

79-D PROGRAM APPLICATION
1869 Barn at the 1785 Daniel Abbot House
184 Lake View Drive, Concord



Summary

The 1869 barn at the Daniel Abbot House in West Concord is part of the city's heritage and an increasingly rare farm building within the city limits. Its historical integrity enhances the historic 1785 house, and vice versa. It is a visible landmark that can be enjoyed by the public from well-traveled Lake View Drive.

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Letter of support, by John C. Porter

April 11, 2022

To: City of Concord
Re: 79-D Easement for Daniel Abbot House Barn

I am writing in support for granting a 79-D easement for the old barn located at the Daniel Abbot House property at 184 Lake View Drive, now owned by Donald Floyd and Sally Atwater. This barn is typical of the Yankee style barns built in New Hampshire in the mid-1800s.

I am on the New Hampshire Historic Agricultural Structures Advisory Committee (also known as the “Barn Committee”). We worked hard to get the passage of NH RSA 79-D in 2002 to develop a mechanism to encourage the preservation of old New Hampshire barns. Prior to that the state’s tax structure almost created a disincentive for fixing up an old barn and causing an increased property tax bill.

These old barns are a link to our past and their unique architecture plays a crucial part in defining the scenic landscape and character of New Hampshire. This barn meets the goals as defined in 79-D and is very visible from the public way. It is enjoyed by people who pass by it on Lake View Drive on foot, bicycle or in a car.

The barn has had many stewards over the years who have all played a part in its preservation. Now Donald Floyd and Sally Atwater are its caretakers. Granting the 79-D easement is a way of recognizing their efforts of maintenance and preservation without the penalty of increased property taxes.

John C. Porter
UNH Extension Professor/Specialist, Emeritus
Chairman of the New Hampshire Barn Committee and co-author of “Preserving Old Barns”

79-D PROGRAM APPLICATION

1869 Barn at the 1785 Daniel Abbot House

184 Lake View Drive, Concord

Lake View Drive and Carter Hill Road constitute a main thoroughfare linking downtown Concord with Webster and beyond. Between Rossvie Farm (District 5 Road) and Carter Hill Orchard is a center-chimney Colonial with a sign that reads,

Daniel Abbot House 1785

Behind the house is a timber-framed barn that was built in 1869. This barn is associated with descendants of a founding family of Concord. It illustrates the mid-nineteenth-century transition in New Hampshire's farm economy, from pioneer operation to small-scale mixed farming managed by a farmer and his family, supplemented by income from value-added products sold in town. The later history of the barn's use reflects the challenges to New Hampshire's small farms in the twentieth century.

Principal owners

Daniel Abbot (1738–1804), son of Deacon George Abbot (1706–1785). Member of the Rangers. Married a cousin, Rachel Abbot, and had 12 children. Married Mercy Kilburn and had another five children. Built the house. Farmed. Planted fruit trees.

Thomas Abbot (1776–1845), eighth child of Daniel. Farmer. No sons.

Nathan Kilburn Abbot (1799–1878), youngest child of Daniel. Farmer and schoolteacher. Never married.

Albert Saltmarsh (1840–1917), adopted son of Nathan Abbot. Farmer. Active in civic affairs. Never married. Built the 1869 barn.

The Taylors. Owned the property from 1920 into the 1940s. Various occupations, none of them farming. Enlarged the house.

Leonard J. Smith. Owned the property from 1946 until his death in 1986. High school shop teacher. Planted the old farm fields to Christmas firs.

The Clarks. Lived here from 1990 until 2010. Charles "Kelly" had been rector at St. Paul's School. Priscilla was an artist. Repaired the barn's timber framing and foundation.

Donald Floyd and Sally Atwater. 2018–. Retired academic and editor, respectively. Restored the 18th-century house. Replaced the Taylors' early-20th-century addition.

