

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Gov. Charles Dale Estate
2. District or area _____
3. Street and number 182 Post Road
4. City or town North Hampton
5. County Rockingham
6. Current owner Field of Dreams at Post Road, LLC

Function or Use

7. Current use(s) Domestic: single dwelling
8. Historic use(s) Domestic: single dwelling;
Agriculture: farm

Architectural Information

9. Style Colonial Revival/Cape Cod
10. Architect/builder Royal Barry Wills
11. Source previous owners
12. Construction date c. 1941
13. Source deeds, previous owners
14. Alterations, with dates c.2000 – replacement of
front entrance porch
15. Moved? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Exterior Features

16. Foundation Concrete
17. Cladding Clapboard
18. Roof material Slate
19. Chimney material Brick
20. Type of roof Gable
21. Chimney location Interior ends, wing
22. Number of stories 2
23. Entry location Façade, center (main)
24. Windows Double-hung 12/8, 8/8, 6/6; casement
Replacement? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Site Features

25. Setting Agricultural/Suburban neighborhood
26. Outbuildings caretaker's house, barn, garages (3),
playhouse, chicken coop/pigpen, storage bldg.
27. Landscape features fields, woods, mature trees, etc



35. Photo #1 Direction: NW

36. Date Aug. 20, 2012

37. Reference #: NHA0010 1

28. Acreage 57 acres

29. Tax map/parcel # 018/038

30. UTM reference see continuation

31. USGS quadrangle and scale Exeter 1:25000

Form prepared by

32. Name Lisa Mausolf

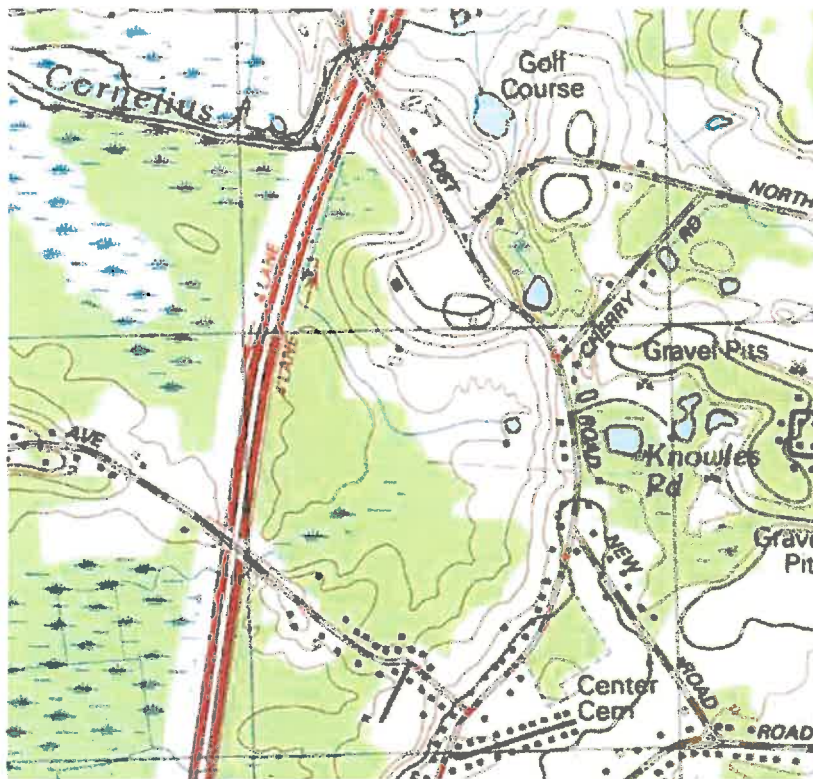
33. Organization _____

34. Date of survey August 2012

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39. LOCATION MAP:



40. PROPERTY MAP:

(see attached)

