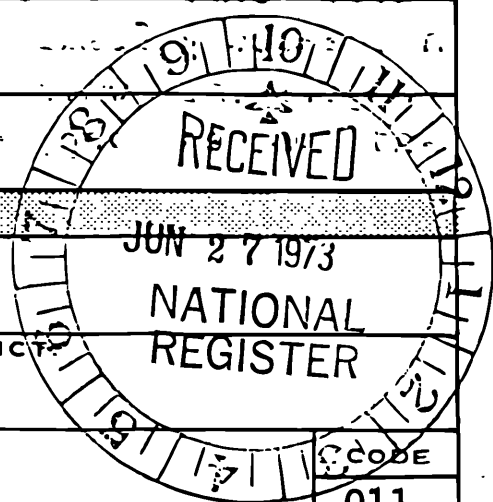


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Hampshire
COUNTY: Hillsborough
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JUN 29 1973

1. NAME	
COMMON: General John Stark House	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2000 Elm Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Manchester		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second	
STATE: New Hampshire	CODE: 33	COUNTY: Hillsborough	CODE: 011

3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) DAR Meeting Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Molly Stark Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2000 Elm Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Manchester	STATE: New Hampshire	CODE: 03104	CODE: 33

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds			
STREET AND NUMBER: Hillsborough County Courthouse P.O. Box 370			
CITY OR TOWN: Nashua	STATE: New Hampshire	CODE: 03060	CODE: 33

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Plan			
DATE OF SURVEY: November 30, 1970 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: State of New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development			
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 856 State House Annex			
CITY OR TOWN: Concord	STATE: New Hampshire	CODE: 03301	CODE: 33

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: New Hampshire
COUNTY: Hillsborough
ENTRY NUMBER: JUN 29 1973
DATE: JUN 29 1973
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Present and Original Physical Appearance: The Stark House is a small one story frame structure with a gable roof, center chimney, and clapboarded walls. A one-story frame wing extends from the northwest (rear) corner of the building to give the house an L-shaped plan. This ell, originally a spinning room, woodshed, and chicken coop, was extended in 1937-1938 to form a meeting room for the D.A.R.

Five bays wide and two bays deep, the main house has a typical New England center-chimney floor plan. The center door opens into a short entrance hall; to the right is the north parlor and the left the south parlor. Both of these rooms have fully panelled fireplace walls, exposed corner posts, and wainscoting on their walls. A second tier of three rooms extends across the rear of the house. These are comprised of a burning room, in the southwest corner which was made over into a modern kitchen in 1937-38; a large original kitchen located in the center, and in the northwest corner, a hall containing the stairs. The second floor has two bedrooms and a bath. In 1968, relocation of the house, a complete basement was added, new foundations and sills were installed, and most the exterior clapboarding was replaced. The frame, flooring, and interior trim are original, as is the chimney. In excellent condition, the Stark House is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit and the structure is also used by the D.A.R. as a meeting place.

Built by Archibald Stark on his 800 acre farm in 1736, this small farmhouse was the home of his son, John, from 1736 to 1765. Here in 1758 John Stark brought his bride, Molly, and there were born two of their 11 children. The house remained in the hands of the Stark family until 1821. The structure was acquired by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in 1835 and used as a tenant house. In 1937 Amoskeag Industries donated the run-down structure to the Molly Stark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who renovated and restored the house in 1937-38. In October 1968, the Stark House was removed from its original site at 1070 Canal Street to its present location in order to make way for the construction of the new Amoskeag bridge. The relocated house still stands on a portion of John Stark's farm land.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1736-1765

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Military: This is the boyhood home (1736-1765) of John Stark, American folk hero, ranger, Indian fighter and a brigadier general of the Continental Army during the War for Independence.

John Stark was born near Derry Village (then Londonderry) in 1728. Brought up in a frontier community where fishing, hunting, and Indian fighting were the chief occupations, Stark, a man of medium height, developed a physique well adapted to endure the risks and rigors of military life. He became familiar with the New Hampshire and Vermont wilderness and guided exploring expeditions into remote regions. During the French and Indian War he saw extensive service with Rogers' Rangers and attained a captaincy by gallantry on the field. As lieutenant he took part in the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755, which resulted in the defeat of Baron Dieskau. In January 1757 en route with a scouting party to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, he distinguished himself by walking 40 miles in deep snow, after a day's fighting and a night's marching, in order to bring succor to the wounded. He was present during Rigaud's attack upon Fort William Henry, February 20, 1757, and in 1758 participated in Abercromby's futile assault upon Fort Ticonderoga. He concluded this chapter of his military career, by serving under Amherst at the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and then returned to his farm and mills in Manchester. He married in 1758 and had 11 children.

