-bearing wood structure which originally had small gun ports cut out of the wall. A construction joint in the exterior indicates that the southerly portion was added about 1712. The original log walls are:

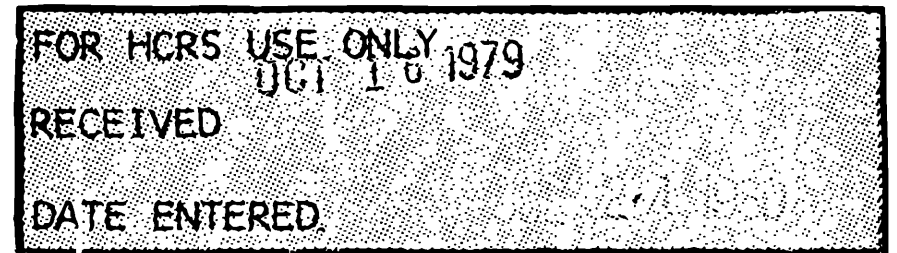
"...constructed of hewn 6" X 14" logs...half-lapped and pinned with wooden pegs at the corners... The gable ends are stud walls to which sheathing has been attached; these walls overhang the long walls below at about 5½"..... The roof framing is of the common rafter-purlin type, with what appears to be the original roof boards running vertically, supported by the purlins."*

Cut nails secure the cedar shingles which probably date from about 1875.

Interior features also illustrate the structure's original components as well as subsequent additions. The south room:

"...now exhibits a new finished wooden floor, with what appears to be a 19th century plaster ceiling, and an area of thin veneer plaster applied to the interior surfaces of the log walls. This plaster is applied by a rather unusual manner, in that the logs were distressed by picking, in an attempt to establish a bond key. The remainder of the walls are whitewashed. The north fireplace wall probably was installed in the 18th century, or was reused when the rest of the room was done over in the 19th century. The fireplace and entire chimney stack, for that matter, appears to have been replaced recently; probably this was done in 1915, when the house was moved..."*

(See Continuation Sheet #1)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET 1

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION - continued

A very plain staircase in the hall leads to the attic. Its date of installation is uncertain.

The flooring in the north room appears to be original.

The plaster is of the 19th century vintage.

"The attic displays, in a graphic way, the evolution and constructional techniques used in building the structure. The constructional break can be seen in the southern half, where the original gable end girt is still in place; it now supports a reinserted rafter where the northern portion was tied on. The other apparent difference in construction can be noticed in the rafter configuration. The southern rafters are tied together with morticed, tenoned and pegged cross-beams, which is an early practice. The northern portion has similar-sized and proportioned rafters, but they neither have cross-ties nor any mortice that would indicate this system was ever used; this lack of cross-ties is a later characteristic."

The structure which was constructed above the garrison for its protection is primarily open. It consists of a hip roof supported by square columns. The walls are of wooden lattice and, in some areas, the sides of the structure are open. The center entry consists of paired lattice-work gates sheltered beneath a classically-inspired portico supported by Doric columns. This enclosure is fully reversible and has protected the garrison from deterioration since its construction in 1915.

*David McLaren Hart & Associates, "Inspection Report: Damme Garrison House," August, 1977.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Historical Building		
				Technology & Conserva-		
				tion		

SPECIFIC DATES circa 1675, 1813, 1818, 1915 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodman Institute was founded in 1915, by the estate of Annie E. Woodman, who left money in her will for the establishment of an institution to serve the local community. Its emphasis was to be in the areas of local history, natural history, and art.

In 1915, the trustees acquired the Hale House for use as an exhibit building. In the same year, the Damme Garrison was donated to Woodman Institute. Because it was remotely located in the southern part of town, it was moved to the Institute grounds where it has been preserved under a shelter constructed for its protection. Since that time, these three structures, which comprise Woodman Institute, read and function as a unit.

All three structures have their own individual significance. In the case of the Hale House, it is an example of early nineteenth century Federal style architecture. It has the additional distinction of having been the home of John Parker Hale, noted statesman and abolitionist.