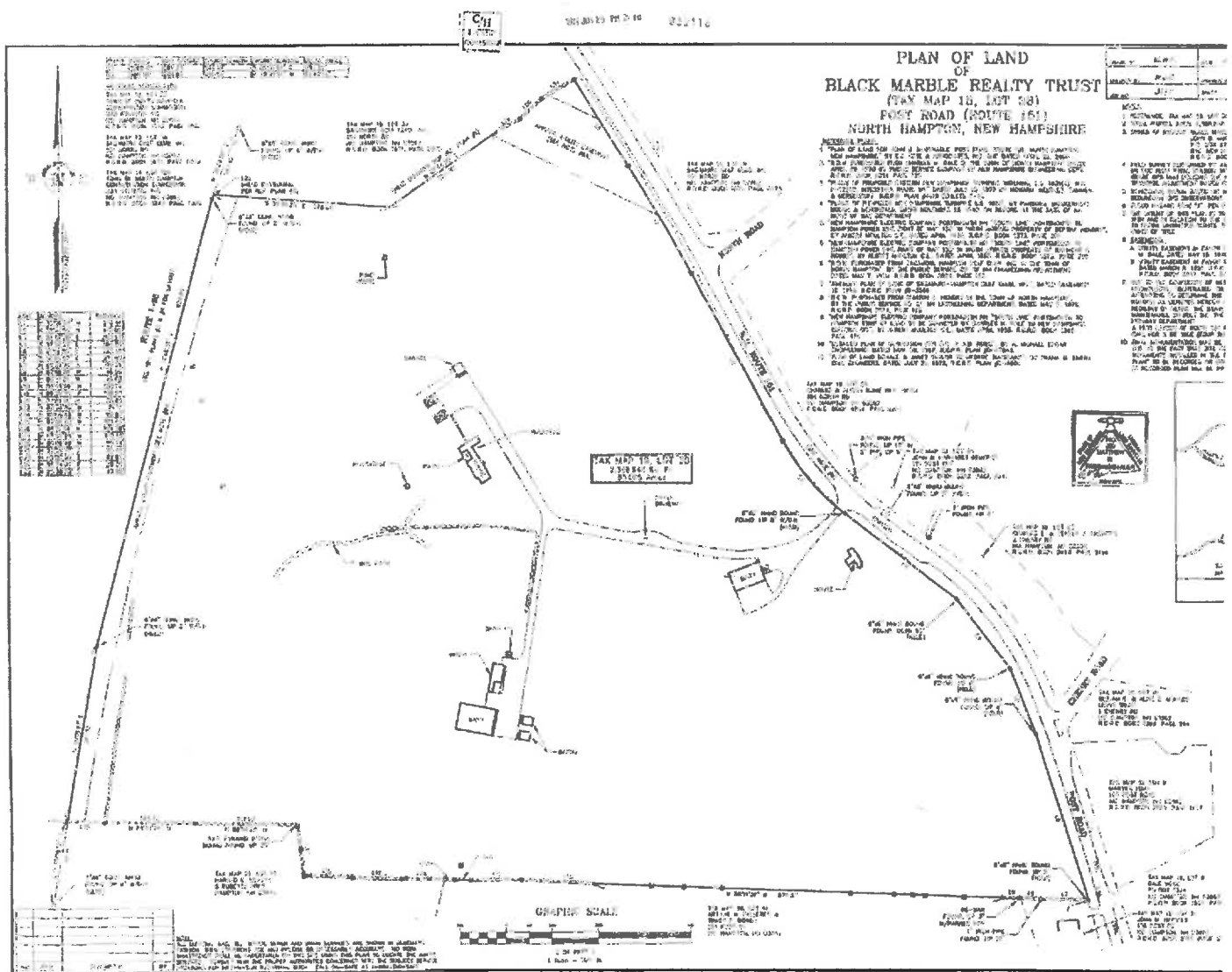
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30. UTM References:

A Z19 4761410N 349250E
B Z19 4761370N 349420E
C Z19 4760830N 349750E
D Z19 4760970N 349090E

40. Property Map:



INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010****41. Historical Background and Role in the Town's Development:**

This complex property is representative of the evolution of a former 19th century farm into a summer estate/gentleman's farm in the mid 20th century. It includes a mid 19th century barn and an outbuilding of unknown age moved here from Portsmouth. Most of the other extant resources including a main house, caretaker's house, and other accessory and farm buildings, were constructed after 1941 for Charles Milby Dale (1893-1978), a prominent figure in local and state politics who also operated a dairy farm here.

This land was in agricultural use since at least the 19th century although its early ownership is somewhat confusing. Deeds suggest that part of the land was used as a farm by Simon and Abraham Dow in the early 19th century. In December 1846 Daniel Dow sold the farm, including sixty acres on the west side of the road leading from Greenland Parade to North Hampton Meetinghouse (including buildings), to George O. Dow for \$2,000 (Book 323, Page 331). George Dow married Mary Philbrick the following year. The 1850 Census indicates that Dow was then 33 years old, living with his wife and two young daughters, Margaret and Mary. His farm property was valued at \$8,000, far greater than the neighboring farms of John F. French (\$4,000), Reuben Knowles (\$3,000) and Daniel Dow (\$3,000). Deeds indicate that the Dow family continued to own and expand the farm until 1880 when Dow's son, George E. Dow, sold the 99 acre property to James F. Hobbs for \$6,250 (Book 476, Page 343). The transaction included "all stock, hay, farming implements and tools, carts, wagons, sleighs, sleds, harnesses, etc." used on the farm.

Adding some confusion is the fact that the 1857 County map appears to show J.F. French as the owner of the land where the barn is located today with Mrs. G.O. Dow's name attached to a property further south, also on the west side of Post Road but a little south of Cherry Road. It may be that the Dow farm expansion between 1846 and 1880 may have been in part due to the purchase of that former French land. Unfortunately no deed could be located substantiating this. (By the time of the 1892 map, French's farm appears to have been centered further north on Post Road and on both sides of the road – much of his farm is now part of the Sagamore Golf Club.) French specialized in dairy farming and in its day the French farm was the biggest in North Hampton, comprising 400 acres and including a barn 200 feet long. During the 1890s the John F. French Milk Company was shipping over 1,000 cans of milk were shipped from North Hampton daily. French's milk company was later sold to the H.P. Hood Company of Boston and later the farm was sold to the Boylston Brewing Company of Boston (Hobbs: 48)

James F. Hobbs and his family owned the 99 acre farm on the west side of the Post Road for only about five years. The 1880 Census indicates that he was a 36 year old farmer, living with his wife Elizabeth, son Phillip and Elizabeth's parents: Joseph and Eliza J.C. Towne. Rev. Joseph H. Towne was born in Salem, Massachusetts and attended Yale University, studying to be a lawyer. He became a minister shortly thereafter and led congregations in Boston, Lowell, Bridgeport, Conn., Rochester, Buffalo and Milwaukee before he had to give up public speaking. In 1885 Rev. Towne moved to Andover, Mass. and sold the farm to William L. Stackpole (Book 496, Page 413).

William L. Stackpole is shown as the owner of a building on this property on the 1892 map. It is not known when the residence was removed. In 1892 Stackpole sold the property to Frank Sargent and in 1893 Sargent conveyed the property to the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. The Fire Insurance Company conveyed the property to John F. French in 1894 (Book 537, Page 325). French died in 1900 at the age of 83 and ownership passed to his daughter Annie French Hobbs, wife of John F. Hobbs. In 1928 the Hobbs heirs sold brothers George and Charles Seavey two tracts of land – one acre of land on the east side of the road and 99 acres on the west side of the highway leading from North Hampton Center to Greenland" and consisted of field, pasture, woodland and unspecified buildings. The two Seavey brothers deal in cattle on a large scale and also engaged in farming. Neither lived on Post Road – Charles lived on Atlantic Avenue and George on Hobbs Road.

