

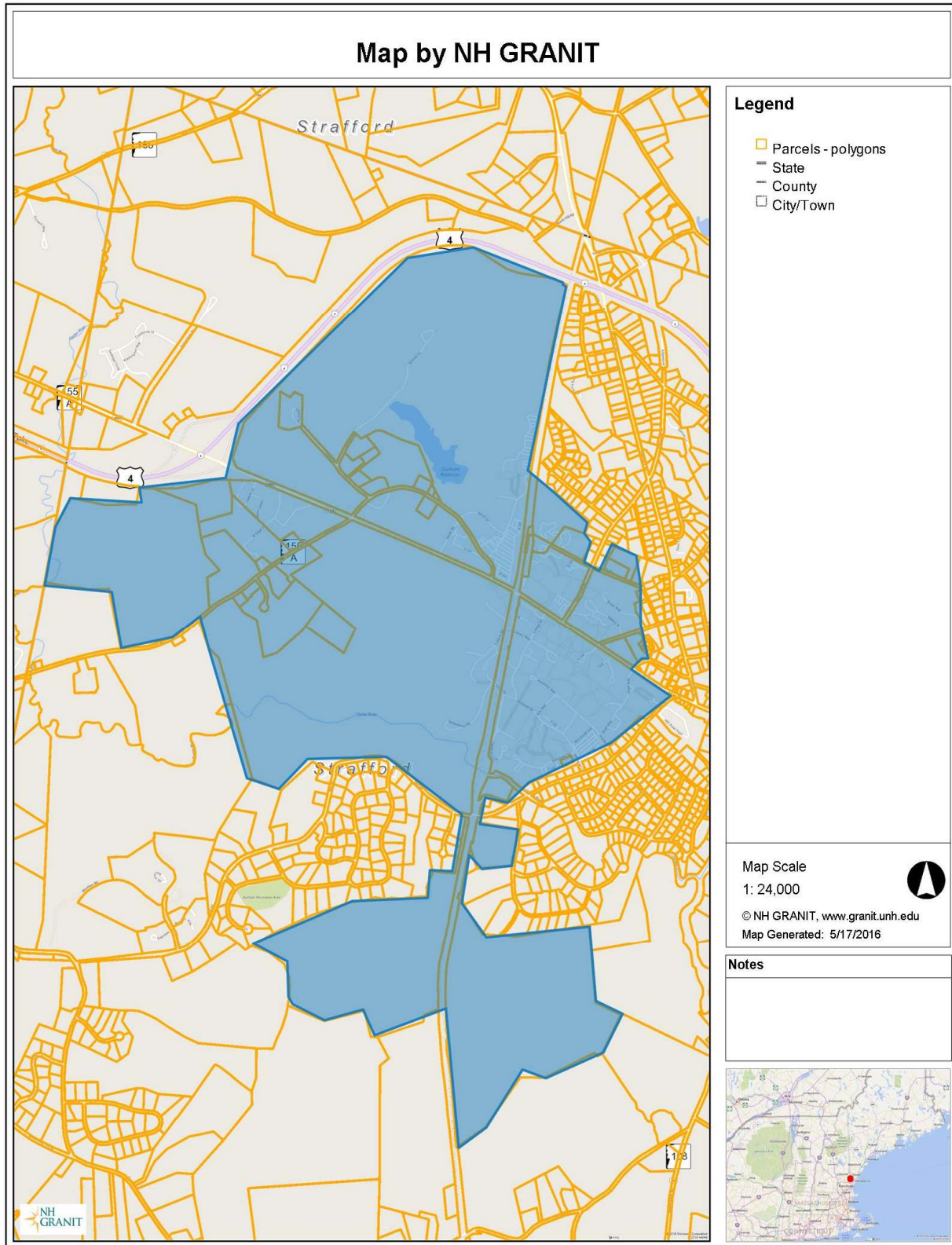
AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT**

1. Type of Area Form
Town-wide:
Historic District:
Project Area:
2. Name of area: University of New Hampshire Historic District
3. Location: University of New Hampshire Campus - Main Street between US 4/Concord Road and Mill Road, College Road, Academic Way, McDaniel Drive, Garrison Avenue, Strafford Avenue, Waterworks Road, Mast Road Extension
4. City or town: Durham
5. County: Strafford
6. USGS quadrangle name(s): Dover NH-ME
7. Dataset: SP Feet, NAD83
8. SP Feet: approximate (noncontiguous district):
X: 1,178,038.90, Y: 239,666.49
X: 1,182,277.17, Y: 231,826.90
X: 1,178,104.69, Y: 225,665.46
X: 1,171,223.56, Y: 233,743.77
9. Inventory numbers in this area:
DUR0009, DUR0010, (DUR0001and DUR0025 not extant)
10. Setting: State university campus in small town. Includes central campus academic buildings, surrounding student housing, athletic facilities, college farm and experiment station, fields and woodland
11. Acreage: 1,558 acres
12. Preparer(s): Laura Driemeyer, Kari Laprey, Lynne Monroe, Reagan Ruedig, Teresa Hill
13. Organization: Preservation Company
14. Date(s) of field survey: 2015-2016

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15. Location Maps

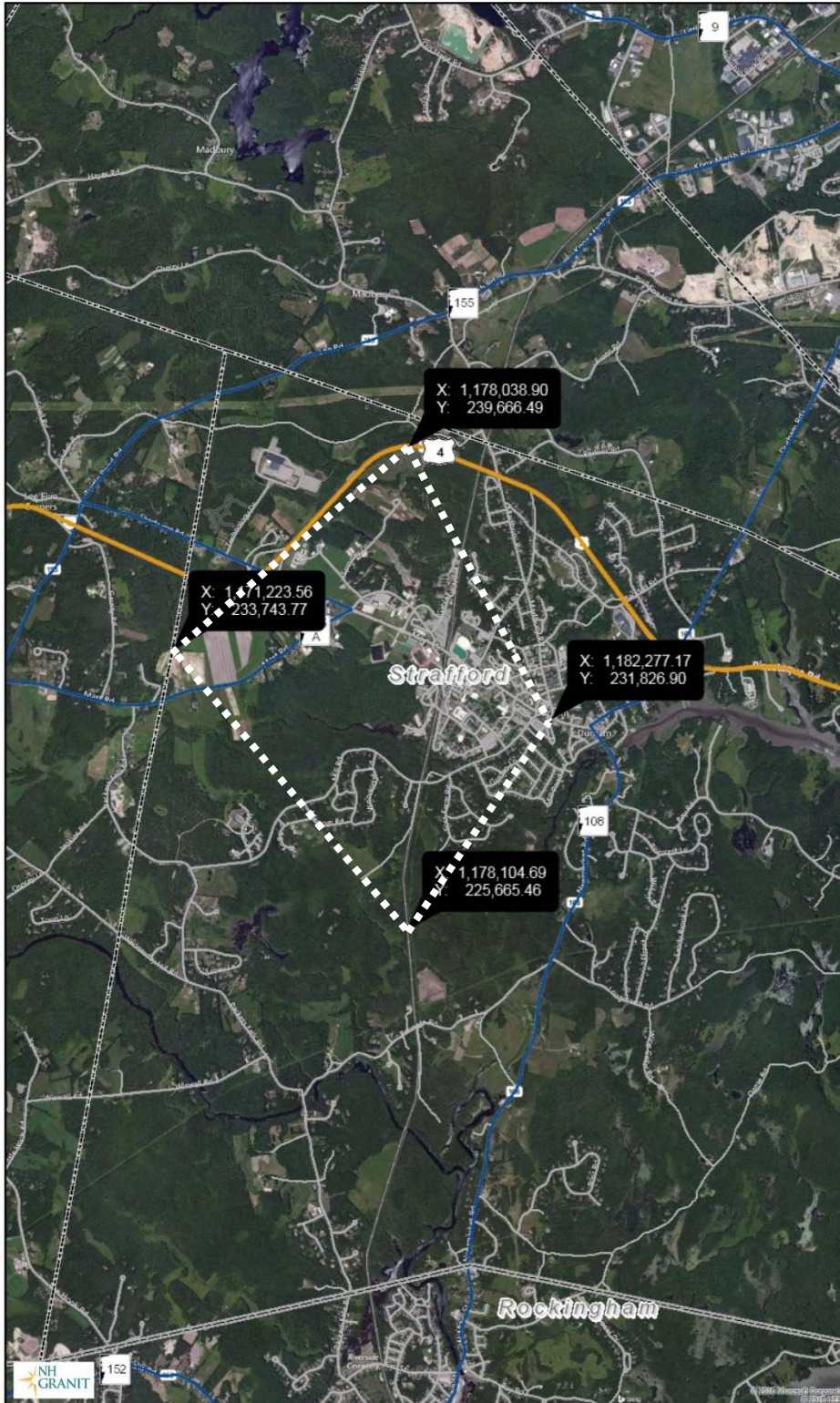


Granit map showing parcels in UNH Historic District

AREA FORM

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Map by NH GRANIT



- Legend**
- State
 - County
 - City/Town
 - Interstates
 - Turnpikes
 - US Routes
 - State Routes
 - Local Roads

Map Scale
1: 50,000



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Map Generated: 5/17/2016

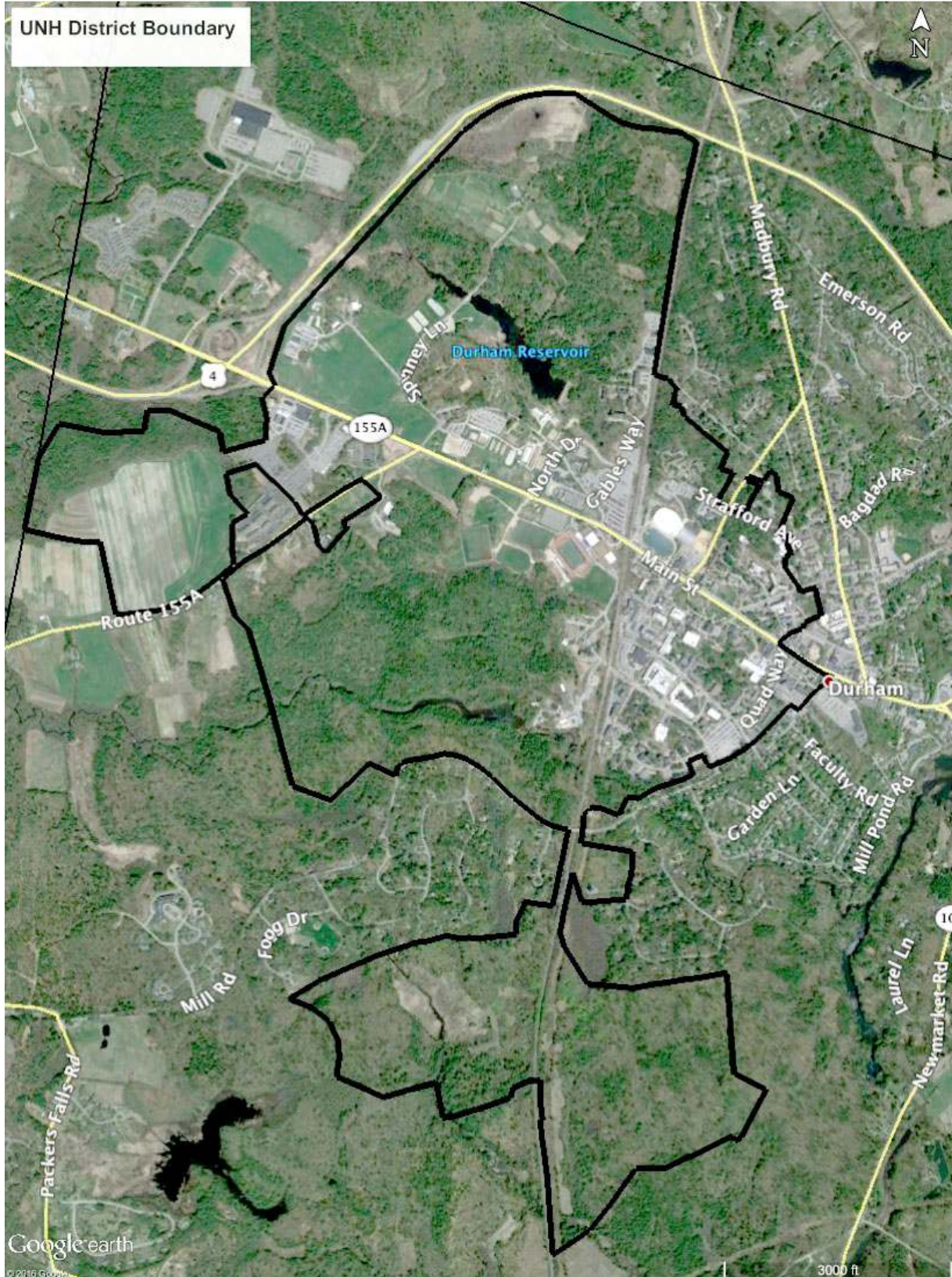
Notes
UNH Historic District



Granit map showing SP Feet data points on rough polygon of the noncontiguous district

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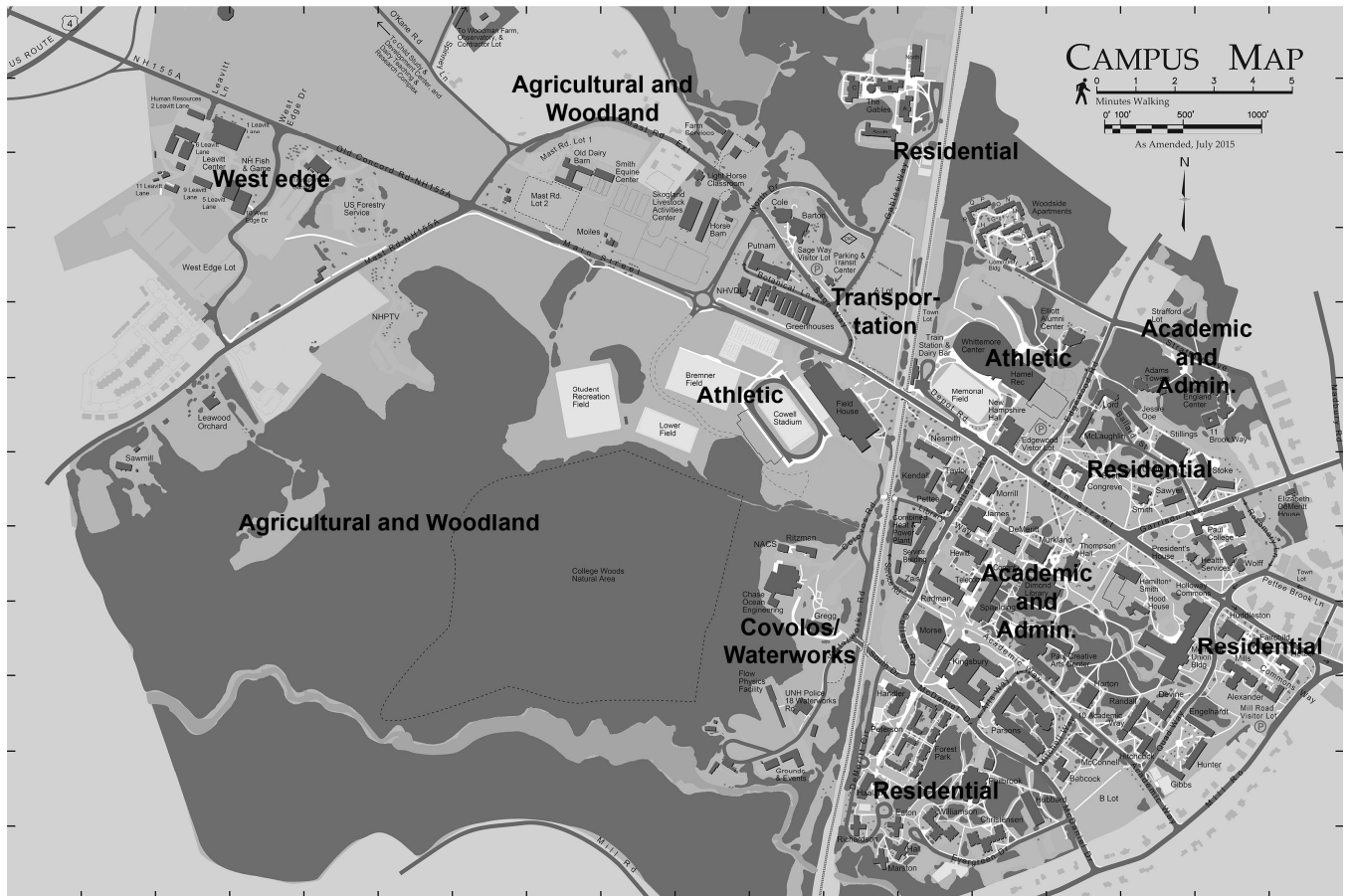


(Google Earth) See also additional boundary/tax parcel maps in Project Map sections starting on page 57.

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16. Sketch Map



Central Campus map with general areas of activity identified; see Table of Buildings beginning on page 51 and detailed Project Maps beginning on page 57.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT****Table of Contents**

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AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT****17. Methods and Purpose**

Preparation of a historic district area form for the University of New Hampshire Campus was carried out in the spring of 2016 as part of the Section 106 Review for the Seacoast Reliability Project. The University of New Hampshire in Durham is nearly 125 years old, and the present campus forms a large historic district that reflects the evolution of the campus to the present and is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This large district includes the original main campus, now the academic core, dormitories, athletic facilities, service buildings and the fields and facilities of the agricultural school and experiment stations. Other discontinuous properties owned by UNH have been considered to determine whether they should be considered part of the historic district.

This Area Form was prepared with guidance provided by the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) at a meeting on April 28, 2016. The focus of documentation is first on resources that are in the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) and therefore have a potential to be indirectly affected by the project. Project mapping and refined modelling were used to establish the ZVI. Those resources were photographed and described in more detail than the rest of the large campus. Representative photographs were taken of other areas. More detailed evaluation was also performed for those resources near the segment of the route where the line will be placed underground, with the focus on those locations where bedrock will need to be blasted to allow for the underground installation.

The purpose of this UNH Historic District documentation is to summarize the historical development and architecture of the university and to identify those contexts and areas of significance under which it would be eligible for the National or New Hampshire State Registers of Historic Places.

Campus maps and master plans and UNH property lists were used to create a list of buildings and sites on campus with their approximate construction dates. The boundary of the University of New Hampshire Historic District was taken from UNH mapping and is the area presently identified as the UNH campus, including all UNH land under university ownership for more than fifty years. District maps identify all buildings and photograph locations are shown. A property table includes building names and dates, street addresses, photo numbers and recommended contributing or non-contributing status. It is important to note the large number of buildings and properties that are too new to fall within the recognized historic period. They reflect changes in architecture and education that will be significant when they reach sufficient age, however, and they are, therefore, considered part of the eligible district for the purposes of this study of eligibility.

Research sources included published UNH histories, UNH websites, bulletins and periodicals, historic photographs and plans from the UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives. A small selection of the available historic plans and photographs is included.

18. Geographical Context

The University of New Hampshire is located in Durham within the Seacoast Region, west of Great Bay. UNH includes the densely-built academic and administrative campus, adjacent residence hall areas, athletic facilities and the agricultural school farms and experiment stations. The UNH campus lies west of Downtown Durham and the residential neighborhoods that developed concurrently. The built-up campus is bordered on three sides by woodlands and fields owned by the university.

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According to the 2004 UNH Master Plan, the 300-acre campus core plus the open lands to the west, “Comprise the 1,100-acre main campus. Beyond this lie several outlying parcels of fields and forests owned by the University in Durham and neighboring communities that in total with the main campus form an extended campus of 2,450 acres.”

As described in the 2012 master Plan “The character of the edges of University lands vary dramatically from the very active precinct that links the campus with the downtown to the very open forest and farmlands to the west that are in proximity to the primary regional highway, Route 4. This western edge serves as an important gateway to the entire campus and the town, as the route that visitors are directed to use for move-in, sports events, admissions, and commencement. This gateway sequence begins with agricultural lands on the north side of the road and service and governmental buildings along the south side. It gradually changes to sports fields, parking, then to campus buildings, and finally to downtown Durham” (UNH 2012).

Topography

Durham’s irregular topography is characterized by slightly undulating, gently rolling terrain, with occasional knolls and small hills. It is a low-lying area generally less than a hundred feet above sea level with numerous small streams that drain toward the bay. The Oyster River winds through Durham and forms the southern edge of the UNH campus. College Brook and Pettee Brook are smaller streams north of and parallel to the Oyster River and emptying into it downstream. Oyster River is in a narrow valley and was dammed to create a reservoir for university and town water supply in the 1930s. College Brook flows through the middle of campus at the south edge of the athletic fields and in a wooded area known as “the Ravine” behind the original college buildings. Pettee Brook passes through the northern part of campus. Much of it is now underground. The Old Reservoir northwest of campus was created in 1892.

Roads and Development

Durham was historically a small town, but the student and year-round populations have grown so the each now totals about 15,000. Durham was settled in the seventeenth century and was an agricultural town with a small commercial center. The early town center was on the tidal Oyster River waterfront. Good flat agricultural land was located upriver to the west where the UNH farms are now. Main Street is located on the high ground between and parallel to College and Pettee brooks. Main Street, also known as the Concord Turnpike, originated in the early 1800s as the First New Hampshire Turnpike between Portsmouth and Concord. Durham was the junction of roads to Newmarket, Dover, Madbury and Lee. Main Street became the focal point of the campus, with buildings erected on both sides in the 1890s-early 1900s. For several decades in the 1930s to 1960s, Main Street was US Route 4, which followed the old turnpike and passed directly through the downtown and campus. The Durham Bypass opened in 1966 and the US 4/Main Street interchange has since formed one of the main entrance points to campus.

Railroad

Main Street runs roughly east-west and the railroad tracks run south-north, which essentially divides the campus into four quadrants. The central campus is to the east and the farm buildings on Mast Road and the athletic and service facilities are to the west. The built up railroad bed and the raised Main Street overpass created when the tracks were realigned in 1911-12, form a break in the streetscape. The former Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, now Pan Am Railways, was the original B&M line built in the early 1840s through Exeter, Newmarket, Durham, Madbury and Dover. The tracks remain in daily use by the Amtrak Downeaster passenger trains,

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which stop at the historic Durham-UNH Railroad Station. The original railroad ROW was eliminated from campus in 1912, but remains evident as the route of Edgewood Road.

Campus Areas

Resources within UNH relate to different categories of uses that are roughly grouped geographically. The central academic and administrative campus is located on both sides of Main Street east of the railroad corridor. It includes Garrison Avenue and Strafford Avenue north of Main Street, bordered by Pettee Brook Way which has defined the edge of the downtown since the 1970s. South of Main Street, parallel streets within the campus are Library Way, Academic Drive and McDaniel Drive, connected by College Road.

Dormitories are grouped in several areas on Main Street and to the north and south of the academic buildings. The original women's dorms are clustered on Main and Ballard Street. Garrison Avenue dates from the late nineteenth century and had older buildings now gone. Madbury Road and Strafford Avenue northeast of the campus are the location of fraternities and sororities in an area of privately owned properties of student housing, offices and mixed uses. Durham's residential neighborhoods are comprised of privately owned, mostly single-family housing. Dorms are grouped on Main Street and Quad Way at the east edge of campus, on Evergreen Drive in the southeast corner and DeMeritt Circle off College Road. Fraternities and Sororities are located northeast of the university along Madbury Road and Strafford Avenue. They are located in an area of privately owned properties of student housing, offices and mixed uses. Durham's nearby residential neighborhoods are comprised of mostly single-family housing, individually built and privately owned.

The UNH athletic facilities are grouped north of Main Street east of the railroad tracks and south of Main Street to the west. The area between Edgewood Road and the railroad has been the sports area since the 1890s. Considerable rebuilding and new construction defines the area now. There are parking lots on both sides of the railroad tracks. To the west of the fieldhouse and stadium, sports fields extend along the south side of Main Street and agricultural fields opposite. The Library Way Railroad Bridge was erected in 1911-12 to provide access from the main campus to the athletic and agricultural fields which were in that location at the time.

The area now referred to as "West Campus" on the west side of the railroad tracks below the athletic fields was historically a service area, connected via Library Way, now by a new road and railroad underpass, South Drive. Colovos Road and Water Works Road have mainly new buildings, except for the waterworks at the south end. This is the entrance to the trail system of the College Woods recreational area.

The university farm area lies west of the railroad, north of Main Street along Mast Road (formerly Mast Road Extension). Historically a through-road, Mast Road Extension is now divided at North Road with a new rotary on Main Street was installed ca. 2010. It was an early road and farm roads off it are discontinued historic routes, now Spinney Lane and O'Kane Road. The fields west of campus to US 4 have been owned by the university since the 1920s-30s. Mast Road (NH 155A) is an old road to Lee, with a mix of UNH and privately owned agricultural fields, including UNH's Moore Field, as well as old and new buildings. At the NH155A intersection, the westernmost edge of the UNH campus is a group of late twentieth century service and related facilities near the US 4 interchange.

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As a land-grant historically agricultural college the university has outlying properties surrounding the campus. On the west, the College Woods contains approximately 250 acres on both sides of the Oyster River, including the Benjamin Thompson woodlot and additional land to the south purchased in the 1930s. In 1961, 60+ acres of old growth forest were set aside as the College Woods Natural Area. There is an extensive trail network. The Woodman Horticultural Farm that forms the northwest area of the campus has been owned by the University of New Hampshire since the early twentieth century and includes historic agricultural buildings, fields and woodlands west of the railroad tracks. South of campus on the far side of Mill Road, the wooded Foss Farms contain over 250 acres of university-owned woodland and old pasture.

Discontiguous Properties

Since the 1960s, the university has acquired other parcels that are separate from the main campus. Historic farm properties with farm buildings and land adapted for late twentieth century agricultural uses include the Kingman Farm in Madbury, purchased in 1961, now woodlands and fields related to the University's Plant Biology and Sea Grant research facilities¹ and the Burley-Demeritt Farm acquired in 1969, now the UNH Organic Dairy Farm. Wooded land in Durham includes the MacDonald Lot and the Thompson Farm donated in the 1970s.² Other discontiguous UNH-owned land in various uses includes: the Jackson's Landing Boathouse used since 1970s by the UNH Crew; land near the 1970s sewage treatment plant possibly owned since the 1930s when the first plant was built in that area; a parcel of gravel pit in Lee acquired in 1965; the Jackson Estuarine Research Laboratory on Adams Point built in 1968; and the Brown Center built on Durham Point in the 1990s. The land and farm buildings now the University System of New Hampshire offices on US 4 in Lee were acquired in the 1970s.

19. Historical Background**1866-1890 NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & MECHANIC ARTS IN HANOVER**

The University of New Hampshire originated as a land-grant state agricultural school in the 1860s and was operated in conjunction with Dartmouth College in Hanover for about twenty-five years.

Land-Grant Colleges in the United States were created by the Morrill Act proposed by Justin Morrill of Vermont and signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862. Federal land was donated to the states to be sold and the proceeds used to endow public colleges. The mostly private higher institutions of the time focused on law, philosophy, medicine and theology, and most citizens did not have access to the benefits of higher education. In contrast, these new public colleges were charged to provide a broad intellectual education to the masses, and to specifically teach agriculture and the mechanic arts (now engineering). According to the bill, "The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and

¹ Kingman Farm was determined individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 (MAD0051).

² More distant properties include Bear Camp River property, the Davis-White Lot, the Lord Farm, the Lovell River property, the Madison Lot in Ossipee; the Burham Lot in Grafton; the Jones Property in Milton; Mendum's Pond in Barrington; the Saddleback Mountain track in Deerfield; and Squam Lake property in Holderness and Sandwich.

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professional education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life” (Geiger and Sorber 2013:x).

New Hampshire accepted the provisions of the Land-Grant College Act that same year. New Hampshire received 150,000 acres (30,000 acres per federal representative and senator) then sold this for \$80,000 and agreed to pay 6 percent of it per year to fund the new college. Land Grant funds were not to be used for school facilities so donated land or cooperative agreements with existing institutions were needed. Some states founded new schools while others created programs within existing institutions. Land grant funds were initially associated with Brown in Rhode Island, Yale in Connecticut and the University of Vermont. Maine established a new college and Massachusetts split funds between MIT and a new college of agriculture (Sackett 1974:4). The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (NHCAMA) was incorporated in 1866 and in 1868 a contract was signed with Dartmouth College in Hanover, which was the only institute of higher learning in the state at the time. The schools would have separate identities but share some facilities and professors. The first classes were held in 1868. There were three men in the Class of 1871. Students were required to be sixteen years of age and take entrance exams in grammar, geography and arithmetic. Through the 1870s there were 10-30 men in each class. An experimental farm was established and a new barn built in 1874.

Early on, controversy arose over the focus of the curriculum. While the state’s farmers sought scientific knowledge and training to reverse the decline in agricultural productivity, Ezekiel Dimond, the first president of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, believed any branch of knowledge could be taught under the Morrill Act with the object being the liberal education of the industrial classes as well as their practical training (Sackett 1974:9; Geiger and Sorber 2013:xi). Farming interests such as the Grange grew dissatisfied with the land grant colleges for lack of agricultural focus and advocated removing land grant funding from universities that offered other subjects (Geiger and Sorber 2013:xi). Operational issues also arose between NH College and Dartmouth and in 1885 the legislature appointed a committee to investigate relocation. The Grange also conducted its own study and urged a move, but the state committee recommended against it, so the controversy continued (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:21).

The federal Hatch Act of 1887 was passed in response to the need for agricultural research at the land-grant colleges, creating the national system of State Agricultural Experiment Stations, receiving USDA funding matched with state dollars. The New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station (NHAES) was established that year in Hanover and a building completed in 1889 (<http://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/hatch>).

1890-1893 RELOCATION OF NH COLLEGE AND CONSTRUCTION OF DURHAM CAMPUS

In 1890, the future of UNH was altered by the death of wealthy Durham farmer and investor Benjamin Thompson (1806-1890). His will written in 1856, but secret until his death, left his property to the State for an agricultural school in Durham and assets worth around \$400,000 to establish a fund for equipping it. In 1891, Governor Hiram Tuttle accepted the terms of the will and signed the legislation that would separate the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from Dartmouth and relocate the college and experiment station to Durham as soon as practicable. A bond issue of \$100,000 was approved for the move and to finance building construction (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:21).

Dean Charles H. Pettee and the faculty were involved in plans for the new campus. Benjamin Thompson’s 243-acre farm extended west of the present downtown mostly south of Main Street,

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including the present College Woods south to the Oyster River. The Benjamin Thompson residence was in the village on the corner of Main and Madbury Road, where Durham's Federal Post Office building is now (Ross and House 1996). Pettee was authorized to purchase additional lots in Durham as necessary (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:30). UNH land records indicate several acquisitions in 1891. Eighteen acres on the corner of Main Street and Mill Road where Fairchild Hall and other dorms are now located was purchased at that time.

Landscape architect Charles Eliot provided a site plan locating buildings on high points of ground along the south side of Main Street. The original college buildings erected in 1892-93 remain extent in what is today the core of the main academic campus. Thompson Hall was designed as the classroom and administration building. Conant Hall was the science building. Labs were located in the Agricultural Experiment Station Building (remodeled as Nesmith Hall). Workshops for the mechanics arts were in the Shop Building, now Hewitt Hall. The adjacent heating plant (not extant) produced steam heat and also generated electricity.

Civil engineer Percy M. Blake surveyed the water resources and designed a reservoir, now known as the Old Reservoir, which initially served the barn and for fire protection. Land and flowage rights were purchased in 1891 and a dam built on Pettee Brook in 1892. Drinking water was from wells on campus (UNH 1941:101). The College Barn, which was the focus of agricultural activities, was located roughly where Pettee Hall is now. The original barn, which stood only two years, was a massive wooden building designed by George H. Whitcher, 1881 NHCAMA graduate, professor of agriculture and director of the Experiment Station. The Class of 1892 held its graduation in the partially completed barn in Durham although they had not taken classes there.

1893-1912 NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS FIRST DECADES IN DURHAM

The buildings were dedicated August 30, 1893 and the Durham campus opened to students in the fall of 1893. The freshman class had fifty-one students and there were thirteen classmen. Ten were women, the first female students having attended classes in Hanover a few years earlier. Nearly the entire NHCAMA faculty relocated; there were nine faculty and eight staff at the experiment station. Courses were offered in agriculture, chemistry, mechanical drawing, engineering, English, French, geology, German, history, math, physics, political science, shop work and zoology (Sackett 1974:40).

The New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station was a component of the land-grant colleges' heritage and mission from 1887 (<https://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/hatch>). Several of the faculty also held positions at the Experiment Station (Nesmith Hall) and the nearby barn and dairy buildings. When the first barn burned, a somewhat smaller new Dairy Barn was erected on the site in 1895. The first greenhouses were built near the barn in 1895 and 1897 (UNH 1941:138). Some of the older outbuildings of the Thompson Farm remained in use into this period as shown in historic photographs. Land to west where the sports fields are now was a 21 acre tract purchased in 1897.

There was continued disagreement over the curriculum. President Murkland pursued expansion of subjects to serve those studying things other than agriculture. He believed the purpose of the Morrill Act was to provide education for the children of farmers and workers, but not necessarily limited to the agricultural vocation (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:35). In 1895, a Two Years' Course in practical and theoretical agriculture was established, a horticultural department created and manual work required by agriculture students (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:35).

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Campus housing was an issue in what was at the time a small farming community. Student boardinghouses and faculty residences were privately built on Strafford Avenue and Garrison Avenue, most of which is now gone (UNH 1941). Ballard Hall on Garrison Avenue (site of Stoke Hall) was built as a private rooming house in 1894 and not acquired by the college until 1915. Strafford Avenue was known as "Faculty Row" and included individually owned Victorian era homes along the north side of the street, facing the campus. Students rented rooms in local homes and above village businesses. George Whitcher built a commercial block with rooms above, now site of the Gorman Block in the downtown. A house was acquired for the college president and remodeled, but when it burned down in 1903, private funds were needed to replace it. Lack of appropriate housing for women was a problem. The old Benjamin Thompson House in the village was used as a dorm until it burned in 1897. The first purpose-built dormitory on campus was not erected until 1908 when a women's dorm, Smith Hall was funded in part by a donation from the Smith family who were wealthy Durham summer residents (Sackett 1974). It had its own kitchen and dining hall.

The Hamilton Smith Library was built in 1906-07 jointly with the Durham town library, using funds bequeathed to the town by Hamilton Smith in 1900 and \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie (Sackett 1974:50), avoiding the need for state funding. Federal land-grant money for the operation of the school and experiment station was increased in the early 1900s, but all new building projects required approval and appropriations by the New Hampshire legislature. The need for a building for the agricultural department was discussed for several years, before construction began on Morrill Hall in 1902. Completed in 1903, it had classrooms, offices, soils, horticulture and forestry labs (UNH 1941). The college herd was improved during this period. A new range of greenhouses was erected behind Morrill Hall. Taylor Hall was originally built in 1910 for the dairy department, adjacent to the dairy barn. It contained labs and the dairy where milk was processed and ice cream made. At this time the property included 343 acres of which 43 were under cultivation and ten for experimental purposes (Sackett 1974:44). The cow pasture was in the ravine along College Brook behind Thompson Hall. Sheep barns were built in 1909 (UNH 1941:181) near the sheep pasture at the edge of College Woods about where Colovos Road is now.

An athletic association formed in 1893, including football, baseball and general sports of which tennis was the most popular. A playing field was established in 1894 where Memorial Field is now. The first varsity teams competed in the early 1900s (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:36; Sackett 1974:45). The top floor of Thompson Hall was the first gym. Military science and tactics, as required by the Morrill Act, were taught beginning in 1895. The top floor of Morrill Hall was to be used as a drill hall and showers were installed in the basement postponing the need for a gymnasium a few years (Sackett 1974:49). In 1905, funding was finally approved for a gymnasium and armory, which was later remodeled as New Hampshire Hall. A few years later an indoor rifle range was built in the rear.

During the administration of President Gibbs from 1903 to 1912, student numbers increased from 111 to 315, faculty from 20 to 48, experiment station staff from 13 to 23 (UNH 1941:203-204). Of students enrolled in 1911-1912, 133 were taking agricultural courses (about half in the two year course), 96 engineering courses, and 83 arts and science courses (UNH 1941: 189)

1912-1923 NH COLLEGE CAMPUS GROWTH

A major change to the campus resulted from the relocation and straightening of the Boston and Maine Western Division tracks through Durham and Madbury in 1911-12. For the first twenty

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years, the college developed with the railroad tracks passing at-grade directly through the middle of campus between Conant Hall and Hewitt Hall, where DeMeritt is now. The passenger station and freight house were south of Main Street on either side of the tracks. North of Main Street, the tracks passed between the gymnasium (New Hampshire Hall) and Rundlett's Store (roughly along Edgewood Road). When the B&M RR planned to double track the line through Durham, there were lengthy negotiations between the trustees and the railroad to move the track to the western edge of campus. In 1912, the new tracks opened and the college purchased the old ROW (Sackett 1974:53). The school also acquired parcels north of Main Street in the vicinity of the old tracks and removed older wooden buildings to create a more unified campus appearance. Durham got a new passenger station, a brick and stone building relocated from Lynn, Massachusetts (UNH 1941:181). The railroad remained the primary mode of transportation during this period as automobiles were introduced. Main Street was built up to pass over the railroad tracks, which created the existing streetscape at the west edge of the central campus. The railroad tracks were raised over the road, now Library Way, which passed underneath to access what were then agricultural fields, later the sports fields. A new horse barn was erected where the football stadium is now, ca. 1911-12 (Sackett 1974:53).

In 1913, the college was reorganized into three divisions: Agriculture, including animal husbandry, forestry, horticulture and general, Engineering, including chemical, electrical and mechanical, and Arts & Sciences (UNH 1941:172). Departments of home economics and education were established. The college hired its first female professor in 1911. The number of students grew to 492 by 1915. DeMeritt Hall was built for the engineering and physics department in 1914.

The Experiment Station had departments of agriculture, bacteriology, chemistry, entomology, horticulture, and meteorology, plus forestry was added in this period. The federal Smith-Lever Act of 1914 established the Cooperative Extension Service to more effectively disseminate the findings Experiment Station research providing federal funds to be matched by the states for extension activities at the land-grant institutions.