The 1869 barn

New Hampshire's oldest barns, probably including the original barn on the Daniel Abbot property, were of the English style, with doors on the long side, under the eaves. Such a barn could not be easily enlarged as a farmer expanded and changed his mix of livestock. In 1869, at age 29, Daniel Abbot's descendant-by-adoption, Albert Saltmarsh, embraced the new agricultural architecture and built a center-aisle New England barn, with doors in the gable ends.

Saltmarsh was a progressive. In 1888, when the cornerstone of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station building was laid, "Albert Saltmarsh of Concord" was among the "prominent Patrons of Husbandry" who traveled by train to Hanover for the ceremony. In 1896, as head of the district school board, Saltmarsh advocated efficiency—"Can we not give the 200 or more children of our district the same amount of schooling with less money?"—and proposed consolidating small schools "where it is practicable." In 1907, still head of the board, he recommended "forming a supervisory district" whose experts would help teachers prepare more uniform courses of study, including "a short course in agriculture."¹

The old barn of Daniel Abbot's day had probably been set up primarily for sheep. Saltmarsh designed his new barn for a model nineteenth-century mixed farm. It would house enough cows to supply household needs plus production for sale, but not so many that the farmer couldn't manage the milking. It would accommodate a horse for rapid transport, oxen for heavy work, and a poultry flock, plus a threshing area for grain, a loft for hay, space for wagons and carts, and a lower level for pigs, whose rooting would churn fresh manure, dumped through a trap door above, into compost. The pigs would also supply meat and lard for home consumption and sale.

The Daniel Abbot farm's 1869 barn answers to that description. It is three bays wide and four bays long. A shed once extended along the south side, and it has a partial open basement for manure. Inside, the barn retains its original layout and many old features:

- whitewashed tie-stall area for cows, with awning panels that can be opened for feeding,
- a door secured by a carved wooden latch, and a patch in the floor indicating the location of the manure trap door;
- center-aisle plank floor (marked by horseshoes with ice cleats);
- horse box stall;
- low-walled threshing area;
- tack and feed room;
- second-floor storage areas;
- third-level hay mow with a trap door;

¹ *State of New Hampshire Annual Reports* (Manchester, various years). The official name of the organization to which Saltmarsh belonged is the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, established in 1867. The first New Hampshire chapter began in Exeter in 1872.

- large double doors on heavy strap hinges, tall and wide enough to accommodate a loaded hay wagon; and
- small doors for people and livestock.

Following the model for an ideal mid-nineteenth-century farm, Saltmarsh had three cows, as indicated by an 1885 pencil record on a post in the cow bay:

<i>First calf</i>	<i>19th March</i>
<i>2nd "</i>	<i>24th "</i>
<i>3rd "</i>	<i>30th "</i>

Above the gable-end doors are transom lights, and on the west, between the transom windows and the gable, is a wood panel with “1869,” originally painted but now (the wood having been protected by the paint) in relief.

The barn’s scenic and historical value

The Daniel Abbot House is a farmhouse, not a high-style town dwelling. The barn likewise recalls the agricultural heritage of the area. Together, the two structures have been a West Concord landmark since horse-and-buggy days.

Today the old farmstead is surrounded by undeveloped land: the Penacook Lake watershed, the Abbot State Forest, a municipal forest, the Rossvie Farm and Carter Hill Orchard conservation areas, and a privately owned woodlot whose owners have restored the forest. If preserved, the historic structures of the Daniel Abbot farm will remain visible to the many passers-by who travel Lake View Drive on foot, on bicycle, or by car.

In 1976, the authors of *Village of West Concord* observed,

[The area has] many homes or sub-structures dating back to the Revolutionary War period and earlier. Nowhere in Concord is there such a concentration and collection of early houses.²

But nearly half a century on, some of the structures highlighted in the Bicentennial book no longer stand, and few of those that remain have barns. Up the road, for example, is the 1760s Reuben Abbot House: its barn is now gone. And of the other outbuildings on the Daniel Abbot property (springhouse? sugar shack? woodshed?), only stone foundations remain.