Hale was born in Rochester, N.H., in 1806, and maintained a legal practice and residence in Dover after being admitted to the bar in 1830. His long and prominent political career began in 1832, when he was elected to the New Hampshire State Legislature. He was appointed U.S. District Attorney by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. He served in Congress where he distinguished himself as an avid opponent of slavery, a reputation which won him election to the United States Senate in 1846. Hale was nominated for the presidency twice, first in 1848, by the Liberty party, although he declined in favor of Van Buren, and later, in 1852, by the Free-Soilers, when he polled 150,000 votes. He served as minister to Spain from 1865 to 1869. Already in failing health, Hale suffered a stroke shortly after his return to New Hampshire in June of 1870. He was a semi-invalid until his death in 1873.

The Woodman House, dating from 1818, is similar in design to the Hale House and was constructed by the same man, Captain William Palmer, for his own use. It, too, exemplifies Federal styling. It was also the home of Annie Woodman, the Institute's founder.

The Damme Garrison is a unique example of a long-walled garrison and an outstanding cumulative record of building technology over the past 300 years. Although moving a structure is generally considered a compromise of its integrity, in this case, removal and subsequent construction of the protective shelter has enabled a remarkably honest architectural artifact to be preserved. "...virtually no other examples of this type of building exist in a state where all the original unaltered constructional features are visible to the eye for study and appreciation."*

*David McLaren Hart & Associates, "Inspection Report: Damme Garrison House," August, 1977.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Architectural Heritage of the Piscataqua, John Mead Howells, Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc. 1965

Historic Houses of Early America, Elise Lathrop, Tudor Publishing, Co., N.Y., 1936.

History of Dover, New Hampshire, Volume 1, John Scales, printed by authority of City Council 1923, John B. Clark Co., Manchester, N.H.

(See Continuation Sheet #2 Item Number #9 Page 2)

ITEM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 39,000 sq. ft.

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 9	3 4 7 6 7 0	4 7 8 3 2 7 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

City of Dover Tax Assessor's Records: Map #12, Lot #25.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Walter A. Calderwood

ORGANIZATION

Woodman Institute

DATE

August 19, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

182 Central Avenue

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Dover

STATE

New Hampshire

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

TITLE

Commissioner, NH Department of Resources & Economic Development
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

Dec. 16, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

1/24/80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

7/24/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
OCT 18 1979
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET 2

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Major Bibliographical References:
Continued

Addresses Commemorative of Abraham Lincoln and John P. Hale, delivered by Daniel Hall, printed by Republican Press Assoc., Concord, N.H. 1892.

Inspection Report: Damme Garrison House, David McLaren Hart and Associates, August, 1977.
(copy on file at N.H. State Historic Preservation Office)

Wooden Buildings in Early Maine and New Hampshire; Technological and Cultural History 1600-1720. Richard Candee - 1976.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Breif Statement of the Importance of the Woodman Institute to the City of Dover

The Woodman Institute was founded in 1915 under the terms of the will of Annie E. Woodman of Dover, N.H., "for the promotion of education in science and art and the increase and dissemination of general and especially historical knowledge." Its buildings were first opened to the public in July, 1916. At that time the Institute became one of the last institutions in New Hampshire to undertake the encouragement of art, science, literature and history at the local level. Its varied purposes were an outgrowth of a nineteenth century social phenomenon which had begun in New Hampshire in early 1800s with the founding of a number of lyceums and athenaeums which collected in the fields of natural history, art, and literature. By the end of the century, well over a dozen similar institutions with multiple collecting interests existed in the state. Only a few survive today, and of these the Woodman Institute has best preserved a balance between its varied collections of historical artifacts, fine and decorative arts, and objects relating to natural history. The Institute collections have grown to include hundreds of items relating to the history of Dover and southeastern New Hampshire, including some of great rarity, and thousands of artifacts illustrating the area's natural and aboriginal history. These collections thus represent a unique resource in the local community. Moreover, in accordance with the instructions of its benefactress, the Institute has maintained a program of free public lectures which are unusual in the breadth of their subject matter, and at the same time has preserved three buildings which form important parts of Dover's architectural heritage. The Institute thus fulfills its benefactress' wish that it remain "a constant and active factor in the intellectual life of Dover."

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 16 1979
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