Eric T. Huddleston came to NHC in that year to organize a department of architecture. He served as supervising architect from 1914 to 1946, designing seventeen buildings and renovating five others. Two areas of dormitories, one for women and one for men, developed on either side of Main Street. The first men's dormitory, Fairchild Hall, was built in 1915-16, followed by Hetzel Hall on Main Street at the east edge of campus near the downtown. The first dining common, now Huddleston Hall, opened in 1919. A second women's dormitory, Congreve Hall was built near Smith Hall in 1920. The first fraternities and sorority houses were built during this period. Nearly all were located north of campus and downtown on Madbury Road. Student activities and clubs increased.

The first athletic director and football coach was hired in 1915 and NH College joined the NCAA in 1918. Physical education for women began in 1916. A women's Athletic Association was recognized and the first women's basketball team competed in 1921-22 (UNH 1941). The Memorial Field playing field between the gymnasium and the railroad station was rebuilt in 1921-1922 with the first major fund drive of the alumni association, dedicated as a memorial to men who died in WWI. There was a wooden grandstand and bleachers along Main Street and surrounding wooden fencing (UNH 1941; Ross and House 1996). West of the railroad tracks, behind the horse barn and other buildings, Brackett Field developed for military drill and was improved as a baseball field in the 1920s. Tennis was a popular recreational activity and courts were built in the men's and women's dorm areas.

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According to a campus plan, as of 1916, there were seven academic and administrative buildings, plus the gymnasium and the President's House. Smith Hall and Fairchild Hall were the dormitories, plus Ballard Hall (not extant). Farm buildings included the Dairy Barn and Horse Barn, greenhouses near Morrill Hall and poultry houses (site of Morse Hall) none of which are extant.

When War was declared in 1917, there was an increase in extension efforts and food production increased (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:49). In 1918 the college was a vocational training facility for the Student Army Training Corps for seven months. Two Barracks were built that later became East and West dorms and stood until the 1970s behind Huddleston Hall dining commons. SATC projects included electric wiring and concrete sidewalks (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:50).

The agricultural land of the campus expanded. Land west of the new railroad tracks (A Lot) was acquired from the B&M in 1914. A large parcel of land north of the reservoir was acquired from the estate of Moses G. Woodman in 1917. This included orchard that had previously been leased to the college. The Woodman Farm on Spinney Lane was developed as a horticultural research farm. The campus was extended to the west in 1921 with the purchase of Weld lots at the edge of College Woods and where the U.S. Forest Service and Leavitt Center are now. Land (about 32 acres) east of Mast Road on both sides of Main Street was acquired from the Mathes family in 1921 along with the old house on the corner of Mast Road (208 Main St). The Moiles House on four acres (180 Main St) was purchased in 1925. South of campus, the school acquired the East and West Foss Farms from the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1923. Land was used for summer grazing of livestock. Woodlands of the Woodman Farm, the Foss Farms and the College woods were managed with timber harvests and plantations.

1923- 1933 UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire College became the University of New Hampshire in 1923, representing a shift from agricultural college to state university. Instrumental in the change in status was Ralph D. Hetzel who was the seventh president of NH College from 1917 (Geiger and Sorber 2013:249-250). When he arrived, there were 562 students and 56 faculty members. In ten years, those numbers roughly doubled to 1,784 and 103 in 1927. Hetzel secured a stable income and permanent state support for the university through a Mill Tax or millage act which was passed in 1925 (Geiger and Sorber 2013:250, 253).

Fewer than half of the students were in agricultural or mechanical courses at this time (Sackett 1974:65) and improvements were made in other academic areas. New buildings were clustered around the original campus lawn and along Main Street. In 1924 a landscape architect, Bremer W. Pond of Boston was engaged to prepare plans for future development and President Hetzel drew up a five-year building plan not all of which was carried out. Murkland Hall built in 1926-27 for the College of Liberal Arts contained a stage and auditorium. A Graduate School was established in 1928. Off campus, a marine zoology laboratory was operated on Appledore Island in the Isles of Shoals from 1928 until WWII. James Hall, the chemistry building erected in 1929 had up to date laboratories. A new heating and power plant was built in 1927-29 adjacent to the railroad tracks that bounded the west edge of the developing campus. The underground steam pipes provided heated concrete sidewalks. To make way for James Hall, new greenhouses were built in 1928-29 (now site of Kingsbury Hall) (Sackett 1974: 98). Scott Hall women's dorm was built in 1932-33 (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:76). The first major gift from an alumnus provided an infirmary, Hood House, named for donor Charles H. Hood owner of the Boston dairy on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation (Sackett 1974:100).

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The agricultural school remained a focus and facilities were updated. The university constructed a large new group of dairy barns in 1931-32. This was the main dairy facility through the 1980s and remains partially extant on Mast Road Extension. The old dairy barn, then used for the fire station and other purposes, burned down in 1937 and was soon replaced by Pettee Hall. A livestock barn and piggery (not extant) and a horse stable (now the Transit/Parking Center) were located in the vicinity of the A-Lot during this period. The university farm was expanded to the west. In 1930, Professor Walter O'Kane sold 110 acres of the former Albert Demeritt farm for agricultural purposes. He retained use of some of the property and lived in the old farmhouse (not extant) until the 1960s. Durham's year-round population grew from a low of 749 in 1920, to 1,200 in 1930 and reached 1,500 by 1940. Residential neighborhoods were developed north and south of the downtown and campus along Madbury Road and Mill Road. Student rental housing was concentrated on the north side of campus. Older houses were converted into apartments. Fraternities were built in the 1920s along Madbury Road (Durham Historic Association 1985). There was new commercial development downtown on Main Street.

The land that now forms the southeast area of campus on Academic Way and McDaniel Drive was acquired in 1931 from George Hoitt. The old DeMeritt/McDaniel farm was over 120 acres on both sides of Mill Road, including the site of the faculty housing development of the 1950s (Sackett 1974:100-101). In 1934, the first outdoor commencement was held, the class having grown too large to use the gymnasium.

1933-1944 DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR II ERAS

The University played an active role in Depression-era work relief programs, applying for federal funding and carrying out multiple construction projects during the 1930s. A sewage treatment plant was built downstream on the Oyster River in 1932-33 where the existing Durham wastewater treatment plant is now (Durham Historic Association 1985:23-24). UNH built a new waterworks and dam on the Oyster River in the College Woods with WPA assistance ca. 1935 (UNH 1941). This provided water to the campus and the town. The land south of the river to Mill Road was purchased and added to the College Woods at that time. The 1938 Hurricane caused damage in College Woods. A road and bridge were built to make it accessible and a portable sawmill used to salvage the lumber (Sackett 1974:115).

In the 1930s, US Route 4 between Portsmouth and Concord was re-routed onto the old First New Hampshire Turnpike through downtown Durham after new bridges were erected over Little Bay. The project was promoted by Oren V. Henderson, UNH registrar and Durham representative to the state legislature. In 1936, a new highway overpass was built on Main Street over the railroad tracks. It included a pedestrian tunnel between the newly developed parking lot and new stadium. The railroad provided passenger service to and from campus through the WWII period.

The Service Building and Fire Station dates from 1939. It contained the Durham-UNH Fire Department organized in 1927 that was previously housed in the dairy barn until it burned down. Additions were made to several buildings. Wings were built on the Hamilton Smith Library in 1937, 1938 and a rear addition in 1940. Wings were built on Congreve Hall in 1938 and 1940. Nesmith Hall, became the animal and plant sciences building, was remodeled in 1932 and enlarged with wings in 1939 (UNH 1941). Pettee Hall erected in 1938 contained the departments of home economics, agricultural engineering and military science. To stimulate research, an Engineering Experiment Station was established in 1933 (Sackett 1974:106). General Extension Service was organized in 1938 to put all adult education and off-campus activities under one director.

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UNH also used federal funding to improve its athletic facilities during this period. Concrete baseball stands and dugouts were constructed in 1935, dedicated as Brackett Field in 1936 (Sackett 1974:93). A new football field and stadium were completed in 1936 and the adjacent fieldhouse in 1937-38. The field was dedicated to President Lewis who died in 1936 (Sackett 1974:108). The horse barn and older agricultural buildings were eliminated from the south side of Main Street at that time. The UNH Outdoor Pool (not extant) was built in 1937. New Hampshire Hall was remodeled as the women's gym in 1940. The towers were removed and the auditorium enlarged for women's sports and P.E. as well as stage productions and events (UNH 1941).

The Two Years Course was reorganized as an independent unit on campus, named the Applied Farming Course in 1938. West of campus on Mast Road, 118-acre Moore Fields was given to the University by Eugene L. Moore in 1941. This has since been used mainly as cropped agricultural fields, producing animal feed (<https://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties/mooreField>).

During WWII, students were encouraged to continue their studies until called into service. Male students were subject to the draft except for pre-medical, dental and veterinary majors, upper classmen in engineering and those in the advanced ROTC program. Between the first and second semester of the 1942-43 year, male enrollment was cut nearly in half. The university ran an Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) for enlisted men (Sackett 1974:117).

1944-1966 POST WWII PERIOD AND MID-CENTURY GROWTH

The G.I. Bill passed in 1944 provided finance aid for education among other benefits for returning veterans. UNH enrollment increased from 1,270 to over 3,400 for the 1946-47 year. A peak of 3,700 students was reached in 1949-50 after which it returned to under 3,000 students in the 1950s. Numbers grew again over the next decade and in 1960-61, 3835 students were enrolled.

In 1946, three dormitories (Hunter, Engelhart and Gibbs) were built in the Lower Quad on Quad Way. Each had a capacity of 100 men, but was capable of housing 165. Another men's dorm (Alexander) and a women's dorm (Sawyer) were to be built the next year. The many married students required family housing and twelve temporary apartment buildings were erected from reused military barracks on what is now Academic Way (Sackett 1974:123). An ROTC Building, Zais Hall, was built in 1948 and contains offices and classrooms.

Putnam Hall was dedicated 1949 for the two-year Applied Farming program, which was renamed the Thompson School of Agriculture in honor of Benjamin Thompson in 1953. The campus greenhouses were relocated next to Putnam Hall ca. 1949 when the older range became the site of Kingsbury Hall. UNH purchased the 334-acre Kingman Farm in Madbury in the 1960s and has used it since for research in biochemistry, forestry and plant science. In 1966, the Thompson School of Agriculture became the Thompson School of Applied Science (TSAS), awarding Associate in Applied Science degrees in seven fields: Animal Science, Commerce, Food Service, Forestry, Plant Science, Soil Conservation and General.

Campus housing expanded dramatically during the 1950s-60s. In the women's dorm area north of Main on Ballard Street, McLaughlin Hall was built in 1955, followed by Lord Hall. The group was completed with Jessie Doe Hall in 1963. In the men's lower quad, Randall-Hitchcock finished in 1959 was the largest dorm to date, with two sections housing 150 men each (Sackett 1974:153). Devine Hall was added in 1966. Expansion of the power plant was needed to heat the additional buildings. The Forest Park married student apartments were erected ca. 1961 to replace temporary

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student apartments, which were demolished. The largest UNH dorm, Stoke Hall was built in 1964 on Garrison Avenue. It had electric heat as did most subsequent large buildings (Sackett 1974:173).

Durham's resident population increased and large neighborhoods were built on the edges of town. Faculty housing was built on university-owned land east of Mill Road in the 1950s-70s. Houses were constructed by individual owners, but the lots were not sold into private ownership until the 1970s when affiliation with the university was no longer required.

The legislature approved and issued bonds for construction of many new modern buildings on campus in the 1950s-60s period. Since 1963, UNH, Keene and Plymouth state colleges have been the University System of New Hampshire, under a single board of trustees. The Memorial Union Building student center built 1955-57 serves as the official NH State War Memorial. The Dimond Library was completed in 1958 and the Hamilton Smith Library was renovated for the English and philosophy departments. New academic buildings were located primarily on College Road/Academic Way. Kingsbury Hall Technology Building was built in 1949-50 for the College of Engineering. PhD programs were established at UNH in 1953. Faculty had access to MIT computers from 1956 and in 1961 UNH purchased its first computer and opened a computer center in DeMeritt Hall (Sackett 1974:159). WENH TV station went on the air in 1959. The Paul Creative Arts Center dates from 1960 and contains the studio art, music and performing art departments. The hockey rink was enclosed by Snively Arena in 1965. The Spaulding Life Sciences Building, including the biochemistry and zoology departments, dates from 1960. The Whittemore School of Business and Economics was established in 1962 separating the business administration program from the liberal arts college. Parsons Hall was built as a new chemistry building in 1966. In 1966 the Thompson School of Agriculture became the Thompson School of Applied Science. Horton Hall Horton Social Science Center built ca. 1966. South of the Field House at the edge of College Woods the poultry plant was extant through the 1980s. A new animal nutrition lab, Ritzman Hall was built nearby ca. 1960.

Automobile traffic increased on Route 4. Train traffic decreased. In 1958, passenger rail service to Durham and Dover was eliminated on the Boston and Maine Western Division. The station in Durham closed in 1958 and was acquired by UNH in 1965. It became the student-run Dairy Barn restaurant. Freight trains continued to run and the freight buildings were used as storage by a hardware company. The US Route 4 bypass was constructed ca. 1966 beyond the perimeter of the university land.

1966-PRESENT UNH WITHIN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

The 1960s were a period of growth to 7,730 full time students by 1969. Limits were first set on enrollment in 1971 (Sackett 1974:170). The existing Field House dates from ca. 1968-69 and includes the Swasey Indoor Pool and Lundholm Gymnasium. The A Lot parking area across the road was enlarged accordingly in the 1960s. On what became known as Academic Way, McConnell Hall was completed in 1968 where the temporary apartments had been previously. Three large new co-ed dorms and Philbrook Dining Hall were built on the south side of campus in 1967-1969 and Babcock Hall graduate student housing in 1967. A grant from the Kellogg Foundation funded the New England Center for Continuing Education conference center, which was designed to blend with the granite outcroppings and tall pines on the site at the north edge of campus (Sackett 1974:174). It opened ca. 1969. A new classroom building for the two-year Thompson School of Applied Sciences, Barton Hall was built in 1969, enlarged by Cole Hall in 1987. To reflect the changing mission of the four-year College of Agriculture away from techniques and toward scientific theory,

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it was renamed the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture (COLSA) in 1969. Kendall Hall was built for the Animal Sciences Department in 1970. The Mini-dorms, of which half are gone, were themed-housing built in 1974. UNH enrollment grew to over 10,000 in 1980. There were more than 500 faculty members by that time and Evelyn Handler became the only woman president of a public land grant university (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:103). The Jackson Estuarine Lab was built in 1968 on Adams Point, about five miles from the main campus. UNH and the University of Maine at Orono became the nation's 14th Sea Grant College in 1980 and receive support from the National Science Foundation (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984:113). In 1989, the National Space Grant and Fellowship Program was formed within NASA and UNH was designated a Space Grant College in 1991.

The most recent campus development took place on the far western edge, on either side of Main Street, near the US 4 interchange. Also on the far edge of Campus at the intersection of Mast Road and Main Street are the NH Public Television building erected in 1985, relocating the TV studio from the Memorial Union Building, and the US Forest Service built ca. 1975. The Leavitt Service Center, Transportation Center and other buildings on the west edge of campus date from the 1970s-80s.

The historic university farm area was substantially changed in the 1980s. New horse stables were built in the 1970s and livestock and equestrian facilities date from ca. 1980. Farm buildings near the A Lot were removed except the old stable, which was adapted for other uses. The poultry buildings were removed from Colovos Road during this period. The cow barns were relocated to the western edge of university-owned land. The NHAES/COLSA Fairchild Dairy Teaching and Research Center on O'Kane Road was built ca. 1989 and houses about 90 milking-age cows and approximately 70 younger stock animals. The surrounding land nearby is in forage production. There are also modern poultry buildings. The Macfarlane Research Greenhouse facility used by the NHAES and COLSA was also expanded in the 1970s-80s. The Farm Services unit is responsible for feed and forage. Corn silage and hay are produced on approximately 400 acres of university-owned land on campus and outside and approximately 90 acres of leased land. The Woodman Farm is used for research and teaching on the production of horticultural and ornamental crops (<https://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties>). The East and West Foss Farm woodland properties are now used for recreation and forestry experimentation.

New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station sites also include the Kingman Farm in Madbury and the Organic Dairy Research Farm in Lee, established in 2005 on the Burley-Demeritt Farm acquired by UNH in 1969 (<https://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/about>). Land given to the University in the 1970s includes the Thompson Land and the Macdonald Lot (<https://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties/macDonaldLot>). At the west edge of the College Woods, UNH has acquired additional land in recent years, including the former Leewood Orchard and the site of the new TSAS Sawmill.

Today there are more than 15,000 students and over 1,000 faculty and 2,000 staff are employed. The University has undertaken considerable new construction and renovation projects during the last several decades. Newer buildings are concentrated on the outer edges of the historic campus. Slightly more than half of the undergraduates live on campus. Student apartments were built on the north side of campus in the 1970s and 1990s. Three large new dorms were erected near the railroad tracks on DeMerritt Circle in 2007-2008. Some of the mini dorms and married student apartments were removed. A large new dining commons was built on Main Street in front of the Memorial Union Building in 2003. The Health Center on Pettee Brook Lane at the edge of downtown dates

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from 1989. Just under ten percent of undergraduate students are affiliated with fraternities and sororities recognized by the university. There are now twelve recognized social fraternities, seven recognized sororities, and one coed society, most of which have houses on Madbury Road and Strafford Avenue which are not owned by or on university property.

Currently UNH includes six colleges plus the graduate school: the College of Engineering and Physical Sciences, the College of Library Arts, the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture, the Thompson School of Applied Sciences, The Peter Paul College of Business and Economics, formerly the Whittemore School. A new science and engineering building, Morse Hall, was completed in 1985. Rudman Hall Biological Sciences was built in 1995. Academic buildings were upgraded in recent years. Some have been preserved and others essentially rebuilt. Hewitt Hall was enlarged for the School of Health and Human Services in 1993-94, leaving the older building intact. The Dimond Library was completely renovated in 1997-98 and Pettee Hall on College Road was substantially remodeled ca. 1999. James Hall was restored and enlarged in 2008. DeMerritt Hall was completely rebuilt on the site of the old building ca. 2008. On Academic Way, Kingsbury Hall was expanded in 2007 for the College of Engineering and Physical Sciences and Parsons Hall was renovated ca. 2010. The business school moved to the new Peter T. Paul College building on Garrison Avenue at the east edge of campus in 2013. Several smaller buildings were eliminated.

The athletic facilities have also been extensively rebuilt or replaced in recent years to maintain a competitive athletic program. The Whittemore Center arena including Towse Hockey Rink was built in 1995 and the adjoining Snively Arena was remodeled into the Hamel Student Recreation Center. In 2015, the old outdoor pool was eliminated for expansion of the recreation building. Memorial Field was renovated in 2002 with astro-turf and new lighting for field hockey and lacrosse. Bremner Field soccer fields were resurfaced in 2002 and 2011. The football field Mooradian Field and Reggie Atkins Track and Field Facility were rebuilt ca. 2007. Lights were installed for the first night games in 2014. After varsity baseball and softball were cut in 1997, the baseball field, stands and dugouts were eliminated. Currently there are eighteen varsity sports played at UNH, 25 club sports, 23 intermural sports. UNH plays in NCAA Division 1 and the American East Conference. Inside the fieldhouse, the Paul Sweet Oval indoor track and field facility was renovated in 2008. Improvements have also been made to the Lundholm Gym used by the basketball and volley ball teams, to the gymnastics center and the Henry C. Swasey Pool. Cowell Stadium was renovated in 2015 and enlarged with a new grandstand under construction in 2016. The A Lot has been expanded and parking installed along the east side of the railroad tracks near the Whittemore Center. There are new parking lots off Mast Road and near the Leavitt Service Center.

Ongoing construction projects at UNH are the Hamel Recreation Center and the expansion of Hamilton Smith Hall. A new water treatment plant is planned. According to the 2012 Master Plan, the Paul Arts Center, the Greenhouses, Forest Park Apartments and the Service Building may be replaced.

20. Applicable NHDHR Historic Context(s)

51. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.
54. Orchards and cider production, 1650-present.
61. Cattle raising and summer pasturing in New Hampshire, c.1850-present.
65. Dairy farming for urban markets, 1880-1940.

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- 68. Horticulture in New Hampshire, 1910-present.
- 78. Outdoor recreation in New Hampshire.
- 86. The railroads in NH, 1842-1960.
- 97. Engineering in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
- 98. Architecture in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
- 104. Higher education, 1770-present.
- 106. Libraries in New Hampshire.
- 109. State government, 1680-present.
- 111. Fighting the Depression in New Hampshire: CCC, WPA, and other public works programs, 1929-1940.
- 112. Philanthropy, 1850-present.

21. Architectural Description and Comparative EvaluationOverview

The University of New Hampshire (UNH) campus in Durham contains over two-hundred buildings of varying types, forms, with dates of construction extending from 1892 to the present. The range of administrative, academic, residential, agricultural, athletic, utilitarian, and service buildings are characteristic of a nationally recognized state university with its origins as a land grant school established in 1866, though its presence in Durham begins in 1892. The buildings, especially the academic, administrative, and residential, represent the work of a number of well-known New Hampshire architects active in the nineteenth-, twentieth-, or twenty-first century and the work of several nationally recognized architects active in the late twentieth century.

The University owns a total of 2,450 acres including multiple outlying parcels. The main campus contains about 300 acres with academic, residential, administrative, athletic, agriculturally related, utilitarian, and service buildings, and 800 acres to the west, large portions of it either fields or woodlands (University of New Hampshire 2004, 8). The older buildings are concentrated in the center of the campus, which is surrounded by more recent construction and service utilities/parking lots on all sides. Some of the older buildings have been preserved and others substantially rebuilt or replaced.

Over the course of its nearly 125-year history in Durham, the University has increased its original land holdings to the west along Main Street, and to the north and south of that central roadway. A 1922 map prepared by the Forestry Department shows the extent of the College's landholdings at that time (see historic map). The initial gift by Benjamin Thompson's will of 243 acres has been increased largely by land acquisitions but also from some gifts. In 1891 the school acquired nearly an additional sixty acres abutting Thompson's original parcel (USNH Property Documents) (see historic map). The school then acquired additional property particularly to the west, south of Main Street. However, the acquisition in 1930 of 110 acres on the north side of Main Street from Walter C. O'Kane, long-time and well-known Professor of Entomology, and his wife Clifford Hetherington provided the school with considerable land to the west of the railroad tracks. This purchase opened the way for relocating the majority of agricultural buildings associated with the Agricultural Experiment Station (aside from the classroom buildings) and the University Farm to that part of the campus (Garvin 2001; Land Use Tables and Maps, 1881-1978, UA 10/5/3). This in turn allowed the

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area east of the tracks occupied by the Dairy Barn and greenhouses to be developed with additional classroom buildings (Historic maps; Deed 442/446).

Two major transportation corridors that traverse the campus have over the course of its growth and development served to distinguish different parts of the campus by use. Main Street (historically the Concord Turnpike and then US Route 4 until the mid-1960s) has been the spine of the campus with development over the decades extending to the north and south. The Boston and Maine railroad corridor (now Pan Am Railways) has long separated the main historic campus on the east from the Agricultural Experiment Station buildings, many of the Athletic facilities including the fieldhouse, stadium, playing fields, and tennis courts, the service area on Waterworks Road, Thompson School of Applied Sciences, fields, and woodlands, and transportation maintenance areas to the west. From the school's inception the railroad corridor (originally further to the east) appears to have been used as a divider between the agricultural and athletic buildings and uses from the remainder of the campus.

UNH has continuously evolved over its 120-plus year history in a series of building campaigns rather than as part of an overall campus plan or design. Buildings have been regularly expanded or altered, converted to new uses, or replaced. A general landscape plan was conceived and articulated but apparently never drawn up for initial construction in 1893. Charles Eliot, the well-known landscape architect, had conceived a plan at the request of the Board of Trustees for the school's new location in Durham in 1892.³ At that time, the landscape features of the original property included an orchard and a few scattered woodlots and some varied topography but otherwise relatively open rolling land. Elliot chose the top of the hill as the site for the original building site. The original five buildings were predominantly in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. In the 1920s, likely at the behest of then supervising campus architect Eric Huddleston (1888-1977), the Boston landscape architect Bremer W. Pond drafted a plan for future development of the campus; it was never implemented (Campus Planning 1924 plan). Huddleston, however, during his nearly thirty-year tenure made an effort to regularize campus development by focusing development along both side of Main Street, to apply an overall plan and design aesthetic to the campus and its development. He was the founder of the Department of Architecture at UNH and "designed, remodeled, or built 22 of the principal buildings on campus." Some of his signature design details included "white woodwork, column-framed entrances, Palladian windows and peaked slate roofs with gables and moldings on the eaves" (Milne 2002).

In the decades after Huddleston's retirement the campus developed with buildings designed individually, often by regionally or nationally recognized architects. Consequently, for the second half of the twentieth century there was not a holistic conception of development or a unified design aesthetic. As a result, rather than a homogeneous collection of buildings, the forms and styles vary based on those popular at the time of their construction resulting in an eclectic group of buildings designed by well-known architects active in those years. The diversity of styles included Mid-Century Modern, International, Brutalist, and Contemporary. In recent years the campus planning has attempted to employ building designs that reflect some of the building characteristics of the earlier Georgian Revival/Colonial Revival style buildings while also incorporating contemporary aesthetics and features.

³ No record of a drafted plan has been located but rather the Eliot plan is derived from an examination of correspondence between him and members of the Board of Trustees (Ayer Saint Gross 2004, 7).

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The earliest academic buildings from the 1890s-1910s were concentrated near an open lawn or quad fronting on Main Street (**Photo 1**).⁴ They are largely a group of multi-story brick buildings generally in the Richardsonian Romanesque style with complex massing and contrasting stone detailing, or alternatively relatively austere except for detailing at the roof line. The five new buildings first erected (Thompson Hall, Conant Hall, Nesmith Hall, Hewitt Hall, and College Barn) were for classroom, laboratory, shop, and farm purposes. The school lacked sufficient funds to construct dormitories initially (UNH 1941, 97-98).

Four of the original five buildings remain, of which only two retain their historic massing, fenestration patterns, and historic decorative detailing. Two of the buildings, both designed by the Concord architectural firm of Dow and Randlett, were located on the east side of the railroad. Thompson Hall (built 1893, 105 Main Street, National Register 1996), from the beginning the focal point of University life is a large brick and stone building in the Romanesque Revival style (DUR0010, **Photos 1,2**). It is set back from but faces towards Main Street across the open lawn. Conant Hall was built 1893 (10 Library Way) as the original science building. The three-story brick building retains its historic massing, fenestration patterns, and decorative detailing. The austere building is minimally detailed aside from a corbeled cornice and crenulations around the roof's edge (see historic photo). The other three buildings were located on the west side of the railroad corridor. Front on Main Street, Nesmith Hall (131 Main St), the original Agricultural Experiment Station classroom and laboratory building was built in 1893 to the designs of the Manchester, New Hampshire architect William M. Butterfield (**Photos 3,5**). Its present appearance, however, reflects two phases of remodeling and expansion in the 1930s (*see individual entry below*). Hewitt Hall (1893), a three-story brick building designed by Edwin P. Ball, was the original shop building (4 Library Way). Ball, of Palmer, Massachusetts, was a specialist in this type of design (Anonymous 1893, 199). It was significantly expanded with a large addition in the 1920s or 1930s, and has recently been renovated (**Photo 8**).⁵ The fifth original building, College barn, was a large barn in the Stick Style, later known as "Whitcher's Folly" (see historic photo). It was destroyed by fire just two years after its completion. Also present to the west was pre-existing Thompson farmhouse and barns (see historic photos).

In the first decade of the twentieth century, the school increased its land holdings some and also erected a few additional buildings (see also Athletic and Agricultural sections). By 1909 the campus contained 310 acres with the buildings centered around the intersection of the railroad corridor and

⁴ The dates for most of the buildings come from a list maintained by the Campus Planning and University Architect Department and a list on the UNH Special Collections and Archives website (<http://www.library.unh.edu/find/archives/buildings>). Some dates have been refined based on additional research.

⁵ The building contract for the Thompson Hall (168' x 93', three stories and basement, cost \$67,000) and Conant Hall (92' x 70', three stories with basement, cost \$26,000) was awarded to Dow & Randlett who hired the Haverhill, Massachusetts builder Lewis Killam. Killam was also the builder of Hewitt Hall (106' x 42', two stories and 31' x 42' basement and 100' x 40' for blacksmith shop, boiler room, coal shed, and foundry, cost \$25,000. The brick for these three buildings came from Epping and Hooksett and the granite was from Conway. Nesmith Hall (32' x 54' and 32' x 36', two stories and basement, cost \$13,000) and the barn (100' x 50' with 70' x 40' wing, three stories and 11' basement, three floor above basement with entrance to each, 20.5 posts, cost \$13,000) were overseen by the board of control and the brick used in these buildings came from Kilns in Durham (Anonymous 1893, 199-200).

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Main Street (then Concord Turnpike). The land to the west and southwest included multiple open fields, cow pastures, calf lots, orchards, sheep pasture, and "The Forest" now known as College Woods.

The buildings continued to be two- or three-story brick buildings. Some were in the earlier Richardsonian Romanesque style but some employed Neo-classical or Colonial Revival styles. Morrill Hall (**Photo 13**) built in 1902-03 as a second building for the Agricultural Experiment Station faces east onto the quad (62 College Road).⁶ Like the other buildings of this early period, it is a three-story brick building. Hip-roofed dormers augment each slope of the hip roof and pairs of wide chimney flanking the center bay rise above the roof. The entry porch features three arched openings. The triple or double windows are 2/2 sash with a fixed window above each, providing lots of light to the interior. The restrained decorative detailing includes cast concrete lintels and sills, brick molded corner pilasters, and brick corbeling at the cornice and above the arched openings, and patterned brick at the height of the third-story window sills. Skylights have been added to some of the roof slopes. Hamilton Smith Hall (built 1907, 95 Main) on the east side of the quad was originally the library (**Photo 6**). As first built the Neo-classical styled building had a T-shaped footprint but was later expanded with one-story wings in 1937-1938. Hamilton Smith became a classroom building when a new library was built nearby. It is now in the process of another renovation and new addition. The school also erected its first dormitory building in this early period. The original gymnasium/armory was also built in this period (see Athletic buildings section). A house for the President (2 Garrison Avenue) was also built in this period, with a form and style characteristic of early twentieth-century housing in the Colonial Revival style. The brick two-story hip block with additional massing elements is sited on a rise about Main Street and faces south (**Photo 27**).

The 1910s saw the construction of a small number of new academic and residential buildings. Taylor Hall (59 College Road) was built 1910 (**Photo 15**) on the site of the original 1893 College Barn and just north of the now demolished 1895 Dairy Barn. It differs from many other buildings erected on campus in the early twentieth century. The vaguely Mediterranean Revival styled building consists of a two-story, hip-roofed main block flanked by one-story wings. Originally the Dairy Building, it was "arranged and equipped in the most up-to-date and sanitary manner" and contained "a commercial creamery, with separator room, churning room and cold storage room; laboratories for giving instruction in milk testing, milk inspection, farm butter and cheese making and bacteriology; a reading and exhibition room; a class room and offices (New Hampshire College 1911, 22). It continued to be used by the Department of Dairy Science until the early 1960s. By 1965 it had been renamed Taylor Hall and converted to offices and classrooms. DeMeritt Hall (9 Library Way), first built in 1913 in the Beaux Art style (James Ritchie, architect) has been renovated twice, first in 1966 and again in 2008 at which time it was essentially torn down and rebuilt with all new detailing; it no longer retains integrity for its historic period.

The school was slow to erect its own student housing, instead relying on boarding houses or altered existing buildings (UNH 1941). The original historic dormitory areas are north of Main Street between Edgewood Road and Garrison Avenue opposite the quad (the residential area now called "The Hills") and also on the south side of Main to the east of the quad (known as "The Valley"). The earliest dormitories are multistory brick buildings in a variety of styles, but primarily Tudor Revival and Georgian/Colonial Revival and their form, massing, and decorative detailing are

⁶ It was determined individually eligible for the National Register in 1992 (DUR0009).

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characteristic of college residential buildings of that period regionally. On the north side of Main Street, Smith Hall (1908, 3 Garrison Avenue), a three-story brick Tudor Revival style building, has been remodeled as the Admissions Office (**Photo 54**). Eric Huddleston designed a trio of dormitories on the south side of Main Street. Huddleston (1919), Fairchild (1916), and Hetzel (1927), were built over a more than ten-year period to the east of Thompson Hall (73, 67, 63 Main Street). On the north side of Main Street opposite the quad is another Huddleston-designed dormitory. The U-shaped Congreve Hall (114 Main Street) was constructed in three phases, as funding allowed (**Photo 53**). The earliest section, the east end, was completed in 1920 in the Georgian/Colonial Revival style. The west wing was added in 1938 and the north wing, connecting the two sections in 1940 (UNH 1941, 286). The building was recently renovated and now includes a large new gabled entry addition centered on the facade. Scott Hall (built 1933, 36 Ballard Street), a dormitory set back on the north side of Main Street is a Colonial Revival style building with a gambrel roof and U-shaped footprint, also designed by Huddleston (**Photo 104**).

During Huddleston's tenure beginning in the late 1910s, the University also erected some new academic buildings and other support facilities, continuing up to the Second World War. Like the dormitories, most of the buildings employ the Georgian Revival/Colonial Revival style favored by Huddleston. Murkland Hall built in 1926-27 for the College of Liberal Arts (15 Library Way) is a three-story brick building with an L-shaped footprint, regular fenestration, and an elaborate Chippendale style frontispiece (**Photo 1**). James Hall (1929, 58 College Road), one of the last buildings erected on the quad is a three-story brick building with simple brick and cast-concrete detail. A 2010 renovation included an addition on the west side that maintained most of the period details and historic massing on the elevations fronting on the quad. Hood House (89 Main St), a two-story brick building also in the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style was built 1931/1932 as the school's infirmary. It's now the University Advising and Career Center. Pettee Hall dates from 1938, but was recently renovated with an entirely new exterior. Also built in the early 1930s is the Elizabeth DeMeritt House (the Practice House) on Garrison Avenue, a two-story wood frame side-gable building with gabled wall dormers and a one-story wing. The building is now used for administrative purposes.

At the same time the school began to construct dormitories for its students some students continued to reside in privately owned buildings, typically to the northeast of campus. Over the decades, the area around the intersection of Garrison Avenue and Madbury Road has been developed with a variety of student housing not owned by the University. The largest group of these is the fraternities and sororities (some purpose-built, some former houses) located off-campus along the southern part of Madbury Road. Though these organizations have provided housing to students over the decades and have been an important part of the school's social life for some, pre-dating the school's relocation to Durham, the buildings have never been part of UNH-owned property. Also separate from the main campus is a large collection of privately-owned student housing erected mostly in the middle decades of the twentieth century in a variety of forms and styles. This student housing includes some apartment blocks plus some altered or expanded former private residences.

After a lull in building during the Second World War and in the few years afterwards, the University would embark on an ambitious building program over the next several decades, initiated by the large numbers of veterans going to college on the G.I. Bill. The long-time campus architect Eric Huddleston retired in 1946. As a result, in the second half of the twentieth century the buildings moved away from the earlier traditional styles and forms. The campus developed south from Main Street, with buildings from the 1950s-60s along Academic Way and McDaniel Drive. There are

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three groups of historic dormitories in the southeast part of campus, built in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. The late 1960s buildings, nearly fifty years old, represent another significant architectural period and building campaign in UNH history. The buildings featured new forms, materials, and methods of construction popularized in the middle decades of the twentieth century. New materials such as aluminum, laminate wood, glass, steel, expressive use of concrete including pre-cast and cast-in-place were used not only for the construction of institutional buildings, but also in more expansive ways on and in a building. While some of the buildings were designed by regionally recognized architectural firms, a number of large Massachusetts-based firms known for their college and university building designs were hired to design a building. Rarely in this period did these architects design more than one building for the University. Nearly all have been remodeled though they represent a significant period in the school's history.

At the time of its completion in 1950, Kingsbury Hall (33 Academic Way), designed by Massachusetts architect Arland A. Dirlam (1905-1979) was purportedly the largest building on campus (**Photo 22**). The curtain wall design building was renovated and expanded with an additional 20,000 square feet in 2007 (*see individual entry below*). Memorial Union Building (83 Main St), the student union, was completed in 1957 to the designs of Ronald Gourley but has since been expanded and altered. The Dimond Library (1958, 18 Library Way), one of several buildings designed by the Nashua, New Hampshire, architectural firm of Tracey & Hildreth on the campus in this period, has been significantly altered with later renovations in 1969 and again in 1997, obscuring or removing most of its historic form and finishes. A number of new buildings were constructed along Academic Way in this period. The Boston, Massachusetts, architectural firm of Perry, Dean designed Spaulding Hall (1960), a relatively characteristic building from this period with an emphasis on the horizontal, brick walls separated by tiers of windows with aluminum frames and simple contrasting cast concrete decoration (38 Academic Way). The entry has been modified. At 30 Academic Way, the Paul Creative Arts Center (1960), designed by Shepley, Bulfinch, is a vaguely International Style building with a U-shaped footprint and large expanses of windows (**Photo 24**). Parsons Hall (1966), the work of the Boston, Massachusetts, firm of Goody Clancy, built in two phases in the late 1960s, was significantly renovated in 2007 (**Photo 119**). McConnell Hall (1968), designed by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, has large pre-cast concrete panels for the vaguely Brutalist-styled building (**Photo 26**). The same firm designed the Horton Science Center in the Brutalist style in the same year.

The New England Center for Continuing Education (1967-69), designed by William Pereira and Associates, located on the north side of the campus in a wooded setting was used as a hotel and conference center (**Photos 28**). The architecturally significant complex consists of two hexagonal towers sheathed in green with exposed steel frames flanking vertical strips of windows, converted to student dormitories in 2010 (Mausolf 2012, 57, 79-80). As first built the first tower contained fifty-four hotel rooms; a second tower added an additional sixty-one rooms. The remainder of the center, contained conference center rooms and other facilities in lower storied buildings set in the woods. The facility closed in 2010 and the towers have been converted to a student residential hall known as Adams Tower (**Photo 29**).