The Daniel Abbot farm’s 1869 barn is sound and could last well into the future. It has a steel roof, a stone (and hidden concrete block) foundation, and some new timber framing. The present owners have cleared brush from its perimeter. Inside, they have replaced the lofts’ dry-rotted floor joists and floorboards. But now the original siding is at the end of its useful life. John Porter, UNH extension specialist and co-author of *Preserving Old Barns: Preventing the Loss of a Valuable Resource*, has recommended overlaying the siding with ship-lap hemlock boards to protect the old wood from water damage and keep the posts and beams dry while replicating the original appearance. The owners, wanting to maintain this barn in good condition, hope to start the residing project in 2023.

² *Village of West Concord, New Hampshire, 1726–1976* (privately published, 1976), 14.

The barn accommodates gardening and forestry tools, sugaring equipment, workbenches, and artifacts associated with the house—nineteenth-century shutters, doors, windows, porch railings, floorboards. Stacked in the south loft are posts and beams rescued from the eighteenth-century summer kitchen, which the Taylors had turned into a garage; the owners hope to use this old timber framing to build a sugar shack.

History of the farm

Late eighteenth century: Daniel Abbot

The farm was established by Daniel Abbot, a son of one of the original proprietors, Deacon George Abbot. In his late teens, as part of a Rangers scouting operation, Daniel was taken captive by a raiding party and marched toward Montreal. At Lake Champlain, he strapped on a pair of ice skates but promptly lost his balance. His captors were amused. He picked himself up, took a few steps, and fell again. After several repetitions of this act, he reached a safe distance and sped away. Three years later, he re-enlisted and was again captured; this time he was freed in exchange for French prisoners.³

Back in Concord, Daniel built a 16-foot-square one-room cabin, where he and his wife, Rachel, had 11 children. She died in 1788 while giving birth to her 12th child in the present house. Daniel then remarried and had another five children.⁴

Daniel's operation was likely a typical New England system of "mixed-husbandry, home-industry, small-scale family farming,"⁵ with draft animals for tilling fields, sledding stones, and skidding logs, plus swine and poultry for meat and eggs, cows for dairy products, sheep for wool, and grain crops for both humans and livestock.

His sheep flock, if typical of New England, would have numbered 10 to 20 head. "Farmers in general kept only enough sheep to supply wool for their household needs, with an occasional small amount for sale or barter at the local store," where wool might fetch 25 cents or less per pound.⁶

The timber Daniel harvested as he turned the woods into fields provided either cash income or a commodity he could barter for sugar, iron, and other necessities. He had six daughters available to churn butter, make cheese, and card and spin wool and linen. Later inventories of the house (Appendices B, C) list six milk pans (for gravity separation of cream) and six spinning wheels (four for wool, and two for linen), suggesting that the farm had considerable productive capacity.

³ Grace Amsden, *A Capital for New Hampshire* (Concord Library, unpublished ms., c. 1950), X(8–9).

⁴ Nathaniel Bouton, *The History of Concord, From Its First Grant in 1725 to the Organization of the City Government in 1853, With a History of the Ancient Penacooks* (Concord: Benning W. Sanborn, 1856), 524–25.

⁵ Thomas C. Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England* (Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England, 1984), 9.

⁶ L. G. Connor, "Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the United States," *Agricultural History Society Papers* 1 (1921), 101–102. "The average clip was about two pounds per fleece."

After the Revolution, the newly established states saw “an expansion in the wool market over that of colonial times, but it was a local market only,” not a commercial proposition: “The enterprise remained merely part of a self-sufficing economy.”⁷ But in 1793 the sheep industry declined, an indirect victim of foreign trade: as France and England went to war, demand for other American agricultural products rose, and farmers with access to the seaboard concentrated on their production, to the neglect of sheep. This depression, like the post-Revolutionary expansion, was apparently a local phenomenon.

Daniel died in 1804.

Nineteenth century: Daniel’s sons

The farm was inherited by Thomas Abbot (1776–1845) and, after his death, by Nathan Kilburn Abbot (1799–1878), Daniel’s youngest child.

