

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received DEC 8 1987

date entered JAN 22 1988

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Sargent Farm

and/or common Elm Farm (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Route 111A - 599 Main Street n/a not for publication

city, town Danville 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Joyce M. and Walter G. Fries

street & number P.O. Box 335 (mailing)

city, town Danville n/a vicinity of state New Hampshire 03819

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rockingham County Courthouse

Rockingham County Registry of Deeds

street & number Hampton Road

city, town Exeter New Hampshire 03833 state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Elm Farm consists of six buildings, attached and separate, fields, ponds, orchards and forested land. The total area is + 85 acres, and is oriented in a long, narrow strip starting at Rt. 111A in Danville, New Hampshire, and running west to the Sandown, New Hampshire line.

The attached buildings form the core of the living and commerce section of the farm. These consist of a 2 1/2 story, gabled roofed Greek Revival style house (1), and a 1 1/2 story gable roofed ell (2), both oriented on an east-west axis. Perpendicular and attached to the south is a 1 1/2 story gable roofed ell, with a shed roof addition on the west, and a shed roof porch on the east (3). The southernmost building in the complex of attached buildings is the 3 story Upper Stable, oriented on an east-west axis (4).

The main house (1) is a 2 1/2 story Greek Revival style house, oriented with the gable end to the street. The building is 23' x 31'. The building is wood framed, clapboarded, painted white with black sash and shutters. The foundation is cut granite, except at additions, which are worked in brick. The main roof is black asphalt shingled; the roofs of additions are flat seamed metal roofing. The east (front) facade is three bays wide. Fenestration consists of 2/2 sash; two at the first floor level and three at the second floor level. Window headers are slightly pitched. Entrance to the building is through a portico and doorway on the right of the front facade. The portico is supported by 2 eight sided Gothic style columns, which flare slightly at the neck to form a capital. The doorway has three-light sidelights and Greek (Doric) pilasters. The doorway is an element independent of the portico; that is, it more closely resembles the style of the window headers than that of the portico. The corner boards of the front and rear facades terminate in Greek mouldings in imitation of capitals. The soffits project from the building face, creating a deep overhang at the eaves. A pair of Gothic style lancet windows is located in the gable at the attic level. Each sash contains four lights.

On the south facade there is a porch that has a shed roof supported by the same Gothic style columns as are found on the portico. There is a door from the porch that leads into the house. The doorway has four-light sidelights, similar to the front doorway. Fenestration on the south consists of 4 2/2 sash at both the first and second floor levels. The window headers at the first floor match those of the front facade. The second floor windows use the frieze board as window header. Fenestration on the west consists of 2 6/6 sash; one at the attic level, and one at the second floor level (NW corner); window headers match those of the front facade.

The plan of this structure is a standard Greek Revival style plan, with a staircase located along the north wall, a hallway alongside the stair with access to front and back parlors, and a back room located under the second floor landing. There are two chimneys, which protrude north of the ridge line, and serve fireplaces in both parlors and upstairs chambers. The upstairs plan duplicates the downstairs, with the addition of a small chamber in the northeast corner. The attic contains one finished room, against the east wall. There is a full basement, with access from a bulkhead on the north side.

(con't)

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The first ell (2) to the west (rear) of the main building continues the south facade in an unbroken line. The building is 18' x 58'. It is woodframed, clapboarded, painted white with black sash and shutters, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The foundation is cut granite, with brick at the bay, and concrete block at the northwest corner. On the south facade, there are two wall dormers, typical of the Gothic Revival style, on the second floor and a bay window added under the east dormer. The fenestration of the south facade consists of 1 2/2 sash in each dormer, and 2 1/1 and 2 2/2 sash in the bay. There are also two doors in the south facade; one at the westernmost point, and one just west of the bay. In the gable of the east facade, there is a small pair of lancet windows, duplicating in miniature those of the main house (1). The north facade is not continuous with the main house, but begins 11' south of the northwest corner. The fenestration of the north facade includes 5 6/6 sash and one door. The window trim on this ell is flat board, with a Greek ovolo window cap. The first floor plan of this ell shows use as a past and present kitchen. The east room contains a kitchen fireplace with a bake oven. On the back of the kitchen fireplace, in the west room, is a brick structure 2' x 3' x 6', which contains two kettles, one brass and one cast iron. The remaining space in this ell is used as a modern kitchen, laundry and bath. In the northwest corner of this ell there is a two story icehouse arrangement. The cooler room, sheathed with varnished beaded board, is on the first floor; the ice room, lined with lead, is on the second floor. There is a winch for hauling ice into the upper chamber. The remainder of the second floor contains bedrooms. Attached to the west wall of this ell is a two story outhouse structure.

