

The Old Stone Wall

E-Newsletter of the NH Division of Historical Resources

Vol. 7, Issue 4

Join Our Mailing List!



NH Division of Historical Resources

Elizabeth H. Muzzey

Director and State Historic
Preservation Officer

Laura S. Black

Special Projects and Compliance
Specialist

Richard A. Boisvert

State Archaeologist and
Deputy State Historic Preservation
Officer

Amy Dixon

Grants Coordinator

Edna M. Feighner

Historical Archaeologist and
Review & Compliance Coordinator

Deborah J. Gagne

Grants Coordinator

Tanya E. Krajcik

Archaeologist, Records and GIS
Coordinator

Peter Michaud

National Register, Preservation Tax
Incentives & Covenants
Coordinator

Nadine Miller Peterson

Preservation Project Reviewer

Mary Kate Ryan

State Survey Coordinator,
NH State Register

Christina St. Louis

Program Specialist for Review &
Compliance

David Trubey

Program Specialist, GIS

Vacant

Program Assistant

IN THIS ISSUE

Update: Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning grants

SCRAP looks back -- and forward, too

More NH properties added to the National Register of
Historic Places

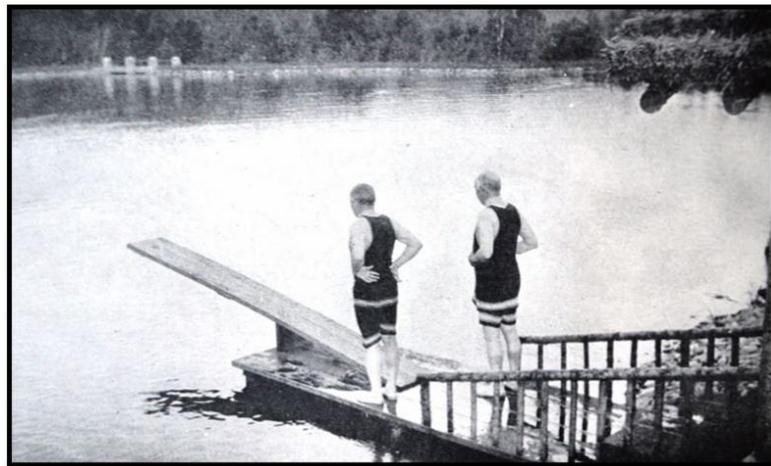
NH State Register of Historic Places -- Libraries and more

Meet Dave Trubey

2016 "Moose Plate" grant round opens this month

Stay involved in historic preservation

Update: Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning grants



State Historical Resources
Council

David R. Starbuck, Plymouth,
Chair

Carolyn Baldwin, Gilmanton, Vice
Chair

Molly Bolster, Portsmouth

Nancy C. Dutton, Wilmot

James L. Garvin, Pembroke

Tim Sappington, Randolph

Carl W. Schmidt, Orford

Robert Stephenson, Jaffrey

Linda Willett, Nashua

Ex Officio

Governor Maggie Hassan

Elizabeth H. Muzzey

Department of Cultural
Resources

Van McLeod

Commissioner

Shelly Angers

Public Information Officer

The DHR is a state resource agency, supported by the State of New Hampshire, by the federal Historic Preservation Fund (through a matching grant administered by the National Park Service of the US Department of the Interior), and by donated funds and services. In addition to its state functions, the DHR is also responsible for administering the federal preservation program in New Hampshire.



Shannon Lake, Castle in the Clouds, Moultonborough:
Swimming and canoeing at Shannon Lake were popular activities for guests at Castle in the Clouds. In this view from the 1920s (top photo), the carriage road across the dam at the lake can be seen along the back edge of the water. Both were damaged when Superstorm Sandy hit New Hampshire two years ago (bottom photo).

Disaster preparedness and climate change response is an increasingly important topic in New Hampshire, and the discussion includes planning for cultural resources as well. Thanks to the Division of Historical Resources' Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning Grant Program, a number of New Hampshire organizations and communities are taking the first steps toward planning for the care and long-term stewardship of historical places before, during and after a disaster.

Funding comes from the federal Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, following Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. The DHR has offered two grant rounds, the first for projects that repair damage to historical properties caused by the storm, and a second for projects that lay the groundwork for recovery in the event of a disaster and for other preservation planning initiatives. For more information, visit the DHR's [**Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning Grant Program webpage**](#).

The following projects were selected to receive funding:

Castle Preservation Society, Moultonborough:

\$238,245 awarded for the repair and restoration of the Shannon Lake Dam, built ca. 1914 as part of the Lucknow Estate (now known as Castle in the Clouds). It was breached and damaged during Superstorm Sandy.

Town of North Hampton: \$14,500 awarded for the completion of a town-wide area form that will provide an overview of the town's geography, history and architectural patterns of development. The information will also be incorporated into the town's hazard mitigation plan and master plan.