The 1850 agricultural census (Appendix A) indicates that Nathan ran a mixed farming operation of about 65 acres. He tilled with oxen, kept a horse for trips to town, and grew enough hay, oats, and corn to feed his livestock in winter, plus peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, and rye. He raised swine for meat, and poultry for meat and eggs. No sheep are enumerated.

The first decades of the century saw the sheep industry rise and fall several times in response to foreign trade, mill mechanization, and breed improvements, with a final collapse c. 1840. Because agricultural census records for these decades are missing, it is unknown exactly when the Abbots ceased raising sheep. But apparently, at some point in the late eighteenth century—perhaps in response to the 1793 depression in the wool market—the Abbots began investing in a new source of income: orchard fruits. Apples and pears were then valued more for cider than as fruit for cooking or fresh eating, and by mid-century the Abbot farm was noted for its orchard:

[Daniel Abbot] was a good farmer, distinguished for the cultivation of fruit, lived in Concord, near the south end of Long Pond [Penacook Lake], where his son Nathan K. now [1847] lives.⁸

One tree was especially valuable, according to historian Nathaniel Bouton:

Standing on the farm of Nathan K. Abbot, and a few rods south of his house, is a pear tree that is known to have stood over ninety-five years. It grew up a seedling, but the fruit, which ripens in September, is large and of excellent quality, nearly equal to the modern “Bartlett pear.” It bears more or less every year, but abundantly every other year. Besides supplying the family with pears, it is estimated that at least four hundred dollars worth have been sold for cash.⁹

⁷ Connor, “Brief History of the Sheep Industry,” 97.

⁸ *Genealogical Register of the Descendants of George Abbot* (1847), 105.

⁹ Bouton, *History of Concord*, 539. Ninety-five years prior to the publication of Bouton’s *History* would be 1758. In that year, at age 20, Daniel married Rachel and presumably built the one-room cabin on the property, so it is conceivable that he planted the pear tree at the same time. A rod is 16.5 feet.

“When the tree was owned by the late Thomas Abbot,” Bouton continued, he would invite friends to visit and eat pears.¹⁰

In 1870 the orchard produced 125 bushels, probably a major market item for the farm, though the census does not indicate the value. No mention is made of either the value or the volume of wool or linen, however, so we might speculate that the farm’s sheep pasture and flax field had now been planted to fruit trees. Nathan’s probate inventory lists 29 casks, four of them for cider.

To supplement the farm’s income, Nathan worked for six weeks each winter—a relatively slack time—as a schoolmaster for boy “scholars,” as his tombstone in Old North Cemetery indicates: “A teacher of common schools twenty-five years in succession.” Whether he had also inherited money or built his net worth solely through hard work and frugality, Nathan died relatively wealthy at age 79, with \$7,363.43 in notes, bonds, and bank accounts; the farm itself was valued at \$3,300 (Appendix B). The property’s tax assessment that year, 1878, was \$62.50.

Late nineteenth century and turn of the twentieth: Albert Saltmarsh

In middle age, as a bachelor farmer and schoolmaster, Nathan had adopted Albert Saltmarsh, an 11-year-old boy whose mother had died.¹¹ Nathan was a charitable man—he bequeathed his liquid assets to the First Congregational Society and two Christian missionary foundations—but he likely had a second motive for adopting the motherless boy: he needed help with the chores.

On Nathan’s death in 1878, Albert, now 38, inherited the farm. By the terms of Nathan’s will, he also assumed the maintenance of two elderly aunts, Nathan’s unmarried sisters (Lois, d. 1881, and Sarah, d. ?), who were to have occupancy of two rooms in the house and “reasonable privileges” in the kitchen, cellar, woodshed, and outbuildings.

Like his adoptive father, Albert never married, and he involved himself in school board affairs while managing the farm. For cash, he relied on his woodlot, which in 1880 generated \$550. He also sold or slaughtered cattle, produced 150 pounds of butter¹² and 100 pounds of cheese, and harvested 300 bushels of fruit from 300 trees—enough work

¹⁰ Bouton, *History of Concord*, 536–40.