In June 1941 Marie Seavey, wife of Charles, sold the property to Charles Dale of Portsmouth (Book 988, Page 64). The property which Dale purchased consisted of two large parcels. The larger, 99 acre, tract was described as being the west side of the "highway leading from North Hampton Center to Greenland" and consisted of field, pasture, woodland and unspecified buildings. The deed also included another 25 acre parcel to the south of this, bounded on the south by Bramble Hill Road (so-called) and land of Frank Leavitt.

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Charles Milby Dale (1893-1978) was prominent in local and state politics – serving three terms as Mayor of Portsmouth, a State Senator including President of the New Hampshire Senate, a member of the Governor's Council and finally, Governor of the State of New Hampshire from 1945 to 1949.

Charles Dale and his wife Marion utilized the North Hampton property as a summer residence, living the rest of the year in Portsmouth. Dale also operated a small dairy farm here. According to a 1946 account, "The Governor also has a 145 acre farm in North Hampton where he has a large herd of Jersey cattle and does considerable farming" (Shorey 1946: 2). Dale was not the first local resident from the political scene to engage in agricultural activities. In 1923 Lieutenant Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts who for years had spent summers at his estate in the Little Boar's Head section of North Hampton, built a large, modern and well-equipped dairy barn on his property on Atlantic Avenue. Fuller specialized in the breeding of Guernsey cattle and sold the milk from his Runnymede Farm to distant markets including the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston. Runnymede Farm ceased operations in the mid 1970s (Hobbs: 49).

Dale apparently utilized a 19th century barn already standing on the property while adding a combined pig/poultry structure. A new Cape Cod style residence was constructed down a long driveway, designed by preeminent architect Royal Barry Wills. Wills probably also designed the smaller Cape Cod dwelling near the road which housed the caretaker, as well as two garages and a playhouse. Another garage of unknown construction date but in a Georgian style was moved to the site from the Treadwell Mansion on Middle Street in Portsmouth which Dale had demolished in 1957 (Brighton).

Several times over the years, in 1948, 1971 and 1973, Dale deeded portions of the original parcel to the State of New Hampshire for the construction or widening of Interstate 95 (Book 1116, Page 363; Book 2195, Page 1608; Book 2200, Page 228).

Late in their lives Charles and Marion Dale spent the entire year at the North Hampton estate. Governor Dale died in 1978 and his wife Marion died in 1984. The property was owned by family members until 1998 when it was sold by their grandson, Royce de Rohan Barondes to John McGonagle of Seacoast Harley Davidson (Book 3275, Page 2385). It was during McGonagle's ownership that the large storage building was built on the property and the garages were moved to their present location.

Background on Charles M. Dale

Charles Milby Dale was born in Browns Valley, Minnesota in 1893. He attended the University of Minnesota, earning a bachelor degree in 1915 and a law degree in 1917. During World War I, he enlisted in the U.S. Army's Artillery Coast Corps and was stationed at Fort Constitution in Portsmouth, rising to the rank of first lieutenant. After the war he began practicing law in Portsmouth. In September 1919 he married Marion Marvin of Portsmouth, daughter of Thomas Marvin, former chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission. Dale opened a law practice in the city in 1920 and quickly entered local politics. He was City Solicitor for Portsmouth from 1921-2 and in 1926 was elected mayor for a two-year term. While Mayor of Portsmouth, he was instrumental in obtaining adoption of the Zoning Ordinance and also served as chairman of the Zoning Board of Adjustment for several years.

In 1932 he was elected State Senator and was reelected in 1934. During his second term he served as President of the New Hampshire Senate. He served as a member of the Governor's Council in 1937-8 and returned to the State Senate in 1939 for two years. Beginning in 1937 he also served as president of the Animal Rescue League of Rockingham County. In December 1942 Dale was elected once again to a two year term as Mayor of Portsmouth. At the conclusion of that term, he was elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire. During his time as governor, Dale reduced the state debt substantially and established the first retirement system for state employees. He also increased the state budget for direct advertising to attract new business and tourist dollars. Dale retired from political life after completing his second term as governor. He worked as a lawyer in the banking industry as well as owning and operating the WHEB radio station in Portsmouth. He also contributed largely to educational television in New Hampshire.

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Aside from his various political offices, Charles Dale is also remembered in Portsmouth as the attorney who succeeded in breaking the Prescott will. He represented Mary and Josephine Prescott of Portsmouth, sisters of Charles W. Prescott, a wealthy Erie, Pennsylvania merchant. The contested document bequeathed the bulk of the estate to an Erie hospital and the Boys' Club. As a result of Dale's efforts, the later will was thrown out, leaving the vast fortune to the sisters. The court decision was estimated to be worth over \$2.5 million and it has been suggested that Dale's attorney fee may have been a million dollars (Robinson: 162). It is quite possible that Dale used part of his fee to purchase the North Hampton summer property.

The Prescott sisters used their money to buy land to establish a part along Portsmouth's then tawdry waterfront south of Memorial Bridge. The land was acquired by Dale for them and the resulting assembled parcels became what is now Prescott Park. Dale also invested his own money in the project. As a result of the project, a number of homes were lost but others were saved and moved to new locations. The original Prescott Park was completed in 1939. Dale served as a Prescott Trustee from 1949 to 1954. According to a 1946 account: "One of his main interests is in the restoration and preservation of Colonial homes, and several old houses, destined to be torn down, have been restored to their former grandeur and preserved for the future" (Shorey 1946:2).