Conway Public Library: \$8,640 awarded for completion of a National Register nomination for this local landmark. Information gathered for the nomination will then be added to Conway's hazard mitigation and master plans to help inform local planners and emergency responders. The project will also build awareness of the importance of including other historic and cultural resources in future disaster planning.

Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth: \$12,430 awarded for the museum to update an emergency response plan for historic buildings, and to create -- with city personnel and first responders, museum staff and volunteers -- emergency response and recovery plans for historic landscapes and archaeological resources.

Look for more information in future newsletters as these projects are implemented and other grants are announced.

SCRAP looks back -- and forward, too

"It's not what you find...it's what you find out" is an old saying in archaeology.

That was never more accurate than for the 2015 State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) Octoberfest investigations in Jefferson. Over the Columbus Day weekend, 40 volunteers from as far away as Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia -- and as close as the site itself -- gathered to excavate at the Jefferson VI Paleoindian site. Although the nine-square-meter excavation yielded only 78 artifacts, including a fluted point and four other tools, their information value vastly exceeded those numbers. Perhaps even more



interesting was the discovery of two tightly packed rock formations that appear to be rare examples of 12,000-year-old hearths.

The area selected for investigation at Jefferson VI was prompted by the recovery of only a few waste flakes made from unusual material. Based on those finds, it appears that another special use

area has been identified. The 2016 Octoberfest will focus on the two rock formations that are still undisturbed in the soils.

Also coming up is the 2016 SCRAP summer field school. Much of this year's field school will focus on continued excavations at the 2015 field school site, a 1000- to 4000-year-old site near the Squam River. We'll then shift to explorations at the historic Livermore Falls State Park site, where a vibrant industrial community flourished in the 19th and early 20th century. Today, little remains at the riverfront site, except for stone foundations and a few wells.

The field school will partner with the NH Department of Parks and Recreation to find locations where new recreational facilities can be placed without causing harm to the historic archaeological components at the site. We will work near the beach at the park, just downstream from the falls and the extremely rare and historic Bowstring Arch Bridge. The field school will run in two-week sessions from June 20 - July 29. For more information, contact State Archaeologist **Richard Boisvert**, richard.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov, 603-271-6433.

More NH properties added to the National Register of Historic Places

The Division of Historical Resources is proud to announce that several properties this fall were honored by the United States Secretary of the Interior with placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Opened in January 1937, **Rollinsford Grade School** was the first of 15 schools designed by the New Hampshire firm Huddleston & Hersey; its copper-roofed cupola is one of the architectural firm's signature school building details. Other Colonial Revival features include an ornate main entry, brick exterior and symmetrically placed multi-pane windows. When the school could no longer serve a rising number of students after three decades of use, Rollinsford again

hired Irving W. Hersey -- this time to design an annex -- in 1965. An unusual feature on the school grounds is the gravesite of Obo II, a cocker spaniel who died in 1895 and who is credited as being the father of the American Cocker Spaniel. The site has long been a spot for children to gather at recess.

Somersworth built its first high school in 1849. By the 1920s, that building was in disrepair, and the school board secured funding for a new building that could accommodate modern educational needs. Originally built as Somersworth High School and currently known as the **Hilltop School**, the building is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style. Its brick and stone exterior, large windows and elaborate main entrance make it easily identifiable as having been built at the height of the style's popularity in New England. When the current Somersworth High School was built in 1956, the building began its new role as Hilltop Elementary School. It closed in 2007, and the city and community advocates are exploring possibilities for new uses for the building.

Built in 1848, the **Bristol Town Hall** has classic Greek Revival features, including a clapboard exterior, symmetrically placed windows and pilasters that are reminiscent of columns. The large pediment on the front gable, the recessed front porch entryway, and the fact that it is a one and a half story building make it stand out from other Greek Revival town halls in the region. The building hosted its first town meeting in March 1850 and soon became the town's main location for political and social functions. The community built a new municipal building in 1966, but the Bristol Town Hall continues to host town meetings, elections and community events, making it one of the oldest buildings in town still being used for its original purpose.

Once a critical part of a bustling railyard in Bartlett Village, the **Bartlett Roundhouse** was built in 1887 for the storage and repair of locomotives on the Portland & Odgenberg line. Its arch-shaped footprint was designed so that a 56-foot turntable in front could guide trains into repair stalls, where crews could perform maintenance 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Locomotives kept at Bartlett assisted trains over the steep grade to Crawford Notch. In addition to carrying tourists to the White Mountains, they also transported a wide variety of freight, including lumber, pulpwood, cedar ties, telephone poles, limestone, ice, sulfur, coal, paper and manufactured goods. The Maine Central Railroad Company ran its last passenger trains through Bartlett in 1958, and the Roundhouse ceased operations.