¹¹ Albert’s mother, elder sister (married to an Abbot), and twin brother all died in 1851. A marker in Concord’s Millville Cemetery, plot 80, reads, in part:

1795 Abbot Saltmarsh 1876
his wife
1803 Mary J. Saltmarsh 1851
1824 Mary S. Abbot 1851
1840 Alfred Saltmarsh 1851
1840 Albert Saltmarsh 1917

¹² Farm families are estimated to have consumed 25 pounds of butter per person per year (about two modern sticks of butter per person per week), so after his own use, Albert would have had 125 pounds of butter available for sale, at perhaps 20 cents per pound; Joan M. Jensen, *Loosening the Bonds: Mid-Atlantic Farm Women, 1750–1850*, vol. 2 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1988), 83, 85.

that Albert, with no wife, sons, or daughters to help him, required a full-time farmhand (Appendix A). Was that enough to keep the farm going?

By the mid-nineteenth century, the mixed-farm system of New England was becoming unprofitable. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, brought cheaper commodities from the Midwest; the canal trade reached a peak in 1880.¹³ The railroads—service to Concord began in 1842—intensified competition from western producers.

In the previous century, the hard labor of clearing land and removing stones had established the basis for a farm economy in New Hampshire. But now, “mixed-crop and animal farming required a diversity of increasingly expensive tools and machines and a variety of seasonal schedules to plant, harvest, and process different products.”¹⁴ Seeking efficiency, farmers mechanized, but the capital-for-labor trade-off wasn’t effective on the scale of a small farm like Albert’s.

Having grown up on Nathan’s successful farm, Albert had the necessary range of skills. His large new barn both allowed greater productivity and was necessitated by it—all part of his effort to maintain a viable farm operation. He also invested in new implements and vehicles: a cultivator, a dump cart, a mowing machine, a wheelbarrow, and two passenger wagons are among the items inventoried in his barn that were not part of his father’s estate (Appendices B, C). But a farmer also needed many hours and many hands, and here, Albert fell short.

By 1917, when Albert died at age 77, the farm operation appears to have contracted. His probate inventory lists some fertilizer but no oxen and no horse hoe, which suggests that he was no longer skidding logs in winter or planting row crops in spring. Eggs (from 45 hens) and some butter and cheese (from two cows) generated income. The fruit trees that Daniel Abbot and his sons had planted were now more than a century old, perhaps only marginally productive. Gone were Nathan’s cider casks. Gone, too, was the mixed-farm livelihood, at least for a single man in his seventies: Albert left an estate only half the worth of Nathan’s—but he did own a Ford Model T.

Early twentieth century: The Taylors

Albert Saltmarsh died intestate, and the property was auctioned. From 1920 to the mid-1940s, the house was occupied by H. Oscar Taylor and his relatives with their wives. The Taylor men’s occupations were mechanic (Ralph George Motor Co.), life insurance salesman (John Hancock), fuel oil salesman (Hall Bros.), and foreman (C&F Mercantile Agency, which advertised “Collections and Adjustments Everywhere ... Credit Information and Accounts Forwarded”—no doubt an unfortunate line of business in the Great Depression). Another Taylor worked at Nardini’s Restaurant at 6 North Main Street. Also living at the house, beginning in 1940, were Chester A. Moody, Concord’s superintendent of schools from 1934 to 1941, and his wife.¹⁵

¹³ Hugh M. Raup, *The View from John Sanderson’s Farm: A Perspective for the Use of the Land*, *Forest History* 10(1) (April 1966), 6.

¹⁴ Hubka, *Big House, Little House*, 147.

¹⁵ Concord Directory, various years.

During the Taylors' tenure, the old summer kitchen was pulled away from the main house and turned into a garage, and a two-story ell was built to accommodate the four or five adult couples. The 1921 date on a poured-concrete livestock trough indicates that the Taylors were keeping at least one cow or horse, but the property was apparently not managed primarily as a farm during these decades.

