

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 any 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 HERSEY FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 1057 & 1088 Franklin Highway N/A not for publication

city or town Andover N/A vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Merrimack code 013 zip code 03216

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.)

Elizabeth H. Mueysey 4/29/08
Signature of certifying official Date
New Hampshire
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is
 entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 6-10-08
 See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper Date of Action
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Contributing <u>13</u> <hr/> <u>2</u> <hr/> <u>15</u>	Noncontributing <u>1</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <u>1</u>	buildings sites structures objects Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
 Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>DOMESTIC/single dwelling</u> <u>AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding</u> <u>AGRICULTURE /agricultural field</u> <u>AGRICULTURE /animal facility</u> <u>AGRICULTURE /storage</u>	<u>DOMESTIC/single dwelling</u> <u>AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding</u> <u>AGRICULTURE /agricultural field</u> <u>AGRICULTURE /animal facility</u> <u>AGRICULTURE /storage</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>NO STYLE</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	foundation <u>STONE</u> <hr/> <u>BRICK</u> <hr/> walls <u>WOOD</u> <hr/> roof <u>ASPHALT</u> <hr/> <u>METAL</u> <hr/> other <u>BRICK</u> <hr/> <hr/>

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

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Hersey Farms Historic District
Andover, New Hampshire

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hersey Farms Historic District is located on Franklin Highway (NH Route 11), in the eastern section of the Town of Andover and approximately one mile east of East Andover Village. The district spans Franklin Highway and includes two historic farmsteads and their accompanying 327 acres of fields, pasture and woodland: 114 acres on the south side of the road and 213 acres on the north. About 125 acres are in hay fields and pasture. Included in the district are fourteen buildings, all of which are directly associated with the two farms and of which only one is a non-contributing resource (due to age). Also included in the district are the visible (and contributing) sites of a schoolhouse and a barn.

The land along the road frontage is continuous field and pasture, resulting in sweeping open vistas, particularly northerly toward the wooded slopes of the James Hersey Farm and Tucker Mountain in the far distance. Stone walls, barbed-wire fences and hedge rows edge the roadside, defining lot lines and land use.

GUY HERSEY FARM, 1088 Franklin Highway

The Guy Hersey Farm is located on the south side of Franklin Highway.¹ Formally established in the mid-19th century, its buildings range from ca. 1815-30 to ca. 1930. The farmhouse, three barns and two smaller outbuildings are clustered near the road. Their siting forms a nearly fully enclosed space that functions as a door yard and barn yard near the house and road and as a barn yard near the outbuildings. A sixth outbuilding sits near the primary cluster and a seventh far out in the hayfield to the south. Also on the farm is the site of a late 19th century schoolhouse. Surrounding the farmstead buildings are extensive fields and pasture that comprise all but about 10 of the 57 acres. The property extends east as far as Dyers Crossing Road.² Its western boundary, though defined by a stone wall, merges with the adjacent fields of the James Hersey Farm. The southern end narrows and is woodland.

¹ When Franklin Highway was realigned in 1929, approximately three acres in the northeast corner of the farm's total of 60 acres ended up north of that road. In 1945 a house lot of 2/3 acre was subdivided off from the three-acre piece to provide a residence for Raymond Hersey (another son of Guy Hersey). None of those three acres is included in the nomination.

² The farm lost a 2-3 acre chunk of field from its northwest corner in 1929 when Franklin Highway was realigned, but otherwise the boundaries of the core farm remain unchanged.

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1. House, ca. 1820-30s/ca. 1850-60s. Contributing building.

The farmhouse associated with the Guy Hersey Farm is a 1½ story, 35'x20,' 5x2 bay, side-gabled, kneewall, east-facing building with a south wing; the structure is oriented perpendicular to the road. The house was erected ca. 1820-30s, but enlarged ca. 1850-60s by raising the roof and adding the south wing. What is not clear is whether the house was standing on this site prior to this rebuilding. The foundation is of quarried granite with plug marks (a post-1830s feature) suggesting that the house may have been moved to this site, likely ca. 1851 when the property changed hands. Additionally, there is no mention of a building on this site in the historical record until the 1858 county map and some of the physical evidence, as noted below, dates to the mid-19th century.

The main house rests on a granite block foundation. Walls are clad with clapboards and trimmed with flat boards. The two windows to the right of the front entrance have wider top casings, typical of the mid-19th century Greek Revival style. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A single, brick, off-center, stove chimney rises from the ridge; the iron pipe that projects from it is left-over casing pipe from the artesian well.³ First-story window openings have 2/2 sash, with the exception of a window left of the front entrance which has six lights with a mid-19th century muntin profile in the upper pane. The north gable end has two windows with 6/6 sash dating from the 1850-60s on the second story. The south gable end has a single 6/6-sash window opening in the right bay (that does not appear in an early 20th century photograph) and a small, horizontal, six-light opening in the left bay to accommodate the wing. A similar opening is found in the gable peak.

The front entrance is centrally positioned on the east elevation. It has a nineteenth century door with two elongated panels surmounted by two small glass lights (a 20th century alteration); the door was likely put in place during the 1850-60s rebuilding. Inside, the four-panel Federal doors, split lath, exposed corner posts, evidence of a larger, central chimney, and up-and-down saw marks found throughout the first floor are all hallmarks of a house built ca. 1820-30s.

The south wing is 1½ stories and 30' long. It sits on a fieldstone foundation that was probably erected at the same time the roof was raised. (The south gable-end window in the house is partly blocked by the wing, suggesting the roof of the main house was raised prior to the construction of the existing wing.) Its front (east) wall is set back from the main house, while the rear wall is flush; each of those walls are clad with clapboards, but the south wall is covered with shingles.

³ Jerry Hersey interview.

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Trim throughout is flat boards. The asphalt-clad roof has an off-center brick stove chimney projecting from the ridge. Fenestration is irregular: most sash is 2/2, but a single, newer 6/6-sash window is found on the south elevation where a bathroom was installed. The main entrance, located in the center of the front (east) elevation, has a mid-19th century, four-panel door. Now fully finished on the interior, the south end of the wing was originally a shed leading to the barn.

2. Barn, ca. 1865-80s. Contributing building.

Closest to—and south of—the house stands a 60'x30' on-grade timber-frame barn that faces east into the barn yard. It is connected to the wing of the house by a small shed extension. The barn rests on a stone foundation. Walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. A handmade wooden gutter made from a single pine log extends the length of the north eave. The primary entrance is centered on the east gable end and features double rolling doors made of vertical boards. Small windows with a range of panes, including a transom light lacking a doorway, are irregularly placed on both gable ends; the north eaves wall has only a single, tiny opening at the east end.