Others remember Dale as the person who demolished the Jacob Treadwell mansion, a sister to the Moffatt-Ladd House. After razing the building in 1957 he replaced it with a flat-roofed modern bowling alley, now a restaurant and office suites at 1 Middle Street. Local historians credit the loss of the building with helping to gather support for a movement that saved dozens more buildings from the wrecking ball beginning in the 1950s (Robinson). Dale later emerged as an outspoken opponent of restoration efforts at Strawberry Banke.

This property is one of several local properties with close associations with Charles Dale. He lived in a 1917 Colonial Revival dwelling 32 Miller Avenue in Portsmouth (now a Bed and Breakfast Inn known as the Governor's House) from 1930 until 1964 and at 199 Middle Street in the late 1960s and early 1970s. But this is the only house which he personally had constructed and it is also where he and his wife lived during the end of their lives.

Background on the architect: Royal Barry Wills

According to owner records, the house was designed by Royal Barry Wills. Royal Barry Wills (1895-1962) was a preeminent Boston architect and master of the Cape Cod house in its mid 20th century incarnation. Wills grew up in Melrose and graduated from MIT in 1918. After working as a design engineer with the Turner Construction Company from 1919 to 1925, Wills opened an architectural office in Boston in 1925 when he maintained until his death in 1962. His office specialized in small house design including traditional two-story, central hall houses and two-story, garrison houses but became especially well known for their Cape Cod dwellings. Historian Richard Guy Wilson has described Wills as "the most popular architect among the American middle class after World War II" (Wilson 2004).

Between 1935 and 1942 Royal Barry Wills won awards in more than two dozen design competitions including those sponsored by *Pencil Points*, *House Beautiful*, *Better Homes and Gardens* and *Ladies' Home Journal*. In 1940-1 (about the time this house was built), Royal Barry Wills wrote three books on architecture (*Houses for Good Living*, *Better Houses for Budgeteers* and *This Business of Architecture*) that were widely read and publicized in both the popular and professional architectural press. By 1946 over a half million copies of his books had been sold and *Life Magazine* declared him the nation's most popular architectural author. Royal Barry Wills went on to win a number of national contests and was also featured in the *Saturday Evening Post*. He received a fellowship from the American Institute of Architects in 1954. As noted by Wilson, "Houses designed or influenced by Royal Barry Wills were ubiquitous, as Americans devoured his books, discovered his designs in homemaker and housebuilding magazines and newspapers, and either bought his plans or contacted him for a custom design" (Wilson 2004). By the time of his death in 1962 Wills and his firm were responsible for more than 2,500 houses (Ibid).

Between 1940 and 1962 the Royal Barry Wills office designed more than eighty projects in New Hampshire. Many of these buildings were in the Hampton-Portsmouth area. In 1957 the company became Royal Barry Wills Associates. Royal Barry Wills died in 1962. The firm had offices in Boston and New Castle, Maine and is still in existence today (Information from Richard Wills, 2012). Perusal of local real estate listings indicates that there are a number of dwellings attributed to Royal Barry Wills in the North Hampton/Hampton/Rye area although none compare in size and complexity to the Dale Estate.

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Wills' design for Charles Dale reflects what historian David Gebhard has described as his ability to "juxtapose a forceful sense of historical authenticity against an atmosphere of modernity" (Gebhard 1992). Contrasting the façade and rear elevations, Wills breaks away from the box on the rear elevation with terraces, porches and shed wall dormers. The elements read as additive features and the dwelling spreads loosely and informally over the site, displaying an increased connection between indoors and out. Inside, Wills is clearly inspired by historic precedent without being bound by it, employing images of the past to suggest roots, tradition and continuity but combining them with modern features and conveniences to formulate a twentieth-century commentary on the past.

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present
Local scale dairy farming, 1800-present
Poultry farming, 1870-present
Dairy farming for urban markets, 1880-1940
Summer and vacation home tourism, 1880-present

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

The Gov. Charles Dale property at 182 Post Road consists of 57 acres of land. The land is bordered on the west by I-95 and on the east by the Post Road (NH Rt. 151). The southern boundary is bounded in part by stone walls and to the east by a wire fence. The northern bound abuts property of the Sagamore Golf Club. The acreage includes approximately 27 acres of woods and 30 acres of fields. The 990' boundary along Route 95 is buffered with approximately 15-20 acres of forest. Most of the remainder of the property consists of open fields dotted by driveways lined by mature trees and sections of stone walls. The property includes two residential structures, a playhouse, a large dairy barn, poultry barn/pig pen, three garages, and a modern storage building.

A. Caretaker's House, 1940 [photo 2]

Set close to the road and located to the south of the main drive, the caretaker's house is a modest 1 ½-story, Cape Cod structure which is set on a concrete block foundation and clad in wood clapboards. A central brick chimney rises from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled, gable roof and there are two gable dormers on the central block. The house consists of a central three-bay cape flanked on either end by a hyphen a single bay wide with an ell extending behind the main block and a deck on the south side of the ell. The center entrance is simple and unadorned, fronted by a wooden platform. Windows include a mix of 8/8 and 6/6 sash and originally were flanked by shutters.

The 1,118 square foot caretaker's cottage was constructed in 1940 and like the main house, was designed by Royal Barry Wills. It was renovated in 2002 and contains two bedrooms and one bathroom.