Mid-twentieth century: The Smiths

In 1946, Leonard and Erne Smith bought the property, perhaps for a good price: in 1944 Concord had 506 vacant dwellings, and in 1947 there were still 108 vacant houses.¹⁶ Leonard Smith was a shop teacher at the Morrill School and, later, Concord High School. He planted the orchard and fields to Christmas firs and ran an antiques shop out of the barn. To illuminate his shop, he installed the barn's current windows, which have old glass and eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century muntins; perhaps these are the same "windows and frames" that Albert Saltmarsh's probate appraiser found in the barn in 1917 (Appendix C).

Turn of the twenty-first century: The Clarks

In 1989 the farm was subdivided, and the Reverend Charles "Kelly" Clark, rector of St. Paul's School, and his wife, Priscilla, purchased the smaller parcel, with the house and barn. They restored the barn's timber framing and shored up its foundation. The larger acreage has never been developed, and the city holds an easement on it for a connection to the West End farm trails.

Current ownership

After the Clarks left, the house-and-barn parcel remained unsold for several years. The eventual purchasers of the property then went through a bankruptcy and foreclosure. Several mortgagor and speculator transactions later, the present owners acquired it in April 2018. Donald Floyd is a retired dean and professor of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Sally Atwater is an editor. Both are old-house lovers; the Daniel Abbot House is their third farmhouse restoration.

¹⁶ *Crosscurrents of Change: Concord in the 20th Century* (Concord: Concord Electric, 2011).

Appendix A. Agricultural census records: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880

Different questions and categories frustrate comparisons between years. For example, the 1850 and 1860 censuses recorded orchard produce in dollars but not bushels; the 1870 census recorded bushels but not dollars. And overlapping land-use types may explain the apparently larger acreage of the 1880 farm. Agricultural census records for earlier and later decades are not extant.

	<i>Nathan K. Abbot</i>			<i>Albert Saltmarsh</i>
	<i>1850</i>	<i>1860</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>1880</i>
Acres improved	45	39	50	
Acres unimproved	17	30		
Acres tilled				34
Acres orchard, pasture				25
Acres mown				25
Acres not mown				9
Acres in hay				15
Acres woodland, forest			15	20
Other unimproved				6
Total acres	62	69	65	
Cash value of farm	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,500
Value of farm implements	\$25	\$200	\$100	\$150
Value of live stock	\$207	\$353	\$400	\$375
Cost of building, repairing in previous year				\$5
Cost of fertilizers in previous year				\$3
Wages paid for farm labor in previous year			\$25	\$145 (50 weeks)
Horse		1	1	1
Working oxen	2	2	2	2
Milch cows	4	4	3	3
Other cattle	2	1	3	2
Calves dropped				2
Cattle purchased				2
Cattle sold (living)				2
Cattle slaughtered				1
Cattle died, lost, stolen				1
Swine	4	8	2	
Poultry				25
Value of animals slaughtered	\$60		\$100	
Milk sold (gallons)				5
Butter (pounds)	200	250	100	150
Cheese (pounds)		400	200	100
Eggs				220
Wheat (bushels) (spring wheat)	5	18	6	
Oats (bushels)	20	27	20	30 (1 acre)
Rye (bushels)	5	19	5	50 (1.5 acre)
Indian corn (bushels)	50	50	35	50 (1.5 acre)
Irish potatoes (bushels)	100		40	50 (0.5 acre)
Peas and beans (bushels)	1	1	1	
Value of produce and market gardens	\$15			
Orchard products (bushels)			125	300 (6 ac, 300 trees)
Value of orchard products	\$10	\$70		\$150
Grapes (pounds)				30
Maple syrup (gallons)		10	3	
Wood (cords)				50
Value of all forest products			\$25	\$550
Hay (tons)	35		15	
Total value of farm production			\$740	

**Appendix B. Nathan K. Abbot probate record 9847,
selected items**

Died June 14, 1878

Appraisers: Charles H. Merrill, Steven K. Little, and John E. Saltmarsh, July 6, 1878

This inventory presumably excludes the personal possessions of Nathan's son, Albert, and his sisters Sarah and Lois (such as their bedroom furniture and spinning wheels); see Appendix C.