The framing system of the barn is modified post-and-beam, with circular-sawn primary members. It has five bents; the first three bays are original, but the west bay was added in the 1910s. Sometime later, the roof was raised (probably in one piece) 43" to allow for more hay storage.

Inside, the middle bay is the drive and threshing floor, the north bay is open hay storage, and the south bay is enclosed in the first level for fifteen cow stanchions, and two oxen stalls. The second level has hay storage, and a hay fork survives in the roof peak.

An eight-foot-wide addition in two sections spans the south wall. The front section, used to store manure, is a lean-to shed with corrugated unduline on the roof and a mix of horizontal and vertical wall sheathing. Two horizontal window openings with sliding wood shutters are found on the exposed south wall. The rear section, used to store sawdust, has a shed roof sloping to the west and covered with standing-seam metal. Walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The addition was constructed when the barn's roof was raised, replacing an earlier shed.

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3. Barn, ca. late 18th/early 19th c. Contributing building.

Attached to the south end of the above-described barn (Resource #2), this barn was moved to this site by Guy Hersey from the field across the road ca. 1917.⁴ It is a timber-frame structure measuring 30'x35,' on dry-laid field stone, with gable ends facing north and south. Walls are covered with wood shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. A handmade wooden gutter made from a single pine log extends the length of the east eave. A wagon entrance is in the right bay of the south gable end, secured with a newly replaced, rolling door of vertical boards. Above it is a small, six-light window. In the left bay there is a transom window set in the wall and a pass door. A hay door is located in the gable peak. Along the west wall is a series of horizontal, three-light windows.

The framing of the barn is essentially English: four bents and three bays, but the entrance has always been in the gable end. It has scribe-rule joints. The roof is rafter and purlin with vertical sheathing boards. Rafters are both hand-hewn and up-and-down sawn; whether they are all original is unknown, but they are close to the period of original construction. Interior features include stanchions for approximately ten cows in the west bay (replacing earlier horse stalls), a hay loft above (that was lowered after the 1917 move), and a ladder that is integral to the framing system and a watering trough supplied with water from the artesian well in the barn described below (Resource #4).

4. Barn, late 19th c. Contributing building.

This 20'x30,' freestanding, circular-sawn, balloon-frame barn encloses the south end of the barnyard. It rests on a fieldstone foundation. The east, south and west walls are clad with wood shingles, while the north elevation is vertical sheathing boards. Asphalt shingles cover the roof; which extends along the south eave (a mid-20th century modification). The wagon entrance is centered in the south wall, which faces the fields. Its door is made of boards and battens and slides; a vertical-board pass door is also located on this wall. With the exception of a small window in the west and north walls, the barn lacks openings.

The barn was moved here sometime between 1915 and 1920 by Guy Hersey from the Deacon Samuel Cilley Farm, near the Cilley Hill Cemetery on Cilley Hill. After moving it, the Herseys used the structure for shoeing oxen and performing other livestock-related tasks. Interior features of note include a sling contraption designed to secure and lift large animals, a windlass for lifting

⁴ An 1837 auction notice that included the land across the road mentions a barn that could likely be this building. [MCRP #1139, Probate of Charlotte E. Ladd]

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equipment and butchering a pig, and an artesian well (inserted within the previous dug well and over which the barn was later placed).

5. Wood shed, ca. late 19th/early 20th c. Contributing building.

The wood shed is one of two outbuildings that enclose the east end of the barnyard. It is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled, 24'x15' structure with wood-shingle clad walls and asphalt shingles on the roof. The corner boards and windows casings are of simple, flat trim boards. It sits on loose field stone. A window with 6/6 sash occupies each gable peak. The main entrance, located on the west wall, has a sliding door fashioned of vertical boards.

The framing system is circular-sawn 2x4 construction with some half-round spruce logs serving as posts. The upper half story is accessed by a staircase against the south wall.

6. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Situated immediately north of the wood shed, the garage is a 15'x15,' gable-front building. All but the east (rear) walls are sided with flush, horizontal sheathing boards; wood shingles on the east side and remnants of such shingles along the bottom of the other walls suggest the entire structure was originally shingled. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The vehicular entrance, makes up the width of the west side facing the barn yard. It has a pair of hinged doors made of vertical boards.

The garage was erected by Samuel Hersey to house his first automobile, acquired in 1930.

7. Blacksmith shop & piggery, ca. 1890s/1910. Contributing building.

A single building with dual functions, this structure is located in the hay field, a short distance south of the other outbuildings. It is a 15'x15,' gable-front building with eaves close to the ground. Walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. The east gable end has double hinged doors, each of which leads into one side of the divided interior. The frame system consists of round pine log posts and 2x4s.

The structure was originally built to house pigs, but ca. 1910 Guy Hersey raised its roof in order to insert a simple iron forge and use it as a blacksmith shop for his farm needs. (He may have set it farther from the other buildings at this time, as well, in case of fire.) A small door in the wall partition between the pig shelter and shop allowed heat to escape into the pigpen.

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8. Summer barn, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

The summer barn is located some distance to the south, at the juncture of a hay field and pasture. It is a gable-roof, balloon-frame building that rests on informal stone piers. Walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. In the south wall there is a sliding door for the cows to pass through, with an interior gate to allow ventilation. A pass door is found in the west wall. The east and south walls are punctured with small windows.

The barn was built by Guy Hersey to enable him to milk his cows during the summer without needing to bring them back through the fields or along the road, which by then saw steady automobile traffic. The interior has stanchions for ten cows, as well as hay storage on one side and in a loft. A dug well with a fieldstone top is near the barn.

9. Schoolhouse site, 1884. Contributing site.

At the northeast corner of the property, at the juncture of Franklin Highway and Dyers Crossing Road, are the visible remains of a schoolhouse: a single layer of stones placed in a rough rectangular, oriented parallel to Franklin Highway. The building was removed in 1945.

Farmland

The 57 acres of land that accompanies the Guy Hersey Farm are an integral part of the significant property and consists of the following four components:

Front yard

The front yard is the area east (in front) of the house and wing. It extends east past the dirt driveway to an electric fence in front of which is a line of mature maple trees. A well is close to the road; it has a stone slab cover.