When the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord came, he promptly mounted his horse and set out for Cambridge, Massachusetts, arriving there on April 22 with 300 men. New Hampshire voted to raise 2,000 men and on May 24, 1775, Stark was made colonel of one of the three regiments created. In the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, his regiment, consisting of 13 companies defended the rail fence on the American left. After the siege of Boston, Stark assisted in planning the defense of New York. He became a colonel in the Continental Army in January 1, 1776, and in May 1776 went to Canada, serving in General John Sullivan's brigade, and accompanied the American army on their retreat southward to Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence. He played a conspicuous part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, but resigned his commission in March 1777, because Congress had promoted junior officers over his head. Furious, Stark retired to his large farm at Manchester.

Continued on Continuation Sheet 2.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. XVII, 530-531
 Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe, 3 vols. (Boston, 1902), I, 302; II, 120, 129-133, 139.
 Charles W. Snell, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Division of History, February 15, 1972).
Stark House, Boyhood Home of General John Stark, 75th Diamond Jubilee of Molly Stark Chapter, D.A.R., Oct. 1969 (Manchester, N.H. 1969).
 Christopher Ward, The War of the Revolution, 2 vols. (New York, 1952), 53-54, 85-87, 90, 95, 300, 386, 424-431, 497, 500, 535, 560-561.

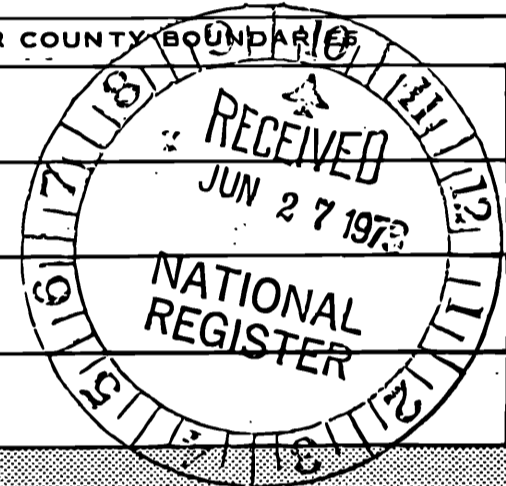
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		43 00 31	71 27 59	
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 1/2 acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Isabel Tarrant, Public Relations Committee

ORGANIZATION: **New Hampshire American Revolution Bicentennial Commission** DATE: **June 13, 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER:
715 River Road

CITY OR TOWN: **Manchester** STATE: **New Hampshire 03104** CODE: **33**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: George Gilman
 Title: Commissioner
 Department of Resources and Economic Development
 Date: June 14, 1973

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

Ernest A. Connolly
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 Associate Director
 Professional Services
 Date: JUN 29 1973

ATTEST:
[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date: 6 22 73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

(Continuation Sheet) ¹

STATE	
New Hampshire	
COUNTY	
Hillsborough	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
40N 29 1973	

(Number all entries)

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title of Survey:

Advisory List to the National Register of Historic Places 1969

Date of Survey: 1969 X Federal State County Local

Depository for Survey Records:

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of
Archeology and Historic Preservation

Street and Number:

Interior Building
18th and C Streets, N.W.

City or Town:

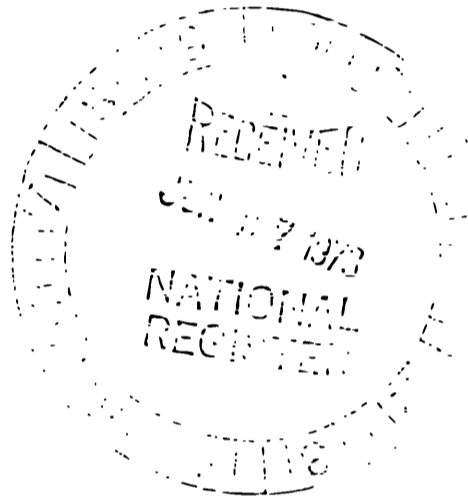
Washington

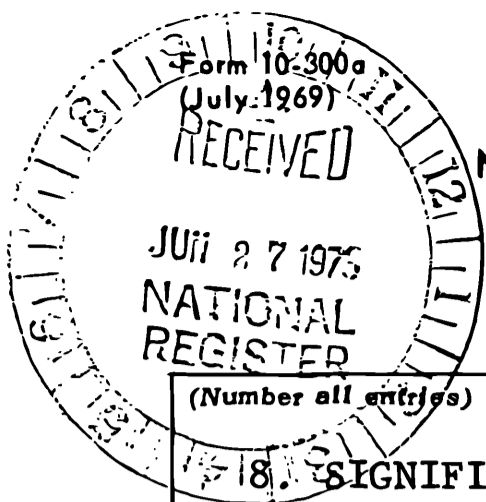
State:

D.C. 20540

Code:

11





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 2.