The second ell (3), attached perpendicular and to the south of the first (2), is a one story, gable roofed structure, with a shed roofed addition to the west and a shed roofed porch on the east. The building measures 25' x 33'. The foundation is cut granite on the east and concrete block on the west. The roof is asphalt shingled; the building is clapboarded and painted white with black sash. The fenestration on the west includes 5 6/6 sash; on the east, 3 6/6 sash, a sliding cargo door, and a hinged exterior door. This ell has housed the creamery, the typesetting and printing business, the egg business and the clock and watch repair shop. On the east facade there is a porch which runs the length of the ell from the Upper Stable to the first ell. In the east facade there is the 6'6" x 6'6" sliding door, constructed of beaded board laid in a chevron pattern, which slides to the interior of the ell. This door was the loading door for the eggs brought to Elm Farm. In the south room there is a cargo elevator to the basement, where eggs were stored in brick holding tanks (still extant). The south room also housed the typesetting and clock repair businesses. The north room housed the creamery. Both spaces are finished in beaded board siding. The rooms are built against the west wall, with a passageway against the east wall for access to the first ell (2) and the Upper Stable (4). The attic framing is in the form of a truss which bears on the exterior walls, and serves as a cantilever for the east porch roof. The elevator mechanism is located in the attic.

The Upper Stable (4) lies directly south of and is attached to the second ell. The building is 26' x 32'. and is oriented with the gable end to Rt. 111A, mirroring the main house (1). The Upper Stable is 3 stories high; the foundation is cut granite

(con't.)

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on the east and south, and brick on the north and west. The roof is asphalt shingled; the building is clapboarded and painted white, with black sash and shutters. The east (front) facade is three bays wide, with a sliding door at the first floor level, with 6/6 sash on either side; the second floor has a sliding hay door with 6/6 sash on either side; the third floor has one 6/6 sash. The sliding doors are framed and diagonally braced on the exterior with substantial stock, chamfered in a lamb's tongue pattern. The doors slide to the interior of the building. Fenestration on the south facade includes four stall windows and 2 6/6 sash. There is also an exterior sliding door of vertical board construction at the basement. The west facade has 2 6/6 sash, one at the first floor level, and one at the attic. The roof is surmounted by a cupola, with 8 slightly arched sash, a deep soffit with brackets, a curved metal roof, and a weathervane.

Inside the Upper Stable, the first floor contains three stalls, a tack room and outhouse, and a stairway to the second floor. The second floor contains a finished room in the SE corner, and the feed bins for the stalls. The Upper Stable is framed with a wood truss which, like that in the second ell, bears on the exterior walls, allowing a post-free first floor space.

The buildings associated with the agricultural function of the property lie to the south, west and north of the attached buildings. They are the Lower Stable (5), the Carriage Barn (6), the Equipment Shed (7), the Cow Barn (8), and the Hen House (9).

The Lower Stable (5) is 50' SSW of the Upper Stable, and is a 1 1/2 story gable roofed, clapboarded building, 18' x 38'. The foundation is fieldstone, and the roof is asphalt shingled. The clapboards are painted white on the east, south and north facades, and stained red on the west. The north (front) facade has a large sliding door, in the same style as those of the Upper Stable, and a hay door above, both of which slide to the interior of the building. There is also a 6/6 sash next to each door. The corner boards of the facade terminate in wooden blocks and a beveled moulding, in imitation of a capital. The east facade has one 6/6 sash, and one 1/1 sash; the west facade has four stall windows; and the south facade has 4 6/6 sash (two at the first floor level, and two at the attic), an exterior sliding door, and a hinged door, both at the basement level. The basement was used for storage of cider barrels; the first floor was used for stabling the transient and Postal Service horses; the attic served as hay loft. The building now serves as equipment storage.