Door yard

The door yard is a large area that extends south from the wing of the house and is informally enclosed by five outbuildings (three barns, wood shed and garage). Between two of the barns, there is a rudimentary gate made of split wood posts and a long branch serving as the rail that separates the door yard from the barn yard and fields beyond.

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Barn yard

The barn yard is less clearly defined and likely shifted position after the construction of the wood shed and garage. It is generally south and east of the barns.

Pasture & Fields

Approximately 47 acres of hay fields and open pasture surround the Guy Hersey Farm buildings, separated by stone walls and barbed-wire fences.

Woodland

The southernmost section of the property, which is far narrower than the rest, is approximately 10 acres of woodland.

JAMES HERSEY FARM, 1057 Franklin Highway

The 270-acre James Hersey Farm consists of four parcels of land that span both sides of Franklin Highway. A connected farm building and a garage are on the north side of—and close by—the road, while a cow barn with attached milk house, a former logging camp and a sugar house are on the south side. The barn is moderately set back from the road, but the other two structures are tucked in the woods. The buildings were erected over a ninety-year period, from 1874-75 to 1963. The property also includes an archeological site: a depression in the field east of Sam Hill Road marks the site of a barn. Of the total acreage, 213 acres are on the north side of Franklin Highway, on both sides of Sam Hill Road, encircling the farm buildings. Passing across it is the discontinued rail bed of the Northern Railroad. The remaining 57 acres, on the opposite side of the highway, extend south of the cow barn. Stone walls, barbed-wire fences and streams crisscross the land.

10. House, ca. 1874-75. Contributing building.

The James Hersey House is a 1-1/2 story, 3x2 bay, kneewall, sidehall dwelling, with a connected rear kitchen ell and shed that connect to a gable-front barn, each offset from the other. The entire structure was constructed in 1874-75 after an earlier farmstead was struck by lightning on July 6, 1874 and burned.

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The foundation of the main house is exposed brick on the facade and granite block on the side elevations. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, with modestly projecting cornices and cornice returns. A brick stove chimney projects from the west slope, near the ridge. Walls are clad with clapboards, with plain board trim at the windows and corners. Windows have 2/2 double-hung sash. The entry is largely masked by a small, ca. mid-20th century entry porch with a curved roof supported by vine-covered lattice work. Concrete steps access the porch (The porch likely replaced an earlier small porch or door hood.) The entry door is early 20th century, with a square, glazed panel above three horizontal wood panels. An enclosed sun porch (ca. 1930s and accessed by concrete steps) runs the length of the east elevation, sheltering a side entrance with French door (ca. mid-20th c.) into the house, as well as an entry into the kitchen ell. The appearance and materials of the ell mirror that of the main house, although much of its foundation was repaired with mortared stone in the first half of the 20th century, and its chimney is set directly on the roof ridge.

The shallow shed, also with a mortared stone foundation, has a gable roof, clapboard-covered walls and a single 2/2-sash window opening in the south elevation, facing toward the road. The west elevation has a single window opening currently devoid of glazing.

11. Barn, ca. 1874-75. Contributing building.

The attached gable-front banked barn, is a square rule, post and beam structure, constructed in four bents with circular-sawn timbers. The foundation is of mortared fieldstone and concrete. Walls have clapboard siding (with the exception of asphalt siding in the north gable peak) and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The main wagon entrance is off center in the south gable end, with an exterior, vertical-board, sliding door and accessed by a slightly pitched concrete ramp. The few window openings are limited to a small, six-pane-sash window in the front gable; two stall windows and a larger opening in the basement level on the west elevation; and a small stall window, as well as a six-pane-sash window in the gable on the north side.

Inside, the center bay is a center drive bay with hay loft above. When initially erected, the upper level of the barn likely housed the farm's few cows and the single horse owned by Acel Knowlton; a horse stall still exists in the northeast corner. The basement level was a manure pit and perhaps home to the farm's handful of swine. Under the Hersey ownership (post-1945), the barn was renovated to convert the basement-level manure pit into a cow shelter; James Hersey relocated the metal stanchions from the west bay of the upper level to the basement, where they remain (although not in use). After the family erected the existing cow barn across the street in

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1951, this barn took the young stock when there was overflow. Currently, both levels are used for equipment and storage.

12. Garage, 1963. Non-contributing building (due to age).

This three-bay garage was built just west of the house in 1963. Oriented laterally to the road, the garage is sheathed with asphalt siding, sits on a poured concrete foundation and has gable roof covered with corrugated metal. A brick chimney is located at the west exterior end of the rear elevation. Three garage doors are equally spaced on the roadside elevation. The west two appear original: paired, side-hinged wood doors with a small, fixed sash window in each door. The eastern bay is infilled with a wooden overhead garage door, lit by a row of six single-pane windows.

13. Barn & Milk House, 1951. Contributing building.

On the south side of Franklin Highway, across from the garage, is a ground-level, gambrel-roof stable barn with attached milk house built in 1951. It is oriented gambrel end to the road. The 80'x 36' structure rests on a poured concrete foundation. Walls are clad with a mix of asphalt shingle and rolled siding and the roof with asphalt shingles. Two metal ventilators are found on the ridge. A pair of hinged doors on the north gambrel end lead to the main (lower) floor area and two rows of steel pipe stanchions. A row of six-pane-sash windows lights each side of the main floor. On the east wall, there is a doorway that allows the cows to access the pasture. At the south gambrel end, the land is banked to allow tractors to drive into the upper level hay loft where two large, vertical-board, exterior sliding doors give access off a concrete ramp.

A gable-roof milk house is attached to the northwest corner of the barn. It is covered with asphalt siding and has a salvaged, mid-19th century, four-panel door at its entrance. Inside are two galvanized steel sinks and an original 300-gallon bulk cooling tank, manufactured by the St. Rigis Company of Chicago.

The barn and milk house were erected by James Hersey a few years after he purchased the farm to enable him to expand his herd of Holstein cows.

14. Camp, ca. 1910-20s . Contributing building.

This small, wood-frame, gable-roof camp stands in a heavily wooded area southwest of the barn. A former logger's camp, it was moved here by James Hersey from a neighboring farm. It is

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informally perched on stones. Walls are clad with clapboards and trimmed with flat boards, including a flat board across the east gable to suggest a pediment. The entrance is located off center in the east gable end and has a vertical-board door.

[The extreme shade surrounding this building precluded photography.]