Real estate: farm, \$3,300

Personal estate

Household furniture	\$ 75.00
Farm utensils, tools	117.50
Books, maps	22.50
Provisions, produce	29.00
Live stock	291.00
Misc. articles	23.00
Notes, bonds, book accounts	7,363.43

Farm estate

Ox cart	\$16.00
Hay rack	1.00
Ox yoke	1.00
2 draught chains	2.00
Whiffletree with traces	1.00
Whiffletree chain	.50
Market wagon	40.00
Breast plate harness	8.00
Work harness	15.00
Sleigh	4.00
Round pointed shovel	.50
Square pointed shovel	.25
Manure fork	.25
2 hoes	.25
2 scythe [illeg.]	
5 pitchforks	1.25
Grain cradle	2.00
Winnowing mill	2.00
Pair iron wedges and rings	.25
2 saws	.50
Harrow	1.00
Horse hoe	5.00
Pick	.50
Grindstone	.25
2 axes	.50
4/8 auger	.10
Sickle	.10

Wood sled	4.00
4 cider casks	2.00
About 25 dry casks	2.50
[illeg]	1.00
Crow bar	1.00

Live Stock

Yoke oxen	\$125.00
4 cows	115.00
Horse	30.00
2 hogs	15.00
Poultry	6.00

Provisions and farm produce

Pork	\$5.00
Potatoes	1.00
Corn	6.00
Rye	2.00
Hay	10.00
Cider	4.00
Vinegar and cask	1.00

[miscellaneous farm-related items]

½ doz milk pans	.30
Stone butter jar	.50
Sap pan and buckets	2.00

Bonds and book accounts

2 \$1,000 state bonds	\$2,000.00
5 \$100 state bonds	500.00
1 \$100 city bond	100.00
Books account in New Hampshire Savings Bank	4,763.43

**Appendix C. Albert Saltmarsh probate record 30457,
selected items**

Died July 22, 1917, at home, intestate, leaving no widow

Next of kin:

Seth W. Saltmarsh, brother, Loudon

Emma Saltmarsh, sister, Concord

Amanda Saltmarsh Jones, sister, Cambridge

Appraiser: Harry J. Brown, administrator of the estate, July 27, 1917

Summary

Household furnishings	\$ 185.45
Farm tools	75.50
Books, maps, etc.	21.50
Live stock	170.00
Wearing apparel, misc.	511.74
Deposited in savings institutions	226.36
Notes, Book Accounts	2,450.00
Cash	5.78
Total	3,636.83

Live Stock

2 cows	\$90.00
1 calf	12.00
1 red horse	25.00
pig	8.00
45 hens	22.50
2 hens and brood	3.00