12' west of the Lower Stable is the Carriage Barn (6), a one story, gable roofed wood framed structure, 19' x 30'. The foundation is dry laid fieldstone, and roof is asphalt shingled. The Carriage Barn is clapboarded on the north and east, and stained red; the south and west facades are sheathed with pine board (some tongue and grooved). The north (front) facade has a pair of exterior sliding doors, as well as a set of hinged doors. Inside, the east half has a dirt floor and a loft area built above; the west half has a beaded-board finished room with floor and ceiling. This barn was used for the finer carriages of the farm; it now serves as equipment storage.

(con't.)

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60' north of the Carriage Barn is the Equipment Shed (7), a gable roofed wood framed structure open on the front (south) facade. The building is 12' x 43'. The roof is asphalt shingled; there is no foundation. The building is four bays wide, and sheathed on the north and east facades with vertical board siding. This building was used for storage of sawn board; it now serves as a garage.

The Equipment Shed is attached to the Cow Barn (8), a two story, gable roofed structure, built in a wood braced-frame style. The building is 32' x 34'. The foundation is dry laid fieldstone, with repairs in concrete; the sheathing is vertically applied pine board, some shiplapped and some tongue and grooved. The south (front) facade is a gable end, and has a pair of exterior sliding doors, and a hinged hay door. The building is three bays wide, with hay lofts to each side, and one raised in the center. The east bay has some remains of stalls, and a wooden floor. The north facade has a pair of out-swinging doors.

23' north of the first ell (2) is the Hen House (9), a 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed structure, 14' x 28'. The building is wood framed and wood shingled on the north, south and east facades. The roof is asphalt shingled, and the west facade is tar papered. The south facade has one 15 light sash, and an exterior sliding door; there are two window openings (w/ sash) on each of the north and west facades.

The complex of buildings at Elm Farm appear to have been built between the years of 1840 and 1880. Stylistically, most of the structures reflect the popular Greek Revival style in plan, compass orientation, symmetry and detailing such as mouldings and corner boards. However, there are enough intrusions of the Gothic Revival to identify the buildings as "transitional", or at the cusp of style changes. The Gothic Revival style columns of the portico and porch, the two pairs of lancet windows, and the steeply pitched wall dormers of the first ell (2) are all characteristics of the Gothic Revival. The farm buildings show construction technology common in New Hampshire throughout the nineteenth century; braced frame, mortice and tenon joinery and fieldstone foundations. The trusses of the second ell and Upper Stable show a deviation from braced frame construction which may place these structures closer to the 1860's - 70's. The buildings, then, span the Greek Revival period (1830 on in rural areas) to the development of truss timber structures (Civil War period). Elm Farm is typical of rural New Hampshire architecture in that it does exhibit a continuous and organic growth, rather than a planned development. Building improvements and additions can be closely linked to major events in the family history of Samuel Sargent, Jr., who lived on the property from 1835 - 1883. Samuel married in 1833 and acquired the property two years later; his first son Bailey was born in 1838, and the first ell may date to 1840; Bailey married in 1863, and the second phase of improvements may date to 1860 - 61; Bailey acquired the property from his father in 1883, and third phase of building improvements may date to 1878 - 80.¹

Unique to Elm Farm is the attention to consistent detailing (chimney style, sash style, mouldings, etc.) throughout the development of the complex. The buildings also show signs of continuous care and maintenance, and retain many elements important to the interpretations of their use (elevator, brick tanks, kitchen kettles, etc.).

(con't.)

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The land of Elm Farm takes the form of a long, narrow strip laid out on an east-west axis from frontage on Rt. 111A (see sketch map 2). To the south of the Lower Stable are two hay fields and an orchard of 9 trees; this area is app. 4.5 acres. West and north of the Cow Barn is an area app. 3.5 acres, devoted to pasture and garden. West of this pasture is another hay field, app. 3 acres; two small ponds are west of this field; another 2 acre hay field is west of the ponds. The remainder of the property falls into two categories: forest where hardwoods predominate (30 acres), and mixed forest and wetlands (41 acres).