Within the central campus and not yet fifty years of age, Kendall Hall (129 Main St), designed by Grad Partnership, a Newark, New Jersey architectural firm, is a five-story brick and architectural pre-cast concrete building erected in 1970 west of College Road, backing up to the railroad tracks.

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The university also added more modest utilitarian buildings. The first buildings erected in this period were more restrained, such as Zais Hall (ROTC) built in 1948 on College Road (**Photos 19, 20**) (*see individual entry below*). Ritzman Hall (1960), originally the Animal Nutrition Laboratory (now occupied by the Campus Planning Department) is a one-story utilitarian concrete-block building (22 Colovos Road), that was erected in an area previously occupied by sheep barns (*see individual entry below*) (**Photos 73, 74**).

In the twenty years after the Second World War the university also increased its dormitory space, adding six buildings on Quad Way between 1946 and 1966. In contrast with the academic buildings, the dormitories, at least initially, maintained the styles and massing of the earlier dormitories. The first three (Gibbs, Hunter, and Engelhardt) were completed in 1946, the last group of buildings designed by Eric Huddleston. The two-story brick buildings with shed dormers flank a quad on three sides, but have been renovated. On the other side of Quad Way Hitchcock Hall (1959), the work of Irving Hersey a New Hampshire architect and one time partner of Eric Huddleston, is one of a group of brick gable-roofed buildings in the Colonial Revival style that also flank a small quadrangle (**Photo 58**). Randall was completed the same year and Devine in 1966, both also designed by Hersey. Most recently the five-story brick Miles Hall was constructed in 2002 on Quad Way, on the former location of some tennis courts.

Residence halls were also added on the north side of campus in the 1950s and 1960s. Two residence halls, Sawyer Hall (7 Garrison Avenue) and Alexander Hall (1 Commons Way), were both completed in 1951 to the designs of Tracey & Hildreth. These three-story brick buildings in the Colonial Revival style incorporate the massing and decorative detailing of the earlier dormitories designed by Huddleston. Also in this period residence halls were also constructed along Garrison Avenue and Ballard Street. On Ballard Street are three brick residential halls (Jessie Doe, Lord, and McLaughlin) designed by different architects and with slightly different footprints, massing, and decorative detailing were completed between 1955 and 1963. In the same period the Auburn, Maine, architectural firm of Alonzo J. Harriman Associates designed Stillings Hall (1965), a thin shell concrete and brick building that was renovated in 2007. The largest of the group and the largest residence hall on campus is Stoke Hall (**Photo 55**), (11 Garrison Avenue). Designed by the Manchester, New Hampshire, architect Leo P. Provost and completed in 1964, the nine-story brick and architectural pre-cast concrete building has a tripod footprint.

In the 1960s and 1970s the University added some smaller-scaled student housing. The Forest Park Apartments date from 1961-68, erected as two groups of two- and three-story brick-faced apartment blocks on both sides of Demeritt Road (*see individual entry below*) (**Photos 62-65**). The group on the west side was demolished in 2006, replaced by Handler (2007) and Peterson (2007) residence halls, designed by JSA Architects (*see individual entry below*). The pair is four- and five-story buff-colored brick buildings. On DeMeritt Circle east of the railroad tracks on the south side of campus four mini-dorms (Eaton, Hall, Richardson, and Marston) were built in 1974, designed by New Hampshire architect Andrew Isaak (**Photos 66, 67**). The one- and two-story wood frame buildings are set in a rolling, wooded site.

The Williamson and Christensen Halls (1969-1970), at the south end of campus, are a pair of multi-story brick dormitories designed by the nationally recognized architect Ulrich Franzen in the semi-Brutalist with U-shaped footprints (**Photo 61**). Nearby Philbrook Dining Hall also in the Brutalist style was also designed by Franzen at the same time (29 McDaniel Drive). Also on McDaniel Drive, the Boston-based architectural firm of Griswold, Boyden, Wylde & Ames designed Hubbard Hall

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(1967) (**Photo 60**) in the modern style. The Nashua-based architectural firm, Carter & Woodruff designed Babcock Hall (1967) which features exposed aggregate finish on the exterior wall panels (14 McDaniel Drive).

The University has continued to actively construct new buildings, but also renovate and/or remodel many of its older buildings. New construction in the 1970s-2000s has been mainly on the edges of the historic main campus and around the athletic facilities. Morse Hall was built in 1985 and Rudman in 1995, both on College Road (**Photo 21**) with nearby large parking areas along the railroad corridor (*see individual entries below*). A new Alumni Center was constructed on Edgewood Road, north of the athletic facilities. The one-story building, designed by the New Hampshire firm of Banwell, White, and Arnold employs brick and wood construction and irregular forms. South Drive was built about ten years ago, with a new railroad underpass connecting to Colovos and Waterworks roads at the southwest edge of campus where large newer buildings such as the Chase Ocean Engineering Building (1996) are located (**Photo 75**) (*see individual entry below*). Vehicular traffic was eliminated from the Library Way railroad underpass at that time. There were only a few service buildings west of the railroad tracks until the most recent period of university expansion which also includes the new Police Station (**Photo 77**) (*see individual entries below*).

The University has also constructed in this period some multi-building housing on both sides of the railroad tracks at the northern edge of the campus including Woodside Apartments (1984) a collection of two-story brick buildings located in a wooded setting and the Gables Apartments (1991) (*see individual entry below*) (**Photos 71**). More non-descript and utilitarian buildings have included the one-story, brick-faced Telecommunication Center set back from College Road and nestled between Rudman, Spaulding, and Hewitt Halls.

Athletic Buildings

Since the turn of the twentieth century, when the school first construction its athletic building, such facilities have remained concentrated along Main Street immediately east and west of the railroad corridor. They are predominantly by new or rebuilt structures. The first athletic building, designed by Randlett & Griffin, the successor firm to Dow and Randlett, was the armory and gymnasium built in 1906. It was remodeled as the women's gym in 1940 and renamed New Hampshire Hall. It was remodeled again in 2008 for use by the Kinesiology Department (*see individual entry below*) (**Photos 33**). Memorial Field (**Photos 34, 35**), the original football field and outdoor track, dates from the 1920s, but was completely rebuilt in 2002 (*see individual entry below*). The Whittemore Center was built in 1995 adjacent to the 1965 Snively Arena. Snively became the Hamel Recreation Center, which is presently being expanded onto the former site of the UNH Outdoor Pool (*see individual entry below*).

On the south side of Main Street, to the west of the railroad tracks are the 1937 UNH Fieldhouse, designed by Huddleston, along with the 1936 Cowell Stadium, playing fields, and tennis courts. The fieldhouse complex (**Photos 41-45**) has been expanded several times as have the nearby stadium (*see individual entry below*).

Between the stadium and Main Street are the tennis courts (**Photo 52**), built in the 1930s and renovated in the 1990s (*see individual entry below*). A soccer field to the west of the stadium was added in the 1970s but rebuilt in 2002.

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From its earliest years in Durham the school addressed its heating, water, sewage, and other utility needs. The original boiler house/power plant was a part of Hewitt Hall, just north of College Brook (1909 map). The school built a new Heating and Power Plant (ca. 1927-29) just east of the railroad on Library Way, which has been modified and added to including recently (**Photos 9-11**) (*see individual entry below*). The 1930s UNH Waterworks (the Arthur Rollins Water Treatment Plant, Building A) is located at the end of Waterworks Road on a slight hill near the Oyster River (**Photos 80-81**). It is a one-story plus raised basement building with an unusual English Bond and 12/12 windows, topped by a hipped roof with slate shingles. A single projecting bay at the east corner of the building (likely part of a later addition) houses the main entrance. Roughly 200' to the southwest is the Oyster River Reservoir Dam, a 21'-high concrete dam according to National Inventory of Dams, used by the town of Durham and UNH to provide drinking water (NH00565). It may date to the 1930s. The dam impounds approximately eight acres. Just below the dam is a footbridge over the river. The Old Reservoir on Pettee Brook between the Thompson School and the Woodman Horticultural Farm has a 17'-high earthen dam according to National Inventory of Dams (NH00564). The first dam dates from 1892 at the time of the establishment of the college, but was rebuilt in 201. It is now used for recreational purposes.

The Service Building, including the Fire Department, on the corner of College Road and Library Way was built in 1939 and remodeled in the 1980s (**Photos 9, 17-18**) (*see individual entry below*). The south end of the building was renovated in 1984 and the fire department expanded. The McGregor Memorial EMS building (47 College Road), a one-story brick building (ca. 1950) which houses the ambulance corps is located just to the southwest (Durham Historic Association 1985).

At the west edge of campus, south of Main Street between Mast Road and the US 4 interchange is an area of late twentieth-century buildings surrounded by flat open fields. This land was acquired by UNH in the 1920s and used for agricultural purposes until the first building was erected in the 1970s. The U.S. Forest Service Building (271 Mast Road) was erected ca. 1975 on a lot leased by the USDA for ninety-nine years. It is a two-story brick office building, set back from the roads on either side, with field defining the front corner of the lot. There are about a dozen buildings total in this area. The UNH Transportation Building is a one-story office building and garage built in the late 1970s (213 Main Street). The West Edge Lot parking area was created in the 1990s. The Leavitt Center area includes one-story utilitarian buildings, offices, storage/processing space, and garages all built in the late 1970s-1980s.

College Farm/University Farm/Agricultural Experiment Station

For the first decade or two after the college moved to Durham not only were the academic buildings used by the Agricultural Experiment Station notably Nesmith Hall and Morrill Hall located at the west edge of the original open area, but so were many of the original agricultural outbuildings, such as the 1893 College Barn (burned 1894), the 1895 replacement Dairy Barn (burned 1937), the 1894 Creamery (burned 1922), the 1910 Dairy Building (now Taylor Hall), and greenhouses (demolished) also in the vicinity of the academic buildings. However as the school acquired more land to the west, south of Main Street, increasing numbers of the animal barns were located to the west of the relocated railroad tracks (1909 Campus map, 1918-1919 Campus map, 1924 Campus map). A collection of sheep barns were erected in 1909 south of College Brook to either side of the road to College Woods. A horse barn was constructed in 1912 in the general vicinity of the present football stadium. Others were located at the south edge of the campus, including the poultry plant and the

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greenhouses, which were removed from the central campus in the 1940s to make way for new academic buildings. None of these original or early buildings remain.

As of the early 1910s the "College Farm" totaled 312 acres with about seventy (70) acres of timber land and about 110 acres of tillage. The horticulture department used about seventeen (17) acres for gardens and orchard. The agronomy department used about eight (8) acres for experimental work and the animal husbandry department used about eight (8) acres for sheep investigations. The University also rented a farm (location not specified) comprised of forty acres of tillage and 160 of pasture. Farm buildings owned by the school included a large storage barn, two 125-ton silos, a dairy stable ell that accommodated thirty-eight head of cows, and under the main barn a basement for housing young stock and dry cows. The horse barn, located in the vicinity of where Cowell Stadium now is was constructed 1911-1912. The 36' x 67' barn featured a basement and hay storage loft (Bulletin 1911-1912, 24-25). None of these buildings are still extant.

By the 1920s, however, a number of the livestock barns had been erected to the west of the railroad on the south side of Main Street, including the piggery, horse barn, and sheep barns (see 1924 historic map). By 1941, however, the school had removed most of the University farm-associated buildings, "maintained for instruction and research" from the main campus (with the exception of the greenhouse and the poultry farm) and from the south side of Main Street, concentrating new construction on the north side of Main Street in the vicinity of Mast Road (also known as Mast Road Extension) (UNH 1941, 66-67; Campus maps 1909-1946).⁷ Comparatively few of these buildings remain, most having been replaced by newer buildings, sometimes in the same location but others not. This area remains the location of the school's agricultural, horticultural, and livestock buildings, though most of them are less than fifty years of age.

The School began to significantly increase their land holdings with the acquisition of the 105-acre Woodman Farm in 1917. Since that time the acreage has been increased to 240 acres. The majority of the buildings on the Woodman Horticultural Research Farm are mid-twentieth-century buildings erected by the University. Only a New England bank barn dates to the nineteenth century. The other buildings include a mid-twentieth-century four-bay cape, an span-roofed greenhouse (not in use), a one-story wood frame workshop/garage, likely dating to the 1920s to 1950s period, a one-story, gable-front concrete block building with a large vehicle doorway centered on the southeast-facing gable end (likely the former packing plant) is now used for cold storage, a now glassless greenhouse southeast of the barn is an open-span example, where glass was placed on both roof slopes, supported by an iron frame, and several impermanent glasshouses, all concentrated atop Reservoir Hill. The property also includes the small nineteenth-century Woodman family cemetery, roughly 0.5 miles to the southeast of the house (Preservation Company 2016). This was the first of a number of acquisitions especially in the 1920s and 1930s but that continued into the 1950s that increased the school's landholdings to the west of the railroad. The second major acquisition was the previously mentioned O'Kane land, which initiated the concentrated development farm-related buildings north of Main Street between the railroad and the Route 4 Bypass.

The first of the University Farm buildings constructed in this area was a large dairy barn complex, completed in 1932, and expanded within a few years (see historic photo). Most of the connected dairy complex is no longer extant, with the exception of a gambrel roofed building with some later additions. The oldest section is a one-and-a-half story wood frame building (now unoccupied and in

⁷ The poultry facility consisted of "several houses and range facilities, a [p. 68] special pathological laboratory for disease diagnosis, and experimental flocks of hens, turkeys and geese" (UNH 1941, 66).

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poor condition) with a gambrel roof and five shed dormers on the front roof slope. Most of the windows are now boarded up. The connected group of buildings has been altered over time and the original detached dairy barn and silos are no longer extant. A large paved parking lot is sited just north of the buildings and the new Smith Equine Center is located just to the east, along with recent paddocks. Also built in the 1930s were a livestock barn (demolished), a new piggery (demolished), and the New Hampshire Racing Commission stables (see historic photos). The stables, now the Transit and Visitor Center is gable and gambrel-roofed building with a cruciform-shaped footprint, now surrounded by parking lots (*see individual entry below*). In the late 1940s the University erected a group of five greenhouses, now known as the Macfarlane Greenhouses (**Photos 84-87**), replacing the group located at the south side of the campus that were removed at the time of the construction of Kingsbury Hall on their site (13 Botanical Lane) (*see individual entry below*).

By 1941, the resources located to the west of the railroad north of Main Street around Mast Road Extension included:

Livestock barns include the dairy barn (1932) [of which a part is still extant south of Mast Road], providing accommodations for 120 dairy animals and containing a modern milk house; the stock barn, housing purebred herds of cattle and sheep, and thoroughbred stallions; the stable of the New Hampshire Racing commission; the horse barn; the experimental sheep barn; and the piggery (UNH 1941, 66-67).

Other land included the university forest “550 acres of old and second growth timber and a nursery for the growing of seedling trees” (UNH 1941, 67)

Just north of Mast Road Extension and just south of the Old Durham Reservoir is a group of four Farm Services buildings, originally part of the Agronomy Field Station that included a horse barn (1961 Campus Map). Three of these utilitarian buildings are one-story, wood buildings with metal roofs (machinery shed, two hay annexes). One, the machinery shed, may date to the 1940s when it was a part of the field station but the others including the two hay annexes date to the 1970s. The fourth, a one-story concrete block building (machinery) was erected ca. 1962 on the site of the horse barn that burned in 1961. Also historically part of the field station is the one-story wood frame bungalow style building across the road now used as the Light Horse Classroom.

In the late 1940s the two-year program (now the Thompson School of Applied Science) that had been a part of the school since shortly after its move to Durham built its first classroom building, off Mast Road Extension. Until 1948 the program used the same classrooms and agricultural facilities as the Agricultural Experiment Station. In that year the school erected its own building, Putnam Hall (33 Sage Road), an elongated one-story painted brick building with four sections, one of several University buildings designed by the New Hampshire architectural firm Tracey and Hildreth (*see individual entry below*) (**Photos 88**). The school has since added two additional classroom buildings, Barton Hall, built 1969, and Cole Hall, built 1987 on Sage Way (**Photos 90-92**). Both are brick buildings with wings and ells and of varied heights (*see individual entries below*).

Also in the area of Main Street and Mast Road Extension is a collection of late twentieth-century buildings, paddocks and riding rings. The horse barns and riding rings and Smith Equine Center date from the 1970s and 1980s (**Photos 94, 96**). Just east of US Route 4 Bypass, off of O’Kane Road is the Fairchild Dairy Center (built 1989), a collection of modern barns, silos, and service buildings including a poultry brooder house and layer house, along with Keener Dairy Research Building

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(2005) that houses laboratories, offices, and research support areas. Nearby, on the former site of the historic Israel Demeritt House that was dismantled ca. 2005, is the new Childhood Study and Development Center.

Two houses in this part of the campus pre-date the University's ownership. The John Woodman/Mathes House (208 Main Street), on the corner of Mast Road Extension, is a one-and-a-half story four-bay wide, side-gable house said to date to at least the early nineteenth century (**Photo 100**). The University acquired this property in 1921 (Land Use Tables and Maps, 1881-1978, UA 10/5/3). The ca. 1900 Moiles House (180 Main Street), is a one-and-a-half story farmhouse with a gambrel roof and full-width shed dormer (**Photo 99**).

Natural areas/woodland/fields

The southwest side of campus is defined by the College Woods Natural Area, a heavily wooded area with a network of trails containing about 250 acres, a portion of which has been owned by the University since 1891. Sixty-two acres were the Benjamin Thompson Jr. woodlot. There are extensive stone walls and possibly one or more small family cemeteries and cellar holes. A sixty-seven-acre Natural Area containing old growth forest was designated in 1961 and protected from cutting or other activity.

The University owns additional discontinuous properties in Durham and neighboring Lee and Madbury that are associated with the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture (COLSA) that includes the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station and the Office of Woodlands and Natural Areas. Four of these properties in Durham have been owned by the University since the second quarter of the twentieth century and used for teaching, farming, and more recently for recreational purposes in a few places.

Two abutting parcels, acquired in 1923 (the East Foss Farm and West Foss Farm) were once a prosperous farm, bisected by the railroad. The land, of over 250 acres is predominantly wooded, used primarily for research and teaching purposes.

Two large parcels on either side of Mast Road, known as the Moore Fields, and totaling 171 acres, were given to the University in 1941 by Eugene L. Field. This land remains in active use, partly as actively cropped agricultural fields and partly as managed woodlands. At the time of its acquisition it was largely forested and the timber was actively harvested into the 1960s, at which time portions were converted to agricultural use. The land is now used primarily for research and feed production, providing forage for the school's farm animals (<https://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties/mooreField>; <http://colsa.unh.edu/nhaes/multi-use-field-facilities>).

Davis Park is another woodland property that has been owned by the University for more than fifty years. Just 10.5 acres, the forested property is located off Wiswall Road, straddles the border of Durham and Lee, and includes some stone walls. The forested parcel was gifted to the University in the 1930s by Fred E. Davis (<https://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties/davisPark>)

Two additional properties that were acquired by the University in the 1970s about the Foss Farm parcels. The 204-plus-acre Thompson Farm land south of the West Foss Farm toward Bennett Road and Packers Falls was given to the University in 1972 and a small area of the mostly wooded parcel is still used as a working farm and hay fields. The MacDonald Lot, acquired in 1977, is a 78.9-acre forested area located between the East Foss Farm and the Oyster River.

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The University also has two adjoining properties in neighboring Lee, just over six miles from the Durham campus. The properties are multiuse properties. In addition to woodlands management they are also the site of the Organic Dairy Research Farm operated by the NH Agricultural Experiment Station and COLSA. Combined the two properties include roughly 120 acres of woodlands, 140 in crops or forage production, and 40 in pastures. The Burley-Demeritt Farm is a 203-acre former dairy, sheep, poultry, and crop farm purchased in 1969. Modern farm outbuildings and associated areas occupy the highest section of the property. The property also includes the nineteenth century farmhouse (unoccupied), and a small cape with later additions. The agricultural outbuildings are all less than fifty years of age. Roughly 130 acres of the land is wooded, of which seventeen acres are wetlands. The neighboring Dudley Lot, a 105-acre former farm parcel was acquired in 1985 (<https://colsa.unh.edu/research>).

In neighboring Madbury, the University owns the Kingman Farm, a property in use as a dairy farm into the 1950s. UNH purchased the 334-acre property, of which 234 acres is woodland, in the 1960s and has used it since for research in biochemistry, forestry and plant science. The ca. 1819 Kingman Farm House (333 Knox Marsh Road, MAD0051) is locally considered one of the best examples of the Federal period in town.⁸ The house, a three-story example, displays characteristic features of the Federal period including elliptical fanlight, hip roof, end wall chimneys, and 6/6 and 6/3 window sash. The interior retains original features including mantelpieces, staircase, wainscoting, doors and trim (Hengen 2000). The ell which burned in 1941 may have been an earlier dwelling, dating to 1750. There is no barn, only a garage section at the back of the ell. The fields to the north and east are used for hay to feed UNH livestock and for experimental farming (Hengen 2000).

Boston & Maine Railroad—Western Division

Though not owned by the University, with the exception of the Railroad Station, the Boston and Maine Railroad Western Division corridor (does bisect the campus and has historically been and continues to be an important feature of the campus. With the relocation of the railroad to its present location in 1911-1912, a new railroad station was constructed. The Durham-UNH Railroad Station dates from 1911-1912, when an older structure from 1893 was relocated from Lynn, Massachusetts (**Photos 37-39**) (*see individual entry below*). The Main Street Bridge/Railroad Overpass, a concrete rigid-frame bridge with stone facing, dates to when Main Street was part of Route 4 (*see individual entry below*). The Library Way Railroad Bridge, a plate-girder bridge with concrete wing walls, carries the rail corridor over a pedestrian walkway (*see individual entry below*). Just south of that is an inaccessible concrete arch culvert (*see individual entry below*). Oyster River Railroad Bridge at the southwest edge of campus was erected in 1911 at which time the course of the river was realigned to allow for solid foundations for the bridge footings (not accessible) (*see individual entry below*). All of these are part of the linear railroad historic district along with several historic bridges.

Individual Descriptions

Descriptions are provided of resources identified as having potential visibility of the Seacoast Reliability Project, which parallels the railroad corridor.

⁸ Determined eligible in 2000 for the National Register under Criterion C, the property is defined by the yard and six-acre parcel of the house lot.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT****CENTRAL CAMPUS**Nesmith Hall, 131 Main Street, 1893/1932/1939, building, contributing

Nesmith Hall in its original form consisted of a two-and-a-half story brick building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style with complex massing including a central tower and contrasting stone detailing (see historic photos). In 1932 the building was stylistically updated in the Georgian Revival style. The massing and fenestration was regularized the central tower and front portico were removed, and the roof was raised to accommodate a third story. The most substantial alteration occurred in 1939 with the addition of three-story wings and final stylistic updating in the Colonial Revival style (**Photos 3, 5**). Nesmith is the westernmost building in the academic campus core. The railroad tracks are to the west. Nesmith faces Memorial Field and the Whittemore Center across the street. There is a small parking area in front and a masonry retaining wall along Main Street at the approach to the railroad bridge.

Combined Heat and Power Plant, 2 Library Way, ca. 1927-1929, contributing

The heat and power plant building, a one-story brick building is characteristic of such plant buildings with large multi-light windows and contrasting concrete detailing (**Photos 9-11**). A rectangular addition, added in the late twentieth century now includes two tall modern pipe stacks. Just to the west is a new round structure added in 2006. The structures nearest to the railroad tracks are new (2006). The plant is located south of Library Way between College Road and to the railroad underpass.

Service Building, 51 College Road, 1939, building, contributing

Just east of the power plant, on the corner of College Road, the Service Building is a two-story brick building with an attenuated Z-shaped footprint comprised of three gable-roofed sections (**Photos 9, 17-18**). The north end, which appears to be one story because of the topography, has gabled dormers on the side gable roof and five wide bays, some windows and some garages. The elongated middle section has replacement modern casement windows. The rear Fire Department gable-front section has altered window openings and some enclosed garage bays.

Zais Hall – ROTC, 45 College Road, 1948, building, contributing

This one- and two-story brick clad rectangular building is sited on a sloping lot east of the railroad bed (**Photos 19, 20**). The glass and metal entries are screened by shed roofs supported by metal poles. Some of the windows have been removed or altered on the south elevation. The north elevation includes triple picture windows framed by metal panels and inset in bays; some of the bays may have been infilled. The building is located just south of the power plant and east of the railroad. Asphalt paving surrounds the building on all sides and the south elevation faces a paved parking lot.

Kingsbury Hall, 33 Academic Way, 1948/2007, building, contributing

The 2007 expansion, designed by the San Francisco firm of Anshen & Allen greatly increased the size of the Dirlam's original three-story building, a characteristic example of curtain wall construction (**Photos 22, 23**). The original T-shaped footprint was expanded with wings to the east and west in several phases in the second half of the twentieth century and again most recently in 2007 (Aerials 1953, 1975, 1983). The original curtain walls of the north elevation were maintained but the primary entry was relocated to the east in the new wing. The additions employ brick cladding, concrete, and expressionistic forms.

Rudman Hall, 46 College Road, 1996, building, non-contributing (age)

This four-story brick building, designed by Ellen Zweig Associates, has a Z-shaped footprint and entries at each end (**Photo 19**). There was a parking lot in this location previously.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT**Morse Hall, 8 College Road, 1987, building, non-contributing (age)

This four-story brick building has a hexagonal footprint (**Photo 21**). It was designed by Shepley Bulfinch, who also did the 1998 alteration. Located on College Road between Academic Way and McDaniel Drive, it overlooks a parking lot alongside the railroad tracks.

RESIDENCE HALLSForest Park Apartments, 4 DeMeritt Circle, 1961, buildings, contributing

Forest Park Apartments originally consisted of Forest Park East (**Photos 62-65**), the first group erected, and Forest Park West (demolished 2006). The remaining group of eight two- and three-story brick-faced apartment blocks is sited around an interior open green space. Each building has a low-pitched gable roof and somewhat regular fenestration with either single 1/1 sash windows or double sliding windows. The four two-story buildings on the east side are identical with exterior porches providing access to the second-floor apartments. The four on the west side of the green space have L-shaped footprints. All the buildings are somewhat individualized by the use of vertical slating in various locations to relieve the monotony of the brick cladding. The group was constructed to provide housing for faculty, graduate students, and married undergraduates and contained ninety-eight apartment units. At the time of their construction the group was located in a relatively undeveloped part of the campus in a wooded and open land setting. The newer residential halls (Handler and Peterson, built 2007) on the site formerly occupied by Forest Park West and a third one to the south all loom over the smaller scaled Forest Park Apartments and diminish its historic setting.

Handler Hall, 5 DeMeritt Circle, 2007, building, non-contributing (age)

This residential hall (**Photos 116 70**), designed by JSA Architects was constructed on the former site of the Forest Park West apartments. It is one of three residential halls constructed in this part of the campus in 2007 as part of the SERC building group. The large, brick-faced building has an L-shaped footprint and complex massing to relieve the rectilinear main block. It is oriented to the east, away from the railroad corridor which is just west of the building. Decorative detailing includes cast-concrete bands in the window bays, at the water table above a rusticated first story and between the fourth and fifth stories. The building is surrounded by paved parking areas and roads.

Peterson Hall, 17 DeMeritt Circle, 2007, building, non-contributing (age)

This residential hall (**Photos 69**), designed by JSA Architects was constructed on the former site of Forest Park West in 2007 as part of the SERC building group. It is oriented to the east, away from the railroad corridor which is just west of the building. The large, four- and five-story brick-faced rectangular block is articulated with gabled and square bays including a clock tower that rises above the complexly massed roof. Its decorative detailing and additional massing elements resemble those on the other two SERC residential halls. The building is surrounded by paved parking areas and roads.

Haaland Hall, 27 DeMerrit Circle, 2007, building, non-contributing (age)

This residential hall (**Photos 68**), designed by the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, firm of JSA Architects, is one of three residential halls constructed in this part of the campus in 2007 as part of the SERC building group. The large, brick-faced four- and five-story building has an L-shaped footprint and is oriented to the east, away from the railroad corridor which is just west of the building. Its decorative detailing and additional massing elements resemble those on the other two SERC residential halls.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT**Gables Apartments, 40 Gables Way, 1991, buildings, non-contributing (age)

The Gables is a distinct residential area on the northern edge of campus. These are a collection of five detached apartment blocks designed by the Massachusetts firm of Sasaki Associates (**Photos 71**). Each apartment block is a large, seven story brick-faced building with a steeply pitched roof and gabled bays suggestive of the Tudor style. Shed roofed dormers punctuated the roof slopes. The regular fenestration denotes interior usage. A one-story hexagonal community building is attached to one of the blocks. The buildings, mostly arrayed around a courtyard and wooded area, are located just west of the railroad corridor on a site with varied topography. The site is a mix of wooded areas and large paved parking lots and paved roadways that provide access to the rears of the buildings.

RAILROAD RESOURCESDurham UNH Railroad Station and UNH Dairy Bar, 3 Depot Road, 1893/1911-1912, building, contributing

The one-story glazed buff brick station is in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and was built in the 1890s but dismantled and relocated to Durham in 1911-1912. It has a hip roof with projecting eaves, exposed rafters, and a one-story wing with a hip roof. The round-headed arch windows are the primary decorative feature, accented with splayed brick arches and contrasting sandstone quoins. The University has owned the building since ca. 1960. It contains the Dairy Bar Restaurant, but retains its associations with the railroad and now also serves as the Amtrak Downeaster passenger station. The Dairy Bar is used by students of the Thompson School for training purposes. When it was renovated by the University in 2007-2008, the porch on the trackside elevation was enclosed as passenger waiting rooms. Parking lots flank the tracks and station on both sides. The parking lot north of the station on the east side of the tracks was created after freight sheds were removed ca. 2005.

Main Street Bridge, Main Street over railroad tracks, ca. 1936, structure, contributing

This concrete rigid-frame bridge with stone facing was constructed ca. 1936 when Maine Street was a part of US Route 4 (**Photos 4, 39-40**). It is a contributing structure in the NR eligible Boston & Maine Western Division Historic District.

Library Way Bridge, walk-way under railroad tracks, ca. 1911-1912, structure, contributing

This plate-girder bridge with concrete wing walls carries the rail corridor over a pedestrian walkway (**Photos 49**), which was a main route from the central campus to the playing fields, College Woods and Waterworks area until South Drive was built ca. 2002. The bridge was constructed at the time of the relocation of the railroad tracks in 1911-1912.

Oyster River Railroad Culvert, Pan Am Railroad over Oyster River, ca. 1911, structure, contributing

In a wooded area south of campus the Oyster River passes through a culvert beneath the railroad tracks. The site is not accessible by roads or trails. This structure was erected in 1911 when the course of the river was realigned and the raised railroad bed built up. This may be one of the earliest reinforced concrete bridge structures in the state (Wallace and Mausolf 2001, 115). It purportedly has a clear span of 17'-6" and height of 50'. It is part of the Boston and Maine Railroad Western Division Historic District determined eligible for the National Register in 1993.

South Drive Railroad Bridge, South Drive under Pan Am Railroad, ca. 2002, structure, non-contributing

A new point of access to the west part of campus was created in the early 2000s. A new road, South Drive was built with an underpass through the raised railroad bed. The reinforced concrete abutments support a plate deck girder bridge with curved plate girders creating an arched opening

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above the roadway (**Photo 72**). East of the bridge are parking lot and new dormitories. West of the bridge Gregg Hall stands in the intersection of Waterworks and Colovos Roads. Prior to construction of South Drive, Library Way was the point of access to this area.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

Whittemore Center/Hamel Recreation Center, 128 Main Street/5 Edgewood Road, 1965/1995/2016, building, non-contributing (age/integrity)

The Whittemore Center consists of three adjoining buildings (one section under construction) (**Photos 30-32, 34**). The original center section, a barrel-vaulted arena, designed by the architectural firm of Perry, Dean was built 1965 as the Snively Arena (now the Hamel Recreation Center). In 1995, the Whittemore Center was constructed to the west. Designed by Sasaki Associates, the large oval-shaped arena and auditorium in the Formalist style has a broad curving façade that fronts on Memorial Field. The building employs a variety of building materials including a glass block tower adjacent to the entry. A two-story addition (brick and metal panel system) is now under construction to the east side of the Hamel Recreation Center on the site of the former UNH Outdoor Pool. Because of the 1995 and current additions to the original Snively Arena and its altered use, it no longer has integrity for its historic period.

New Hampshire Hall, 124 Main Street, 1906/1940, contributing

The original building, as designed by the Concord architectural firm of Randlett and Griffin, was a two-story brick building in the Medieval style with a T-shaped footprint and round towers at each corner of the projecting front bay (see historic photos). In the 1940 remodeling the towers were removed, replaced by one-story gabled front ells (**Photo 33**). The decorative detailing was redone in the Colonial Revival style, including a trio of entries replacing the original arched opening and the diamond-paned windows were replaced with 6/6 sash windows. A large addition was added to the rear.

Memorial Field, Depot Road, 1921/2002, site, contributing

Memorial Field, the original football field and outdoor track, dates from the 1920s, but has been just a playing field since Lewis Field and the football stadium were completed in 1936 (**Photo 34, 35**). It was completely renovated in 2002 with a new field surface and surrounding concrete paving, fencing, and lighting. It no longer has stands and is now used for field hockey and lacrosse.

Field House (1937), Lundholm Gymnasium and Swasey Indoor Pool addition (ca. 1968-1969), 145 Main Street, building, contributing

This group of resources extends from the south side of Main Street to the railroad corridor and includes large athletic buildings, football field, football stands, ball fields, and tennis courts (**Photos 41-44**). Cowell Stadium (originally named for the first full-time athletic director) has been the football field and stadium since 1936. The field (originally Lewis Field, now named Mooradian Field) was renovated in 2007 and the track and field perimeter a few years earlier. The stadium has been rebuilt several times and was substantially remodeled and expanded in 2015. A large grandstand is presently under construction on the north side of the field. New playing fields were added to the west ca. 2000. The original fieldhouse, built in 1937-1938 to designs by Eric Huddleston was a two-story brick building with little decorative detailing. As first built the main floor area covered nearly one-half acre. The dirt floor allowed for practice by the different teams during inclement weather; a moveable wood floor and stands for 2,500 could be installed for events (UNH 1941, 284). The fieldhouse was expanded beginning in 1966 with a large brick and concrete

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addition in the Modern style to house the Lundholm Gymnasium and Swasey Indoor Pool to the southeast (Sackett 1974, 173). It was further modified in 1988, 2001, and 2007.

Tennis Courts, 145 Main Street, ca. 1936/1990s, site, contributing

The tennis courts have been in this location since ca. 1936 when the original fieldhouse and athletic field were built nearby. The courts are located alongside Main Street immediately west of the Field House adjacent to the playing fields and across the road from the greenhouses. The flat open space is enclosed with chain link fence and has multiple light poles (**Photo 52**). Aerial photographs from campus planning show the courts being resurfaced in the 1990s. Historically there were twelve courts. Since the varsity tennis program has been eliminated, the number of courts was recently cut in half and the southern half of the area is now part of the new stadium construction area. Tennis was a popular sport during much of the school's history and at one time there were also recreational courts in the dormitory areas.

WATERWORKS ROAD AREA

Ritzman Hall, 22 Colovos Rd, ca. 1960, building, contributing

Ritzman was built as the animal metabolism laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Prior to that, the lab was on the main campus near Nesmith Hall. Ritzman is now the offices of the facilities/planning department. It is a two-story concrete block rectangular structure (**Photo 73-74**). It has had few alterations, but is minimally detailed. The windows are typical ca. 1960 2/2 horizontal lights, shaded by awnings. When built, this location south of the Field House and west of the railroad tracks was at the outer edge of campus adjacent to the poultry plant. The College Woods are to the west.

Chase Ocean Engineering Laboratory, 24 Colovos Rd, ca. 1994-96, building, non-contributing

This sprawling one-story building was built in several sections (**Photo 75**). It is constructed of brick and concrete block, trimmed with aluminum flashing and with aluminum windows and doors. The building contains offices and laboratory space and state-of-the-art testing facilities for underwater/ocean engineering, including a wave tank. The building backs up to the College Woods off Colovos Road which is now a cul-de-sac west of the railroad tracks.

Gregg Hall, 35 Colovos Rd, ca. 2001, building, non-contributing

Gregg is a tall, 4+ story building with a high gable roof and tall banks of windows (**Photo 76**). The Environmental Technology Building is a multi-disciplinary science and engineering building named for U.S. Senator Judd Gregg. It stands west of the new South Drive Railroad underpass at the junction of Waterworks and Colovos roads in the developing West Campus area. The designer was Lavallee/Brensinger Architects of Boston and Manchester, NH, who have built academic and technology buildings throughout the region. Gregg Hall received an AIA NH Excellence in Architecture, Honor Award.

UNH Police, 18 Waterworks Rd, ca. 2005, building, non-contributing

The new campus police station is a plain one-story building on the west side of Waterworks Road. It has plan vertical board type siding and rectangular windows. The front entrance is unadorned and accessed by a wooden ramp. The building is adjacent to other new structures and faces a parking lot alongside the railroad corridor. It includes office and garage space.

Flow Physics Facility, 24 Waterworks Rd, ca. 2010, building, non-contributing

This new building is a 300' long, 20' wide, rectangular two-story concrete block structure with a metal building at the back (**Photo 78**). Used for aerodynamics experiments by the engineering

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department it is said to be the world's largest scientific quality boundary-layer wind tunnel facility. The College Woods are located immediately behind the site. The paved driveway along the east side of the building is the entrance to the trail network.

Grounds and Roads, 21 Waterworks Rd, 1980s, building, non-contributing

A one-story wood-frame garage is located near the end of Waterworks Road on the west side of the railroad (**Photo 79**). The building has an L-shaped footprint, gable roof and six large vehicle bays with overhead doors on the front. Parking area surrounds it. Woods line the bank of the raised rail bed. There is a concrete block sand storage building also erected ca. 1980s and temporary storage buildings

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

MacFarlane Greenhouses, 13 Botanical Lane, ca. 1950 and later, building, contributing

This group of seven greenhouses are characteristic of mid-twentieth century greenhouses with metal framing supporting the single layers of glass (**Photos 84-87**). They are single-layer glass houses with propagation houses on the north ends. The group includes a two-story office, attached to one of the greenhouses. One of the greenhouses is part of the Thompson School. The greenhouses have undergone additions and alterations since their construction and since the late 1960s; two more have been erected to the west of the original group.