15. Sugar House, ca. 1940s. Contributing building.

The sugar house is located slightly south of the camp in similarly heavy woods. It is a small, wood-frame structure with an asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof, wood shingles on the walls and a six-pane window in each gable end. The east (eaves) wall has a 9/6-sash (likely salvaged) window. The entrance is found on the north gable end. The building rests on wood posts. An open shed extends to the west.

Built as a sugar house, it still has holes in the walls where tubing ran into the building, although the sap equipment is no longer extant and there is no projecting ventilator on the roof. Like the camp, the structure was moved to this site at date unknown by James Hersey, likely after it ceased to function as a sugar house.

16. Barn or house site, late 18th/early 19th c. Contributing site.

A slight depression in the field east of the farmhouse—and close to the road—marks the site of a building, either the late 18th/early 19th century barn that was moved across the street by Guy Hersey ca. 1917 (see Resource #3), or a house of similar vintage that was associated with it and burned sometime between 1846 and 1858. Local tradition maintains the house was a stage coach stop in the early 1800s, but research to date yielded no documentary data to support this.

Farmland

The 270 acres of land that accompanies the James Hersey Farm are an integral part of the significant property. All but two acres surrounding the farmhouse is protected by a conservation easement.

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Farm yards

Unlike many 19th century farmsteads, the James Hersey Farm lacks clearly defined yards. An informal, grassy area that surrounds the front and sides of the farmhouse and garage constitutes the front yard; it extends east as far as Sam Hill Road, with a single tree providing some shade. There is no visual or functioning door yard. Across the road, the area on the east side of the 1951 barn, where the cows leave the barn and access the pastures, serves as the barn yard.

Fields & Pastures

The James Hersey Farm includes 78 acres of hay fields and open pasture. On the north side of Franklin Highway, 38 acres are behind the farm buildings, on the west side of Sam Hill Road, and another 22 acres on the east side of the road. They follow the road frontage and extend north as far as the discontinued rail bed of the Northern Railroad. On the side of the highway, 20 acres are located directly across from the buildings. Stone walls and barbed-wire fences run across the open land.

Woodland

The farm includes two tracts of woodland. North of the railroad bed, 153 acres of woodland extend to the north, running up and slightly over the ridgeline of the hill in front of Tucker Mountain. The second tract is on the south side of Franklin Highway, 37 acres of forest directly west of the 1951 barn.

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 significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1850-1957

Significant Dates
ca. 1850 – the approximate year the Guy Hersey Farmstead was established

ca. 1874-75 – the approximate year the James Hersey Farmstead was rebuilt

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 325 acres**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	19	<u>278145</u>	<u>4818200</u>	3	19	<u>279555</u>	<u>4816445</u>
2	19	<u>279120</u>	<u>4816830</u>	4	19	<u>279420</u>	<u>4815760</u>

xx 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 Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant, with Sarah Dangelas Hofe, Historian
organization for Andover Historical Society date September 30, 2007street & number 25 Ridge Road telephone (603) 225-7977city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301**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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name see attached
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

**Hersey Farms Historic District
Andover, New Hampshire**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hersey Farms Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its significance in the area of Agriculture. The two properties that comprise the district possess an exceptionally high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Spread out along both sides of the Franklin Highway (NH Route 11), they are a rare and excellent representation of the simpler, rural farmsteads that were common in Andover and throughout New Hampshire during the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. The James Hersey Farm is an active working farm and one of two farms in Andover to raise animals on a significant scale; its beef cattle graze in the pastures of both farms. The working agricultural landscape of the district is unrivaled by any other in the Town of Andover.

Each farm was established in the mid-nineteenth century, but since the 1940s has been owned by members of the same family. The historic farm buildings associated with each farm—connected farmhouse, barns, and sheds—together with farmyards and 327 acres of an expansive rural landscape that includes fields, pasture, woodland, stone walls, fences, streams, and hedge rows, all dramatically set against a backdrop of hills and mountains to the north, reflect the interrelationships of domestic and agricultural functions on a farm property.

The period of significance is ca. 1850-1957. The earlier date reflects the approximate year the Guy Hersey Farm was established. (Although the James Hersey Farm was established some fifteen years earlier, none of the buildings from that era survive.) The later date reflects the fifty-year cut-off for the Register, a moving date since the district continues to evolve as an agricultural resource. The significant dates are ca. 1850, the approximate year the Guy Hersey Farm was established, and 1874-75, the year the oldest extant buildings on the James Hersey Farm were erected.

Agriculture

The Hersey Farms Historic District constitutes a highly significant agricultural property within the Town of Andover, one that remains virtually unaltered since the early 20th century. The layout of the district represents farmstead building arrangements and the relationship of those buildings to the surrounding agricultural land in a manner that was typical in the region during the period of significance. The Hersey Farms are rare survivors of the more moderately scaled farms and farming neighborhoods that once defined New Hampshire's—and Andover's—rural landscape. Within Andover, there is no other farming district of this size that remains in active

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use and that retains this degree of integrity. In particular, the high number of extant historic outbuildings that accompany the Guy Hersey Farm sets it apart from any others in the Town of Andover.

The farms span both sides of the Franklin Highway, a well-traveled and early road; the James Hersey Farm buildings are mostly on the north side and the Guy Hersey farm buildings on the south side. The accompanying 270 acres of the former are on both sides, while the 57 acres of the Guy Hersey Farm are entirely on the south side of the road. All of the land is actively managed and used by the owner of the James Hersey farm, one of the only two surviving farms in Andover to continue the tradition of raising animals on a significant scale.

Andover was primarily an agricultural town throughout the 19th century. By the 1820s, about two-thirds of the land south of the Ragged Mountains had been cleared for pasture, with farms extending partway up the hillside. Early crops included wheat, rye and corn, as well as apples. For some fifty years during the mid-19th century, farmers raised sheep in large quantities; at the peak, some forty percent of the town was cleared for grazing. After the Northern Railroad cut an east-west path through town in 1847, providing reliable transportation for agricultural products and timber and connections far to the north and south, agricultural products shifted to lumber and dairying. Larger farms sent butter, milk and cream to southern cities, while smaller farms sought more local markets. Cattle grazed on higher pastures, many of them brought to town from elsewhere for the summer months. However, by the final decades of the 19th century, years of grazing had depleted the soil. Coupled with competition from Western farming, many of the less prosperous farms were abandoned altogether or reused for summer homes.¹

Farming continued to decline and shift direction throughout the first half of the 20th century. Many farms became “part-time,” supplemented by family members working elsewhere or by taking in summer boarders. As herds coalesced into larger dairy farms that could meet changing agricultural technologies, fewer families kept milk cows or produced milk, cream and butter. The James and Guy Hersey Farms provide an excellent representation of these shifting patterns and are particularly noteworthy in that, while they no longer have dairy herds, they continue to maintain active herds of cattle.