Notes to Description, Item number 7

1. Birth and marriage records from Vital Records of Danville, New Hampshire (Formerly Hawke), 1760-1886, Hawke Historical Society: Danville, NH, 1979.

Building assessments as reflected in the tax records as follows:

pre 1840	\$200
1841	376
1841-59	376
1860-61	800
1861-78	950
1879	1100
1880	1400

While tax assessment alone should not definitely determine the date of construction of an addition or improvements, in this situation, it serves to reinforce information from family records and physical evidence.

Tax records located at the Danville Town Hall, Danville, New Hampshire.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates c. 1840-80 **Builder/Architect** probably Samuel Sargent, Jr.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Elm Farm, with its complex of attached buildings, agricultural outbuildings and + 85 acres, is significant agriculturally, architecturally, commercially for its location and context, rural New Hampshire. The property use has been agricultural since at least 1835. Commercial enterprise began early in the history of the farm. The first Sargent owner, Samuel Sargent, Jr. lived on the property from 1835 - 1883. Samuel, the son of a joiner, was known to have been in business with his brother Peter in the manufacture of barrels and ladderback chairs.¹ During the ownership of Bailey Sargent (1883 - 1901), commercial aspects of the farm were more fully developed, including a production egg business,² a creamery,³ a stabling service, and cider production. Bailey's son Alfred B. Sargent (1870 - 1944) expanded the non-agricultural commercial endeavors, by introducing a small printing and typesetting business. His brother Herbert Sargent (1880 - 1967) further expanded the non-farming industry by introducing a clock repair shop. Herbert was also an inventor; he designed a temperature zoning thermostat that was used extensively for institutions.⁴ Although commercial aspects co-existed with and augmented the agricultural endeavors, the property had retained its traditional farm functions.

The town of Danville was primarily agrarian through the eighteenth and much of the nineteenth centuries. In the third quarter of the nineteenth century, industry came to the small town in the form of shoemaking factories. Most of the physical changes occurred in the southern part of town, but the introduction of industry and increase in population shifted the focus of much of the small enterprise in both North and South Danville. Those farms which remained primarily agrarian built small workshops on their farms for shoemaking; certain phases of shoe manufacture were "jobbed out" to farmers during slow seasons.⁵ This economically tied the farmers to the success of the shoe manufacturers as they became more dependent on the industrial income. The Sargents of Elm Farm developed their own non-agrarian enterprises, diversifying their services with each generation. In this way, they remained economically independent of the shoe industry, survived its collapse, and prospered as a family farm.

The buildings of Elm Farm are significant in their style, state of repair, and clearly delineated usage for various agrarian and non-agrarian activities. The residential buildings, as mentioned in the description, mark the transition of popular style from the Greek Revival to the Gothic Revival, a transition that places the major building between 1840-60. The plan and orientation of the main house is clearly Greek in inspiration; the gable end faces the road in imitation of a temple pediment. The symmetrical fenestration and the pilaster corner boards are also characteristics of the Greek Revival style. Detailing such as lancet windows at the gable, Gothic style columns in the portico and side porch, and trefoil cutouts in the vent stack and front steps all indicate the Gothic Revival style. There are no other examples of the Gothic Revival style in the town of Danville. The craftsmanship of the residential spaces at Elm Farm is superb, and belies its rural location. Several doors are skillfully woodgrained, the staircase is worked in hardwoods, and mouldings throughout show competent understanding of finish joinery. Being one of the most elaborate structures in town, the front parlor of Elm Farm served as the "laying out" parlor for the dignitaries of Danville.