B. Barn, c.1850 [photos 3-5]

This three level, gablefront barn is the oldest structure on the property and appears to date to the mid 19th century. The building faces east and is located a short distance from the front entrance of the estate. Set on a fieldstone foundation, the barn is sheathed in clapboards with simple cornerboards and projecting eaves ending in returns. Centered on each gable is a sliding door capped by transom lights. Windows include double-hung 2/2 sash and horizontal strips of three-lights. A lower level is accessed on the south side which has two large overhead doors with a concrete apron. The upper stories are supported by granite posts on the lower level. Centered on the roof is a square cupola with two 2/2 windows on each face.

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Inside the main, central doorway enters on a driveway that runs the length of the main floor. There are five stalls, a cattle crib, milking equipment and an expansive hayloft above. The lower level has a concrete floor, large granite support posts, and two large overhead doors on the south side.

To the west of the barn there is a tree-lined drive which ends in a broad fork. The road to the north leads to the main house and garage while that to the south extends to additional farm and accessory buildings.

C. Main House, 1940 [photos 1, 6 – 11]

Designed by prominent architect Royal Barry Wills, the main house is an extended Cape Cod dwelling clad in wood clapboards. The main block measures five bays wide and has a large brick chimney on either end of the slate-covered roof ridge. Centered on the east façade of the main block is a gable porch supported by squat posts resting on a low clapboarded wall above a concrete stoop. This porch is of recent construction, replacing the original elliptically arched roof which is preserved in the barn (photo 7). The elaborate wooden front door has nine panels topped by five integral lights. Windows on the façade consist of wooden, double-hung 12/8 sash set into molded surrounds. The building is currently without shutters but these are scheduled to be reinstalled. There are three gable dormers on the front slope of the steeply-pitched roof; these contain 6/6 sash.

To the south of the main block is a smaller, sunroom wing, punctuated on the first floor by casement windows with 2 x 5-light panels, with a single gable dormer above. At the north end of the house there is another wing which has a single-story section projecting from the front and rear walls.

The rear elevation of the main block reveals a full second story achieved through a full shed wall dormer. The entrance centered on the rear elevation is capped by a semi-elliptical fanlight with sidelights and is flanked on either side by a projecting bay window. The upper story has a single 8/8 window over the entrance and tri-part windows (10/10 flanked by 4/4s) on either side corresponding to the bay windows below. The rear roof line of the sunporch is cutaway on the second floor to create a recessed porch, accessible from the master bedroom. To the north of the main block, there is a slate terrace set into the recess between the main block and the north ell.

The interior of the house is notable for its quality craftsmanship and has seen only minimal changes since its construction in the early 1940s. Interior finishes draw from Federal and Colonial Revival sources and are fairly formal. The front-to-back entry hall displays paneled wainscoting, a staircase with a geometric wrought iron and wood balustrade, ornate scroll stair brackets, Oriental-inspired wall designs with paintings of bamboo plants, and period sconces. A walnut-finished library links the entry hall and the tiled sunroom at the south end. The north end of the main floor includes the main kitchen and prep kitchen/butler's pantry which is virtually unchanged and retains the original Edwards intercom used to summon servants, wooden cabinets with metal cabinet hardware, an ironing board cabinet and other original features. Off the kitchen are small bedrooms which were probably used by household staff. The formal dining room has wainscoting, an angled fireplace, a large bay window and access onto the terrace. Upstairs there are two large master bedroom suites each with an intact large walk-through dressing room and private bath. There are a total of six fireplaces in the house. Some of these appear to be marble or soapstone and may have even been reused from other structures. The house also retains original wall coverings, wood floors and light fixtures.

D. Playhouse, c.1940 [photo 12]

To the west of the main house, set in the woods, is a small, children's playhouse structure. The building is sheathed in wood shingles and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The gablefront is spanned by a three-bay porch of plain posts with geometric stick railings. The casement windows have wooden shutters with cut-out pine tree designs.

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Located to the north of the main house and at the end of the driveway is a two-car garage disguised as a carriage shed. The building is sheathed in wood clapboards with wooden quoins and a bracketed cornice. The asphalt-shingled roof rises to a small square ventilator. On the façade there are two overhead garage doors capped by arched moldings with keystones. The building is set on a concrete foundation with a concrete apron. The wooden windows contain 6/6 sash.

This building originally stood on the Treadwell property at the corner of Middle and Congress Streets in Portsmouth. The historic house was torn down in 1956 by Dale and this outbuilding was moved here (Brighton, *They Came to Fish*, vol. 2, p. 263). Its age is not clear.

The driveway extending to the south of the main drive is lined partially by a stone wall and leads to an additional complex of four buildings.

F. Poultry Barn/Pig Pen, c.1940 [photos 14 – 16]

On the west side of the driveway, facing east, there is a two-story poultry barn set on a concrete pad and sheathed in wood clapboards. The building is capped by an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof with a shed dormer with six 6/6 windows spanning the front slope. There are two modern overhead doors on the façade, flanking a central 8/8 window. Fenestration on the north gambrel end includes an upper door with hoist pole, a pedestrian door and several windows. To the south is a more narrow, two-story structure with an asymmetrical gable profile. It consists of a clapboarded upper story set above a concrete block lower level with two low doors for pigs. There is a pigpen in front of the lower level consisting of a yard surrounded by a concrete block wall with a fence at the south end. The windows on the front face of the southern building consist of two-light sliding units on the upper level and three-light strips in the lower level. There is a vertical board door on the south end and the rear wall is concrete block and without windows.

Poultry nesting boxes, feeders and brooders are still found inside.

G. Storage Building, c.2000 [photo 17]

This large (60' x 80') storage building is located to the south of the poultry barn. Set on a concrete pad, it is oriented with its broad, clapboarded gable to the driveway. There is a large overhead garage door centered on the façade and several smaller scaled 6/6 windows and doors.