STATE	
New Hampshire	
COUNTY	
Hillsborough	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
100 29	1973

(Number all entries)

18. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Statement of Significance

On July 6, 1777, General John Burgoyne with an army of 9,000 men captured Fort Ticonderoga, thus throwing northern New York, western Vermont and western Massachusetts open to invasion. On July 7 Major General Philip Schuyler called upon Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Albany County of New York to send their militia forces to Albany to help check the British advance. On July 18 the General Court of New Hampshire divided their militia into two brigades, ordered out one fourth of the militia for two months service, and commissioned Stark as brigadier general to lead the second brigade. Their orders directed Stark to cooperate with the troops of Vermont, or of any other State, or of the Continental Army, or to act "...separately as it shall appear expedient to you for the protection of the people or the annoyance of the enemy." This left Stark free to do exactly as he pleased. On July 20 Schuyler ordered any New Hampshire militia en route to his army to join Colonel Seth Warner of the Green Mountain Continental Ranger Regiment, who was at Manchester, Vermont. Within a week, attracted by his name, Stark raised 25 companies and on August 7 arrived at Manchester with 1500 New Hampshire men. Here Major General Benjamin Lincoln of the Continental Army, acting under orders from Schuyler, directed Stark to march with his brigade and join Schuyler's main army on the Hudson River at Stillwater, New York. Disliking Schuyler and still angry at the Continental Congress, Stark refused and instead marched his force 20 miles south to Bennington, Vermont, where he arrived on August 9 about halfway between Manchester and Stillwater.

Meanwhile Burgoyne's army had advanced to Fort Miller and from here an expedition of about 656 men, mostly Germans, commanded by Colonel Friedrich Baum, marched for Bennington, where the Americans had brought in large numbers of oxen, cattle, horses, and supplies-items that were essential to Burgoyne if he was to be able to transport his army to Albany. On August 16 the American militia, about 1600 strong, attacked Baum's column in New York State, about five miles northwest of Bennington, and after a severe fight completely defeated the Germans. On August 15 Burgoyne had dispatched a second force of some 640 Germans under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Breyman to support Baum. Breyman arrived on the field of battle just as the struggle was ending and drove Stark's victorious but disorganized militia from the field. At this juncture, Colonel Warner and about 400 men arrived, checking the German advance, giving Stark time to rally his men, and together Stark and Warner threw Breyman into a rapid retreat. Burgoyne lost 755 men and four cannons, or about 10% of his army in this battle. His casualties included 207 dead and 518 prisoners. American losses were about 30 killed and 40 wounded. Stark returned to Bennington and remained there until September 11; on September 14 he finally joined the main American army, now commanded by Major General Horatio Gates, at Stillwater. His force, due to men leaving for home, was reduced to 800 men and on September 18, the remaining men also went home, their time of service, two months, being up. Stark was present at the First Battle of Saratoga the following day, but had no soldiers left to command.

Continued on Continuation Sheet 3.

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

(Continuation Sheet) 3.

STATE	
New Hampshire	
COUNTY	
Hillsborough	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 29 1973

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)
Statement of Significance

Stark received the thanks of Congress for his victory at Bennington, after having been censured for disregarding orders for the different movement of his men. On October 4, 1777, he was also made a brigadier general in the Continental Army. Meanwhile, Stark had returned to New Hampshire and assumed command of four more newly raised militia regiments of 1,583 men. On October 12 Stark placed his brigade on the northwest side of Saratoga (now Schuylerville), New York, thereby completing the American encirclement of Burgoyne's army. Stark was present at the British surrender on October 17, 1777.

During the remainder of the War for Independence, now a brigadier general in the Continental Army, Stark was twice commander of the northern department. During the summer and autumn of 1781 his headquarters was located in the Philip Schuyler House (still standing) at Schuylerville (Old Saratoga). He also served with Gates in Rhode Island in 1779; participated in the skirmish at Springfield, New Jersey, June 7, 1780, and acted on the board of general officers appointed to try Major John Andre in October 1780. Stark was brevetted a major general on September 30, 1783, and resigned from the Continental Army on November 3, 1783.

After the war Stark retired to his estate at Manchester, eschewing public office and devoting himself to the cares entailed by a large farm and a family of 11 children. He died at Manchester on May 22, 1822, and was buried with full military honors in a cemetery on his own land.