Most farms in Danville are earlier in construction than Elm Farm; a number of

(con't)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Collection of Scrapbooks. Village Improvement Society. Danville, NH
Kingston Town Records, Vol. 1, ms., State Archives, Concord, NH. np, nd.
Rich, Ruth. The History of Danville, New Hampshire. np: 1976. Available at
the Public Library, Danville, New Hampshire. (con't)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ± 85 acres

Quadrangle name Haverhill

Quadrangle scale 1:625000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	2	7	2	0	0	4	7	5	7	2	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	9	3	2	7	2	0	0	4	7	5	7	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	9	3	2	4	7	2	0	4	7	5	7	1	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	9	3	2	4	7	2	0	4	7	5	7	3	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached deed 2346.1833 for description. (con't)

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

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alison Cornish

organization

date 4/24/1985; rev. 8/20/1985 and 6/9/1987

street & number P.O. Box 794

telephone (603) 436 1126

city or town Portsmouth

state New Hampshire 03801

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

R. Stuart Wallace

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer

date November 30, 1987

For NPS use only

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

Patricia W. Andrews

date 1/22/88

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Beth L. Savage*

date 1/22/88

Chief of Registration

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buildings date to the period 1760-1800. There appears to be very little in the way of improvement or new construction during the dates of Elm Farm's development. Through the efforts of the present owners, the buildings are in excellent repair. The structures are sound, finishes intact, and new uses of spaces are sensitive to original use. The exterior has not changed in appearance from photographs of the property taken in the 1920's. There are no farms in the area that can match the survival and maintenance record of Elm Farm.

The second ell (3), developed to house the commercial endeavors of Elm Farm, seems to be unique to this site in Danville. Most other ells are residential, and are often the earlier buildings of the complex. The second ell at Elm Farm contains evidence of the production egg business (cargo door, elevator and brick storage vats), the clock repair business (written records of repairs), and the creamery business (the large cooler room). The primary aspects of the agricultural function of Elm Farm - haying, apples and cider - are represented in the intact outbuildings. The only buildings lost to the property are the cooperage, relocated by Dorothy Sargent to Beech Plain Road, and a garage.

The acreage of the property completes and makes understandable the agrarian aspects of the farm. The north and east boundaries of the property are unchanged from the lines of the original land grants in 1760 (then Hawke).⁶ The remaining acreage retains approximately 50% of the original 200 acre land grant, reflecting the division of the land between Jonathan Sanborn's sons, Phineas and Jethro, in 1808. The last owner to use the farm for traditional agriculture was Alfred Sargent (b. 1870, d. 1944). During his lifetime, fields were planted with a rotation of potatoes, corn and hay. 2,000-3,000 feet of lumber were taken per winter, ice was cut from the pond, firewood was taken from the mixed hardwood areas. Since his death, the forest has been thinned, but not cut on a regular basis, and the fields planted irregularly. However, the land has not been changed in any way which would prevent its use as a farm again. In fact, the present owners have put both the orchards and hayfields back into production since 1979, and plan logging for the hardwood and mixed forest areas. Tax records do show consistent and constant use of this land for agricultural purposes.⁷ With land reclamation in progress, the property is again claiming attention as an agricultural enterprise.

Notes to Significance, Item number 8

1. Probate 20476, the will of Peter C. Sargent, lists in the inventory "carpenter's tools, furniture and chairs, finished and unfinished." The cooperage of Elm Farm is also referred to by Ruth Rich in the History of Danville, New Hampshire, pg. 50.

2. Chickens at Elm Farm were kept in both the Hen House (9) and the second floor of the Lower Stable (5). Additionally, eggs were bought from area farms during the high laying season, brought to Elm Farm, and stored in the cellar in vats containing "glass water." These eggs were then brought out during the low laying season and sold to markets as far away as Haverhill.

(con't.)

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3. Information from the obituary of Bailey Sargent. Unidentified as to publication, dated North Danville, January 8, 1901. In a scrapbook of the Village Improvement Society of Danville, NH: scrapbook is a part of a collection of records, photographs and letters from Elm Farm. Bailey was also a creamery agent, and sold cream separators.
4. Op cit, Rich, p. 58.
5. Information courtesy of Mr. Melton Sanborn of North Danville, New Hampshire. Mr. Sanborn is a life long resident of Danville, and worked as a hired hand at Elm Farm as a child.
6. Elm Farm is built on land first laid out to Captain Jonathan Sanborn, one of the original petitioners of the town of Hawke, in 1760. Kingston Town Records, Vol. 1, np. State Archives, Concord, New Hampshire.
7. Tax records for the years 1828 - present are located in the Danville Town Hall, Danville, New Hampshire. Use as a farm is documented by notations of cows and horses with the property records.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Sanborn, Melton

Tax Record, 1828 - present. Danville Town Hall, Danville, New Hampshire.