Putnam Hall, 33 Sage Way, 1948, building, contributing

This one-story building combines a Colonial Revival styled front section and a multi-part utilitarian rear section (**Photos 88**). The front section has a hip roof, Colonial Revival detailing including a pedimented frontispiece and vent straddling the roof ridge, and large distinctive windows comprised of glass blocks in the upper half and hopper windows in the lower half of the openings. The other sections have flat roofs and large industrial scaled windows.

Parking and Transit Center, 20 Sage Way, 1936, building, contributing

This building, now the offices of the parking and transit department, was originally the New Hampshire Racing Commission stable (**Photos 89**). The one-and-a-half story, wood frame building has a cruciform-shaped footprint. The gable ends are sheathed with flush board siding and feature varied window arrangements; clapboards cover the other exterior elevations. The windows are vinyl replacements. A metal ventilator straddles each roof ridge, suggestive of the building's original use. The fenestration patterns have been modified to accommodate the building's use as offices, though the wide doorways have been retained. An enclosed gabled entry has been added to the east elevation. Large paved parking lots surround the building on three sides. Northwest of the parking lot are two newer Thompson School classroom buildings

Thompson School of Applied Science Barton Hall (1969) and Cole Hall (1987), 34 Sage Way, non-contributing (age)

Barton Hall was designed by Edward B. Miles, a UNH graduate and New Hampshire architect active in the second half of the twentieth century (**Photo 90**). The two-story brick clad building has banks of casement windows. It contains classrooms, offices, and laboratories. Banwell, White, & Arnold, another well-known New Hampshire firm designed Cole Hall (**Photos 91-92**). Most of the space is occupied by a lecture auditorium and commercial kitchen and dining area. The distinctive building combines varying exterior sheathing and massing.

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The East Foss Farm is located south of campus, south of Mill Road with access via Foss Farm Road in a residential area. The wooded land is part of an abandoned farm and includes a network of old roads and trails of various ages and extensive stone walls. There is a small family cemetery formerly associated with the Stevens House on the corner of Mill and Foss Farm roads. It has a stone retaining wall steps and is located in a wooded area. The East Foss Farm on tax parcel 15/29-00 contains roughly 164 acres. It is defined on the west by the former Boston and Maine Railroad tracks now Pan Am Railways/Amtrak. An electric utility ROW runs over the land, parallel to the east side of the railroad. The surrounding land is cleared and is the only open land in the East Foss Farm. The nearby 12-acre parcel also east of the tracks, 06/01-18 was purchased at the same date. It now has a 1970s water tank built by the Town of Durham. Adjoining wooded land to the east has been owned by UNH since 1977.

Farming had been abandoned when the Foss Farm land on both sides of the tracks was acquired by UNH in 1923 from farmer George Amazeen and from the Boston and Maine Railroad. The East Foss Farm has been used by the forestry program since that time. There were small plantations in several areas in the 1940s according to UNH records. The site is open to the public. Paths have been used increasingly for recreation in the recent past. They include old farm roads kept clear for logging and forest fire protection through the mid-twentieth century, as well as more recently added trails. According to the COLSA website, the Woodlands office manages the land. Selective timber cuts, some clearcutting and burning have been utilized to benefit wildlife and timber production. In 2013, an 8-acre area was cut as habitat for the New England Cottontail, paired with this is a research project on control of invasive glossy buckthorn.

West Foss Farm, off Mill Road, UNH land 1923, site, contributing

The West Foss Farm lies on the opposite side of the railroad tracks that first divided the historic farm in the 1840s. The land is nearly discontinuous, connected by a narrow ROW with a dirt road along the west side of the railroad tracks. This was the driveway to a large farmhouse that stood on this property into the early twentieth century. There may be a cellar hole on the property, but the area is wooded and not accessed by the present rail system. The once-prosperous farm suffered from division by the railroad and land was eventually acquired by the Boston and Maine.

This large UNH-owned parcel (14/40-00) contains about 90 acres (<http://colsa.unh.edu/woodlands/properties/westFossFarm>). The forested Thompson Farm land given to UNH in 1972 is continuous to the south and a trail has been cut through to Bennett Road. The West Foss Farm was used as summer pasture by the university as late as the 1980s. A semi-open area remains in the middle, but otherwise the land is wooded. Timber harvests occurred in 2004, 2006 and 2013. The system of roads and tracks is historic. Recreational use of the site increased in the late twentieth century. The railroad tracks border edge of the wooded parcel on the east.

22. Statement of Significance

Previously National Register listed or determined eligible individual resources extant within the University of New Hampshire Historic District are Thompson Hall (DUR0010) listed in the National Register in 1996 and Morrill Hall (DUR0009) determined eligible in 1992. The Boston and Maine Railroad Western Division Historic District, including the Durham-UNH Railroad Station, Main Street and Library Way bridges, was determined eligible as a linear historic district in 1993. The

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Israel Demeritt or O’Kane House (DUR0001) and the UNH Outdoor Pool (DUR0025) previously surveyed are no longer extant.

Criterion A: The University of New Hampshire Historic District represents multiple contexts and themes in New Hampshire history and has significance at local and state levels. The primary National Register area of significance is for its associations with trends and historic patterns in the Area of Education. The University of New Hampshire is important for its contributions to the community and the state. The campus has all the physical features necessary to convey its significance including the academic buildings and open public spaces, dormitories, athletic facilities, farm resources and surrounding fields and woodlands. The University of New Hampshire originated as a land grant college, the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Like other land grant schools, it was first affiliated with an established academic institution and subsequently moved to a new campus to focus more effectively on agriculture. When the curriculum broadened it became a university, but retained a strong agricultural component. The campus as a whole illustrates the evolution of the school and its student housing and services as enrollment has steadily increased.

As the primary location for agricultural training and experimentation in the state, UNH documents important trends in farming since the late nineteenth century, representing one of New Hampshire’s major themes. The open fields, gardens of the horticultural farm, greenhouses and the small number of extant historic farm buildings convey the school’s agricultural associations. The dairy barns and equestrian facilities are less than fifty years old, so are non-contributing, but do represent continuing historic uses. The University has continuously added to its land holdings for agricultural and forestry purposes integral to the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture and the NH Agricultural Experiment Station. The large campus achieved its overall present size by the mid-twentieth century. More recently, discontinuous outlying properties have been acquired for a variety of purposes. Some may be considered contributing to the UNH Historic District when they have been owned for more than fifty years.

The UNH Campus includes substantial athletic facilities that convey this aspect of university life related to the Area of Entertainment/recreation, although all have been replaced or modernized.

The buildings and the campus itself represent the context of philanthropy. The donation of land for colleges was a common trend. It was vital to the Land Grant Colleges which did not actually receive grants of land on which to locate. Philanthropic gifts help fund a number of buildings on campus. Land has also been gifted to the school. The history of UNH also relates to state government, for the legislative approval and appropriations required for all construction. Additional Areas of Significance with which specific UNH buildings may be associated are Science, Literature, Performing Arts and Social History.

Criterion B: Numerous individuals were involved in the development of the university throughout its history, in the construction of new facilities, expansion of academic and athletic programs, experimentation and scholarship. However, while buildings within the campus might have significance under Criterion B for associations with the life of an important person, the primary importance of the UNH Historic District as a whole is

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for the larger historical trends in which the men and women of UNH played a part and relates to significance under Criterion A.

Criterion C: The University of New Hampshire Historic District is eligible for the New Hampshire State Register and the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a district and for significance in architecture. The UNH Historic District is important for its design and construction and as a unified entity comprised of a wide range of university-owned resources, all inter-related and conveying the overall historic campus environment. The campus district is a distinguishable entity, with components that do not all have individual distinction, but many that serve as focal points, and all united historically by plan, historic associations and physical development.

The University of New Hampshire campus contains a collection of buildings that embody distinctive characteristics of the most popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth through the twentieth century. The older buildings demonstrate the work of many of the prominent architectural and construction firms in the state, while those of the 1950s-60s and more recent periods were designed by nationally-known architects. Buildings of all periods represent the latest construction and design standards and changing architectural trends and styles. The academic buildings have significance as educational building types with essential features such as classrooms, offices, laboratories and auditoriums. The dormitories and dining halls represent trends in student housing design.

23. Periods(s) of Significance

1892-1966: UNH is significant for its continuous development from the construction of the NH College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Durham in 1892 to the fifty year cut-off for National Register eligibility. Buildings now less than fifty years old will likely be considered as contributing to the historic significance of the campus in the future.

24. Statement of Integrity

The University of New Hampshire developed over time and contains resources from all periods. Several buildings from the original construction of NH College in Durham in 1892-93 remain extant. Historic features have been retained and they have integrity. Buildings were added at a fairly steady rate in and around the original sites. The campus was enlarged north and south over time and additional land was acquired to the west. It reached its current size more than fifty years ago and infill has continued since.

All historic buildings have been enlarged and/or updated to some extent. Most retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship and contribute to the historic district. A few buildings rebuilt to such an extent that their age is unrecognizable are non-contributing. The campus developed over time and the overall plan does not date from a specific period of design.

The UNH Campus has integrity of location. The campus location is unchanged since 1892. All of the extant buildings are on their original sites. A limited number of buildings are missing. The most substantial loss was the earlier barns of the college farm. UNH retains a campus setting. The open playing fields and agricultural fields contribute to it. However, large new buildings, parking lots and

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rebuilt sports fields have diminished the integrity of setting in many areas. The farm and athletic areas are most altered. The agricultural and athletic fields retain integrity of location and associations sufficient to convey those aspects of the school. The central academic campus and the historic dorm areas are intact. New construction is concentrated on the edges. The University of New Hampshire retains the ability to convey historic associations with education, agriculture and other historic themes identified above.

A small number of historic buildings were rebuilt or substantially remodeled so their historic appearance is not evident; e.g., Pettee Hall, DeMeritt Hall, Dimond Library, and Snively Arena. Several other buildings have had large additions, but the original characteristic features remain clear. Barns and other farm buildings have been lost or replaced over time. A few small administrative buildings are gone, some lost during the historic period. In 2005-2010, several late nineteenth century houses remaining on Rosemary Lane and Garrison Avenue were demolished. Within the past decade, two of the mini dorms and some of the Forest Park apartments of the 1960s-70s were razed. The UNH Outdoor Pool was removed in 2015. Earlier, the wooden WWI Barracks East and West Hall were demolished in the 1970s and temporary student apartments of the Post-WWII era stood for only a short time.

25. Boundary Justification

The UNH Historic District is defined by the existing University of New Hampshire Campus, as shown on historic and current UNH campus maps and master plans. The district encompasses the area of land containing the contributing buildings and sites. The historic land ownership and current campus identity determine the boundaries. It includes land presently under UNH ownership that has been owned for more than fifty years. The district encompasses all components of the campus, academic, residential, athletic and recreational, agricultural and horticultural, woodlands and service facilities. All contribute to the operation of the school and affiliated experiment stations. The original Thompson Farm forms the central core. Adjacent land was acquired through gift and purchase during the early to mid-twentieth century. All campus land has been owned by the University for at least fifty years.

The UNH Historic District includes a concentration of buildings, surrounded by associated athletic and agricultural fields and woodlands. These land uses have been continuous throughout the history of the school. The district includes historic buildings, structures and sites and non-contributing resources less than fifty years old. Buildings of all ages are located throughout. More recent buildings will likely contribute to the significance of the district when they reach sufficient age.

The University of New Hampshire Historic District includes all of the UNH-owned land contiguous and continuous with the campus. Surrounding the main campus large areas of farm and woodlands were acquired by the school for agricultural and experiment station purposes in the 1910s-40s. Other outlying parcels and farms acquired at various times in the 1960s to 1990s have not functioned as an integral part of the historic campus until recently. These separate properties are not identified as part of the campus in the campus master plan and not integral to the operation of the university. Noncontiguous land owned for less than fifty years is not included in the recommended historic district boundary at this time, though it might be considered to contribute in the future.

The UNH campus has clear edges and boundaries. East of the campus is the commercial center of Downtown Durham which has always defined that edge of the school. Businesses are independently

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT**

owned and only recently did UNH begin acquiring property in the downtown area. Similarly, on the northeast, the fraternities, sororities and student rental housing on Strafford Avenue and Madbury Road have always been privately owned and independent of the university. Residential neighborhoods border the eastern part of campus on the north. The southeastern boundary of the UNH campus is clearly defined by the backs of residential properties fronting along Mill Road. Mill Road was subdivided for private homes in the early twentieth century and later the surrounding historic farm land was deeded to the university in 1930 and developed as part of the campus in the 1940s-50s. Land that is not presently under UNH ownership is not recommended for inclusion in the UNH Historic District. The Faculty Development on the far side of Mill Road from the campus was affiliated with the university when constructed in the 1950s-60s, but homes built individually on leased land have been owned independently of UNH for over forty years and its identity is now no different from other mid-twentieth century neighborhoods in Durham.

The southern part of the UNH Historic District is the East and West Foss Farm land, which is almost entirely discontinuous, connected by a narrow ROW from Mill Road. The land has been owned by UNH since 1923 and was used at one time for cattle pasture, forestry and presently for recreation. The distinct parcels of land are on either side of the railroad tracks and parallel electric utility corridor. The historic boundaries of the parcels have not changed since 1923 and these form the district boundary. There are 1970s residential subdivisions off Mill Road on the north side. Adjacent tracts to the east and south were acquired by UNH and in the 1970s and are not included in the district at this time. Along Mill Road, the southwest corner of UNH is formed by the large forested College Woods Area. Land north of the Oyster River has been part of the school since its inception and the rest was acquired in the 1930s. The bounds of College Woods are shown on UNH campus maps and Town of Durham tax maps.

On Mast Road/NH 155A west of the College Woods, the existing UNH property encompasses several newer buildings that do not contribute to the historic district, although within its boundaries due to current land ownership. The westernmost parcel in the historic district is the Moore Field; a large historic agricultural field owned by UNH since 1941 and a source of livestock feed for the campus farm. This land is slightly discontinuous from other UNH land because there are several privately owned properties surrounded by the district.

The west edge of campus has long included land along both sides of Main Street. The US Route 4/Durham Bypass reinforced a pronounced western boundary when it was built in the 1960s around the edge of university land. Between Mast Road and Main Street, an area of late twentieth century service and facilities buildings has become integral to campus operation. The land was acquired in the early twentieth century. The cow barns near the highway at the end of O'Kane Road were built in the late twentieth century to continue up-to-date agricultural practices at the university. The northwest corner of the campus is the Woodman Farm, which has been the horticultural farm since the early 1900s and is used actively for classes, demonstrations and experimentation. The land is used by the equestrian program and is the location of the original campus reservoir. The railroad tracks have always been the eastern edge of the Woodman Farm parcel. The US 4 Durham Bypass has bounded the parcel on the north since 1966. Along Mast Road (formerly Mast Road Extension) within the college farm area is a cluster of separate properties that are not university-owned and do not contribute to the historic district.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT****26. Boundary Description**

The University of New Hampshire campus is roughly bounded by US 4/Concord Road, the Pan Am Railroad corridor, by Strafford Avenue, Pettee Brook Lane, Mill Road and Mast Road. The historic district is bounded by the outer lot lines of campus parcels under UNH ownership as shown on Town of Durham Tax Maps. These are located on tax maps 1, 2, 6, 9, 13, 14 and 15 and include multiple parcels. The largest parcels are tax map/parcel 09/27-00, 09/23-01, 01/04-31, 02/09-05, 13/07-02, 13/03-01, 13/03-37, 14/40-00 and 15/29-00. Within the district, there are several areas of privately owned land and residences not included in the historic district, although enveloped by its boundary.

The UNH Campus is defined on the northwest and north by US Route 4 which is the outer boundary of 09/27-00. The railroad corridor forms the eastern boundary of 09/27-00 and of the Woodman Farm area of the UNH Campus. East of the railroad, the district boundary follows the northern edges of 01/04-31, 01/04-32, 02/03-12 and 02/03-11 on either side of Edgewood Road. Southeast of Stafford Avenue, the outer lot lines of 02/09-05 form the district boundary. Between Garrison Avenue and Main Street, the UNH district is defined by Rosemary Lane and Pettee Brook Lane. The center of campus is south of Main Street on 13/07-02, which is bordered on the southeast by Mill Road residential properties, with the railroad to the west. The district boundary follows the property lines of the UNH parcel 13/07-02.

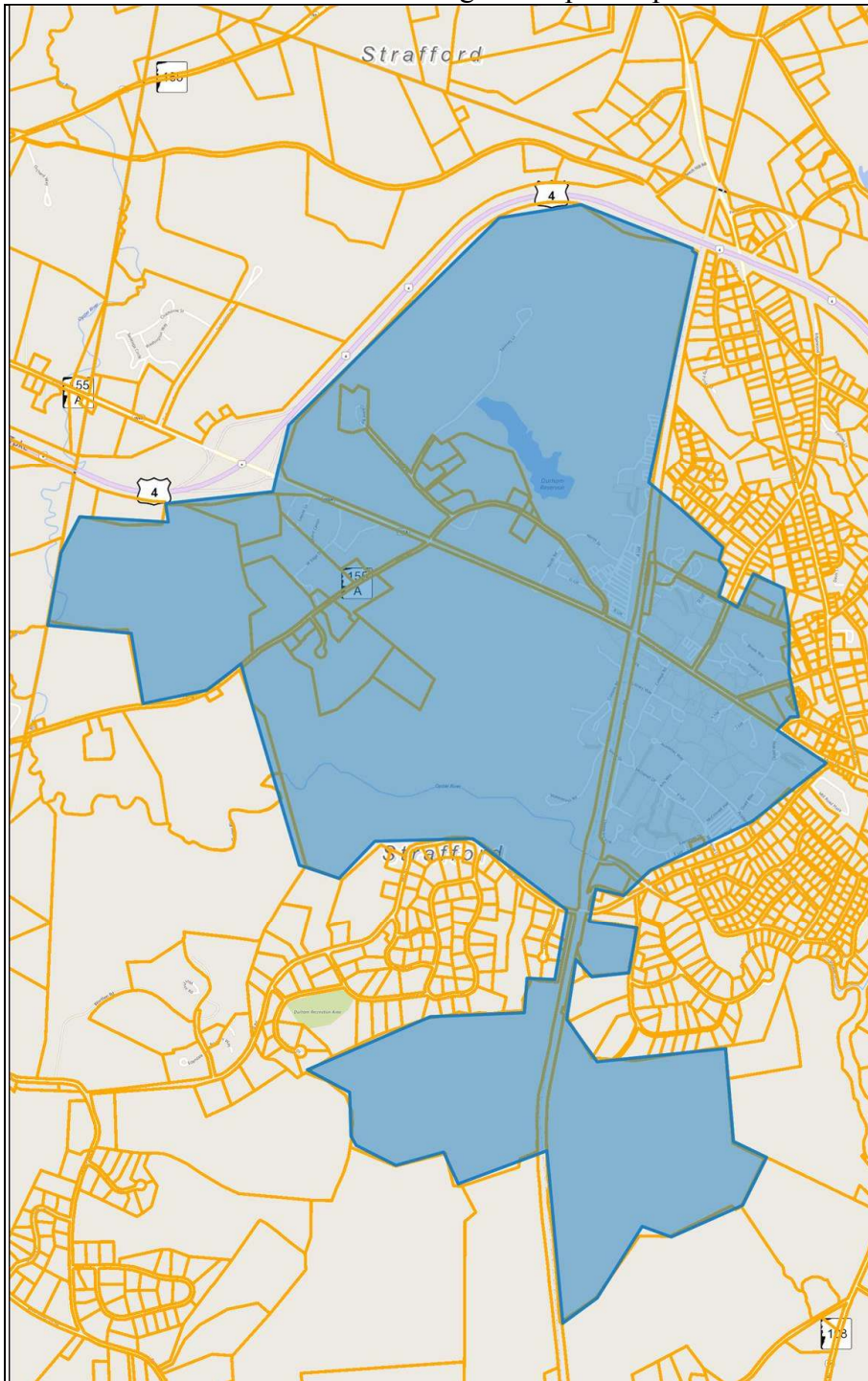
The southern edge of the UNH district is defined by the outer property lines of the Foss Farm parcels, 15/29-00, 06/01-18 and 14/40-00 all south of Mill Road, with a narrow connecting ROW. The UNH boundary continues west of the railroad along Mill Road, which is the southern edge of the College Woods, 13/07-02. The large parcel includes the woods extending northwest to Mast Road/NH 155A. The district boundary follows the west edge of 13/07-02. On the northwest side of Mast Road, the boundary turns west along the road, and then follows the outer lot lines of 13/03-37, the Moore Field. The northwest edge of the UNH Campus includes 13/03-00 and 13/03-01 between Mast Road, Main Street and US 4.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Overview of Boundary of Historic District

See also detailed boundaries including tax maps and parcel numbers beginning on page 74



AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT****27. Bibliography and/or References**

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28. Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: district

 individuals

 within district

Integrity: yes

 no

NR eligible: district

 not eligible

 more info needed

NR Criteria: A

 B

 C

 D

 E

If this Area Form is for a Historic District: # of contributing resources: _____

 # of noncontributing resources: _____

AREA FORM

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Table of Buildings

Name	Street Address	Dates	Photos	Use	C/NC * (2016)	SRP Visibility
Central Campus - Academic/ Administrative						
Thompson Hall, DUR0010 on National Register	105 Main St	1892-93	1, 2	Administration	C	
Nesmith Hall	131 Main St	1893/1932/1939	3, 5	Academic/COLSA	C	Yes
Kendall Hall	129 Main St	1970	-	Academic/COLSA	NC	
Hamilton-Smith Hall	95 Main St	1907/1937-38	6	Academic/COLA, was the Library	C	
Hood House	89 Main St	1931-1932	-	Administration/Honors programs	C	
Holloway Commons (aka HoCo)	75 Main St	2003	7	Dining hall	NC	
Memorial Union Building (aka The MUB)	83 Main St	1955-1957	7	Student Union	C	
Dimond Library	18 Library Way	1957, rebuilt 1998	-	Library/Academic	NC	
Murkland Hall	15 Library Way	1926-27	1	Academic/COLA	C	
Conant Hall	10 Library Way	1893	-	Academic/COLA	C	
DeMeritt Hall	9 Library Way	1914 rebuilt 2008	-	Academic/CEPS	NC	
Hewitt Hall	4 Library Way	1893	8	Academic/SHHS	C	
Combined Heating and Power Plant	2 Library Way	1927-29 and additions	9, 10, 11	Facilities and services	C	
Morrill Hall, DUR0009 determined eligible	62 College Rd	1902-1903	13	Academic/COLA	C	
James Hall	56 College Rd	1929, 2008 additions	14	Academic	C	
Taylor Hall (Dairy Building)	59 College Rd	1910	15	Academic/COLSA	C	
Pettee Hall	55 College Rd	1938/1999	16	Academic/SHHS	NC	
Service Building	51 College Rd	1939/ca. 1995	9, 17, 18	Facilities and services	C	
Telecommunications Center	50 College Rd	1986	-	Facilities and services	NC	
McGregor Memorial EMS	47 College Rd	ca. 1950?	-	Facilities and services	C	
Zais Hall	45 College Rd	1948	19, 20	ROTC	C	Yes
Rudman Hall	46 College Rd	1995-1996	19	Academic/COLSA	NC	Yes
Morse Hall	8 College Rd	1985-1987	21	Academic/CEPS	NC	Yes
Spaulding Hall (Spaulding Life Sciences Center	38 Academic Way	1960	-	Academic/COLSA	C	
Kingsbury Hall	33 Academic Way	1949-1950	22, 23	Academic/CEPS	C	Yes
Paul Creative Arts Center	30 Academic Way	1960	24	Academic/COLA, Visual and Performing Arts	C	
Parsons Hall	23 Academic Way	1966, addition 2010	25	Academic/CEPS	C	
Horton Social Science Center	20 Academic Way	1966	-	Academic/COLA	C	
McConnell Hall	15 Academic Way	1967	26	Academic/WSBE	C	

NC* properties are not yet fifty years old, but would likely be contributing at that time.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name	Street Address	Dates	Photos	Use	C/NC * (2016)	SRP Visibility
Housing Office	10 Academic Way	2007	-	Administration	NC	
President's House (and garage)	2 Garrison Ave	1904	27	Administration	C	
Peter T. Paul College	10 Garrison Ave	2013	-	Academic/Business and Economics	NC	
Elizabeth DeMeritt House (Practice House)	18 Garrison Ave	1930	-	Administration	C	
Health Services Center	4 Pettee Brook Ln	1989	-	Student Health	NC	
Wolff House	2 Pettee Brook Ln	19th century	-	Student Health	C	
New England Center	15 Strafford Ave	1967-1968; 1988; 2010	28	Administration	NC*	
New England Center Kiosk	17 Strafford Ave	1968	-	Administration	NC*	
Adams Tower (formerly part of New England Center)	21 Strafford Ave	1968	29	Student residence	NC*	
Elliott Alumni Center	9 Edgewood Rd	1976	-	Alumni Assoc./Foundation	NC	
Athletics/ Recreation Area						
Whittemore Center	128 Main St	1995 (1965 CP)	30, 31, 32, 34	Athletics/recreation	NC	Yes
Hamel Recreation Center (former Snively Arena)	5 Edgewood Rd	1965/1995	-	Recreation/fitness center	NC	
New Hampshire Hall	124 Main St	1906/1940	33	Academic/SHHA	C	Yes
Memorial Field	Depot Rd	1921/2002	34, 35	Athletics/recreation	C site	Yes
Durham-UNH Railroad Station/Dairy Bar Restaurant	3 Depot Rd	1911-12, UNH since 1965	37, 38, 39	Restaurant/Academic/Thompson School/Amtrak	C	Yes
Field House	145 Main St	1937/1968	41, 42, 43, 44	Athletics	NC*	Yes
Cowell Stadium, football field and track	145 Main Street	1936/2015	45, 46, 47	Athletics/recreation	C site	Yes
West Stadium and Stadium Ticket Kiosk	155 Main St	2015		Athletics/recreation	NC	
Tennis Courts	145 Main St	ca. 1930s/1990s	52	Athletics/recreation	C site	Yes
Bremner Field - Soccer field	155 Main St	ca. 1970s, rebuilt 2002		Athletics/recreation	NC site	
Residence Halls						
<i>The Hills</i>						
Smith Hall	3 Garrison Ave	1908	54	(Student residence) now Admissions	C	
Congreve Hall	114 Main St	1920, 1938, 1940	53	Student Residence	C	
Scott Hall	36 Ballard St	1933	54	Student Residence	C	
Sawyer Hall	7 Garrison Ave	1951	-	Student Residence	C	
Stoke Hall	11 Garrison Ave	1964	55	Student Residence	C	

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Name	Street Address	Dates	Photos	Use	C/NC * (2016)	SRP Visibility
Craft Cottage (original Practice House)	19 Ballard St	pre-1893	-	Academic/SHHS	C	
Stillings Hall	20 Ballard St	1963	-	Dining hall	C	
Jessie Doe Hall	24 Ballard St	1963	-	Student Residence	C	
McLaughlin Hall	32 Ballard St	1955	-	Student Residence	C	
Lord Hall	30 Ballard St	1958	-	Student Residence	C	
<i>The Valley</i>						
Fairchild Hall	67 Main St	1915-1916	56	Student Residence	C	
Huddleston Hall	73 Main St	1919	57	Dining hall, aka The Commons	C	
Hetzel Hall	63 Main St	1927	-	Student Residence	C	
Alexander Hall	1 Commons Way	1951	-	Student Residence	C	
Mills Hall	20 Quad Way	2002	-	Student Residence	NC	
Hitchcock Hall	5 Quad Way	1959	58	Student Residence (Upper Quad)	C	
Randall Hall	7 Quad Way	1959	-	Student Residence (Upper Quad)	C	
Devine Hall	11 Quad Way	1966	-	Student Residence (Upper Quad)	C	
Gibbs Hall	4 Quad Way	1946	-	Student Residence (Lower Quad)	C	
Hunter Hall	8 Quad Way	1946	-	Student Residence (Lower Quad)	C	
Engelhardt Hall	12 Quad Way	1946	-	Student Residence (Lower Quad)	C	
<i>The Timbers</i>						
Babcock Hall	14 McDaniel Dr	1967	59	Student Residence (Graduate Student Housing)	NC*	
Philbrook Hall	29 McDaniel Dr	1969	-	Dining	NC*	
Hubbard Hall	4 Evergreen Dr	1967	60	Student Residence	NC*	
Christensen Hall	14 Evergreen Dr	1969	61	Student Residence	NC*	
Williamson Hall	24 Evergreen Dr	1969	-	Student Residence	NC*	
Forest Park Apartments	4 Demeritt Circle	1961	62, 63, 64, 65	Student Residence (married student housing)	C	Yes
Richardson House (Mini Dorms)	31 Demeritt Circle	1974	66	Student Residence	NC	
Marston House (Mini Dorms)	28 Demeritt Circle	1974	-	Student Residence	NC	
Eaton House (Mini Dorms)	32 Demeritt Circle	1974	-	Student Residence	NC	
Hall House (Mini Dorms)	30 Demeritt Circle	1974	67	Student Residence	NC	
Haaland Hall	27 Demeritt Circle	2007	68	Student residence	NC	Yes
Peterson Hall	17 Demeritt Circle	2007	69	Student residence	NC	Yes
Handler Hall	5 Demeritt Circle	2007	70	Student residence	NC	Yes

NC* properties are not yet fifty years old, but would likely be contributing at that time.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name	Street Address	Dates	Photos	Use	C/NC * (2016)	SRP Visibility
<i>Apartments</i>						
Woodside Apartments and Community Building	60 Strafford Ave	1984	-	Student Residence	NC	
The Gables Apartment Complex	40 Gables Way	1991	71	Student Residences	NC	Yes
Waterworks Road Area						
Ritzman Animal Nutrition Lab	22 Colovos Rd	1960	73, 74	Academic/COLSA	C	Yes
Chase Ocean Engineering Building	24 Colovos Rd	1994-1996	75	Academic/CEPS	NC	Yes
Gregg Hall	35 Colovos Rd	built 2001 (199 CP)	76	Academic/Administration	NC	Yes
UNH Police	18 Waterworks Rd	ca. 2005	77	Facilities and services	NC	Yes
Flow Physics Facility	24 Waterworks Rd	ca. 2010	78	Academic/CEPS	NC	Yes
Grounds and Events	21 Waterworks Rd	1980s	79	Facilities	NC	Yes
DPW Modular Building	56 Waterworks Rd	ca. 1980s	-	Facilities	NC	
DPW Antenna Storage Building, and DPW Box Car Storage, Sand/Salt Storage Shed	60 Waterworks Rd	new	-	Facilities	NC	
Fish Hatchery	36 Waterworks Rd	new	-	other	NC	
Rollins Water Treatment Building	42 Waterworks Rd	1930s	80, 81	Facilities	C	
Water Treatment Building B	46 Waterworks Rd	ca. 1980s	-	Facilities	NC	
Agricultural Buildings and Land						
Mcfarlane Greenhouses	13 Botanical Ln	ca. 1950	84, 85, 86, 87	Academic/agricultural	C	Yes
Putnam Hall	33 Sage Way (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1948	88	Academic/Thompson School	C	Yes
Parking and Transit Center (former Stable)	20 Sage Way (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1936	89	formerly agricultural	C	Yes
Barton Hall	34 Sage Way (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1969	90	Academic/Thompson School	NC*	Yes
Cole Hall	34 Sage Way (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1987	91, 92	Academic/Thompson School	NC	Yes
Farm Service Machinery Building	287 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1962	93	agricultural	C	
Farm Service Machinery Shed	287 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	ca. 1940	-	agricultural	C	
Farm Services Hay Annex 1 and 2	287 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1970s	-	agricultural	NC	
Skogland Livestock Activities Center and Horse Barn	286 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1980s	94, 95	agricultural	NC	

NC* properties are not yet fifty years old, but would likely be contributing at that time.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Name	Street Address	Dates	Photos	Use	C/NC * (2016)	SRP Visibility
Smith Equine Center	278 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1980	94, 96	Academic/COLSA and TSAS	NC	
Light Horse Classroom	282 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	early 20th century	94, 97	agricultural	C	
Tirrell Light Horse Stable, Storage Shed	288 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1970s	-	agricultural	NC	
Old Dairy Barn	278 Mast Rd (formerly Mast Rd Ext)	1930s	98	agricultural	C	
Woodman Cemetery	near 278 Mast Road	unknown	-	cemetery	C site	
Moiles House	180 Main St	ca. 1900	99	Cooperative Extension	C	
Mathes Farm House	208 Main St, corner Mast Road	1700s	100		C	
Woodman Horticulture Farm	70 Spinney Ln	house ca. 1950, barn 19th century	101, 102	Academic/COLSA, agricultural	C	
Woodman Farm Cemetery	70 Spinney Ln	19th century	102, 103	cemetery	C site	
Woodman Horticultural Cold Storage	70 Spinney Ln	1920s-50	-	agricultural	C	
Spinney Lane Garage	8 Spinney Ln	1970s?	-	agricultural	NC	
Observatory	16 Spinney Ln	1985; relocated 2004	-	Academic/CEPS	NC	
Dairy Teaching and Research Complex	36 O'Kane Rd	1989	104	agricultural	NC	
Poultry Brooder House and Layer House	34 O'Kane Rd	1980s?	-	agricultural	NC	
Psychology Aviary	32 O'Kane Rd	2004	-	agricultural	NC	
Keener Dairy Nutrition Building	30 O'Kane Rd	2005	-	agricultural	NC	
Neutron Research Building	26 O'Kane Rd	2006	-	agricultural	NC	
Child Study & Development Center	22 O'Kane Rd	1988	-	academic	NC	
Leawood Farmhouse Barn (house gone)	Mast Rd/NH 155A	early 1900s	-	agricultural, part of UNH since 1990s	NC	
TSAS Sawmill	248 Mast Rd/NH 155A	1990s?	-	agricultural	NC	
Moore Field	Mast Rd/NH 155A	1941 land to UNH	-	agricultural	C site	
College Woods Natural Area		1890/1934 land to UNH	-	Recreation	C site	
East Foss Farm land	Foss Farm Road	1923 land to UNH	-	recreation	C site	Yes
Stevens Cemetery	East Foss Farm	19th century	-	cemetery	C site	
West Foss Farm land	Off Mill Road	1923 land to UNH	-	recreation, formerly agricultural	C site	Yes
West Edge Area						
NHPTV studio	268 Mast Road	1985	-	USNH system	NC	
US Forest Service	271 Mast Road	1975	-	lease to USDA	NC	
Fish & Game Building and 1 Leavitt Lane	225 Main Stt	ca. 1975-1979	105	leased	NC	

NC* properties are not yet fifty years old, but would likely be contributing at that time.