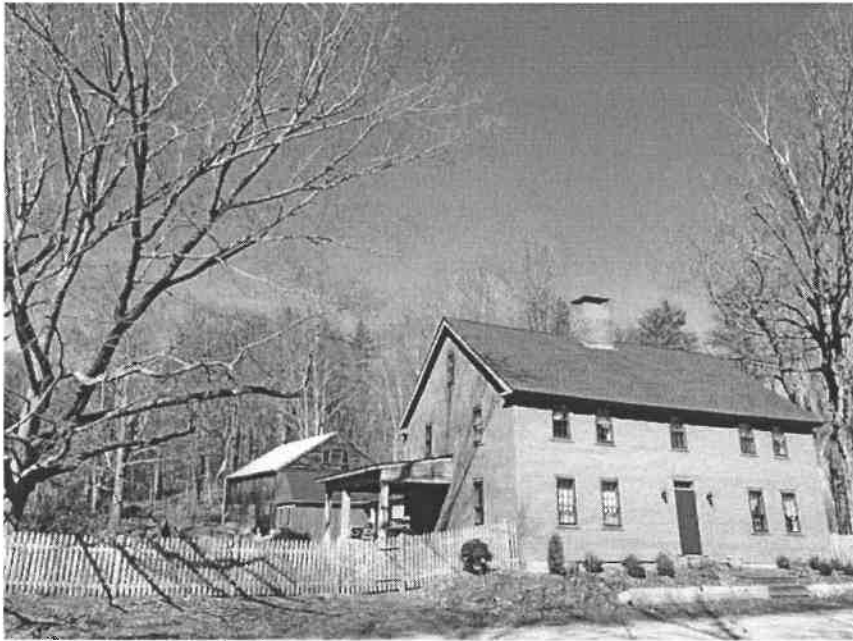
Farming utensils and tools

Dumpcart, hayrack	\$ 2.00
Plows, 3 harrows in barn shed	16.00
Cultivator in barn	1.00
Mowing machine	15.00
Grindstone, harness parts, tools, misc.	2.00
2 cable chains, 1 long link chain	3.00
4 ladders	3.00
1 wagon	2.00
Harnesses	2.00
Small haying tools	1.00
Grindstone and wheelbarrow in barn floor	75.00
1 Democrat wagon and 1 Concord wagon	12.00
Moth cutter [sickle?]	.25
Sap pan and baskets	.25
Winnowing mill	.25
Reaping cradle	.25

Boxes and barrells	.25
2 ½ bin baskets	.50
Top buggy	4.00
Sleigh	5.00
Harness	1.00
Tool chest and contents	1.50
Carpenters tools and tools of all kinds, junk	4.00

[miscellaneous farm-related items]

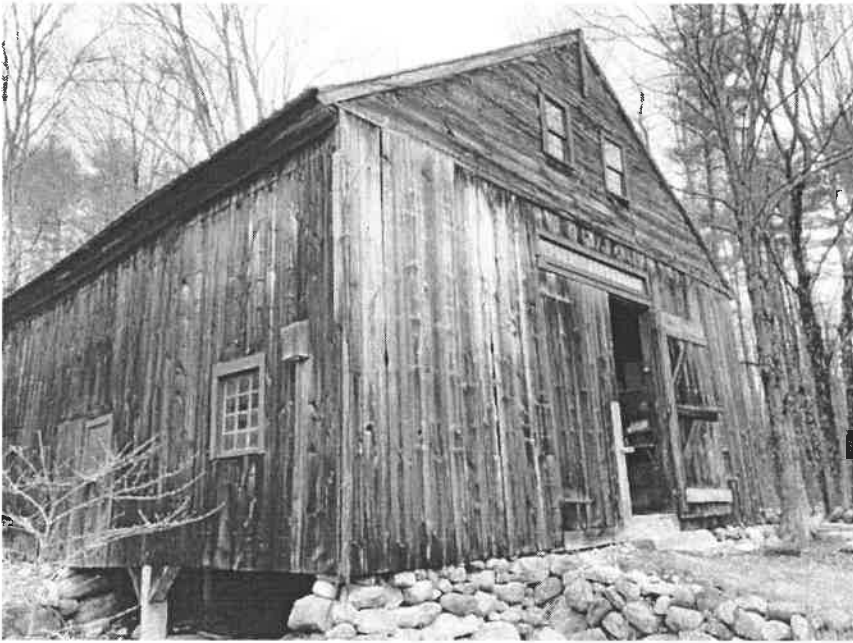
3 ½ tons hay	30.00
200 lbs phosphate	2.00
Windows and frames	1.00
5 M. shingles	10.00
Ford Auto	325.00
Crops, corn and beans	15.00
2 wolfeskin robes and blankets	1.00
1 cd. split wood	4.00
2 pairs crutches and sap yoke	\$.30
3 spinning wheels	3.00
Quill wheel	1.00
2 linen wheels	2.00



Daniel Abbot House and 1869 barn, from Lake View Drive.



Another view from the road, at the driveway on the north side of the house.



The southeast corner of the Daniel Abbot House barn. The granite support post is a recent improvement.



The south façade.



"1869," on the west end of the barn, and old glass in the transom window.