Towle Family, keepers of the Elm Farm scrapbooks for the Village Improvement Society,
Beech Plain Road, Danville, New Hampshire.

Vital Records of Danville, NH (Formerly Hawke), 1760 - 1886, Hawke Historical Society,
Danville, NH, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary description and justification (con't.)

The present acreage of the Elm Farm seems to be slightly less than half of the lot originally laid out to Captain Jonathan Sanborn in 1760. The 7th lot of the 200 acre land grants, laid out to Sanborn, corresponds to the location of Elm Farm; the east boundary (Rt. 111A) and the north boundary (though shorter than the original north border) are the same as those of the 7th lot.¹

The two parcels that make up Elm Farm have been part of the farm property since at least the ownership of Bailey Sargent (1883); both have been farmed by the Sargent family since 1835. Therefore, the acreage and boundaries reflect past and present use as a farm, and should be considered significant to the interpretation of the property.

Notes to 10. Verbal boundary description and justification

1. Information relating to the original land grants for the town of Hawke can be found in the Kingston Town Records, Vo. 1, State Archives, Concord, New Hampshire.

2. Rockingham County Registry of Deeds and Probate, Exeter, New Hampshire;
Pertinent Deed and Will documents:

1790	Probate	5550
1800	Probate	6759
1801	Deed	159.465
1808	Deed	192.095
1808	Deed	190.399
1820	Deed	226.427
1821	Deed	233.263
1821	Deed	231.302
1835	Deed	225.447
1883	Deed	492.020

(con't.)

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1901	Probate	10921
1944	Probate	38266
1967	Probate	47925
1969	Deed	1951.194
1977	Deed	2293.1110
1977	Mortgage	2293.1111
1979	Foreclosure	2235.704
1979	Deed	2346.1833