AREA FORM**UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Name	Street Address	Dates	Photos	Use	C/NC * (2016)	SRP Visibility
Leavitt Center Transportation Center	213 Main St	1971	-	facilities and services	NC	
2 Leavitt Lane	2 Leavitt Ln	1986	-	facilities and services	NC	
5 Leavitt Lane	5 Leavitt Ln	1993	-	facilities and services	NC	
6 Leavitt Lane	6 Leavitt Ln	1968	-	facilities and services	NC	
9 Leavitt Lane	9 Leavitt Ln	1970s-80s	-	facilities and services	NC	
11 Leavitt Lane (Non Haz Storage, Perpetuity Hall, Rad-Chem Storage 2013)	11 Leavitt Ln	1970s-80s	-	facilities and services	NC	
13 Leavitt Lane	13 Leavitt Ln	1970s-80s	-	facilities and services	NC	
Haz Storage	11 Leavitt Ln	1970s-80s	-	facilities and services	NC	

AREA FORM

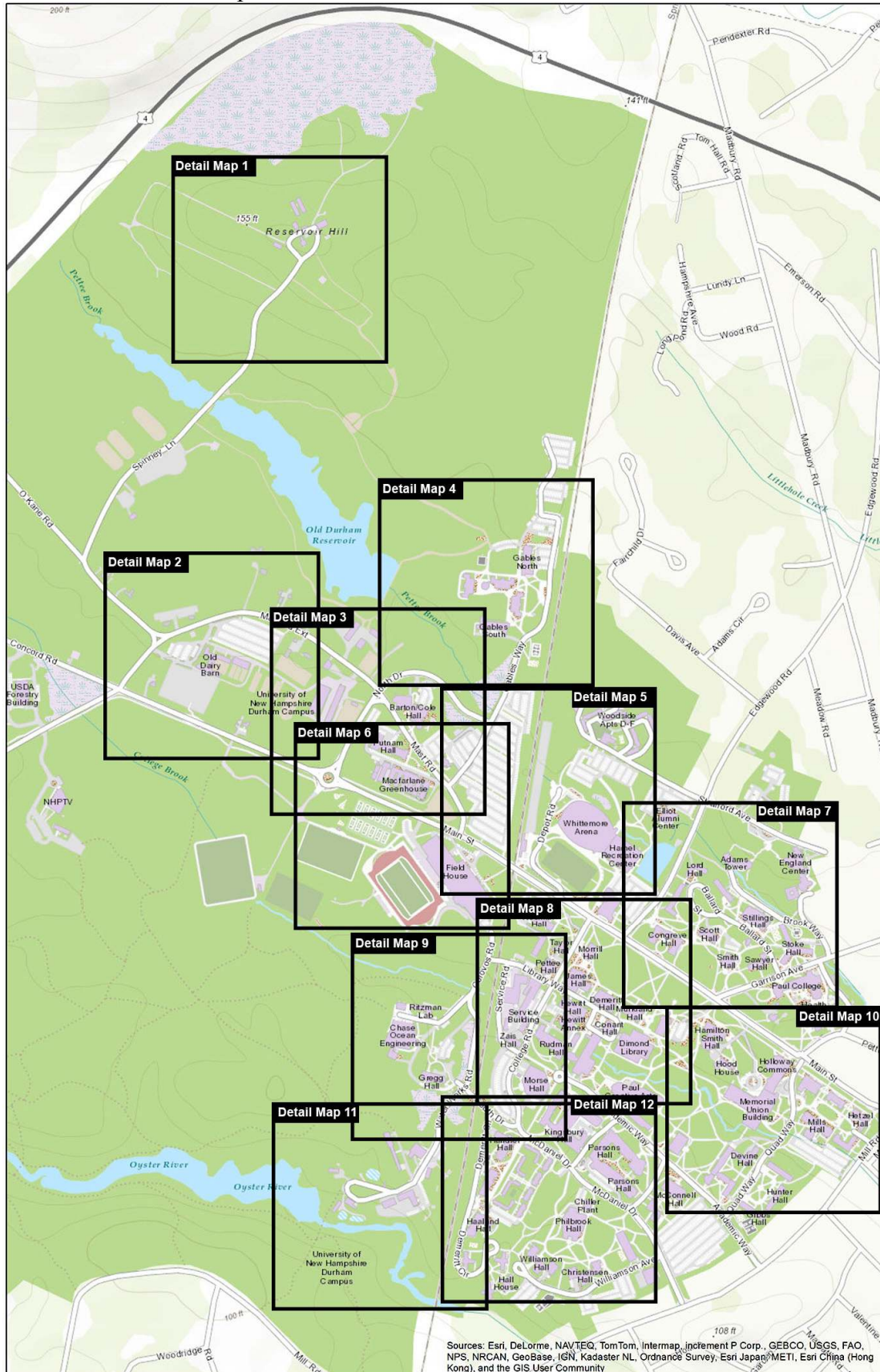
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Project Maps



Overall map showing area

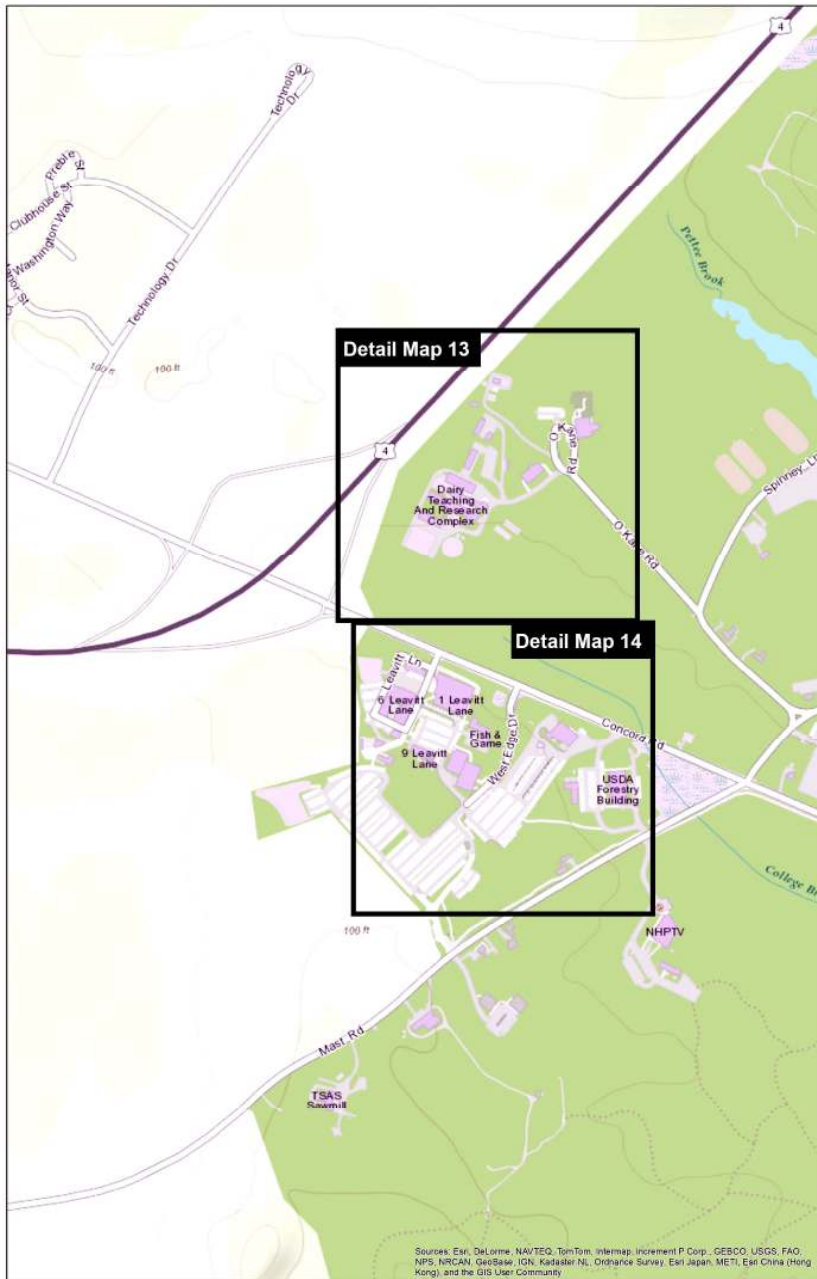
Locations of Detail Maps



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

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Detail Maps



Detail Map 1

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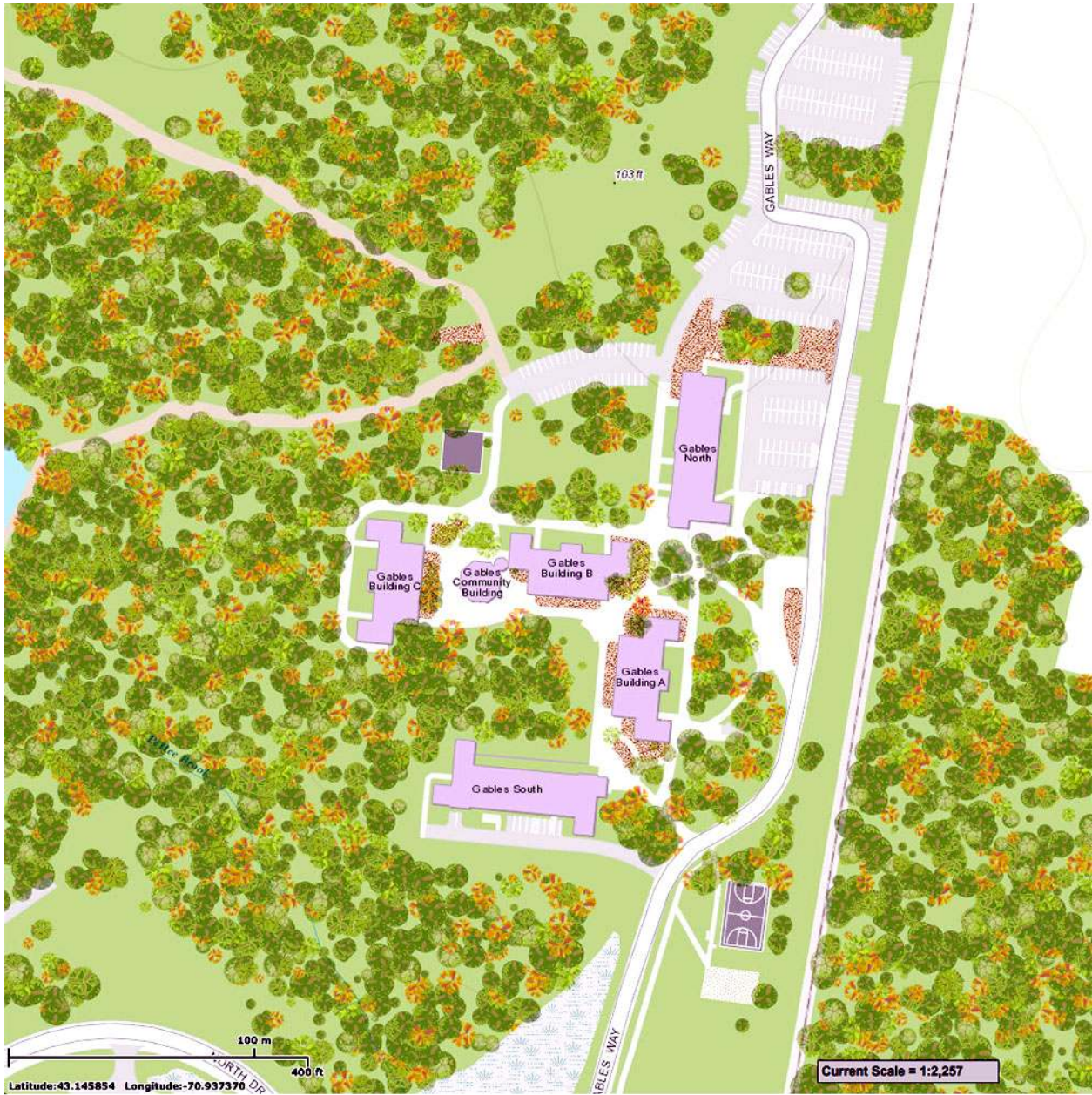
Detail Map 2

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Detail Map 3



Detail Map 4

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Detail Map 5

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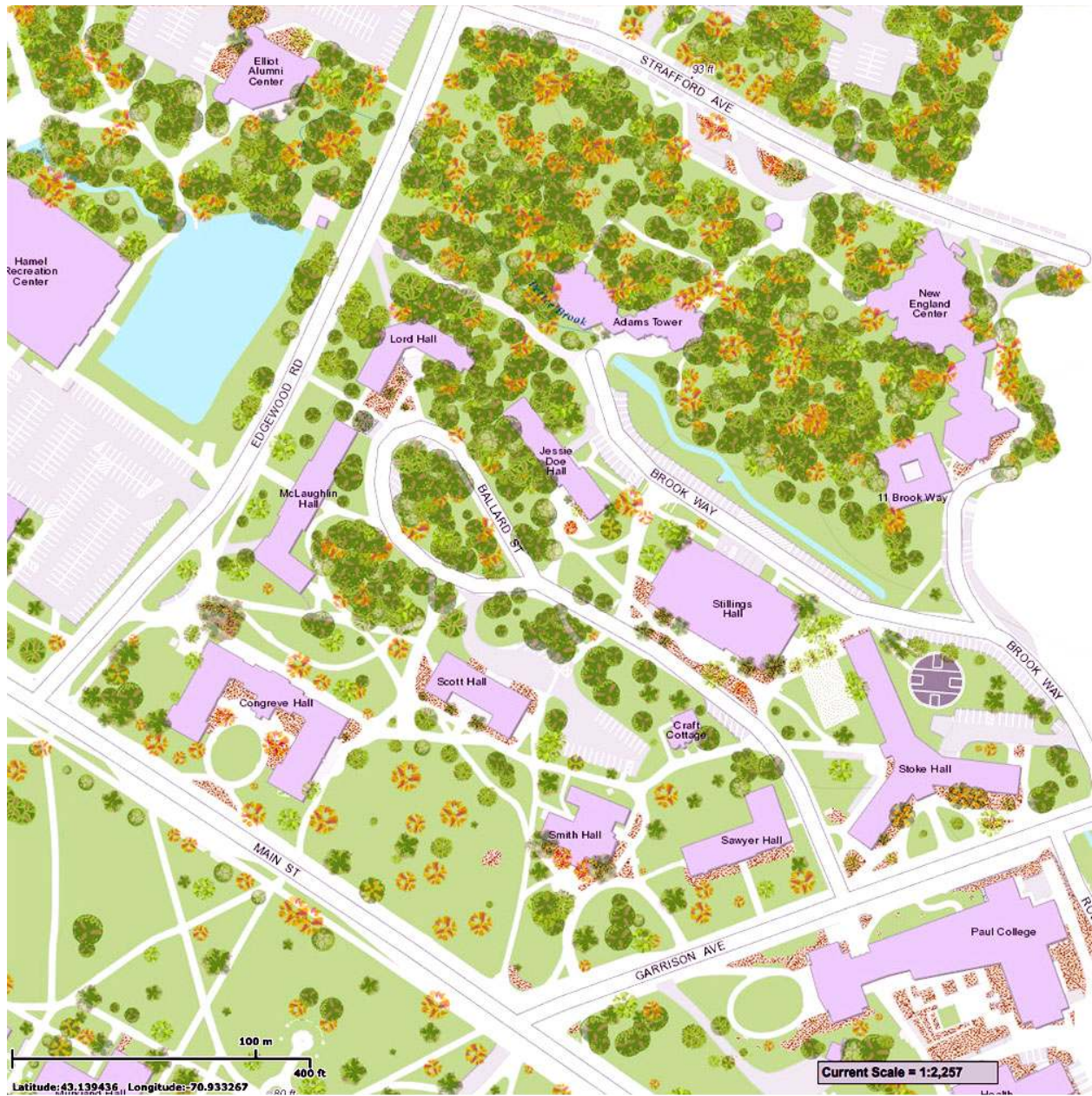
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Detail Map 6

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Detail Map 7

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



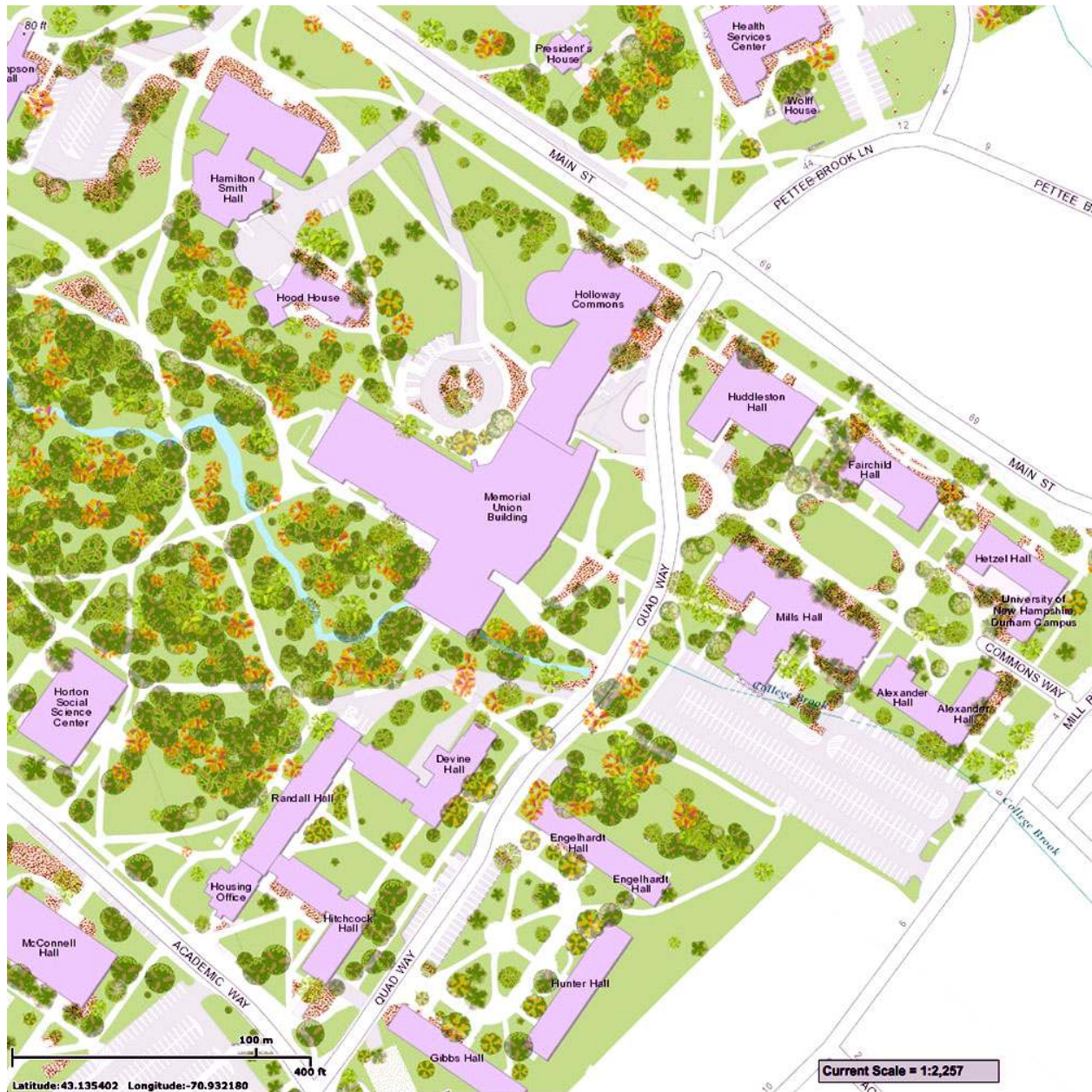
Detail Map 8



Detail Map 9

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Detail Map 10

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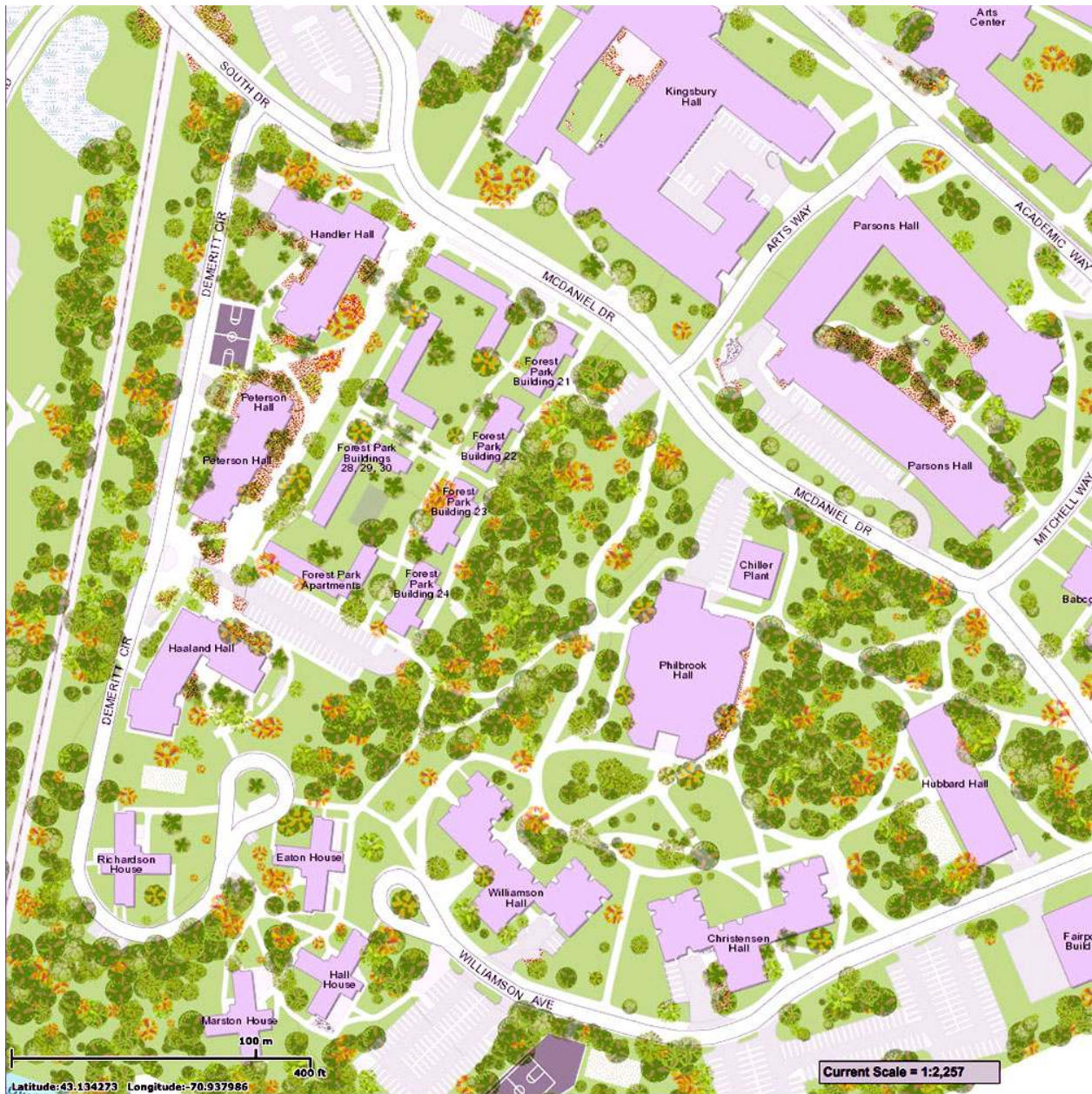
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Detail Map 11

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Detail Map 12

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

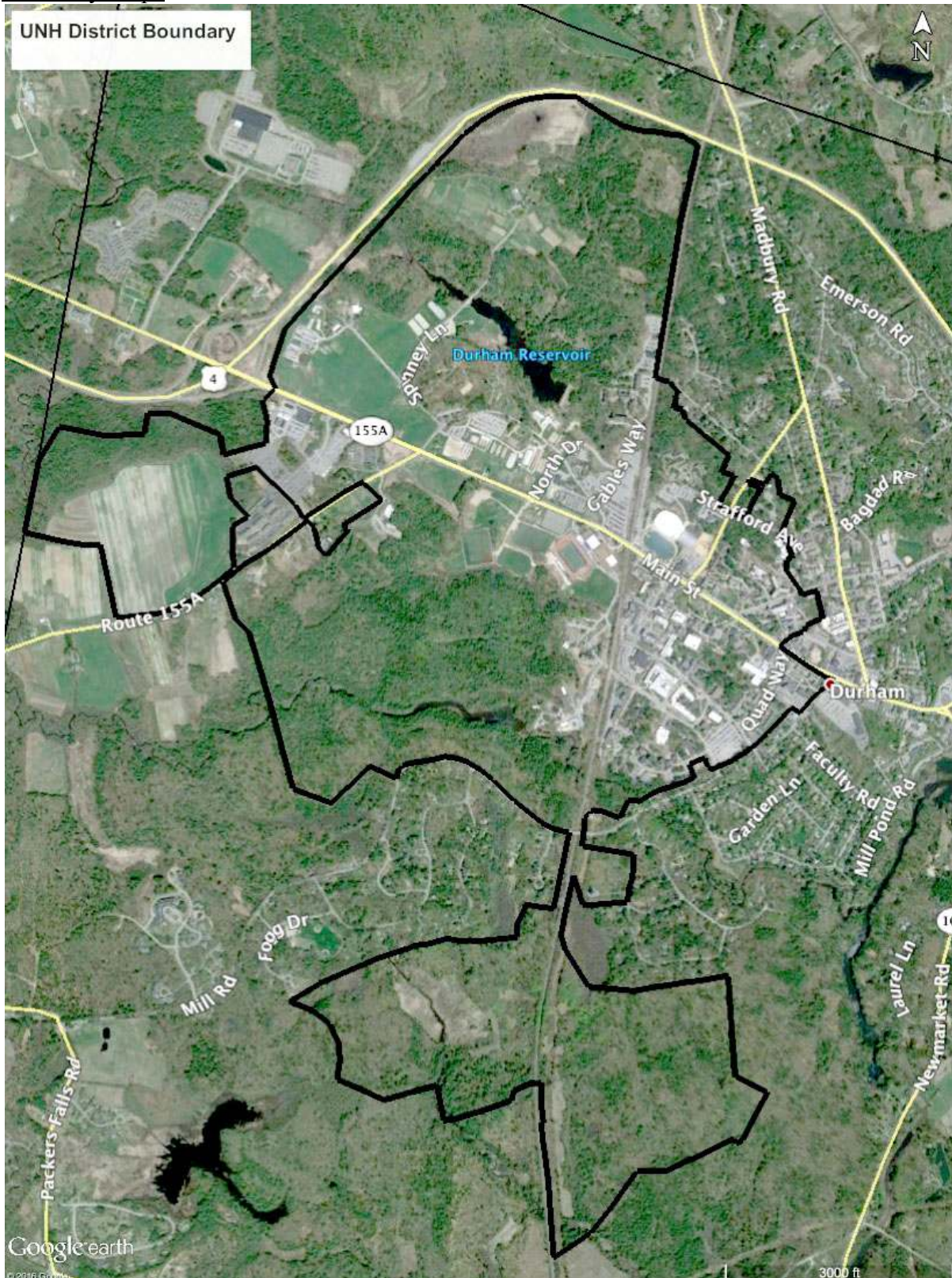


Detail Map 13



Detail Map 14

Boundary Maps



(Google Earth)

AREA FORM

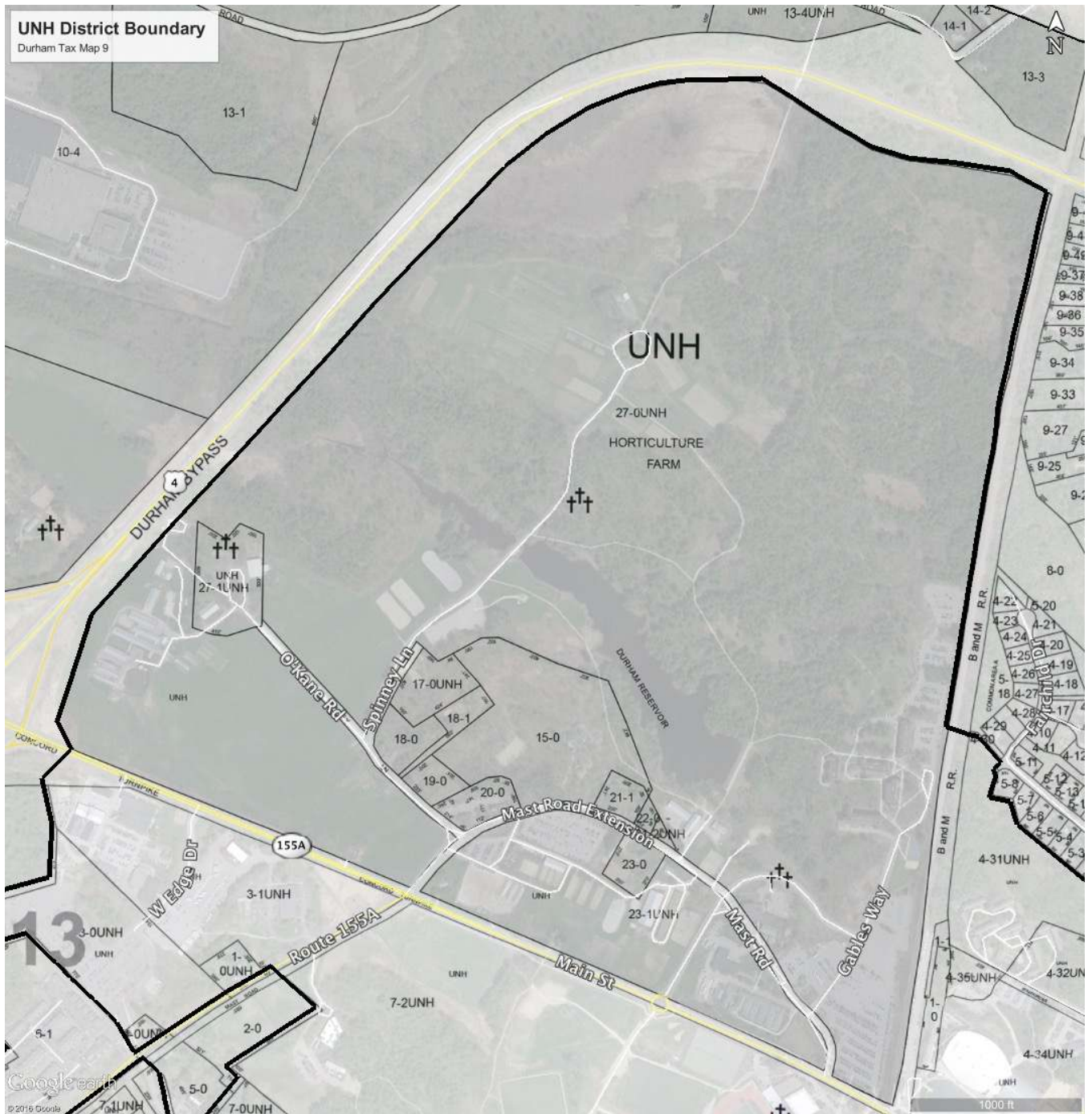
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Tax Map 13

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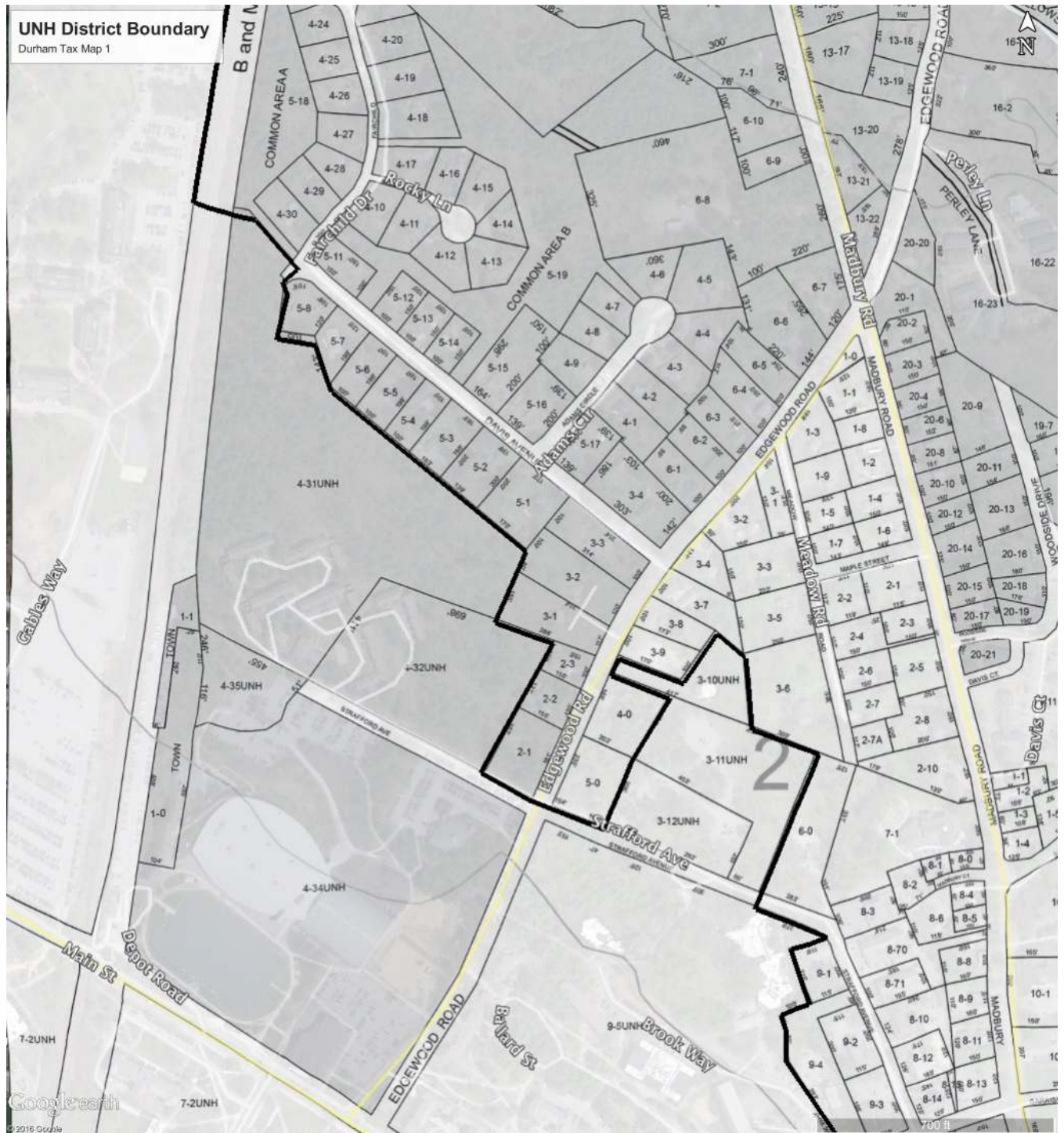
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Tax Map 9

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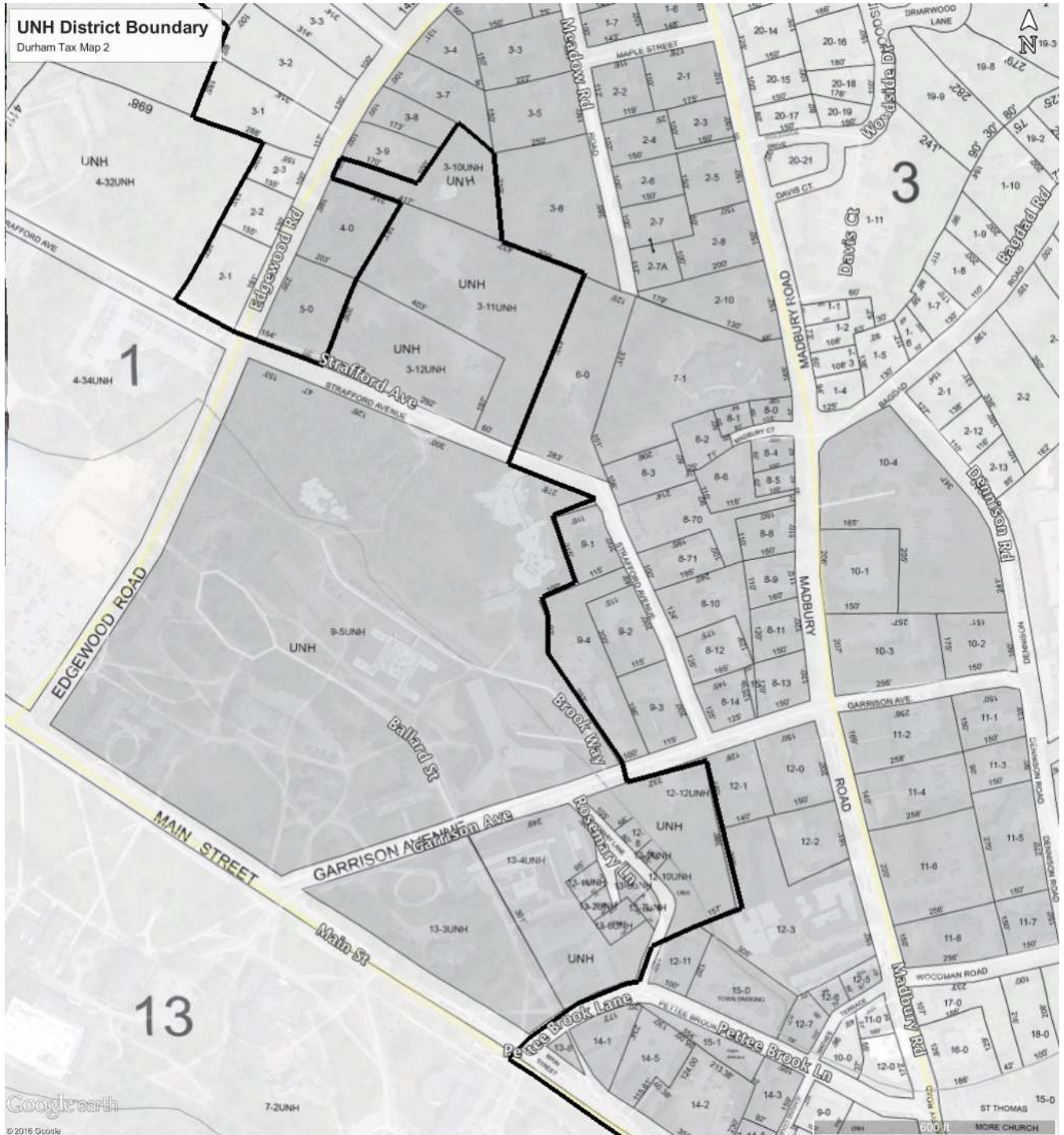
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Tax Map 1

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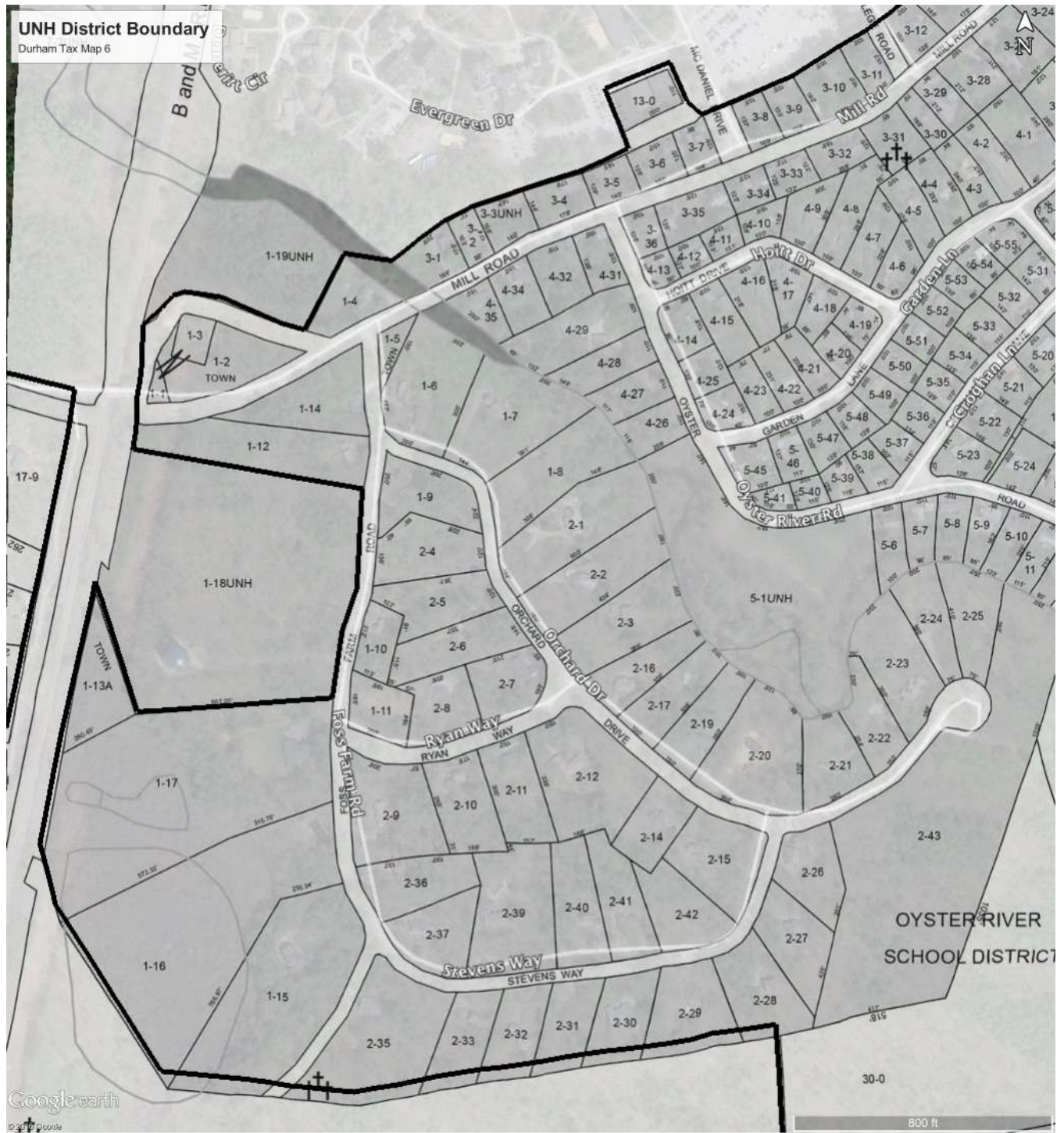
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Tax Map 2