In the early 20th century, Guy Hersey turned to Devon cattle and produced butter, rather than milk, to sell. He also raised pigs to use the whey. To support his operations, he acquired the twenty-two acre field directly across the road.² Throughout the course of his lifetime, Guy relied

¹ Moore, 1822: 6-7; Hurd, 1885: 339; Eastman, 1910: 421; Chaffee:1966: 94-96.

² That parcel later became part of the James Hersey Farm and is part of this nomination.

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Hersey Farms Historic District
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on oxen, rather than horses, and he never owned an automobile. Townwide, the number of cows decreased by two-thirds between 1893 and 1963, and oxen, sheep and horses or mules all but vanished. By 1965, only three commercial dairy farmers were left in Andover, and only five percent of the land in town remained in agriculture. One of these three farmers was James Hersey. He continued to produce milk until 1980, when he retired. His son and now owner of the farm, Gerald, replaced the dairy cows with a herd of Herefords that are still maintained.³

The James Hersey Farm is an excellent example of a connected farm building, with the farmhouse, ell, shed and barn linked in a big house, little house, back house, barn configuration sited perpendicular to the road. The Guy Hersey Farm is a lateral example of such a complex; the wing, which functions as a ell/shed section, was modified in the mid-20th century when the shed was finished off. This connected farm building property type, which allowed its occupants to undertake a wide range of farm activities without exposure to the harsh weather, was a popular building form found in much of northern New England during the nineteenth century.

Both farms reflect the common practice of altering or moving buildings either from within the property or by importing them from elsewhere to adapt to shifting agricultural practices, as well as erecting new buildings to adapt to modern practices. In the 1910s Guy Hersey moved two barns to his property, each of which he modified to fit his needs: he used one for shoeing oxen and performing other livestock-related tasks, while the other was converted from a horse stable to a cow barn. He expanded a third barn to increase hay storage and further accommodate his cattle herd. He also adapted a small pig shelter into a blacksmith shop.⁴ Still later, he added a fourth barn to the farm so that he didn't need to drive his herd from the pasture to the main barn during the summer months, when there was increasingly heavy automobile traffic on the highway. At the other farm, his son James converted the basement of his barn into a cow stable, but soon introduced a fully modern barn across the road and closer to the pasture. With its concrete, ground-level tie-ups and ample storage room for loose or baled hay under the gambrel roof, it represents a barn type that gained popularity on New Hampshire dairy farms in the early to mid 20th century.

³ Chaffee: 97-98; Gerald Hersey interview.

⁴ Local tradition maintains that one of the barns, which was moved here ca. 1917 from the field across the street, was associated with a stage coach stop in the early 1800s, also located in that field. The house was struck by lightning sometime between 1846 and 1858, leaving only the barn. However, none of the deed research undertaken for this nomination yielded landowners whose names matched those in the extensive list of tavern keepers in Eastman's 1911 town history (pp. 176-78). A depression in the ground marks the site of a building, but whether it was a house or barn is as yet unknown. [1858 map; Duchesne: 93]

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Hersey Farms Historic District
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The Hersey farms were part of a larger farming neighborhood throughout the 19th and well into the 20th centuries. Though largely self-sufficient operations, these farms shared and relied upon some local resources and facilities. Circa 1825, the town erected a district schoolhouse at the foot of Sam Hill Road, on the edge of a field now part of the Guy Hersey Farm.⁵ It was replaced in 1884 with a new school at Dyer's Crossing on the eastern edge of the Guy Hersey field. The new school enveloped the pupils from the discontinued Back Road School, located southeast of the Hersey Farms Historic District, whose numbers were also dwindling. Together, these two schools served this farming neighborhood, for more than 120 years. Carlos Tilton, then owner of the Guy Hersey Farm, donated land for the new school, with the customary contingency that when it was no longer needed, the land would revert to the property—as it did in 1945.⁶

Another service to the neighborhood was a mill on Sucker Brook, located on the west side of Valley Road and used through time as a saw, grist, shingle and cider mill; it operated until the mid-20th century. After 1847, the aforementioned Northern Railroad revolutionized transportation options for local farms. Within the Historic District, its route paralleled the road to its north, running directly across the James Hersey Farm, on its way to a stop in nearby East Andover. A creamery opened at East Andover in 1909, but operated only until 1917, after which time farmers shipped milk by rail to distributors in Concord and Manchester.⁷

Historical Background

Ownership of the Guy and James Hersey Farms can be extended back to the town's original grantees, when the drawing of lots took place in 1753. The land was settled in the 1760s, but it was not until the mid-1800s that these properties became established as working farm units operated by resident farmers. Prior to that, they were separate fields and wood lots owned by different non-resident businessmen (some of whom had their businesses in the neighboring mill town of Franklin, N.H.) and likely farmed by local neighbors who leased the lands from the absentee owners. The farms fronted on Franklin Highway, laid out as a primary route in 1762 and early on known as Centre Road. First located on a parallel route somewhat to the south, the road was relocated to its current path before the 1770s, or well before the farms were established.

⁵ Nothing remains of this site, which has been plowed over many times.

⁶ The school building was taken down, and some of the lumber reused by Raymond Hersey to built his house, which still stands on the north side of Franklin Highway, at the junction of Dyers Crossing Road. [Duschene, 1997: 30, 39]

⁷ Chaffee: 99. Since Guy Hersey had his own separator, he did not need the creamery. Their butter was sold at the local general store where they purchased other staples.

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Hersey Farms Historic District
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The Guy Hersey Farm appears to have been formally established ca. 1850 by Hiram Fellows (1810-95), who purchased several parcels in this vicinity between 1847 and 1854, to total 64 acres.⁸ Two of these lots form the core of the current farm and the location of the farmstead: 18 acres from Simeon R. Brown in 1847 and 16 abutting acres from David Dyer in 1851.⁹ Physical evidence concludes that the existing house at the Guy Hersey Farm was clearly erected ca. 1820-30s, although there is a lack of documentary sources to support the house being located on this site until 1858. The 18-acre parcel was part of a larger auction purchase by Reverend Joseph Emery Fellows in 1841. Neither the auction notice nor the subsequent deed mention a dwelling on the property.¹⁰ The second parcel, bought from David Dyer in 1851, lies between this parcel and the road now called Dyers Crossing Road. The deed for this lot also fails to mention any buildings. It is possible that Fellows moved the dwelling to this site after purchasing the land, whereupon he enlarged it by raising the roof to create a kneewall structure and added the wing.