For more information about the National Register program in New Hampshire, visit [nh.gov/nhdhr/programs/national_register](https://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/programs/national_register) or contact National Register



(left-right) Rollinsford Grade School, Bartlett Roundhouse, Bristol Town Hall, Hilltop School

NH State Register of Historic Places -- Libraries and more

The State Historical Resources Council has added seven additional properties to the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places, including three library buildings, a mill, a movie theater, a one-room schoolhouse and a town hall.

The three libraries all date from a period of time when philanthropists funded the building of dozens of public libraries throughout the state.

Greenland's **Weeks Public Library**, an example of the Colonial Revival movement in architecture, was designed by Portsmouth architect Charles Hazlett and built in 1897 using funds donated by Caroline A. Weeks.

Originally a Baptist church, the **Hampton Falls Library** was renovated in 1901 by John T. Brown and donated to the town for use as a public library. A majority of the building's finishes and decorative detailing date to the 1901 adaptive reuse, including a frescoed wall and ceiling paintings.

The Classical Revival **Rye Public Library** was donated by local resident Mary Tuck Rand in 1911, when Rye was one of a few towns in the region without a library. Unlike the wealthy philanthropists who funded many town libraries, Rand was a single woman of modest means who wanted to share educational opportunities with her community.

Other recent additions to the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places are important both for their architecture and the roles they played -- and continue to play -- in their communities.

Built in the 1830s and a central economic fixture in Belmont well into the 20th century, the **Belmont Mill** is the only surviving building associated with the Gilmanton Village Manufacturing Company; it serves as a reminder of manufacturing's importance to the town's economic development. After a 1992 fire, the community's effort to save the building is an inspiring preservation success story.

Conway's **Bolduc Block**, widely known as the Majestic Theatre, was built in 1931 on Main Street, continuing a 19th-century tradition of including a theater with shops and retail under one roof. A fire in 2005 damaged the theater's interior, but the building's exterior still has many of its Art Deco details and the theater's recessed entrance, making its past still easily identifiable.

The **Little Red Schoolhouse** is Danville's last intact one-room schoolhouse. Built in 1834 when New Hampshire communities began to develop more formal plans for public education, it served the community as a school until 1901. Just one story high and only 18-feet square, it has been preserved as a valuable reminder of the community's early educational history.

Hampton Falls Town Hall is an example of Italianate architecture that was popular in New Hampshire after the Civil War, identified by paired scrolled brackets under the eaves, arched window sashes and other details. The fourth building to serve as the center of town government, it has also been a major site for social and cultural events in town since it was built in 1877.

For more information about the NH State Register program, visit nh.gov/nhdhr/programs/state_register.html or contact State Register Coordinator **Mary Kate Ryan**, marykate.ryan@dcr.nh.gov, 603-271-6435.

Photos of the historic properties in this story are available at the DHR's website. Visit nh.gov/nhdhr/programs/state_register.html and click on "Listed Properties."

Meet Dave Trubey



The Division of Historical Resources is pleased to welcome **Dave Trubey** to our staff.

With a background in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems, Dave will play an important role in creating the DHR's statewide GIS of historic properties in New Hampshire. The project, supported by a grant from the National Park Service, will also create an online public platform, enabling researchers to access information on the state's historic properties,

archaeological sites, and historic districts from anywhere in the world, via subscription.

Dave is an experienced field archaeologist with a background in nautical as well as land-based archaeology. He earned degrees from the University of Lowell and UMass Boston and has worked extensively throughout New Hampshire and New England. Dave was a familiar sight around the office from his work in cultural resources management, and we look forward to working with him on this exciting project.

2016 "Moose Plate" grant round opens this month



The Division of Historical Resources will be opening its 2016 Conservation License Plate Grant program round on January 18. Again this year, Letters of Intent to Apply will be a required first step in the application process. They are due February 26; full applications are due April 25.

Every dollar raised through the sale of "Moose Plates" goes to support New Hampshire's natural, historical and cultural resources. The DHR's parent agency, the NH Department of Cultural Resources, receives a percentage of funds raised from the sales of Conservation License Plates each year and sends those funds directly back into communities through grant programs facilitated by the Department's three divisions: the Division of Historical Resources, the State Council on the Arts and the State Library.

The DHR's Conservation License Plate Grant Program awards grants of up to \$10,000 for the preservation and restoration of publicly owned historic resources. For more information, visit nh.gov/nhdhr/grants/moose/index.html or contact Grant Coordinator **Deborah Gagne**, deborah.gagne@dcr.nh.gov, 603-271-3559.

Stay involved in historic preservation

Between issues of **Old Stone Wall**, you can remain active in New Hampshire's preservation community. Good places to start are the [NH Preservation Alliance Events website](#), nh365.org (search on the word "history") and your local

community's historic and preservation organizations.

This newsletter has been financed in part with a federal Historic Preservation Fund matching grant from the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, to the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources/State Historic Preservation Office. However, its contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or disability. The State of New Hampshire (under RSA 275 and RSA 354-a) prohibits discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, creed, color, marital status, physical or mental disability or national origin. Any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington DC, 20240.