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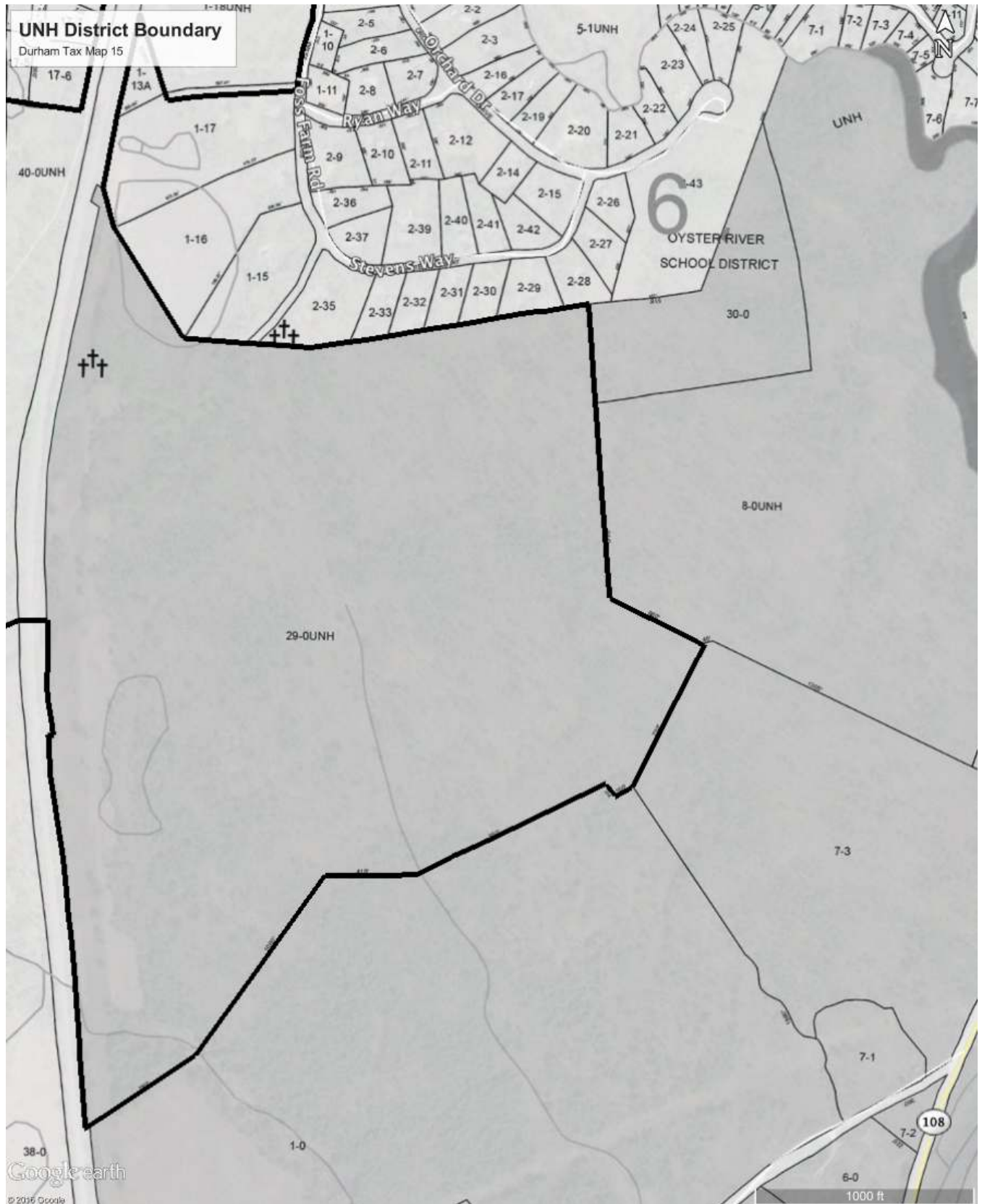
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Tax Map 6

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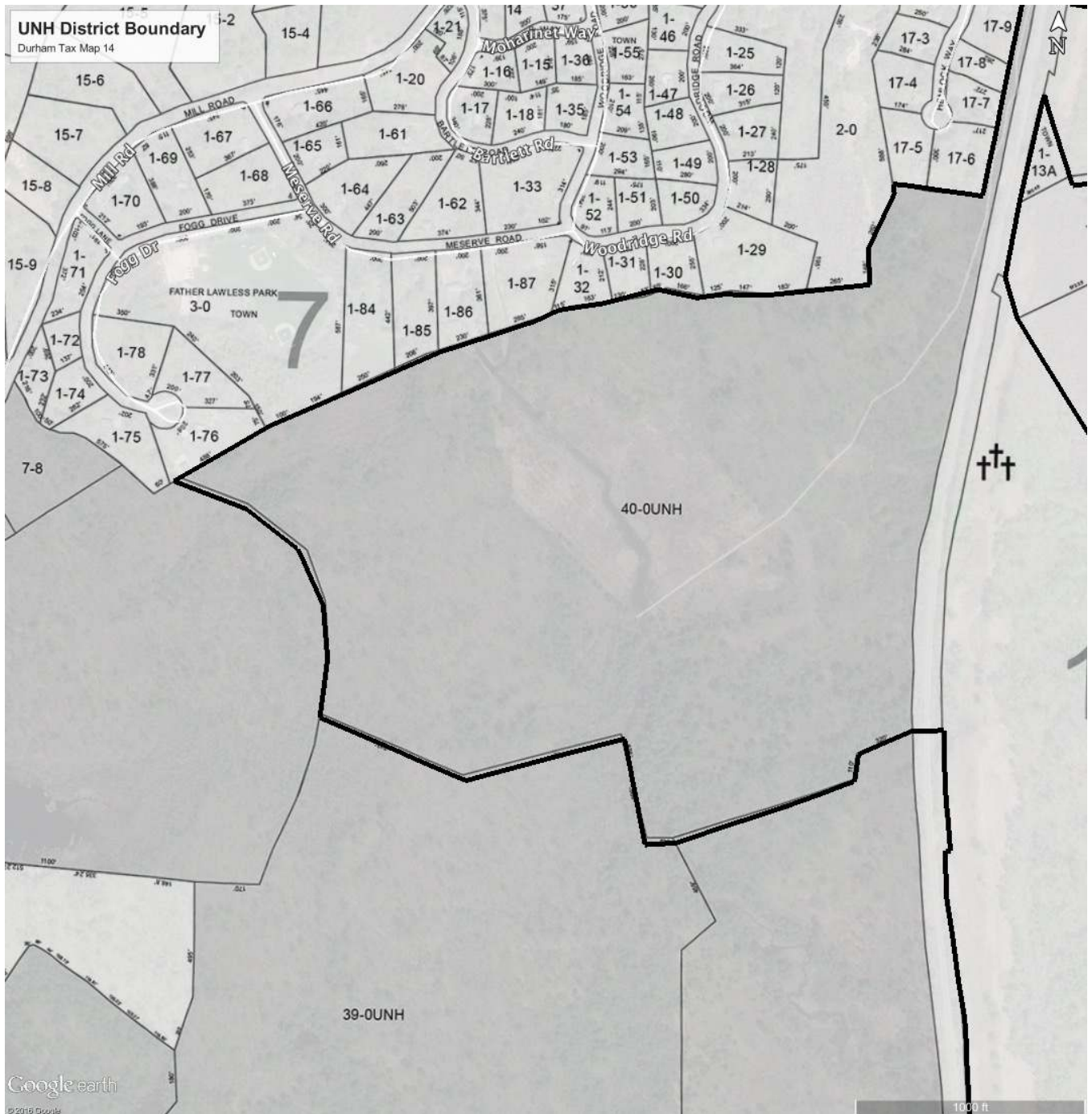
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Tax Map 15

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

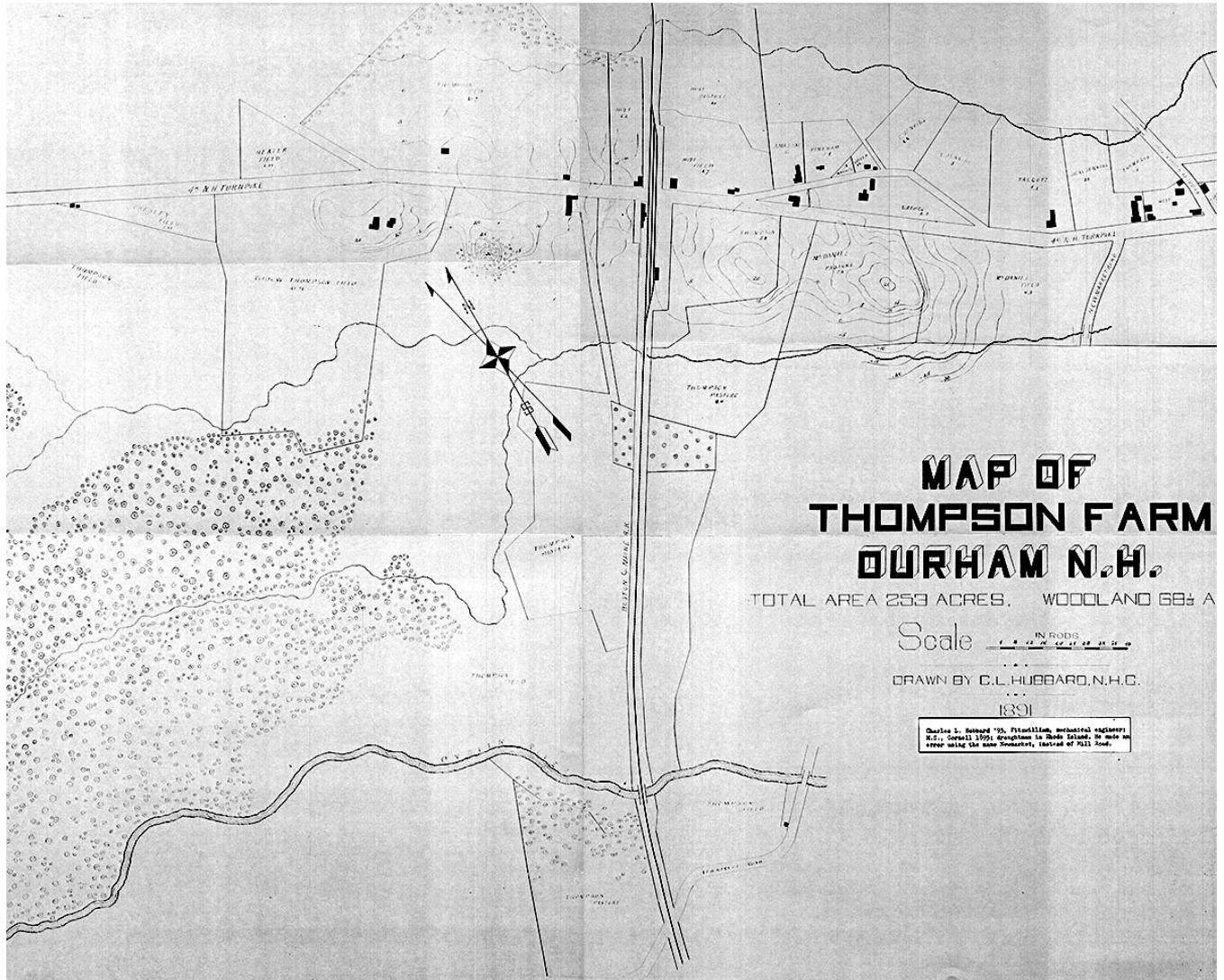


Tax Map 14

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

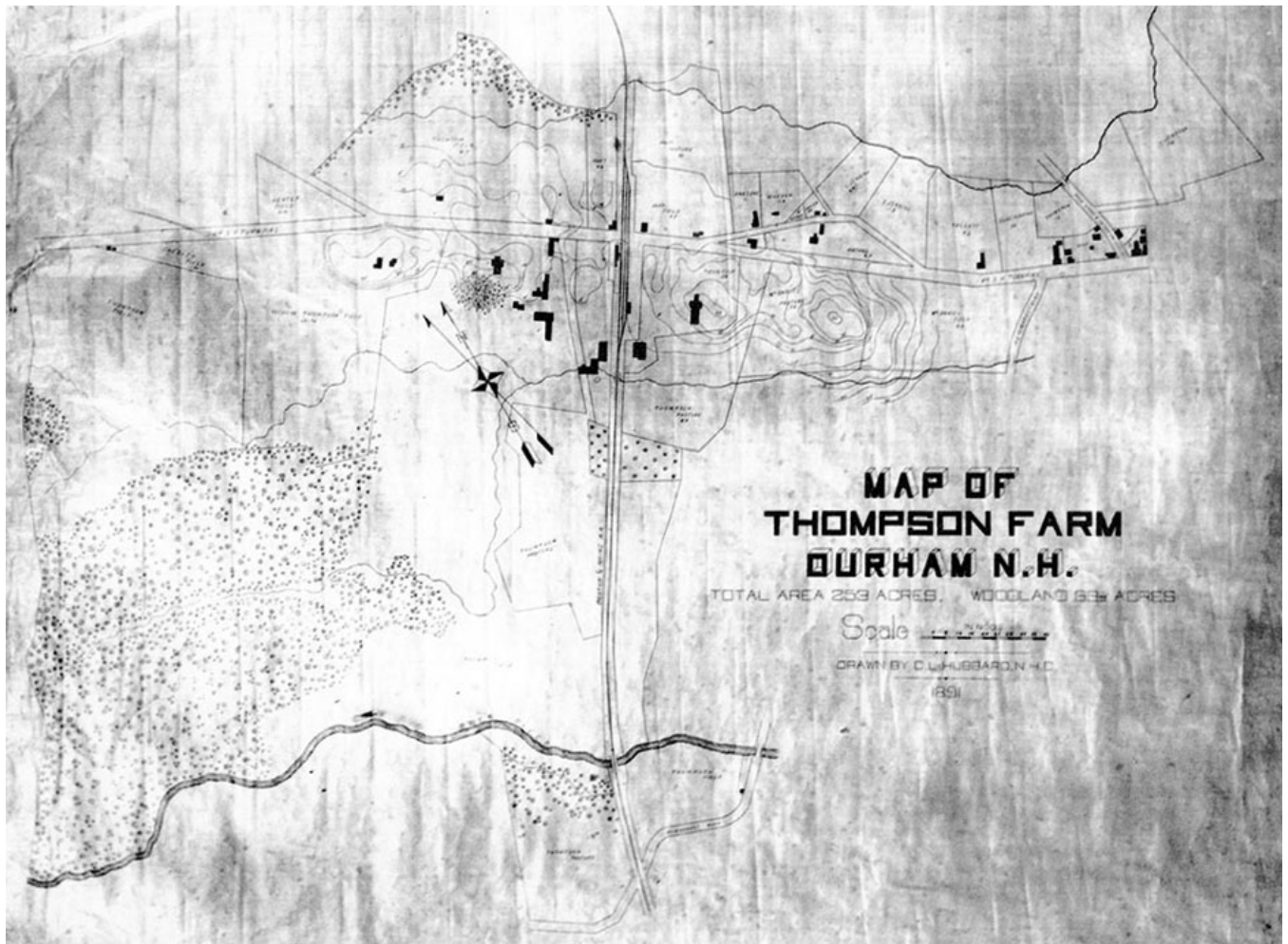
Historic Maps and Plans



Map of Thompson Farm, 1891 (UNH Planning Department)

AREA FORM

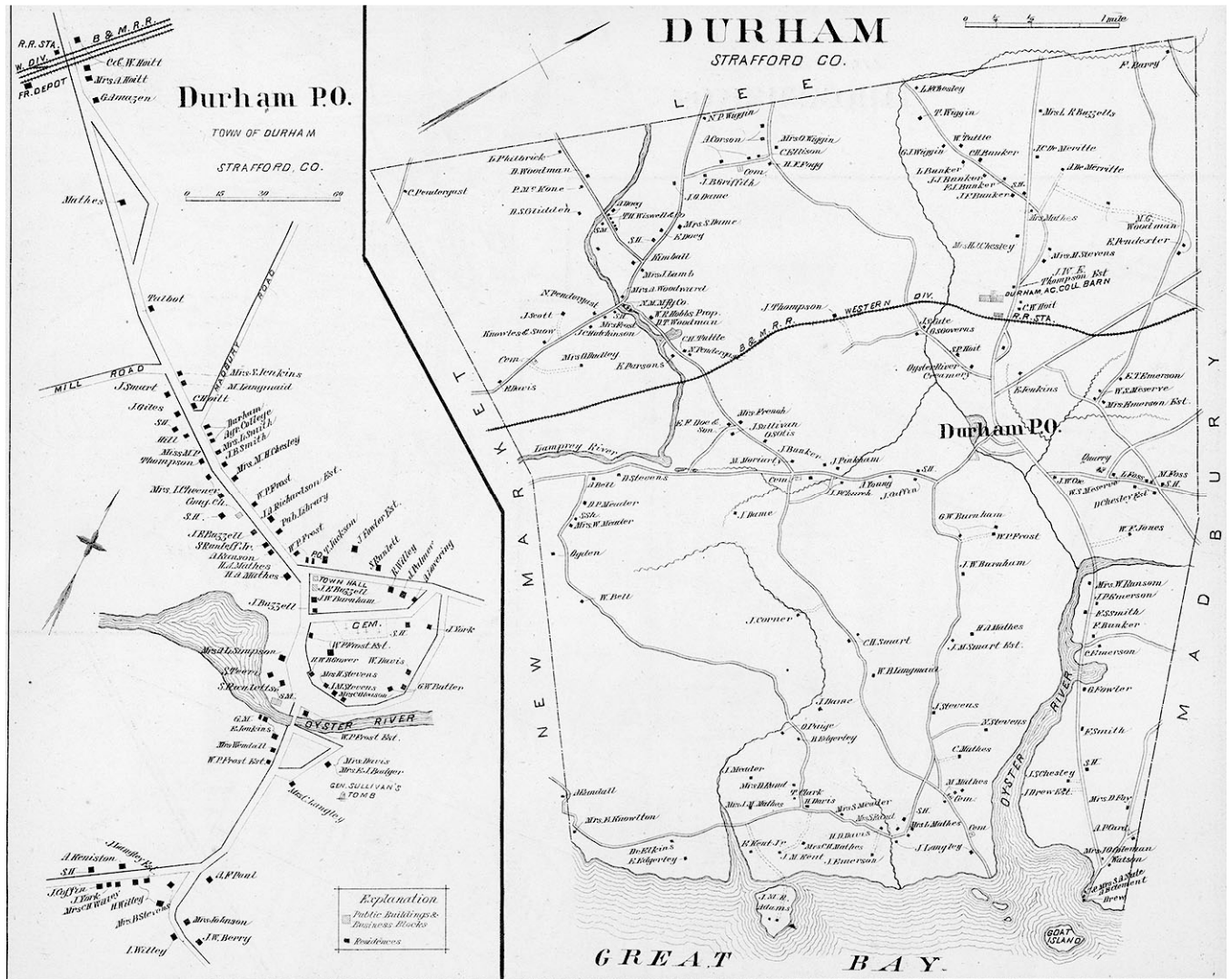
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Map of Thompson Farm, 1891 with additions to 1893 (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

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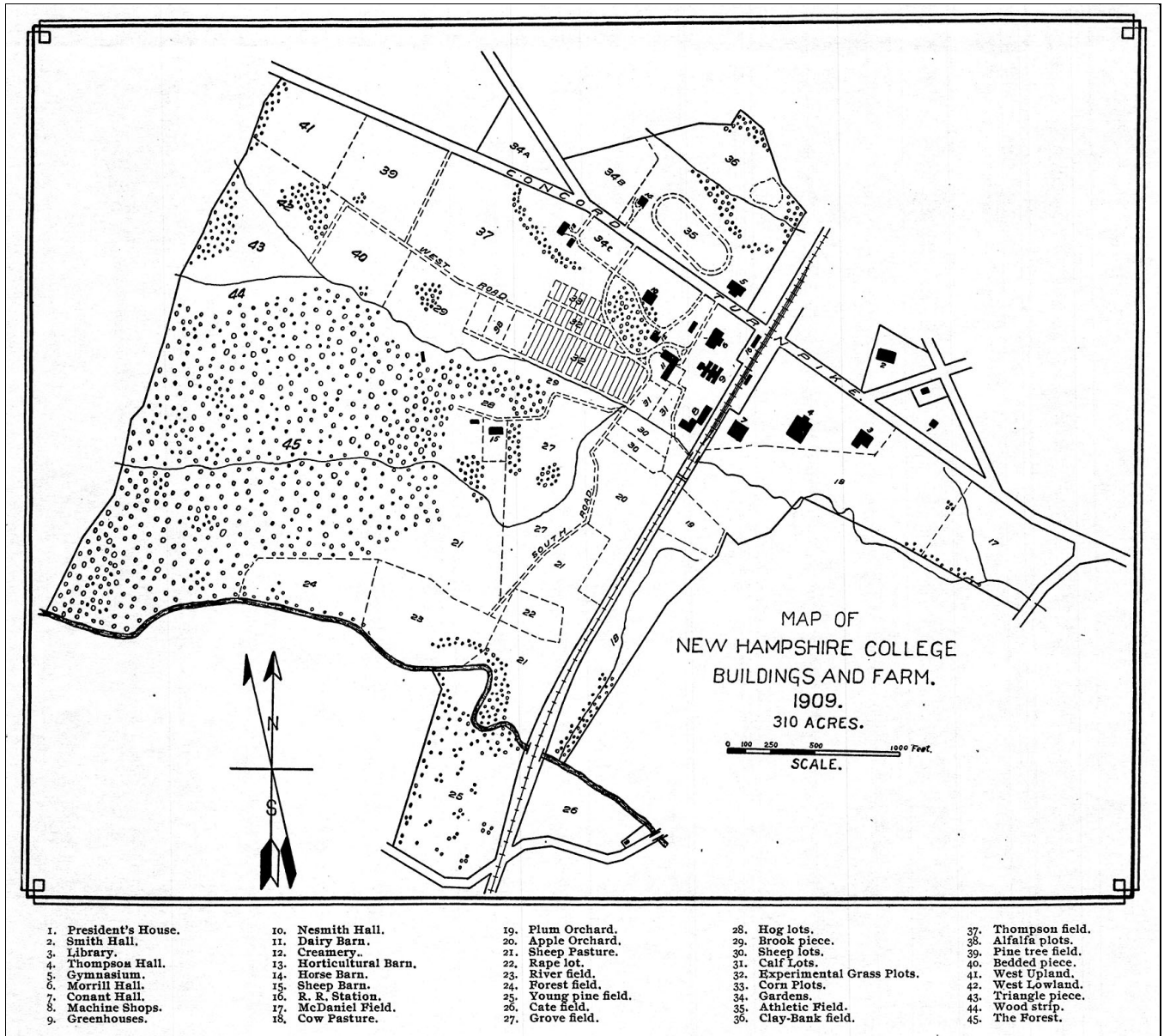
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Durham, Strafford County (D.H. Hurd & Co., 1892)

AREA FORM

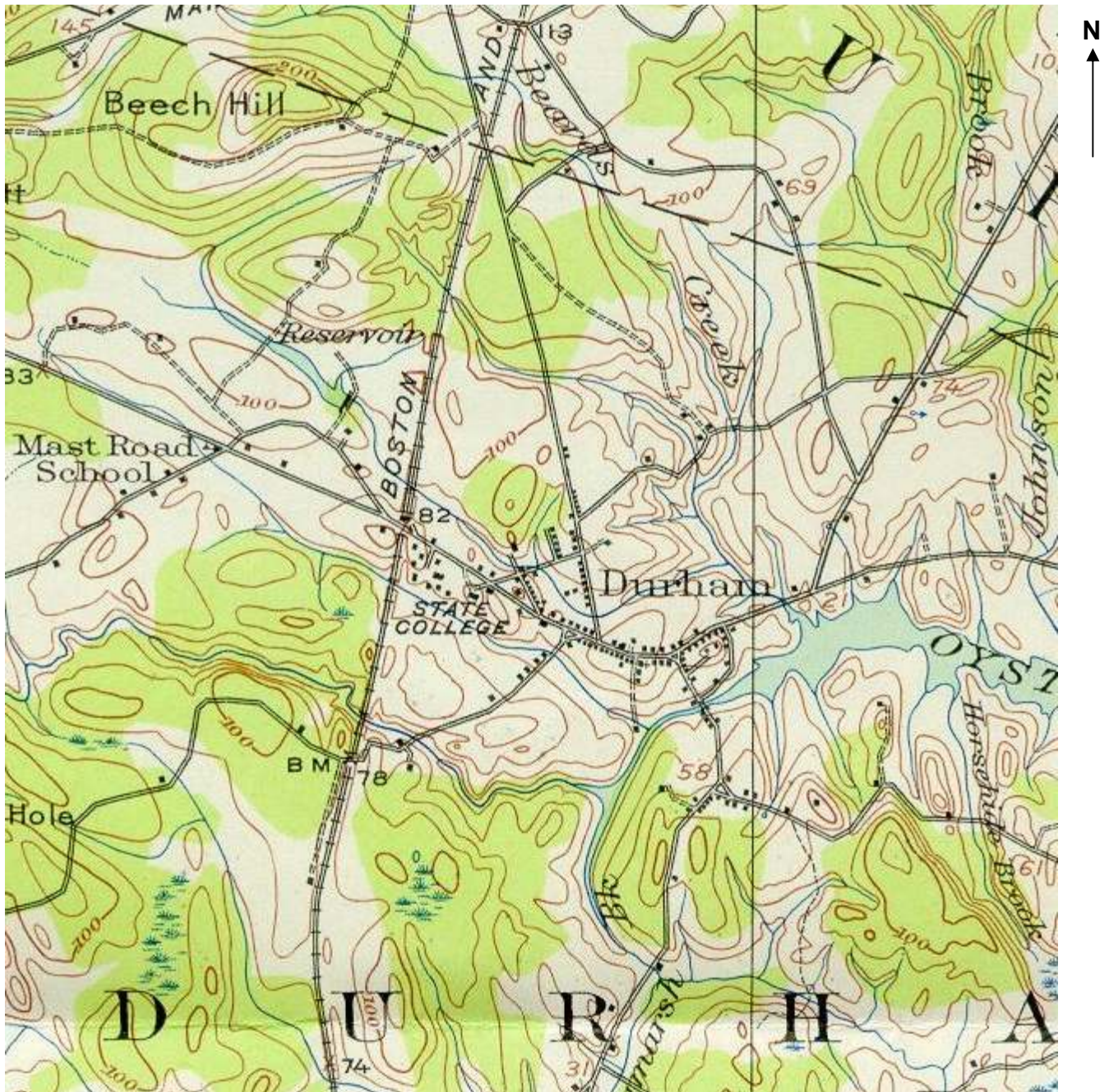
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Map of New Hampshire College Buildings and Farm, 1909 before railroad tracks relocated (UNH Planning Department)

AREA FORM

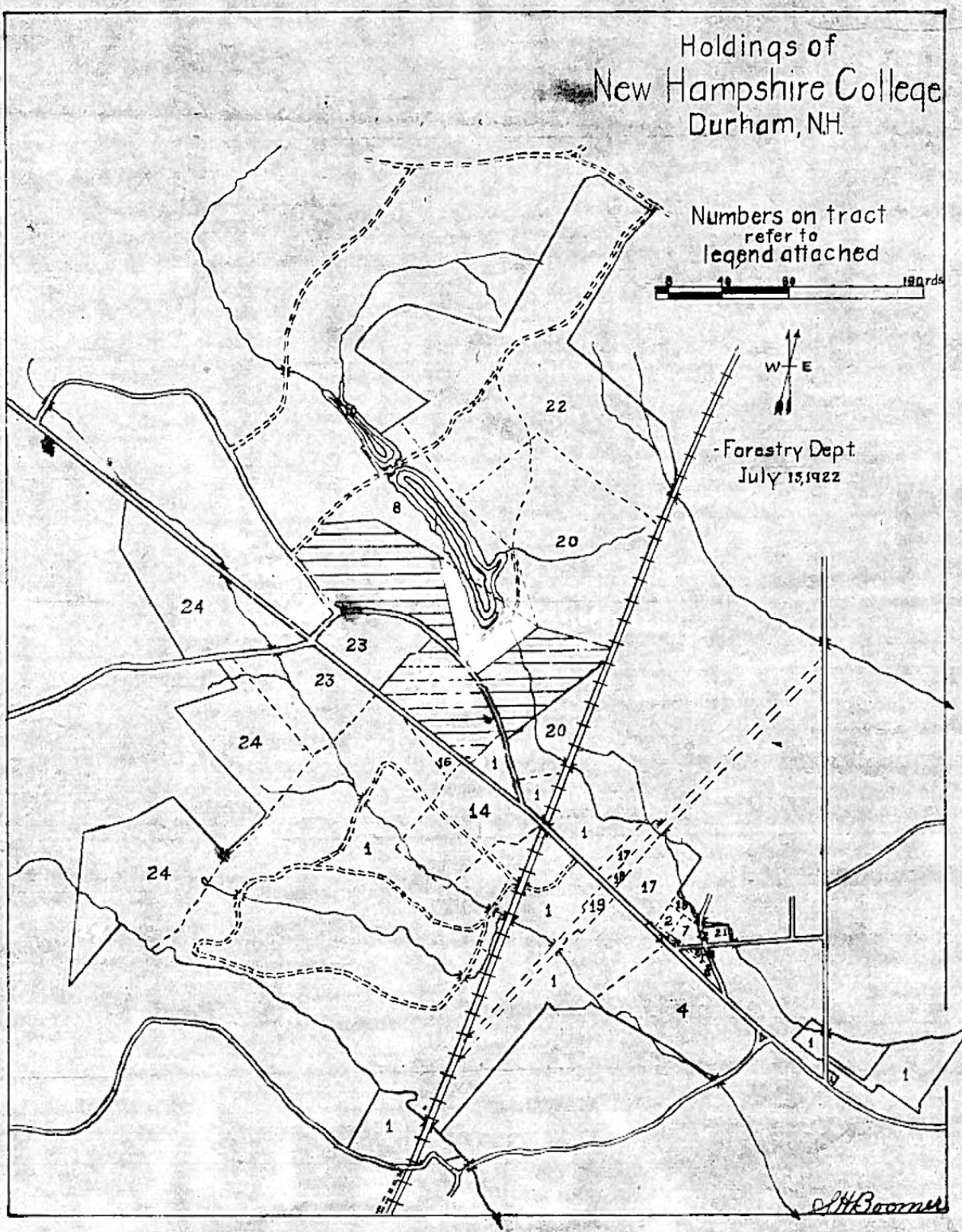
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



USGS Topographical Survey Map, Dover quadrangle, 1918 (<http://docs.unh.edu/NH/dovr18sw.jpg>)

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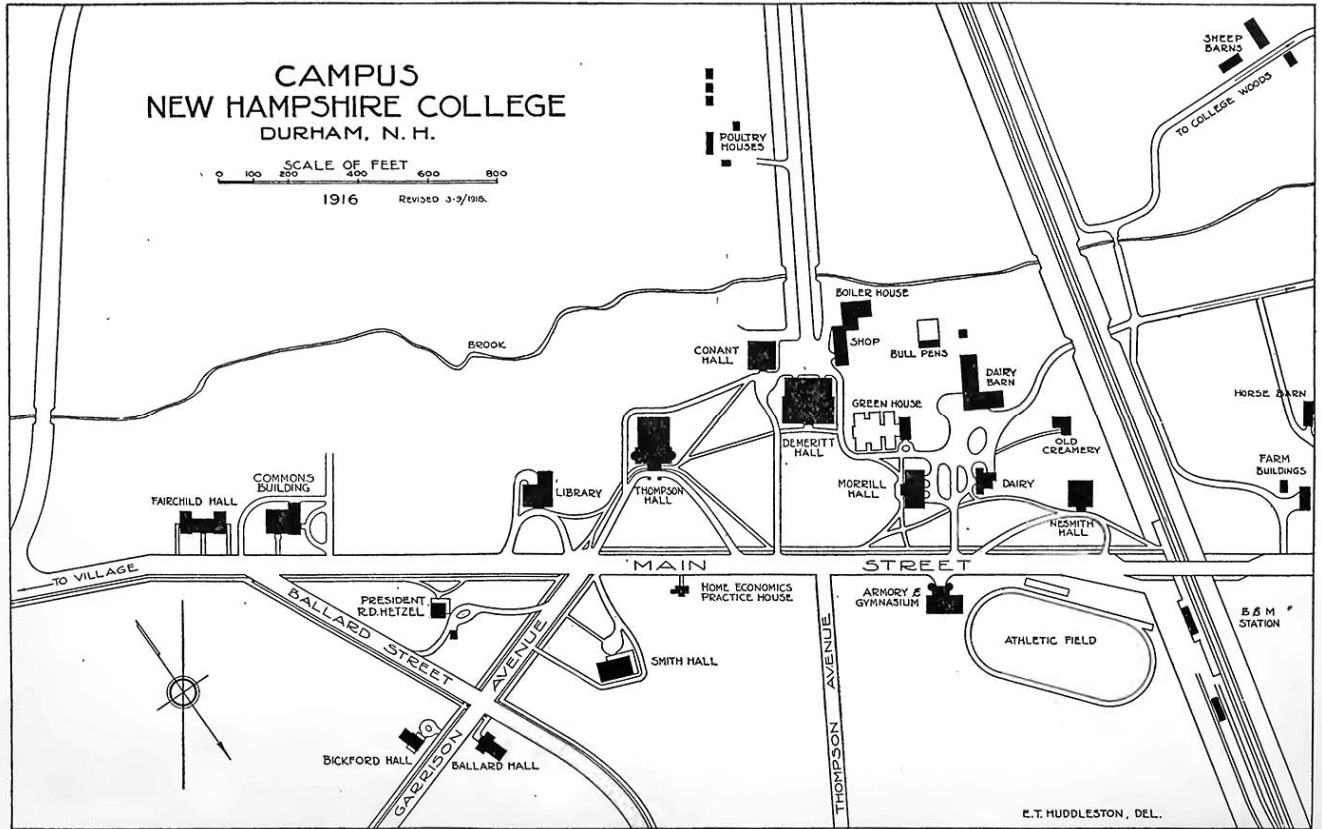
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Holdings of New Hampshire College, 1922 shows new and old railroad corridors (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

AREA FORM

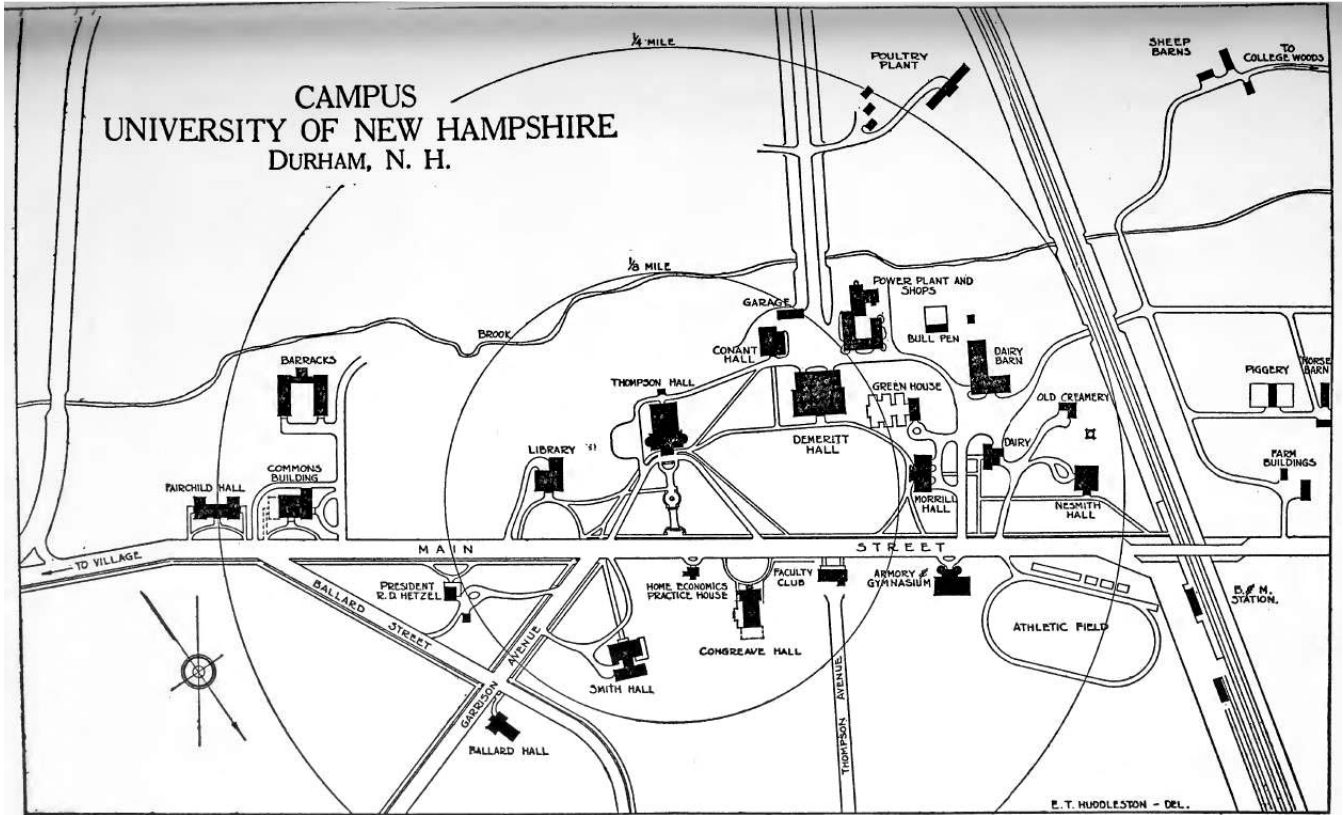
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Campus, New Hampshire College map (Agricultural and Mechanic Arts Bulletin 1918-1919)

AREA FORM

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

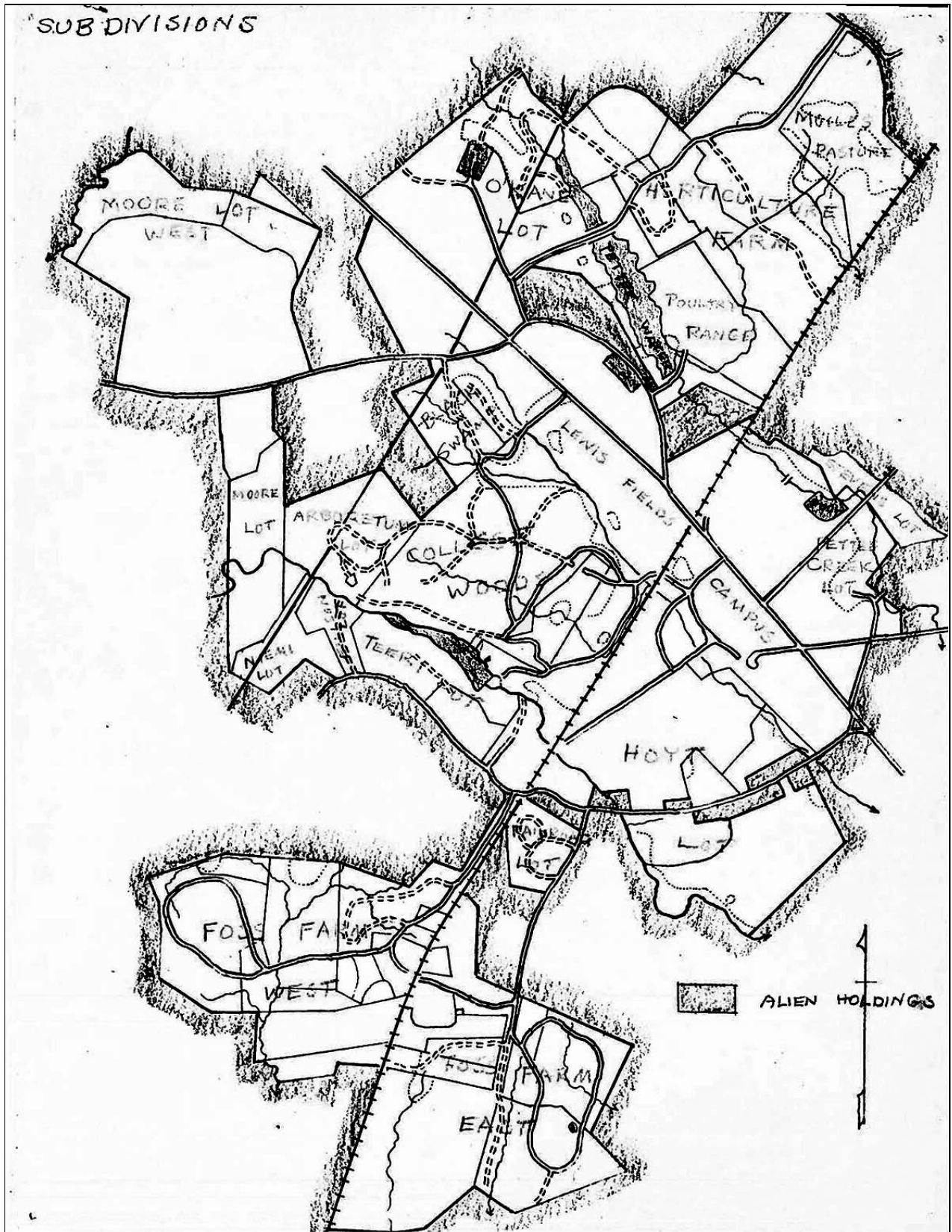


This map shows the buildings of the University and the immediately adjacent grounds. It does not include the farms, forests, gardens or orchards.