Research by Donald A. Wilson, R.L.S., R.P.F.
Newfields, New Hampshire

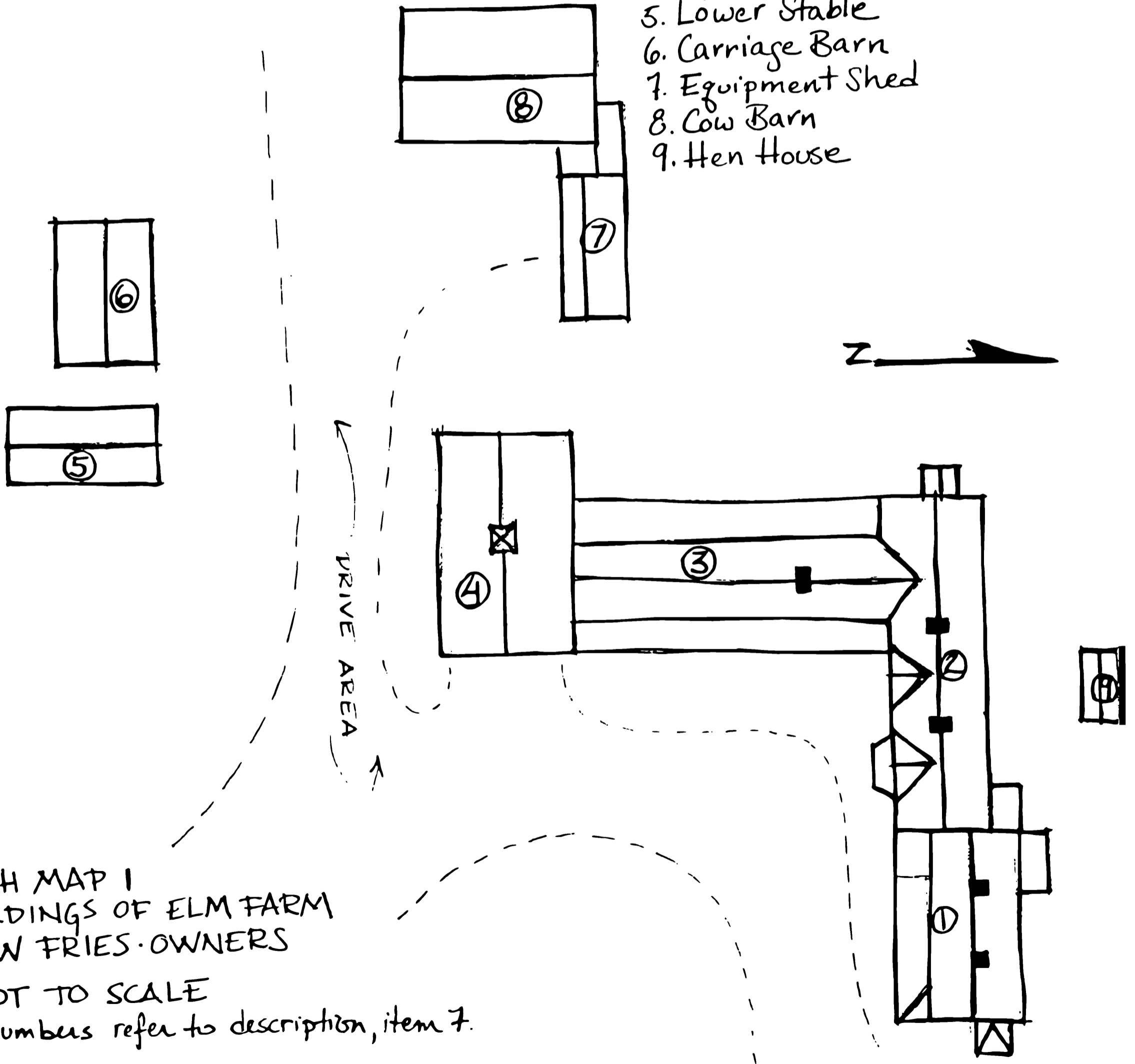
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1. Main House
2. First Ell
3. Second Ell
4. Upper Stable
5. Lower Stable
6. Carriage Barn
7. Equipment Shed
8. Cow Barn
9. Hen House



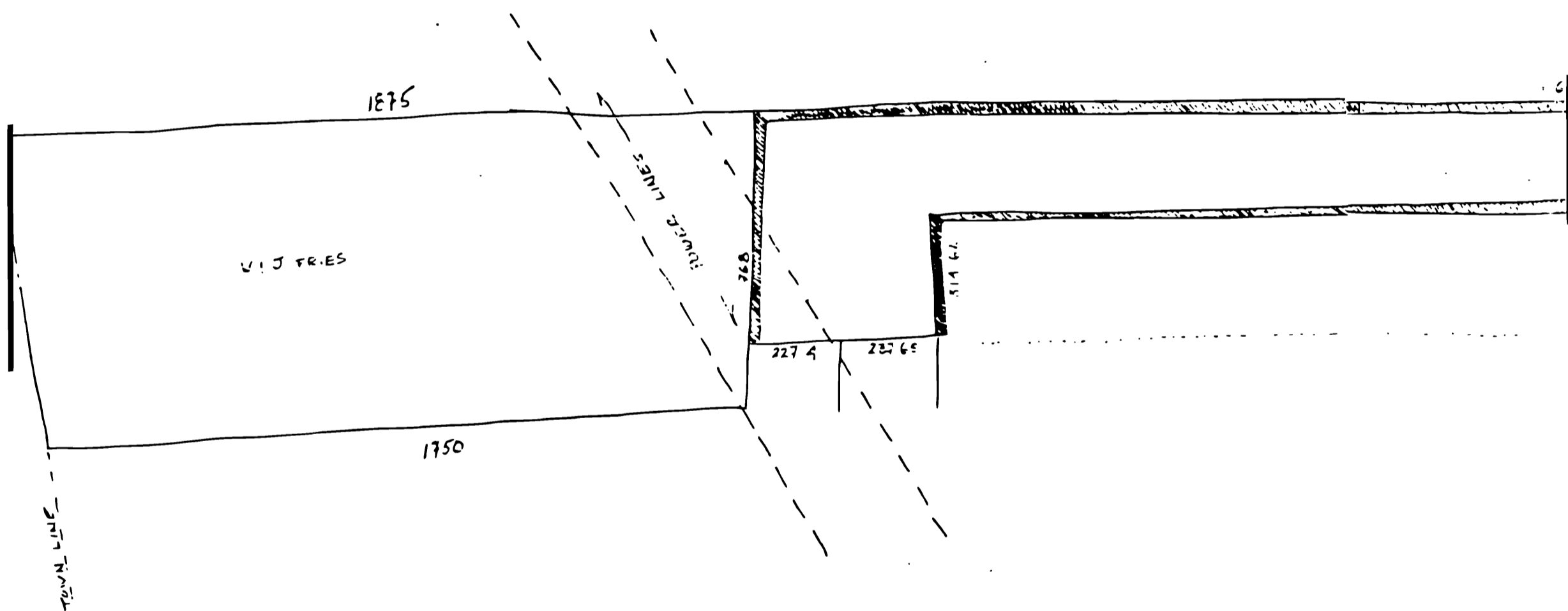
SKETCH MAP I
 BUILDINGS OF ELM FARM
 J & W FRIES - OWNERS
 NOT TO SCALE
 Numbers refer to description, item 7.