H. Garages, c.1940 (moved to present location c.2000) [photo 18]

Across from the storage building are two nearly identical, side-by-side single-car garages which were moved here from concrete pads that are still visible to the northwest of the main house. Set on new concrete foundations, each of the 20' x 24' buildings is clapboarded with a wide, modern garage door on the gablefront and a lunette window above. The front eaves are close and without returns. The north garage on two 6/6 windows on its south wall and the south garage has two windows on its north wall. Originally there were also regular doors on the rear elevation.

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44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

Criterion A: The Gov. Dale Estate is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, Agriculture and Social History, as a well-preserved example of a 19th century agricultural property which was redeveloped in the mid 20th century as a summer home complex/gentlemen's farm. Agriculture is an important local context and North Hampton has a long history of dairy farming for local and Boston markets as well as other mixed farm operations. In the 20th century a number of these older farm properties were rediscovered and operated by wealthy summer residents. The property retains a large barn which dates to the mid 19th century and illustrates the property's use as a dairy farm at that time. A poultry barn/pig pen was added to the active dairy farm operating here in the mid 20th century under the guidance of then owner Charles Dale.

Criterion B: The Gov. Dale Estate may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its associations with prominent politician and former Governor Charles Milby Dale (1893-1978). The complex was developed beginning in 1941 by Governor Dale as his summer home and retreat. Although he resided for over thirty years (1930-1964) at 32 Miller Avenue in Portsmouth, he did not construct that house. This complex, which the Governor occupied at least part-time for 37 years, emerges as a more personal statement, evidencing his love of agriculture and traditional architecture. It also includes a structure which he had moved from the former Treadwell property in Portsmouth. In addition, this house occupied by both Governor and Mrs. Dale full time in their later years and was owned by members of the family until 1998.

Criterion C: The Gov. Dale Estate is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, Architecture. It includes a well-preserved mid 20th century Colonial Revival residence and several outbuildings designed by preeminent architect Royal Barry Wills and is an excellent example of his ability to combine traditional architectural sources with modern spaces and conveniences. Also of note on the property is the mid 19th century gablefront barn which exhibits a strong sense of integrity.

45. Period of Significance: c.1850-1962

46. Statement of Integrity:

The Governor Dale Estate displays exceptional integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Changes to the property are limited to the addition of a modern storage building and the relocation of two c.1941 garage buildings from near the main house to a site near the new building.

47. Boundary Discussion: The National Register boundary would include the entire current 57 acre tax parcel, representing all that remains of the original 124 acres which Charles Dale purchased in 1941. Additional acreage has been sold over the years including a piece of land conveyed to the State of New Hampshire as part of the I-95 project.

The acreage which this property embodies is critical to its character. Originally the large parcel was of value agriculturally. Later when the property became a summer home, the large tract of land provided a sense of privacy and seclusion with a buffer of woods along the highway. The current setting of the property with its mix of open fields, woods, and rustic driveways convey a setting which is appropriate to its long time use as a summer home.

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48. Bibliography and/or References:

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Surveyor's Evaluation:

NR listed: individual _____
within district _____

Integrity: yes _____
no _____

NR eligible: individual _____
within district x
not eligible _____
more info needed _____

NR Criteria: A x
B x
C x
D _____
E _____

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Note: "W.L. Stackpole" appears to be the approximate location of the present 182 Post Road

Source: 1892 Hurd Atlas

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Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # 2 Description: Caretaker's House, south and east (façade) elevations
Digital file name: NHA0010_1 Direction: NW



Photo # 3 Description: Barn, south and east (façade) elevations
Digital file name: NHA0010_3 Direction: NW

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Date photos taken: August 20, 2012

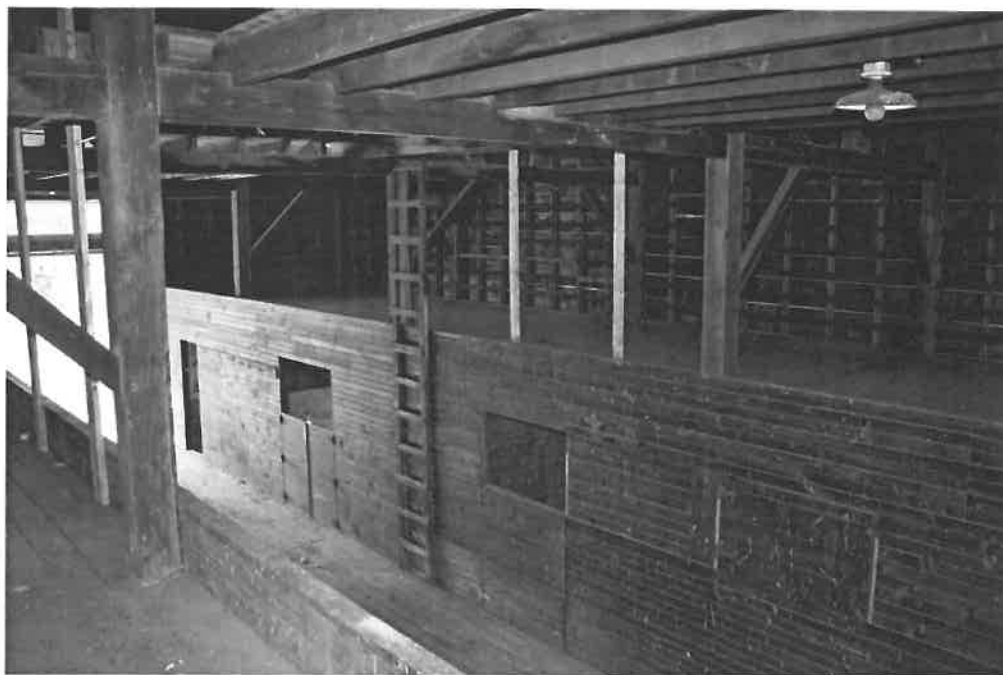


Photo # 4 Description: Interior of barn, looking down from hayloft toward stalls
Digital file name: NHA0010_4 Direction: east