Campus, University of New Hampshire (Agricultural and Mechanic Arts Bulletin 1924)

AREA FORM

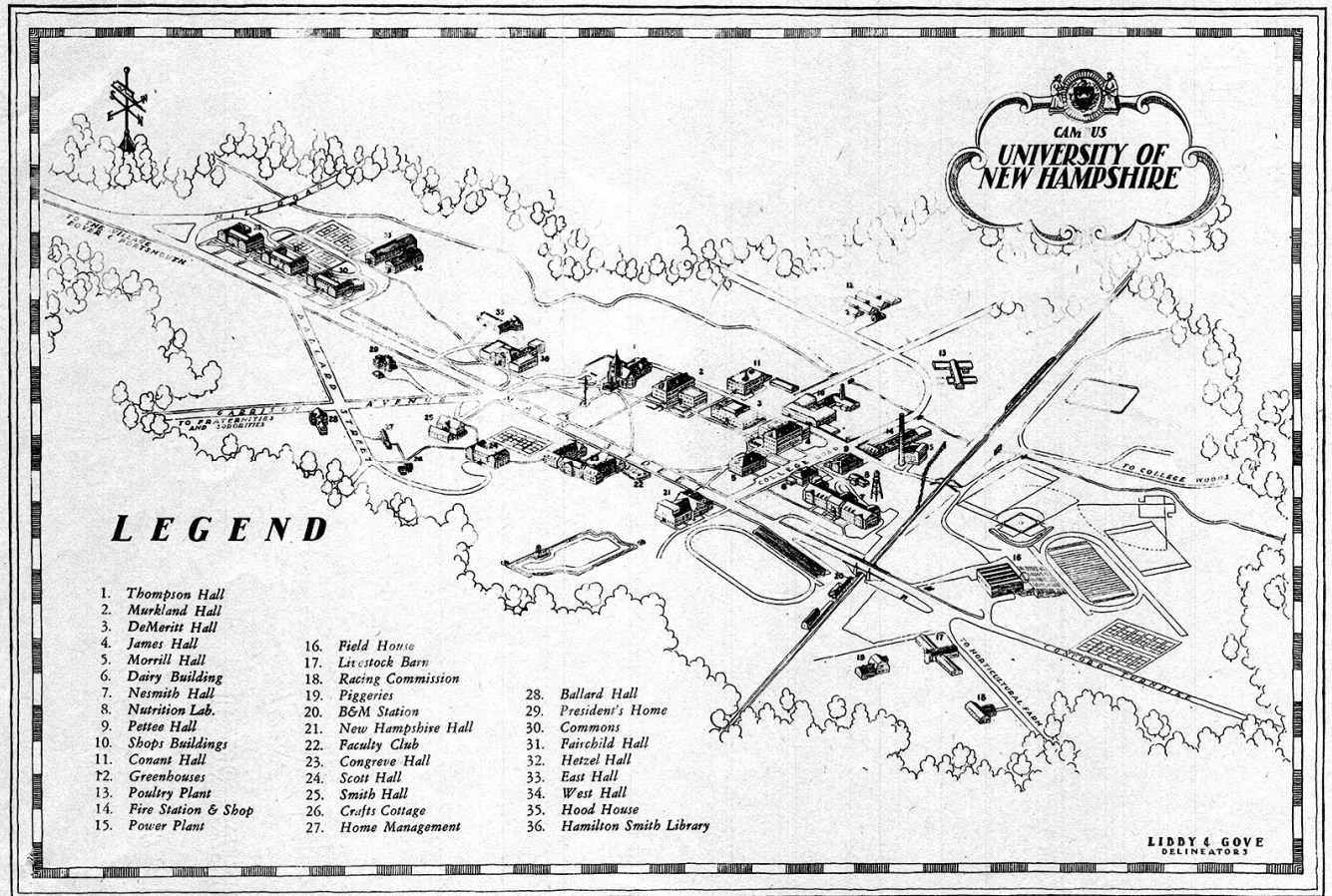
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Land use patterns map ca. 1937 (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

AREA FORM

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

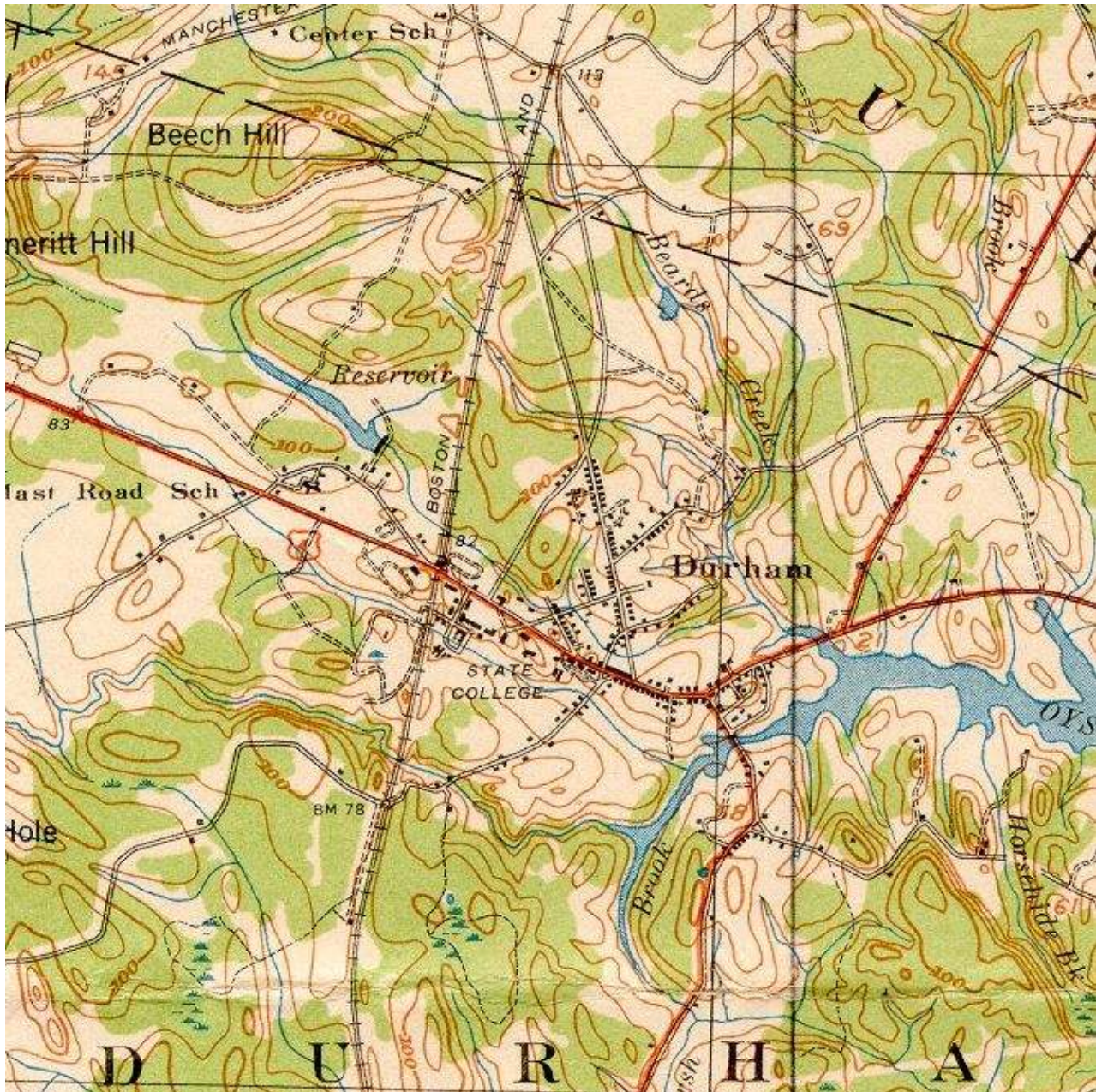


c. 1940

Campus Map, University of New Hampshire 1940 (UNH Planning Department)

AREA FORM

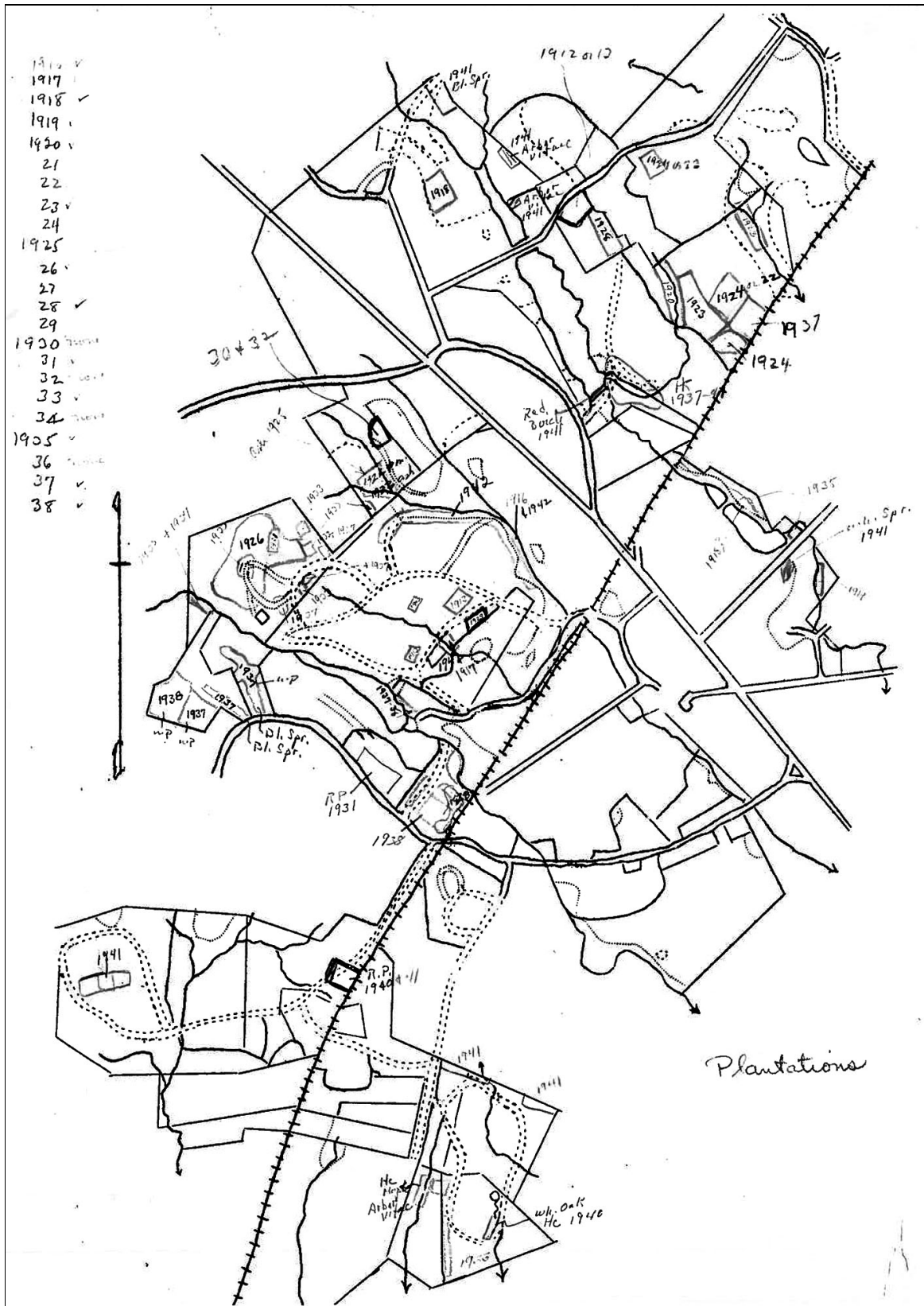
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USGS Topographical Survey Map, Dover quadrangle, 1941 (<http://docs.unh.edu/NH/dovr41sw.jpg>)

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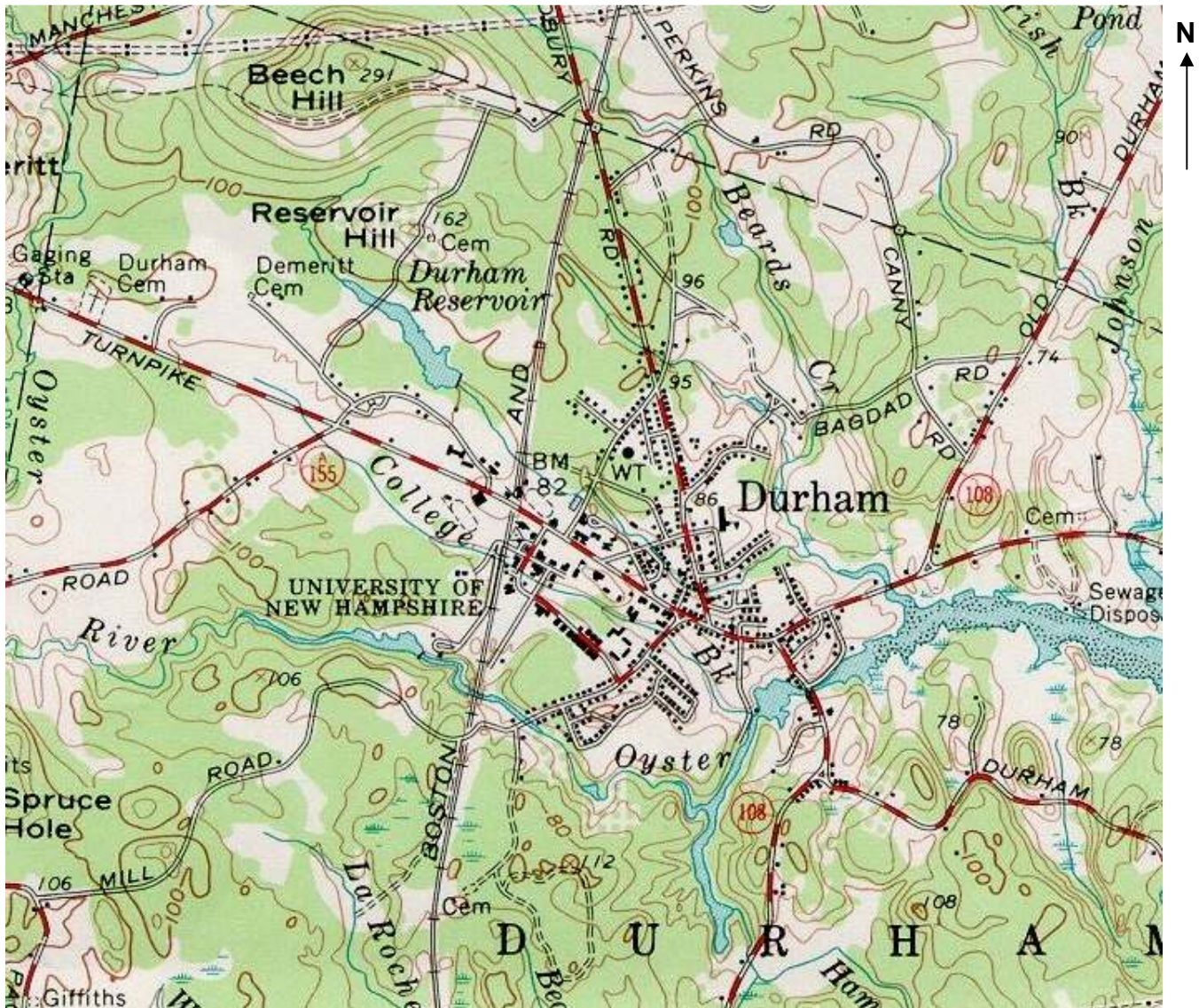
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Plantations through ca. 1942 (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

AREA FORM

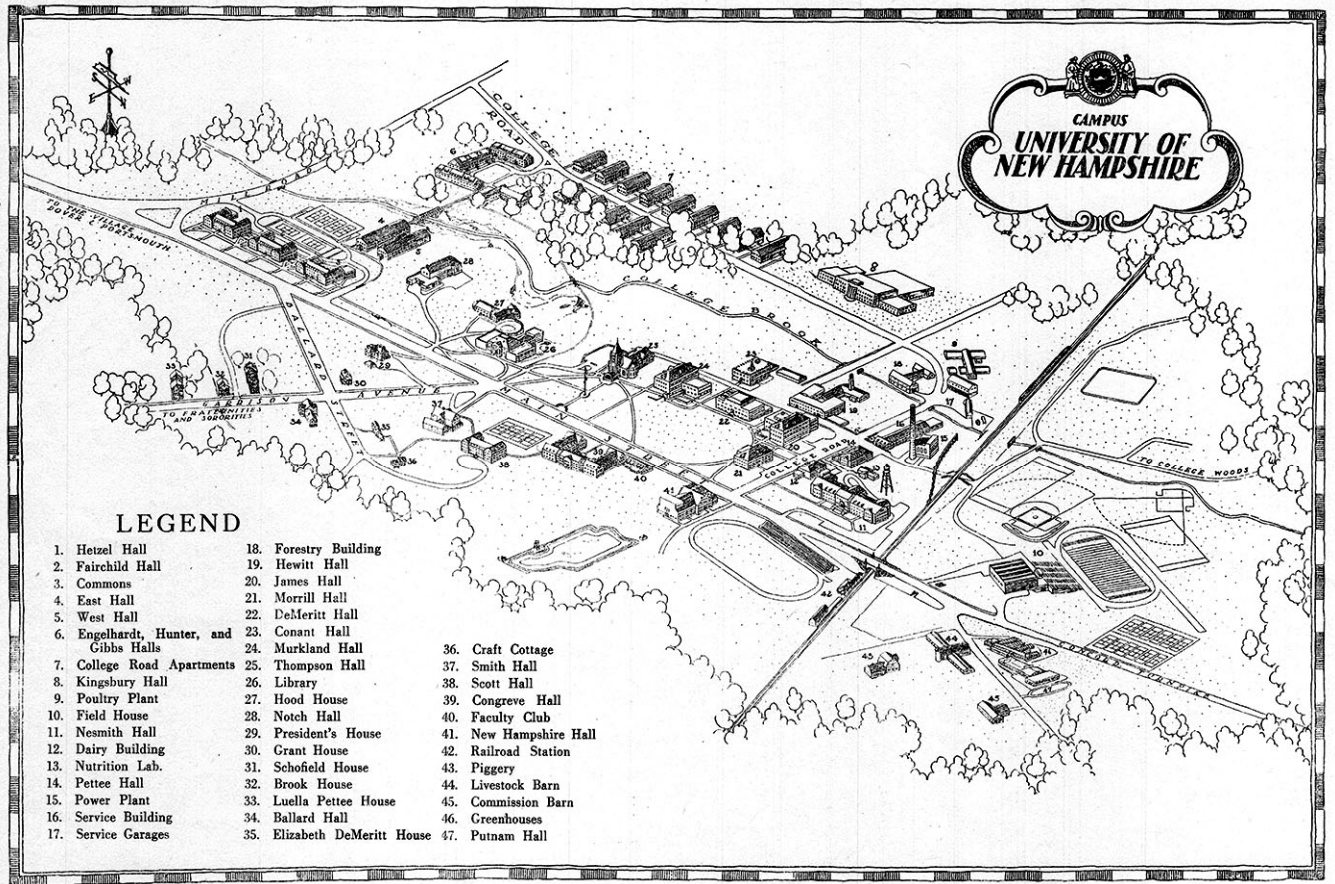
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USGS Topographical Survey Map, Dover quadrangle, 1956 (<http://docs.unh.edu/NH/dovr56sw.jpg>)

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

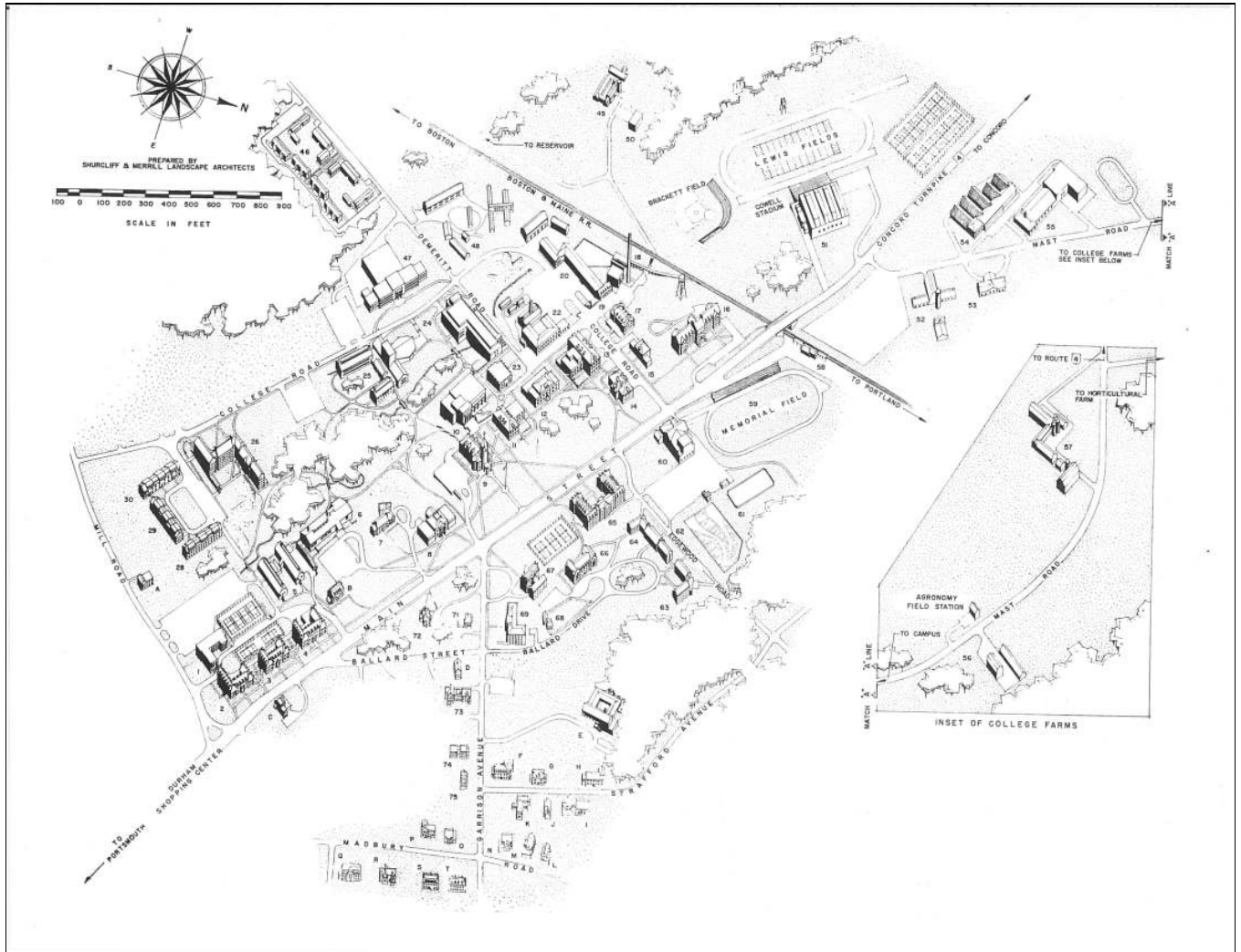


C1949

Campus Map, University of New Hampshire 1949 (UNH Planning Department)

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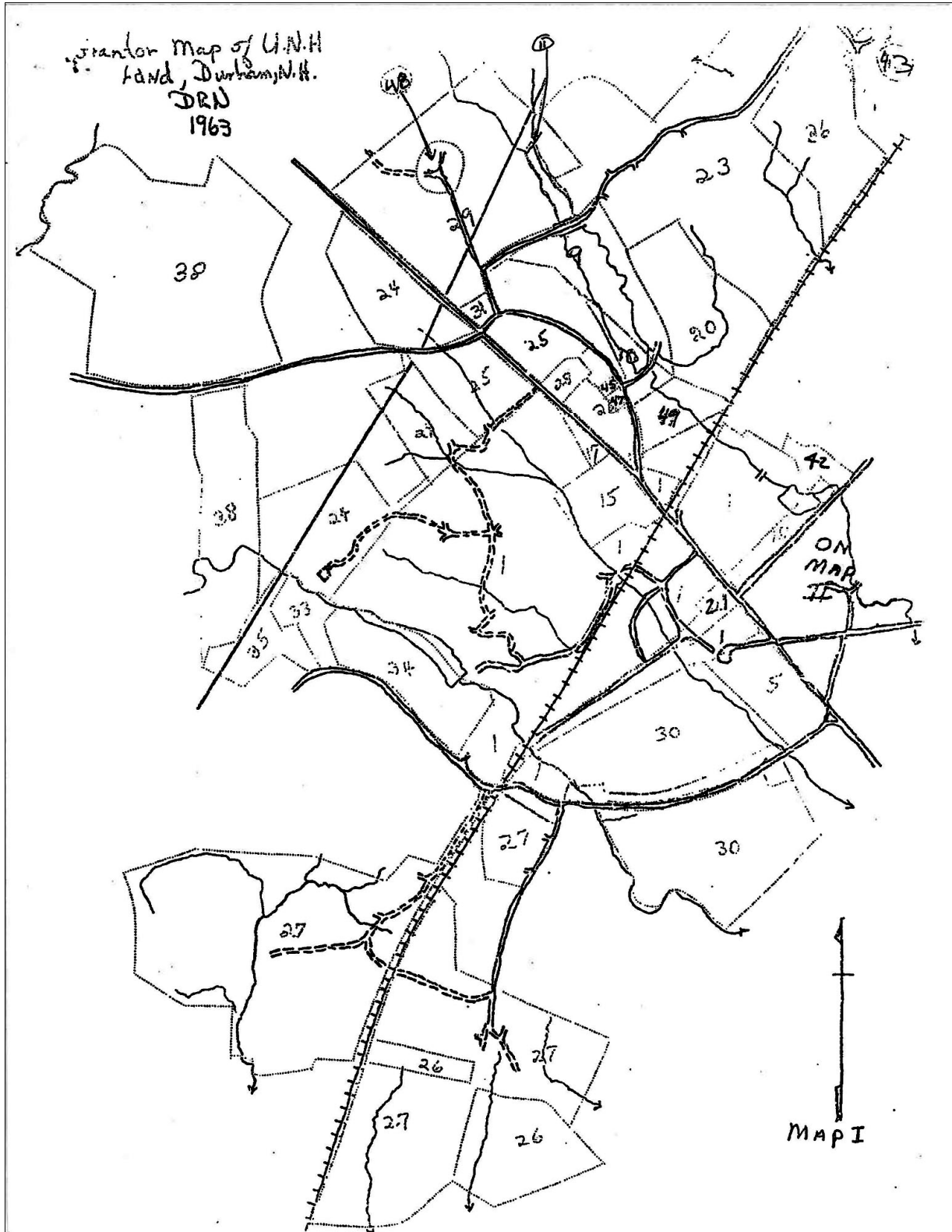
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Campus Map, 1961 (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

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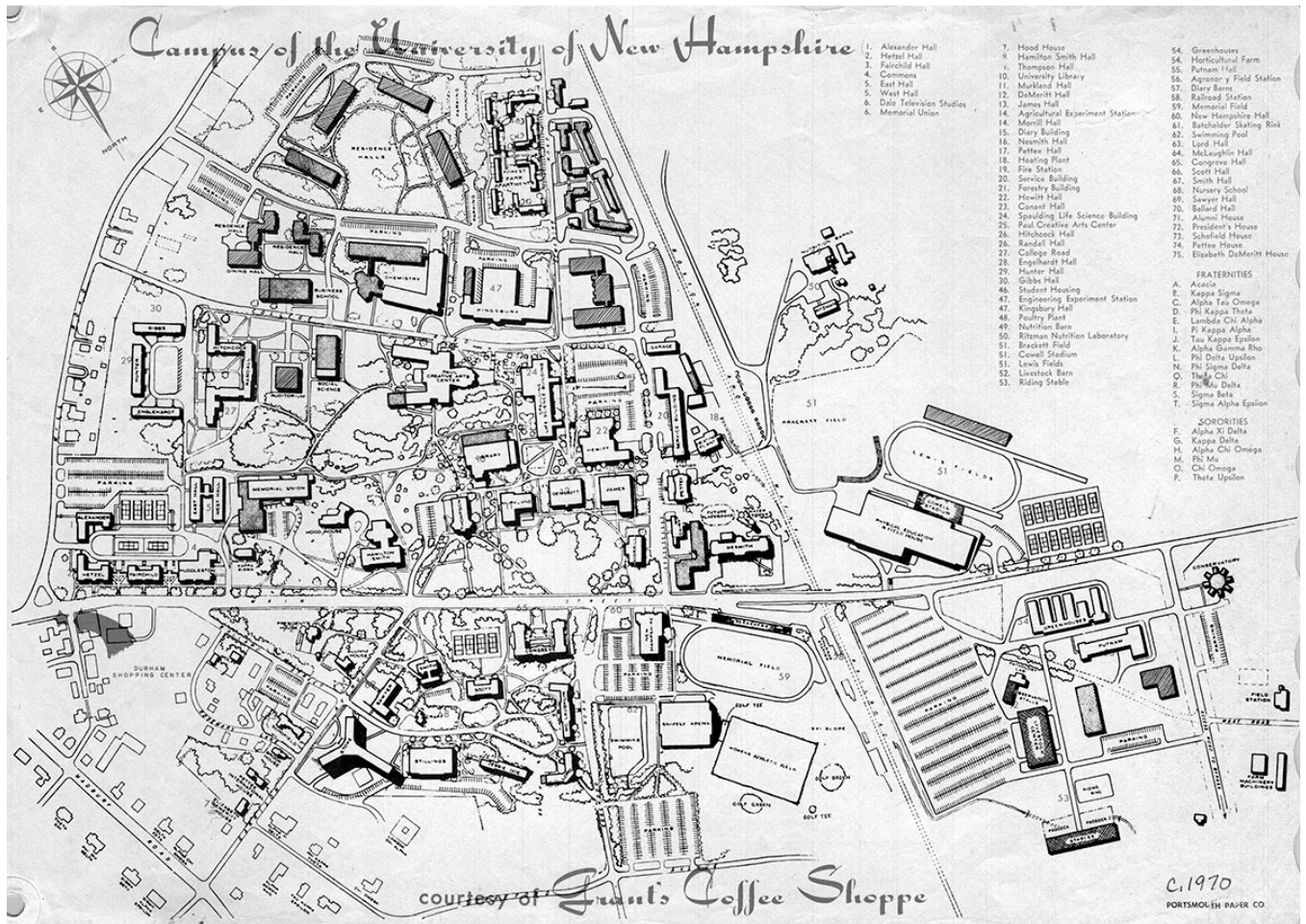
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Grantor Map of UNH Land, Durham 1963 (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

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Campus of the University of New Hampshire, 1970 (UNH Planning Department)

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Current Maps



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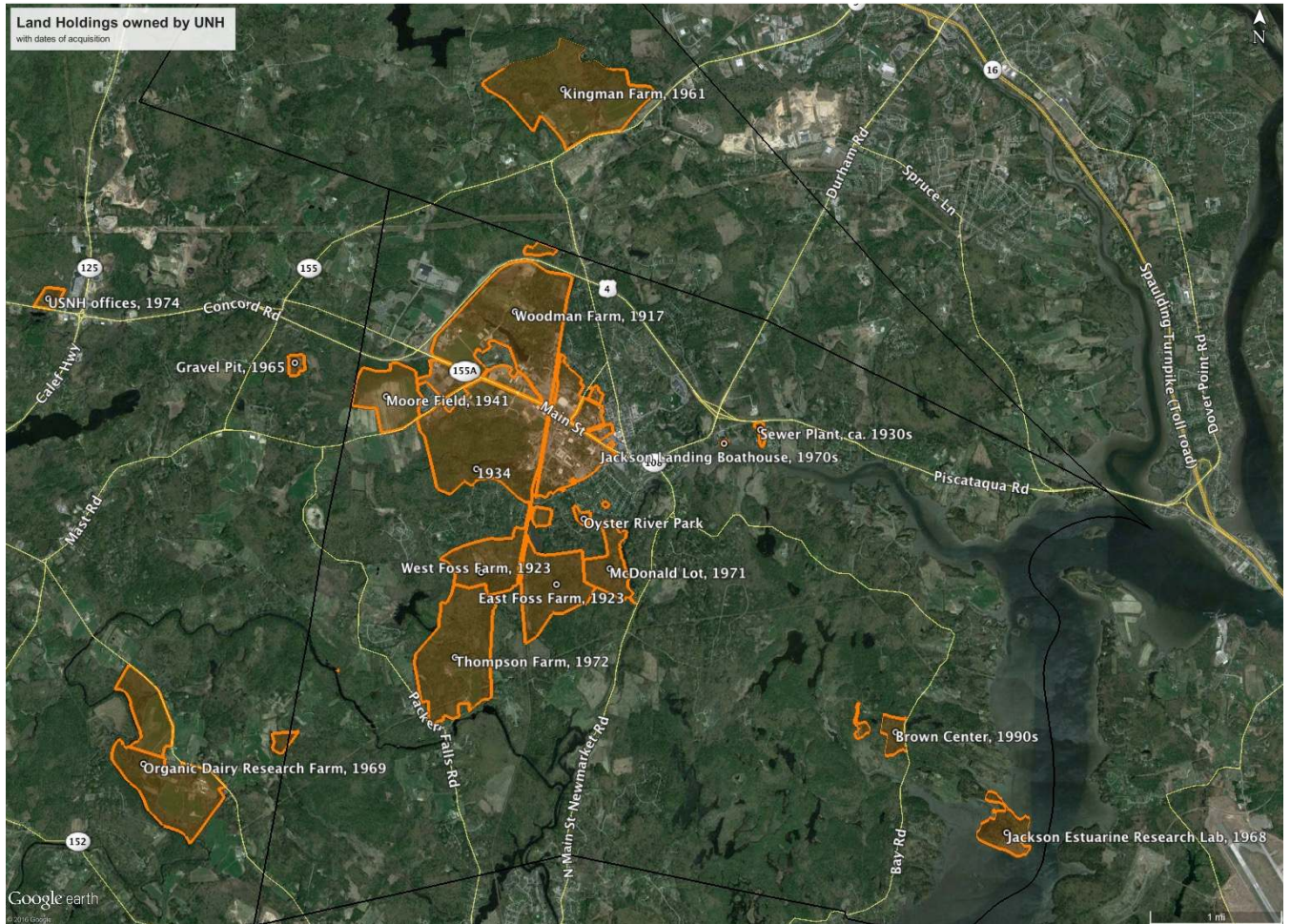
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Land use map from 2012 Master Plan