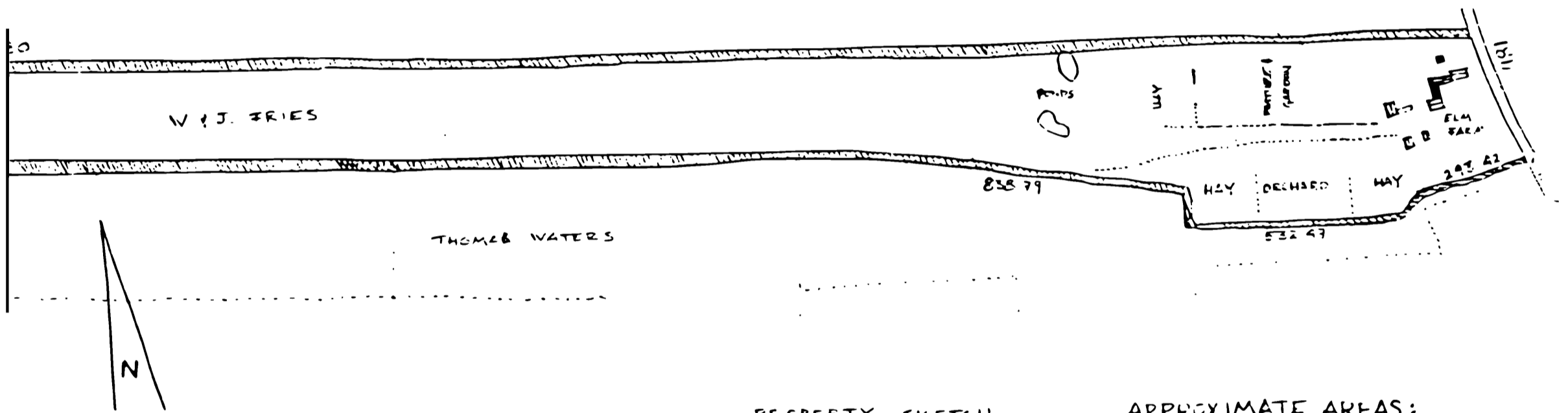
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PROPERTY SKETCH
 JOYCE & WALLY FRIES
 ELM FARM
 DANVILLE, NH
NOT TO SCALE

APPROXIMATE AREAS:
 HOUSE AND BARN 3 A
 FORAGE AND PASTURE 11 A
 FOREST - HARDWOOD PREDOM 30 A
 MIXED FOREST AND WETLANDS 41 A

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Addendum

21 November, 1987

This is to certify that the photographs taken of Elm Farm, Danville, New Hampshire in February, 1985, remain a true reflection of the condition of the buildings today, and that no alterations have been made to alter the buildings' forms or finishes.