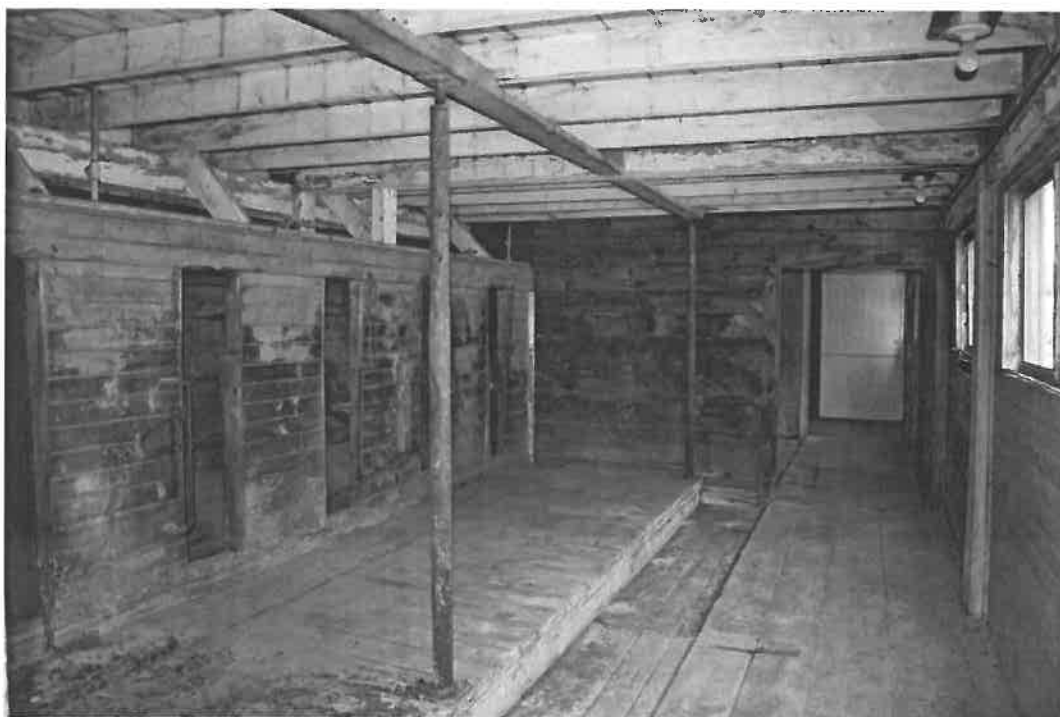


Photo # 5 Description: Interior of barn, first floor tie stalls
Digital file name: NHA0010_5 Direction: north

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # 6 Description: Original entrance porch roof, stored in lower level of barn
Digital file name: NHA0010_6 Direction: NE



Photo # 7 Description: West (rear) and south elevations of main house
Digital file name: NHA0010_7 Direction: NE

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # __8__ Description: North elevation of main house
Digital file name: NHA0010_8

Direction: SE



Photo # __9__ Description: Main house, front entry hall looking toward front door
Digital file name: NHA0010_9

Direction: NE-E

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # __10__ Description: Main house, first floor library
Digital file name: NHA0010_10

Direction: east



Photo # __11__ Description: Main house, first floor sunroom
Digital file name: NHA0010_11

Direction: SW

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # __12__ Description: Playhouse
Digital file name: NHA0010_12

Direction: NW



Photo # __13__ Description: West and south (façade) elevations of Carriage shed/garage
Digital file name: NHA0010_13

Direction: north

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012

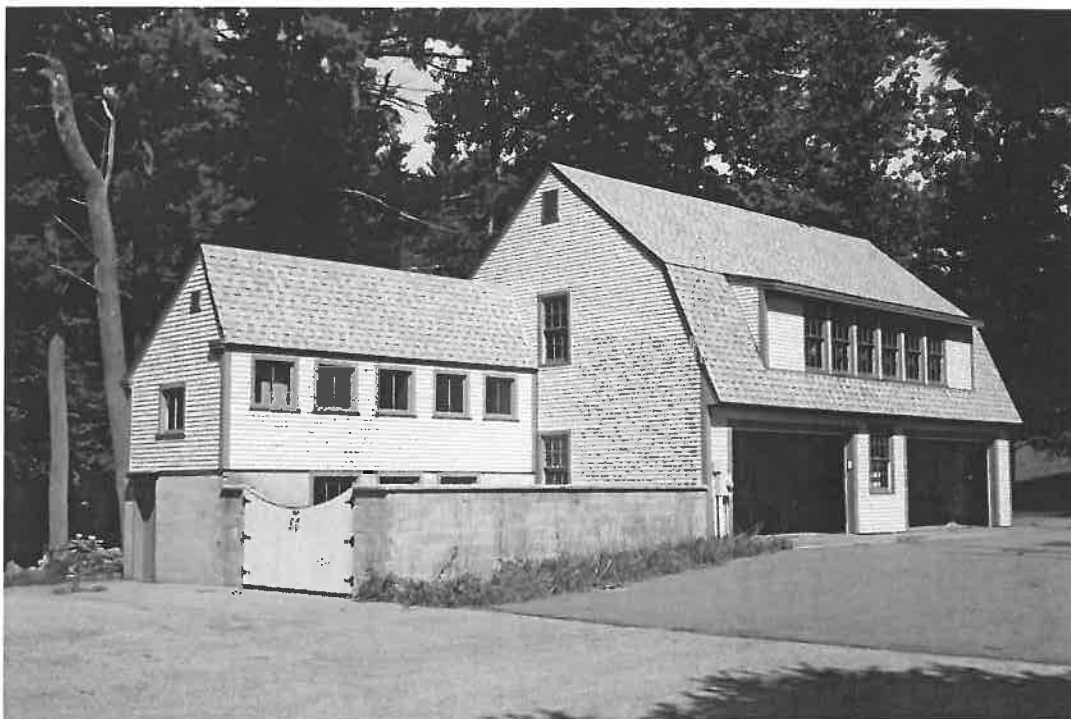


Photo # __14__ Description: South and east (façade) elevations of poultry barn/pig pen
Digital file name: NHA0010_14 Direction: NW