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Property owned by UNH, with names and dates of acquisition

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Historic Aerial Photographs



Aerial photograph of central campus and Main Street, 1940 (UNH Campus Planning)

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Aerial photograph of Durham and Main Street, 1953 (UNH Campus Planning)

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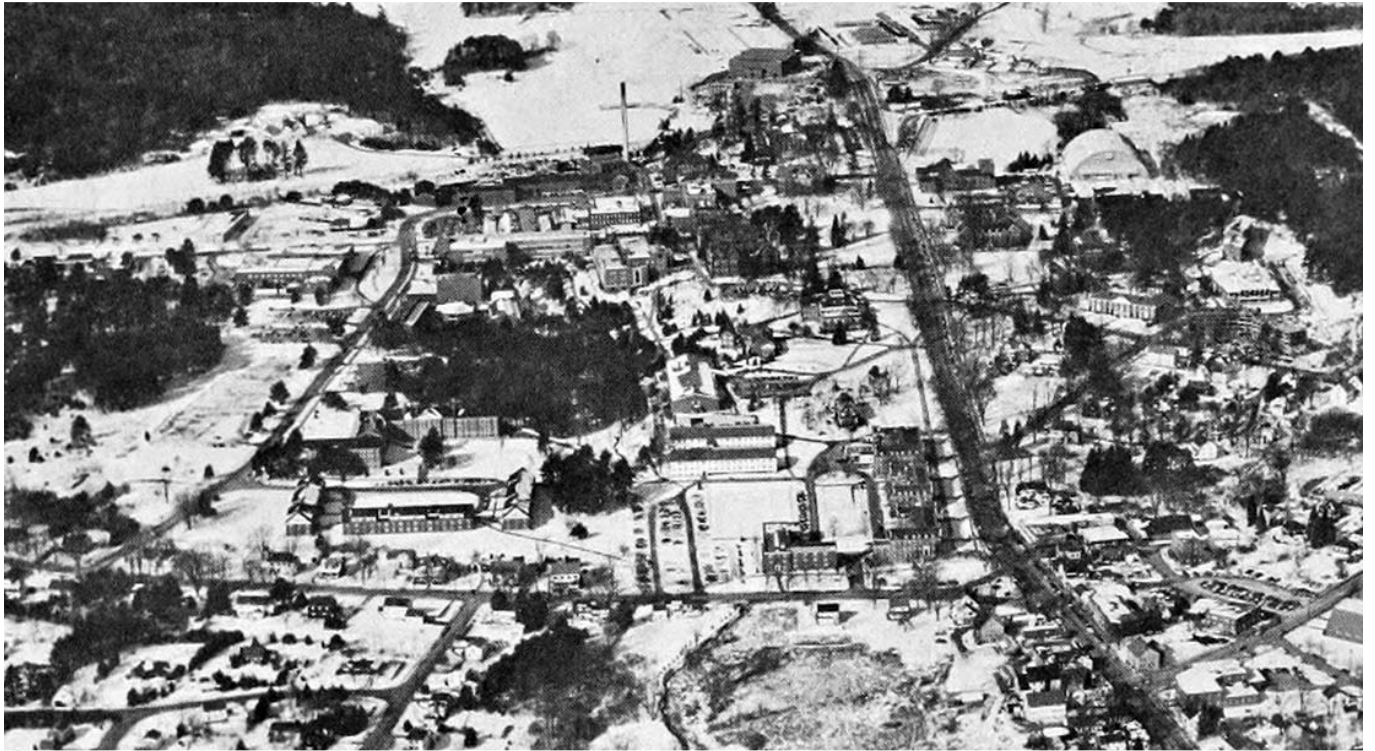
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Aerial photograph of Main Street and Mast Road, 1962 (www.historicaerials.com)

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Aerial photograph, cover of Durham Town Report, 1964

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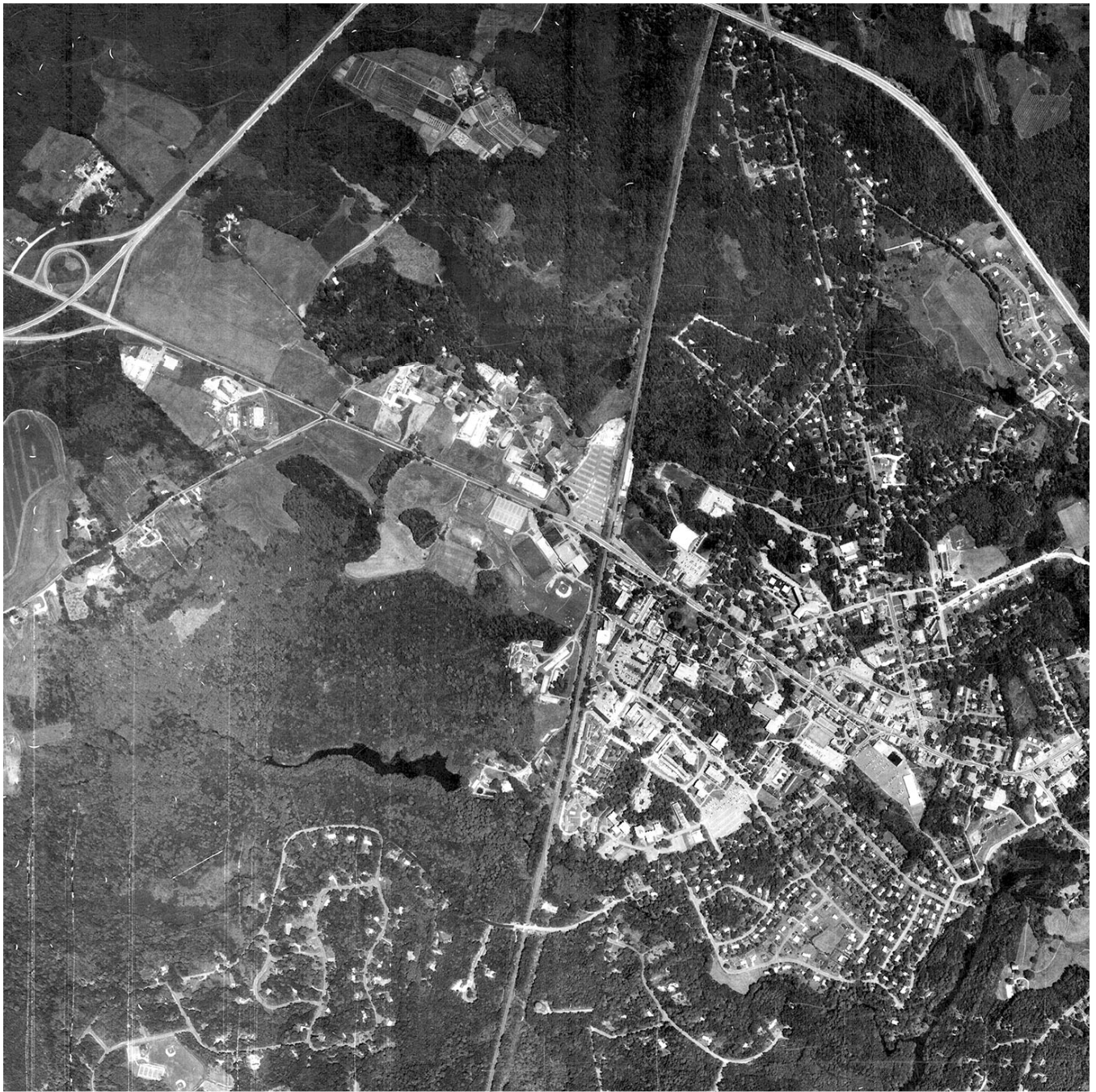
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT



Aerial photograph of central campus and Main Street, 1975 (UNH Campus Planning)

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Aerial photograph of central campus and Main Street, 1981 (UNH Campus Planning)

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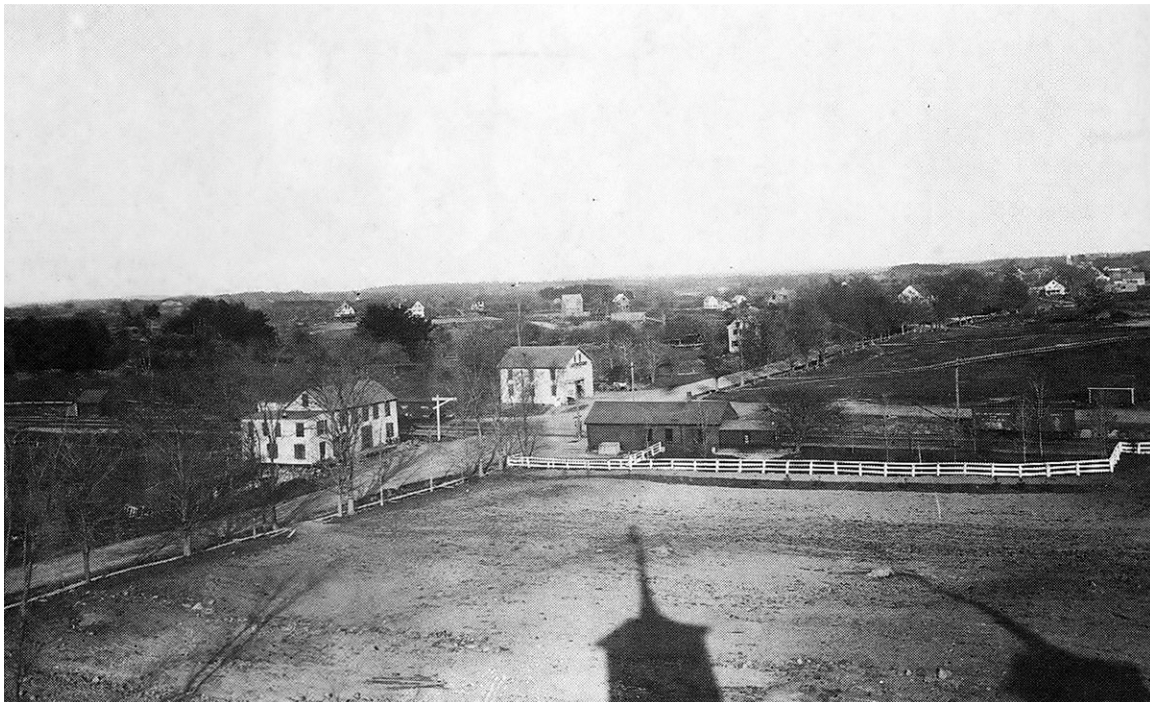
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (UNH) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Images

Academic Main Campus



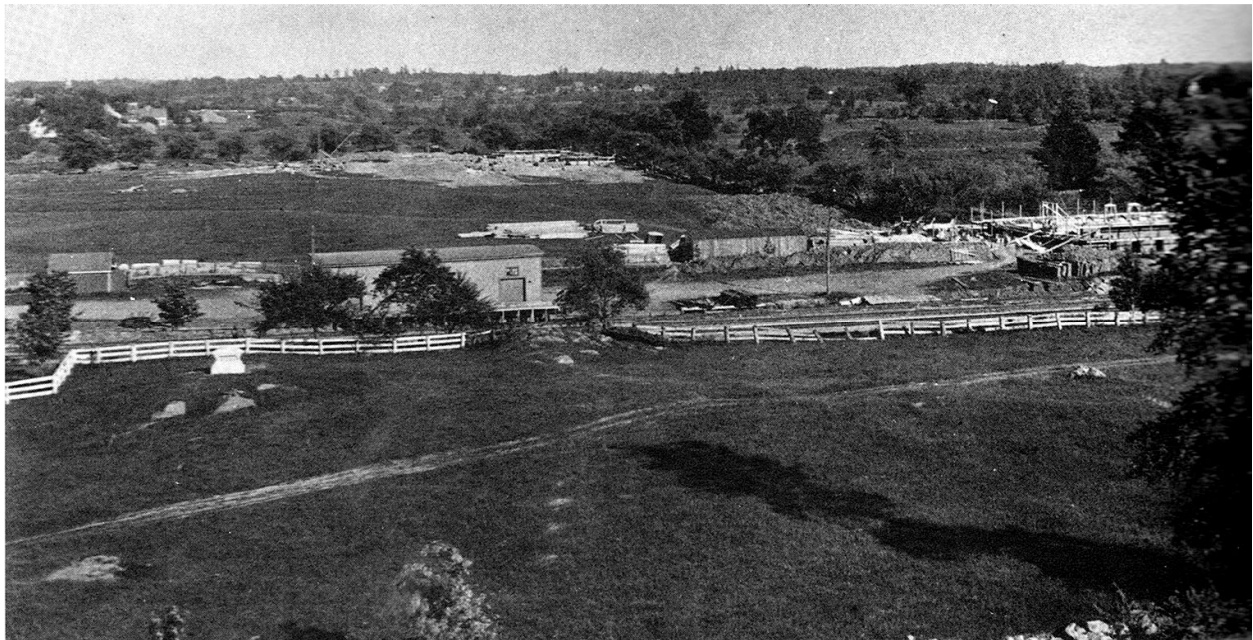
Main Street looking toward downtown, ca. 1892 site of President's House (Sackett 1974, 52)



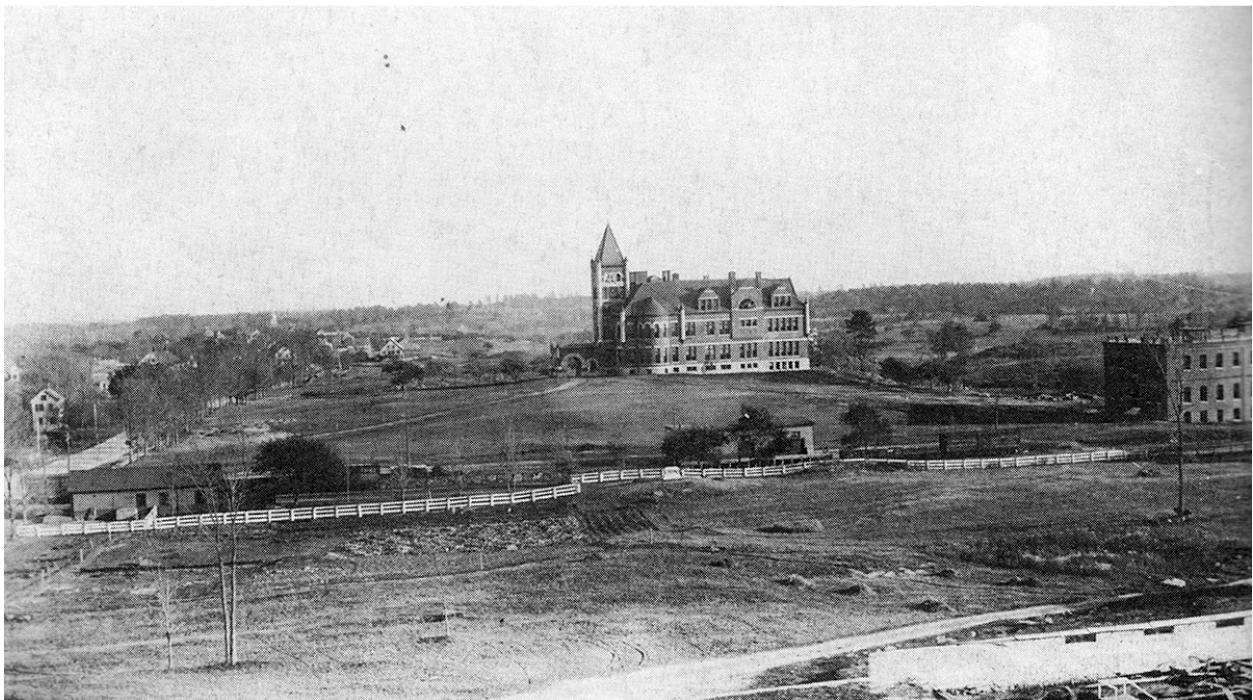
Main Street from College Barn, ca. 1893, facing northeast toward railroad station and Runlett Store (Ross and House 1996:66)

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Campus view showing sites of Thompson and Conant Halls at start of construction, 1892, facing southeast across railroad tracks (Sackett 1974, 30)



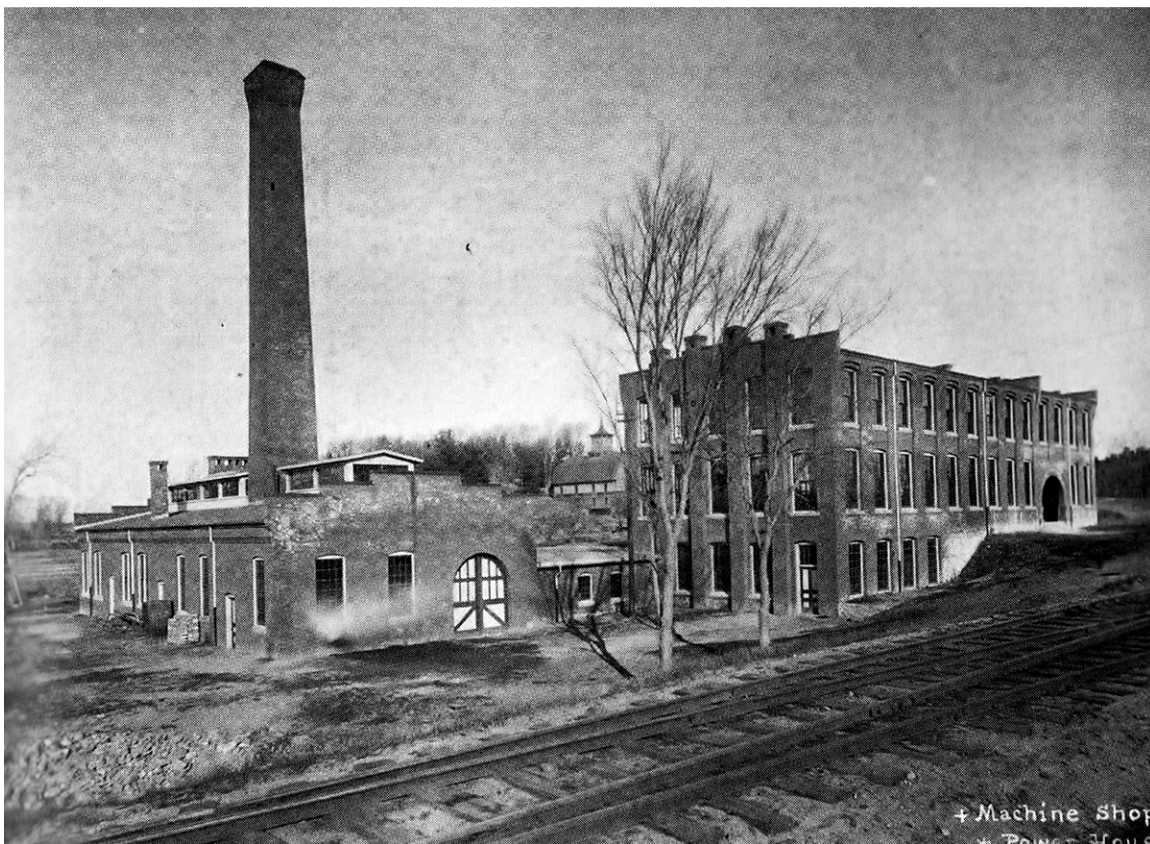
Campus view ca. 1893 looking southeast toward Thompson Hall, Conant at right (Ross and House 1996, 64)

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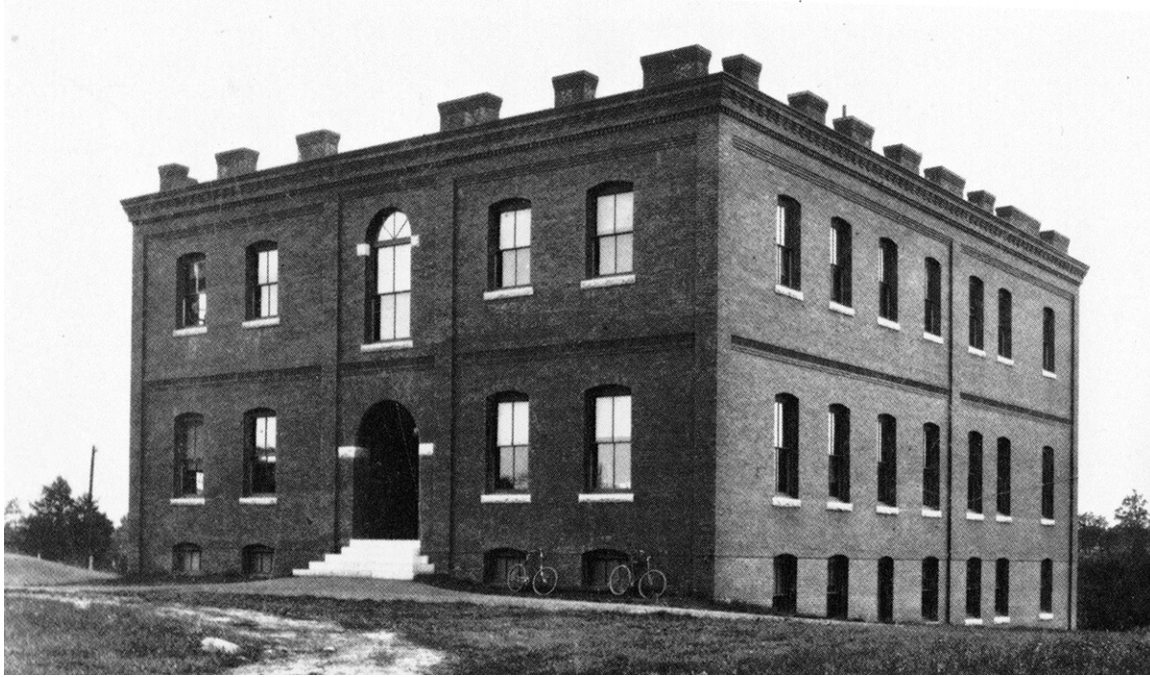
Nesmith Hall and Thompson Hall, ca. 1894 (Ross and House 1996, 67)



Original power plant and Shop Building/Hewitt Hall, ca. 1893 (Ross and House 1996:65)

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Conant Hall, ca. 1900 (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984, 32)



Garrison Avenue from Main Street, ca. 1897, buildings no longer extant (Ross and House 1996: 99)

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Morrill Hall and original railroad station, ca. 1903 (Ross and House 1996, 103)



Campus view, Morrill and Thompson Halls, ca. 1905 facing east (Ross and House 1996, 71)

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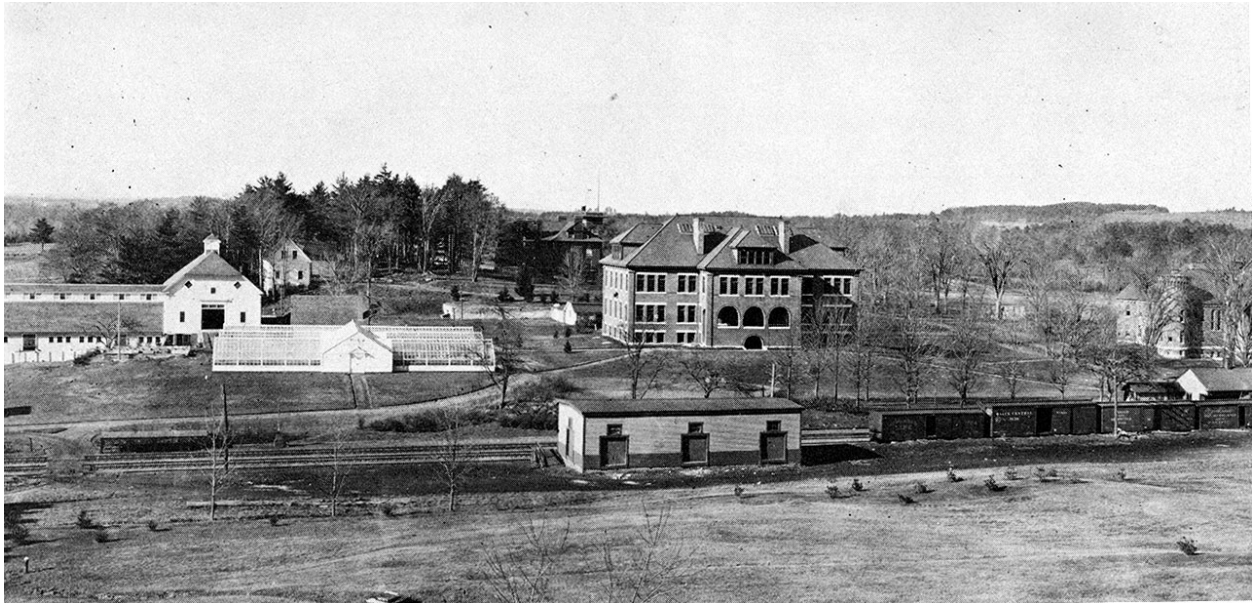
President's House, built 1905 (Ross and House 1996, 45)



Main Street facing west toward campus, Hamilton Smith and Thompson halls, ca. 1910 (Ross and House 1996, 100)

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Campus view facing northwest, showing original railroad tracks, Morrill Hall, dairy barn and old greenhouses (not extant), ca. 1906 (Sackett 1974, 52)



Campus view from Thompson Hall belfry, looking west, 1917 showing DeMeritt, barn site of Pettee, Taylor Hall and Morrill Hall (UNH Milne Special Collections and Archives)

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Thompson Hall and flag pole, 1922 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



DeMeritt Hall lawn, 1922 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Campus view from water tower, 1924, facing southeast (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Hamilton Smith Library and Thompson Hall from lawn in front of library, ca. 1925 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Campus view facing southwest, Thompson Hall, Conant Hall, Construction of Murkland Hall, 1926 (Barwell and Bergeron 1984, 77)



Murkland and DeMeritt Halls, ca. 1927 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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James Hall, ca. 1929 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



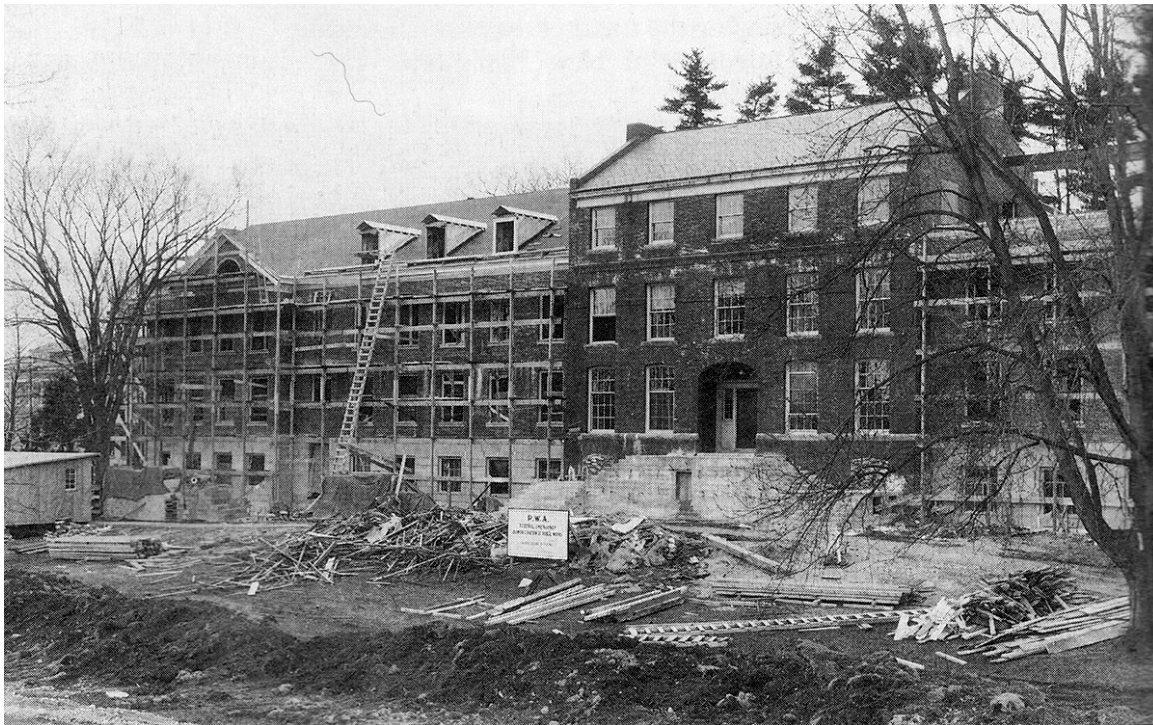
Heating Plant, Library Way, ca. 1935 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Nesmith Hall, ca. 1935 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Nesmith Hall, 1939 (Ross and House 1996, 84)

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Dimond Library ca. 1958 (www.library.unh.edu/exhibits/dimond-library/1958-construction)



Memorial Union Building ca. 1960s (Sackett 1974, 150)

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Kingsbury Hall, ca. 1950 (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984, 95)



Paul Creative Arts Center ca. 1960 (Sackett 1974, 152)

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Residence Halls



Smith Hall, ca. 1908 (Ross and House 1996, 74)



Congreve Hall, ca. 1922 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Congreve Hall from DeMeritt Hall, 1921, Edgewood Road not yet built (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Scott Hall, ca. 1932 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Fairchild Hall, concrete walk construction, 1922 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Huddleston-Commons, Fairchild and Hetzel Halls, ca. 1928 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Forest Park Apartments 1960s (Sackett 1974, 155)



Stillings Dining Hall, 1960s (Sackett 1974, 172)

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Athletic Area



New Hampshire Hall when built as gymnasium 1906 (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984, 50)



Memorial Field, 1923, looking toward center of campus (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Memorial Field grandstand, 1926, railroad station at right (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Memorial Field, 1928, looking toward site of Whittimore Center (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Railroad Station looking toward Main Street, ca. 1927 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Main Street railroad overpass built ca. 1911-12 before replacement, ca. 1935 view (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Main Street Bridge over Boston & Maine Railroad, completed 1936 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Library Way Railroad Bridge from Brackett Field, ca. 1926 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Brackett Field baseball field construction and horse barn (now vicinity of Cowell Stadium), 1921 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



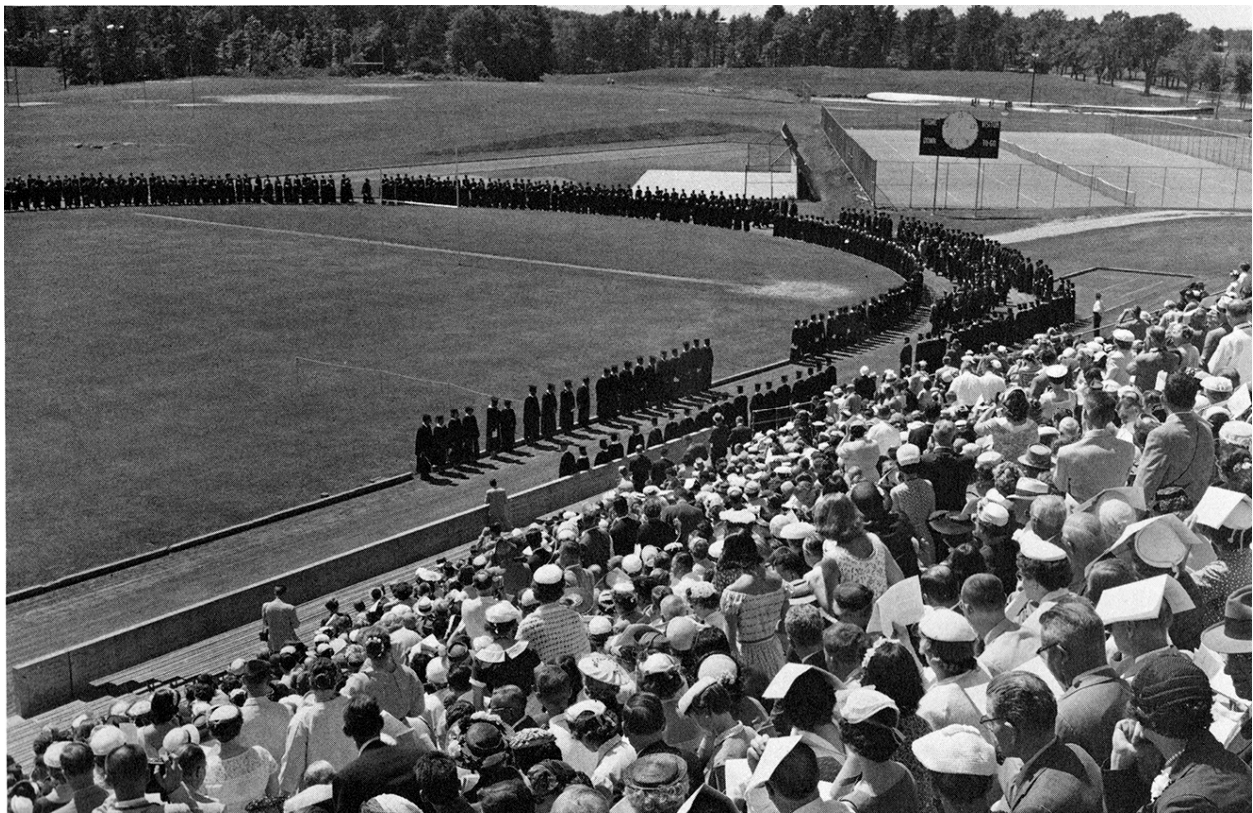
Cowell Stadium, 1936, before Field House built (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Cowell Stadium and Field House, 1939 (Sackett 1974, 111)



Cowell Stadium, former Lewis Fields, 1957. Tennis courts and Main Street at right (Sackett 1974, 149)

Agricultural Buildings



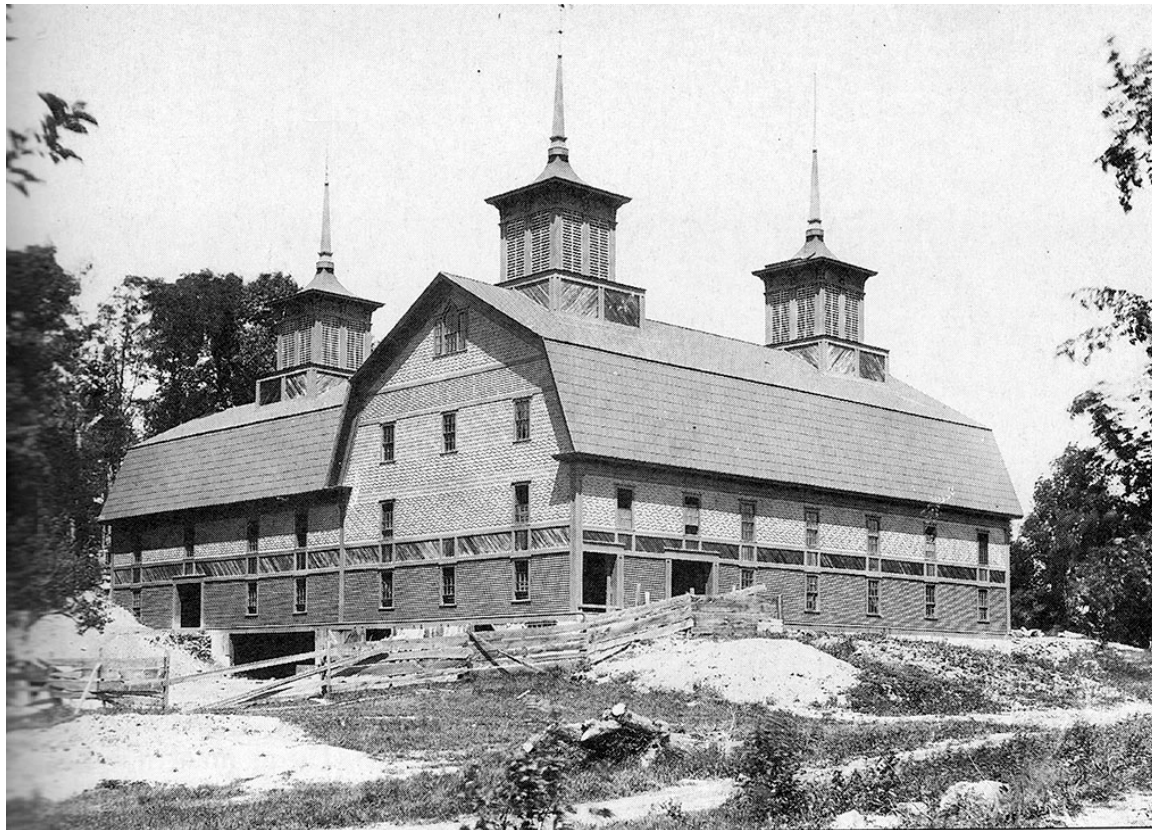
Old Thompson farm buildings, ca. 1893 (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984, 26)



Thompson Barn, 1893, on Main Street looking toward Thompson Hall (Ross and House 1996, 66)

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Original College Barn, ca. 1893 view, burned 1894 (site of Pettee Hall) (Ross and House 1996, 61)



Dairy Barn (site of Pettee Hall) 1918 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Brackett Field and Horse Barn, site of present fieldhouse and stadium ca. 1926 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)



Horse Barn site of present stadium, 1918 (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Putnam Hall, built 1949 (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984, 95)



Lewis Field parking area (A Lot), ca. 1936 showing Livestock Barn and Piggery (not extant) (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)

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Dairy Barns, 1932 (Mast Road Extension) (Bardwell and Bergeron 1984, 79)



Looking west toward Dairy Barns, ca. January 1935, Moiles House at left (University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collections)