A well-off man, Hiram Fellows spent little, if any time, on the site. He lived much of his adult life in nearby Franklin, where he resided on Main Street and operated the Union Store and served as deputy sheriff, selectman and tax collector. Rather than farming his Andover land, he leased it to Nathaniel (Nathan?) Fellows. Nathaniel/Nathan had two milk cows and raised corn, peas and a small amount of potatoes here. His orchard products exceeded that of several farms in the vicinity, but were far less than the largest farms. With only two cows, he produced less butter than most and no cheese. His farm was clearly a subsistence operation.¹¹

⁸ The farm lands were originally parts of lots 47 and 49 in the third range.

⁹ Though neither deed mentions any buildings, the existing farmhouse appears to pre-date this period. It remains unclear whether the house was moved here or was simply excluded from deed references. Evidence noted in Section 7 of this nomination suggests the former, as the foundation blocks post-date the original building frame. [MCRD Books 87/508 (1847) and 108/216 (1851)].

¹⁰ In 1848, Rev. Fellows signed an affidavit about the property as part of an inheritance settlement for Charlotte E. Ladd, who inherited the property from her grandfather Ebenezer Eastman in 1833, but was underage at the time. Her father, Dudley Ladd, brokered the sale of the property on her behalf. In his testimonial, intended to endorse the valuation of the farm, Joseph Fellows notes that, "there was no house on this farm when I first knew it and is none now nor has been. The land is wet and valuable only for grass and the quantity of hay cut on it has been constantly decreasing." An earlier record in the settlement docket notes that the "premises are destitute of any house [and] the fences are requiring constant repairs" [Untitled document signed by local men "acquainted with the premises" (1836), auction notice (1837), and Joseph Fellows affidavit (1848) in MCRP #1139, Probate of Charlotte E. Ladd]. Joseph E. Fellows sold the 18-acre lot to William H. Edmunds, of Andover, in 1845. Within a year, Edmunds sold the lot to Simeon R. Brown, yeoman of Franklin, who sold it eight months later to Hiram Fellows [MCRD Books 79/389 (1845), 86/497 (1846), and 87/508 (1847)].

¹¹ Nathan Fellows (1783-1870) was Hiram's father and lived at Dyers Crossing. [Hilton: 96]. It may have been he who farmed the land. See also 1858 map; 1860 Agricultural Census; Andover tax records.

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Hersey Farms Historic District
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In two transactions (1865 and 1877), Hiram Fellows sold the farm to Carlos Tilton (1832-1906), an Andover native who owned the farm for the next four decades. The earlier transfer was the 35-acre houselot. With their two children, the Tiltens moved into the farmhouse from their prior home directly across the road. As a young man, Tilton lived and worked on the nearby Jacob Weare farm. He married Jane B. Atwood of Wilmot in 1857. With this new property, Tilton became a farmer in his own right. Twelve years after this initial purchase, he assembled sufficient funds to acquire the remaining 24 acres, reuniting the acreage that remains with the farm to this day. In 1880 Tilton recorded 75 acres, equally divided between tilled, pasture and woodland. Two cows supplied enough milk for 200 pounds of butter and 100 of cheese. His flock of more than two dozen chickens was among the larger in the neighborhood. Tilton also had an apple orchard that supplied 300 bushels that year, commensurate with many of the nearby farms.¹²

The assemblage of the James Hersey Farm was more fragmented than that of the Guy Hersey Farm, though its initial establishment was nearly coincident. In 1833, Alfred Weare (1804-76) purchased 31 acres in lot 45 of the third range from Willard Emery.¹³ This lot was south of the highway. A year later, shortly before his marriage to Mary Jane Morrill (1813-1901) of Franklin, Weare acquired nineteen acres on the north side of the highway—a portion of what is now the James Hersey house lot—from his father, Timothy. Alfred Weare was a farmer and native of Andover. He enlarged his holdings with two additional parcels: thirty acres in 1852 and a two-acre triangle in 1861.¹⁴ It is unknown exactly when he erected the original farmhouse, but it was likely in the mid-1830s, when he acquired that parcel and had married. By 1850, on 110 acres (some of which may have been leased), Weare had a pair of milking cows, two working oxen, a half-dozen other cattle, and sixteen sheep. He raised corn and rye, as well as produced 65 pounds of wool. His fields produced peas/beans, Irish potatoes and barley. He made 250 pounds of butter and 200 pounds of cheese. Compared to other farms in the area, these figures reflect a farm of average production that likely relied on butter and cheese as a cash crop, while the crops served Weare's household needs.¹⁵

On July 6, 1874, lightning struck Alfred Weare's buildings and burned them. It is most likely that his second son Leonard (b.1843), who obtained ownership of the farm later that month, rebuilt them, though it may have been John Sanborn, to whom Leonard sold the farm in 1877, a year following Alfred Weare's death. In this transfer it is a three-parcel property, and includes a

¹² 1880 Agricultural Census

¹³ MCRD 37/176 (1833)

¹⁴ 1860 census; MCRD 82/32 (1834), 110/360 (1852), 172/47 (1861).

¹⁵ 1850 agricultural census. (There is no entry for Alfred Weare in the 1860 agricultural census.)

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35-acre tract, the 31 acres south of the highway and the 2-acre triangle acquired in 1861. Sanborn held it only a year before selling to Acel Knowlton, a 63 year old man from Epsom. Knowlton's son Charles likely managed the farm, since he is the one taxed by the town. The elder Knowlton and his wife Mary lived on the property with their son and daughter-in-law at least in 1880. Charles formally acquired the property in 1888. The farm subsequently passed to Patrick Dolan in 1893 whose estate sold it to Dimond Shaw in 1906.

Throughout this period, the size of the core farm remained unchanged.¹⁶ The 1880 agricultural census, conducted while the James Hersey Farm was owned and operated by the Knowltons, reveals a modest operation, at the lower end of the scale for East Andover farms. The total reported acreage is fifty, suggesting the pair may have leased out some of their farmland to others. From the five milking cows, the family produced 200 pounds of butter, somewhat less than average for neighboring farms. Two calves were taken to market and two other cattle were on the premises. Four pigs and a dozen poultry rounded out the livestock. Like other nearby farms, the Knowltons grew potatoes and apples. Interestingly, they were one of the few who reported market gardening, selling vegetables to an urban area. They also devoted an acre to hay and wheat respectively—again a comparatively insubstantial figure.

In 1906, Dimond Shaw acquired the farm. The following year, Shaw also acquired the neighboring farm of Silas Ellis. Shaw and his wife, Ida Gertrude, farmed here until his death in 1933 at the age of eighty-four; she sold the property to James Hersey in 1945.¹⁷

In 1904, a year after his marriage to Nannie Maud Robie (9/27/1885-3/20/1967), Guy Eastman Hersey (2/18/1880-1/31/1957) purchased his farm from Carlos Tilton, thus beginning the legacy of Hersey family farming that continues today.¹⁸ In 1919 Guy Hersey added the 22-acre field on the north side of the highway (now owned part of the James Hersey Farm), and in 1935 he acquired 5 acres abutting on the south. (The location of this tract is less clear, including whether it was absorbed by the existing farm property.) Guy and Nanny Hersey reared three boys and two girls on the largely self-sufficient farm. They raised Devon cattle, with butter as a cash crop, and pigs, which made use of the whey from the creamery operations. Guy was one of the last of the local farmers to use exclusively working oxen for all farming operations; he never owned a horse or automobile. He and his sons were a familiar sight on the highway with their cattle and ox carts in the days when automobiles and tractors were rapidly replacing horses and the few remaining working cattle.

¹⁶ MCRD 248/387, 248/66, 305/240 (1893), 354/332 (1906).

¹⁷ MCRD 620/33.

¹⁸ MCRD 382/119.

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Guy Hersey was an eminently practical farmer. He moved two barns to the site, assembling them in a U-shaped enclave just south of the house. He enlarged the third barn, part of his original purchase of the farm, by adding another bay and raising the roof for increased hay storage. In 1930, he built an additional barn far out in the field to enable him to milk his cows during the summer without needing to bring them back through the fields or along the road, which by then saw steady automobile traffic. He adapted a pig shelter into a shop for his forge that could, at the same time, provide heat to the animals. The barns are full of ingenious handmade devices.

Guy Hersey farmed here for more than forty-five years, before transferring operations and ownership to his eldest son, Samuel Hersey, in 1951. He and Nanny continued to live on the farm until his death six years later.¹⁹

Samuel Hersey was a carpenter. Though his principle residence was in Connecticut, he spent time here each summer maintaining the buildings. In 1994, he transferred ownership to his son, Roger Hersey, who also uses it seasonally. Gerald Hersey, owner of the neighboring family farm, utilizes the fields and pastures along with his own for his beef cattle and haying operations.

James Hersey (1914-2007), Guy and Nanny's second son, purchased the James Hersey Farm in 1945, enlarging it with a 153-acre woodlot four years later. In 1958 he bought the 22-acre field directly east of the house lot from his mother.²⁰ There, he and his wife, Pauline, raised four sons. The Herseys raised Holsteins until 1980, selling bulk milk. In 1951 Hersey expanded farm operations with the construction of the 80'x36' gambrel barn and milk house across the street. The following decade, he updated the barn connected to the house to meet changing dairy industry standards by jacking it up and installing a concrete foundation and stanchions. At its peak, his herd numbered thirty-two head, plus young stock. He sold milk to Giles Dairy in Franklin, later to Franklin Dairy and then to Weeks Dairy in Concord.

James ultimately transferred the farm to his son, Gerald, the current owner. Gerald maintains a herd of nearly four dozen Hereford cattle—mostly breeding stock—and raises hay on the two farms' 133 acres of field and pasture. He also cuts cord wood from the approximately 190 acres of forest land.

The agricultural and aesthetic values of the Hersey Farms are well understood throughout the region. The buildings of the Guy Hersey Farm frequently appear on calendars, including one

¹⁹ Nanny remained only a short period longer; she spent her final years in a local nursing home.

²⁰ Book 620/33 (1945), 666/143 (1949), 855/42 (1958).

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**Hersey Farms Historic District
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published as far away as New York City. In 2007, following a major fundraising campaign and generous donation of Gerald Hersey, a conservation easement, held by a regional land trust, was placed on the James Hersey Farm, thus recognizing and permanently protecting its agricultural and forest land value.

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Hersey Farms Historic District
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U.S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedules 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Maps and Plans

1746 Land Grant Range Map, Collection of N.H. State Archives; reprinted in Eastman, 1910.

1805 Survey Map. (Collection of the N.H. State Archives, Concord).

1858 "Map of Andover." *Map of Merrimack County*. Surveyed by H.F. Walling. Published by Smith & Peavey.

1878 Map of Andover by Emery Collection of the N.H. Historical Society.

1892 "Map of Andover." *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*. Boston: D. H. Hurd.

Interviews

Gerald E. Hersey, (owner of James Hersey Farm), various interviews between April 2006 and July 2007.

Photo and Archive Collections

Roger Hersey

Andover Historical Society

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTM REFERENCES (cont.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>19</u>	<u>278750</u>	<u>4815865</u>
6	<u>19</u>	<u>277660</u>	<u>4817720</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the Hersey Farms Historic District includes land on both sides of the Franklin Highway (NH Route 11), a total of 327 acres spread over five parcels.

On the north side of the road, the following parcels are included in their entirety, as shown on the Town of Andover's tax maps: Map 16, Lot 44-465 (38 acres); Map 15, Lot 838-426 (21.8 acres); and Lot 23, Lot 38-33 (153 acres).

On the south side of the road, the following parcels are included in their entirety: Map 16, Lot 48-234 (57 acres) and Map 15-892-92 (57 acres).

These boundaries are shown on the attached property sketch map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Hersey Farms Historic District is defined by the legally recorded lot lines of the parcels that constitute the two farms. On these five parcels are all of the historic resources associated with the farms, as well as the open fields, pasture and woodland that have formed the backbone of each farm for at least 50 years.

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Hersey Farms Historic District
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Owners

James Hersey Farm

Gerald Hersey
1057 Franklin Highway
Andover, NH 03231
603-735-5593

Guy Hersey Farm

Roger Hersey
410 Main Street
Middlefield, CT 06455
1-888-277-1960

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Photograph List **Page** 1 Hersey Farms Historic District
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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Hersey Farms Historic District
Town/state: Andover, New Hampshire
Photographers: Matthew Hersey (MH) and Elizabeth Durfee Hengen (EDH)
Dates of Photograph: August & October, 2006 & July 2007
Location of negative: Matthew Hersey, 413 W. Isley St. #B, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, 25 Ridge Road, Concord, NH 03301

Photo #1

View: Guy Hersey Farm, looking southwest at the front (east) elevations of the farmhouse (#1) and attached barn (#2). (MH)

Photo #2

View: Guy Hersey Farm, looking southwest at the door yard and barnyard, enclosed by the garage (#6) and woodshed (#5) at left, barns (#4 & 2) and house (#1) at center and right. The blacksmith shop and piggery (#7) is in the distance at left center. (EDH)

Photo #3

View: Guy Hersey Farm, showing the north and west elevations of the garage at left (#6) and woodshed (#5). (MH)

Photo #4

View: Guy Hersey Farm, looking north at the barnyard, showing two barns (#4 & 2), the house and wing (#1) and the woodshed (#5). (EDH)

Photo #5

View: Guy Hersey Farm, showing the south elevations of the barns (#3 & 4) and the woodshed (#5). (MH)

Photo #6

View: Guy Hersey Farm, showing the east and north elevations of the blacksmith shop and piggery (#7). (MH)

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Photo #7

View: Guy Hersey Farm, showing the west and south elevations of the summer barn (#8). (MH)

Photo #8

View: Guy Hersey Farm, looking west at the outbuildings. The blacksmith shop and piggery (#7) is at left, the barns (#3, 4 & 2) are at center, and the woodshed (#5) and garage (#6) are at right. (MH)

Photo #9

View: James Hersey Farm, looking north at the front (south) elevations of the farmhouse (#10) and attached barn (#11). The garage (#12) is at left. (MH)

Photo #10

View: James Hersey Farm, showing the east elevations of the farmhouse (#10), shed and barn (#11). (MH)

Photo #11

View: The west elevations of the James Hersey farmhouse (#10), shed and barn (#11). (MH)

Photo #12

View: James Hersey Farm, showing the east and front (south) elevations of the garage (#12). (MH)

Photo #13

View: James Hersey Farm, looking southeast at the front (north) and west elevations of the 1951 barn and attached milk house (#13). (MH)

Photo #14

View: James Hersey Farm, showing the front (south) and east elevations of the sugar house (#15). (MH)

Photo #15

View: Looking east at the Guy Hersey Farm, from the northwest corner of the farm. (EDH)

Photo #16

View: Looking west at the James Hersey Farm, from the Guy Hersey Farm (just west of #3). (EDH)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

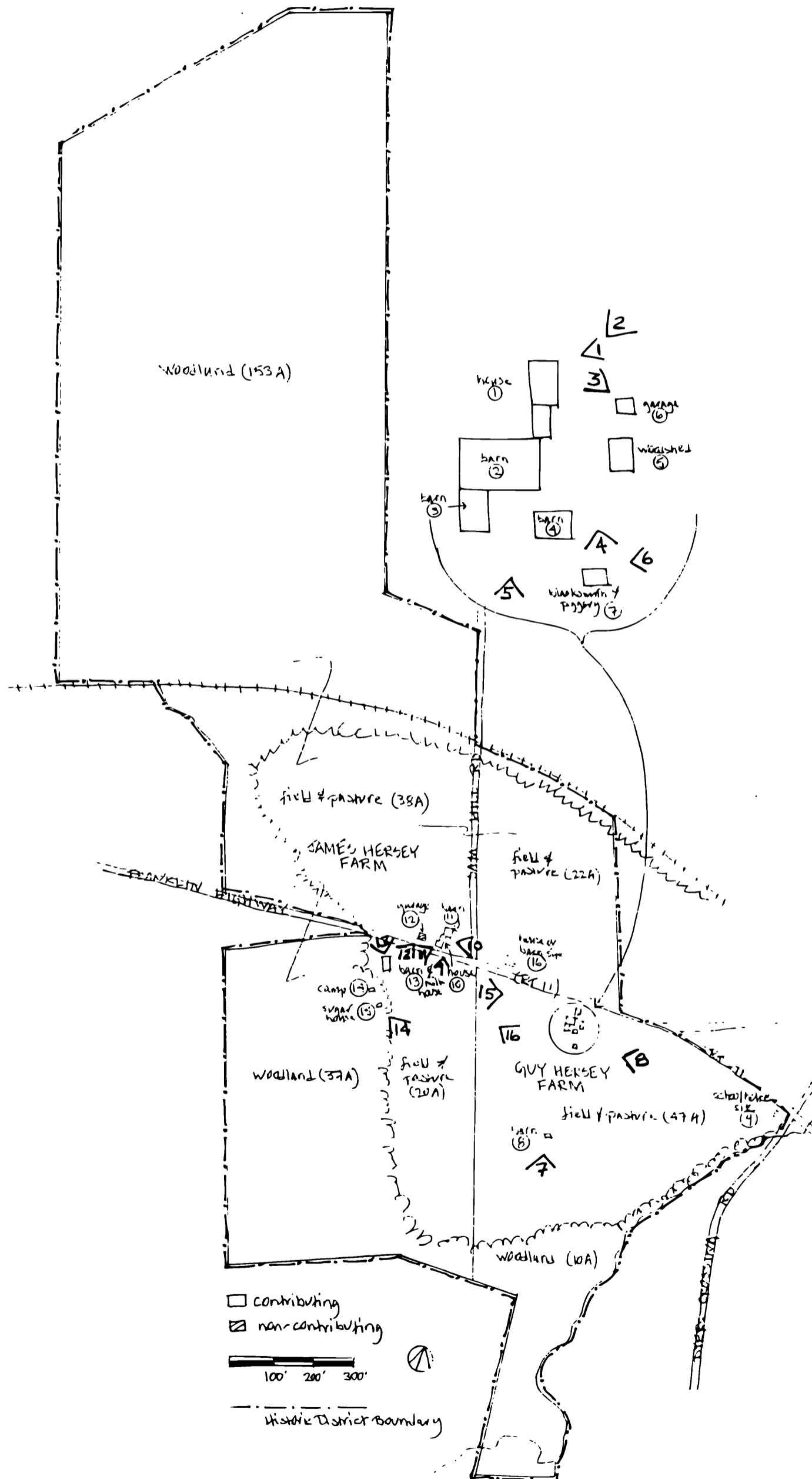
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PROPERTY SKETCH MAP