Photo # __15__ Description: Poultry barn, second floor interior (north building)
Digital file name: NHA0010_15 Direction: north

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # __16__ Description: Poultry barn, second floor interior (south building)
Digital file name: NHA0010_16 Direction: north



Photo # __17__ Description: Storage building, east (façade) and north elevations
Digital file name: NHA0010_17 Direction: SW

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012



Photo # __18__ Description: Garages, west (façade) and south elevations
Digital file name: NHA0010_18 Direction: NE



Photo # __19__ Description: View of open fields to west of barn
Digital file name: NHA0010_19 Direction: west

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

Date photos taken: August 20, 2012

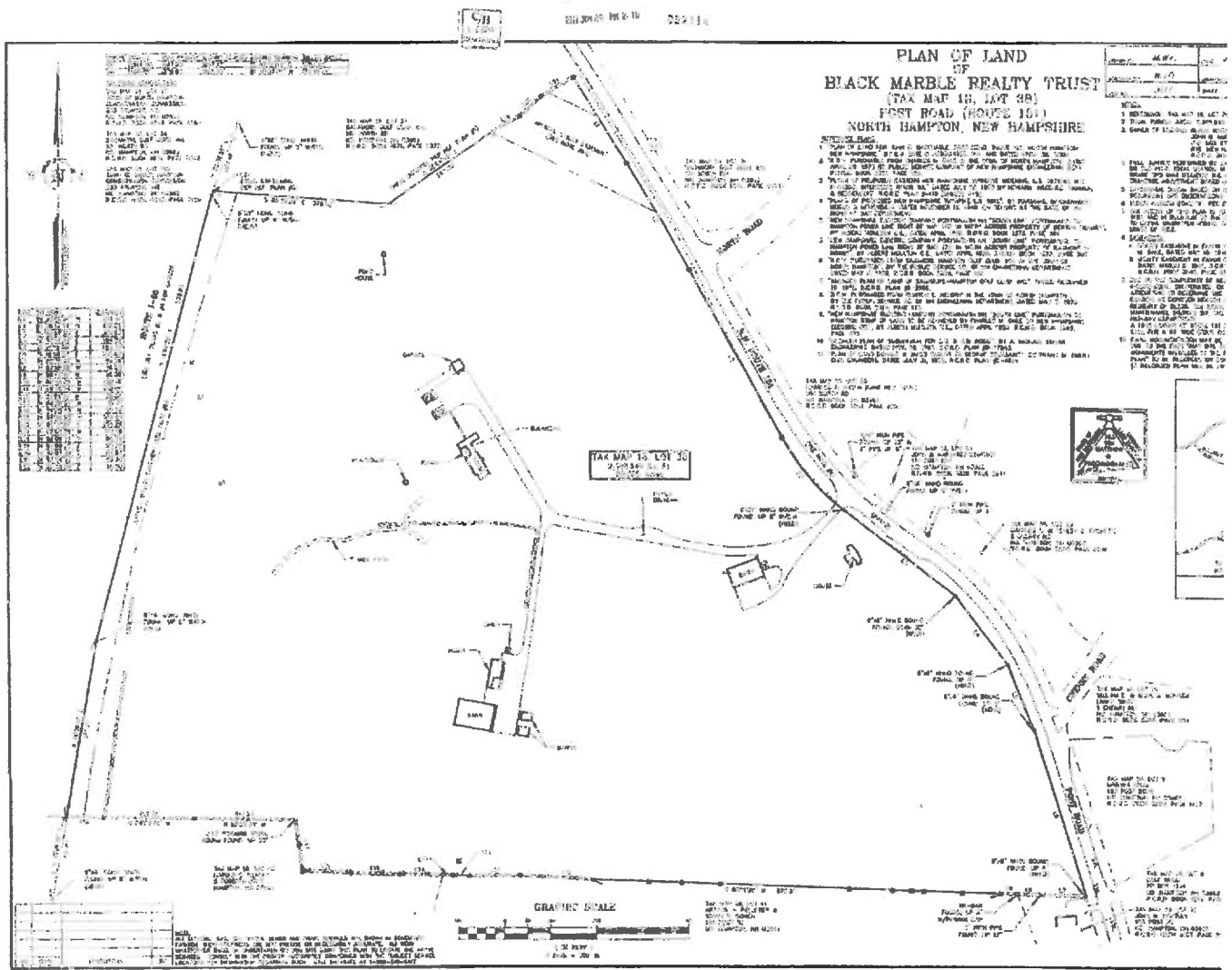


Photo # 20 Description: Stonewalls and trees along driveway from poultry barn to main house
Digital file name: NHA0010_20 Direction: north

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # NHA0010

PHOTO KEY:



I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed using an Epson Stylus Photo R2880 Printer and Epson papers and inks. The digital files are housed at my office in Reading, Massachusetts.

SIGNED: