



The Old Stone Wall

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Division of Historical Resources

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Peter Michaud Is the DHR's New National Register, Tax Incentives and Covenants Coordinator



Photograph by Richard A. Boisvert

The Division of Historical Resources is very pleased to announce that Peter Michaud will serve as its new National Register, Tax Incentives and Covenants Coordinator. Peter may be known to many readers as Special Projects Director for the Old State House Project at the DHR. In this new position, Peter will work with constituents who wish to list their properties on the National Register, to benefit from local and federal tax incentive programs for historic rehabilitations, or to work with properties protected with preservation easements or covenants.

A native of New Hampshire, Peter grew up in Rollinsford and is a graduate of the University of New Hampshire in Durham. For eight years he worked out of the Governor John Langdon Mansion in Portsmouth as the Portsmouth and Exeter Site Manager

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Photograph by Shelly Angers

In August 2008 Executive Councilor Raymond Burton toured historic and cultural sites in Enfield and Lebanon with the Department of Cultural Resources to see firsthand how the state is helping constituents in his district. The group started the day at the Great Stone Dwelling at Enfield Shaker Village. Pictured here are, from left to right, Paul Mirski, Rebecca Lawrence, Beth Muzzey, Mary Boswell, Executive Councilor Burton, Meredith Smith, Steven Schneider, Michael York and Commissioner Van McLeod.

DHR E-News

Historians are not often accused of being a modern group. We like old musty things and a nice patina of peeling paint. And while some of us at the Division of Historical Resources still prefer slides to PowerPoint and think of microfilm as a new technology, it has come to our attention that many of our readers would prefer to receive our newsletter via e-mail. Their most important communications come in as e-mail documents, which they can sort, search and save as needed.

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The DHR is a state service 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 U.S. 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.



**Historic Preservation
Certificate Program**

**Register now for Fall and
Winter 2008 Courses**

Four courses will be offered this fall and two this winter. For more information about the Certificate in Historic Preservation program, including course descriptions and schedules, visit http://www.plymouth.edu/graduate/heritage/historic_preservation.html or contact Dr. Stacey Yap, program coordinator, 603-535-2333, stacey@plymouth.edu.



Photograph by Tanya E. Kress

**SAVE THE DATE!
CELLAR HOLE FORUM
OCTOBER 25, 2008**

Settlers laid out roads, built houses and lived their lives. Over two hundred years later all that is left are the abandoned artifacts of that early life: their roads, their walls, their cellar holes and their scant records. Their pastures now largely reclaimed by the forest, cellar holes are a reminder of the families who worked, farmed, thrived, and struggled here before us. Their stone walls, roads, wells, and foundations offer a glimpse into a fascinating past and a dramatically changing landscape. Hear from a few folks who are studying cellar holes and old roads and who are taking a detailed look at the lives of our forebears. Hear about ways to protect these irreplaceable historic resources. Join us afterwards on a short

nearby field trip where we'll take notes on a cellar hole or two and hear about the families who lived there.

WHEN/WHERE:

Saturday, October 25, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Harris Center for Conservation Education in Hancock, New Hampshire.

CO-SPONSORED BY:

The Harris Center
Historical Society of Cheshire County
N.H. Division of Historical Resources

GOALS:

- raise awareness of cellar holes as a historic resource
- advance the notion of “study, not plunder” cellar holes and show why they are a valuable educational resource
- generate interest in research projects, including inventories or ongoing networking.

SPEAKERS:

- **Alan Rumrill**, director of the Historical Society of Cheshire County
- **Dave Birchenough** and **Rick Church**, researching roads and cellar holes in Nelson
- **Eric Aldrich**, researching settlement and abandonment patterns of a hill-country farming community and an African-American family who lived there
- **Lyme Historians**, inventorying Lyme’s cellar holes
- **Tanya E. Kress**, N.H. Division of Historical Resources, on encouraging research, protecting cellar holes, and responding to landowner concerns.

The forum will be followed by a brown bag lunch and short hike to a nearby cellar hole community in Hancock to demonstrate a simple survey protocol and hear about a family who lived there.

For more information contact Eric Aldrich at ealdrich@tnc.org.

Five New Hampshire Properties Added to the National Register of Historic Places

The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources is proud to announce that five historic properties in the state have been honored by the United States Secretary of the Interior with placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Administered by the National Park Service, the National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The five newly listed properties join a growing list of significant New Hampshire buildings, districts, sites, structures and objects that are important in defining the state's history and character, and represent a cross-section of New Hampshire's historic resources.



Carroll County Courthouse, Ossipee.
Listed September 12, 2007
Photograph by David Ruell

When a devastating fire ripped through Ossipee village in 1915, seven buildings were lost, including the original Carroll County courthouse built in 1840, leaving what one paper described as "a mass of smoldering ruins." Built in 1916, the Carroll County Courthouse is a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture in Ossipee and is now the museum for the Ossipee Historical Society.



Smyth Public Library, Candia.
Listed September 12, 2007
Photograph by David Ruell

In Candia, the Smyth Public Library is named after its benefactor, Frederick Smyth, a Candia native who served as New Hampshire governor from 1865-1867. Built in 1932, it was the first purpose-built library in the town and also represents the Colonial Revival style. In the 1970's, the Library's collection began to outgrow the building and in 2002, a new library was dedicated. The Smyth Library Building is currently vacant as the Town of Candia considers a future use for it.



Benjamin Rowe House, Gilford.
Listed April 30, 2008
Photograph by David Ruell

The c.1835 Rowe House in Gilford is an excellent example of a New Hampshire brick cape and is starting a new life as an historic house museum operated by the Thompson-Ames Historical Society.



Hersey Farm Historic District, Andover. Listed June 10, 2008
Photograph by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

In Andover, the Hersey Farm Historic District represents two active farmsteads with outbuildings and landscapes that have changed little since the early 20th century. Much of the land surrounding these farms has recently been protected with a conservation easement through the Ausbon Sargent Land Preservation Trust.



Holman & Merriman Machine Shop, Hinsdale. Listed December 11, 2007
Photograph by Paula Sagerman

Finally, the clerestory roof of the 1837 Holman & Merriman Machine Shop in Hinsdale is one of only four surviving intact in New Hampshire. Built originally as a cooperage that turned out more than 100,000 pails a year, the building was later used for a variety of manufacturing uses including what is believed to be the first self-propelled vehicle in the world.

For more information on the National Register program in New Hampshire, please visit <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr> or contact Peter Michaud at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources at 603-271-3483

*Peter Michaud
National Register, Tax Incentives, and
Covenants Coordinator*

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New Listings for the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places

The New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places continues to grow in popularity across the state. Listing provides public recognition that a historic property is an important resource in a community. Other benefits include a complimentary one-year membership to the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance, special consideration in the application of some access, building and safety codes, and qualification for many types of grant programs for preservation projects (as funding is available).

The State Register is part of the state's efforts to recognize and encourage public and private efforts to identify and protect historically significant properties throughout the state. In order to be eligible for the Register, properties must be at least 50 years old and retain the unique qualities that make them irreplaceable.

Anyone wishing to nominate a property to the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places must research the history of the nominated property and document it fully on individual inventory forms from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources. Having a property listed in the State Register does not impose restrictions on private property owners. For more information, visit <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr>.

The following properties are the most recent additions to the New Hampshire State Register. Photographs are from the State Register files.

"These communities and individuals have done a terrific job of understanding and valuing their historical resources," said New Hampshire's State Historic Preservation Officer Elizabeth H. Muzzey. "These listings represent a great deal of dedication of citizens to protect our state's heritage and special places."



Rolfe Family Historic District, Concord. This district is part of the former Nathaniel Rolfe Farm, the first established settlement in this section of Penacook. This collection of buildings provides a rare example of a double English barn, an excellent Greek Revival house, a Queen Anne house, and an unusual example of late 18th century building construction.



Kelley's Corner School, Gilmanton. Authorized in 1778, this one-room school house served the community as a school for more than 100 years. It is still used as a community building, holding an important place in the social life of the community, and is a sole survivor of this building type in the town of Gilmanton.



Hooksett Village Bridge, Hooksett. Known locally as the "Lilac Bridge," this 1909 structure is one of the state's nine

surviving metal truss bridges designed by engineer John William Storrs, the only bridge design specialist in the state in the early 20th century. The three-high-span truss bridges an important crossing of the Merrimack River, first bridged after 1804 by the proprietors of the Londonderry Turnpike.



Lisbon Railroad Station, Lisbon. This circa 1875 station was constructed by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. The depot retains distinctive architectural details, reminiscent of the Eastlake style, and played a significant role in the history of transportation and commerce in the White Mountains.



Thomas Farm, Rindge. This property is comprised of 130 acres of woodland, pasture, gardens and orchards. Its buildings include the 1771 Nathaniel Thomas House, a significant example of Georgian style, and the 1839 George Thomas House. Five generations of the Thomas family lived on and farmed the property from 1771 until 1931.



Bartlett Engine House, Bartlett.

Constructed in 1887 by the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, this building soon became a hub for the Mountain Division of the Maine Central Railroad. The locomotives kept in Bartlett assisted trains over the grade leading to Crawford Notch, opening the White Mountains to tourism and logging, thereby transforming the region's economy.



Pelham Library and Memorial Building, Pelham. In 1896, citizens committed tax money for the construction of this building, which was erected to house town functions, serve as a memorial to Civil War soldiers and honor the 150th anniversary of the town's incorporation. This was Pelham's first and only library until 2003. It has served an important role in the town's development.

Three historic districts have also been designated:

Bennington Village Historic District, Bennington. This district is an excellent example of a residential community that developed around a small industrial center, once a typical growth pattern in New Hampshire communities. Paper manufacturing, which began in Bennington in 1819, became the dominant industry in the 1920s and continues today at the Monadnock Paper Company. The district contains 130 properties; 36 property owners have chosen to have their properties listed within this recognized district.

Fracestown Main Street Historic District, Fracestown. At the center of the village that was founded in 1772 and named for Frances (Deering) Wentworth, wife of Governor Wentworth, this district includes both the commercial and residential districts surrounding Main Street, and consists of 44 properties in all. 27 property owners have chosen to have their properties listed within this recognized district.

Fracestown Mill Village Historic District, Fracestown. This collection of 10 houses was built to support the once-thriving mill district. Most of the houses in this district date from the 1820s, when a soapstone mill was constructed to support what was then the most important industry in Fracestown. Six of the 10 owners have chosen to have their properties listed within this recognized district.

*Mary Kate Ryan
State Survey Coordinator*

DHR E-News *(continued from the cover)*

E-newsletters seem less wasteful – fewer trees cut down, less energy spent on production, and fewer papers going into the recycle bin – and less likely to get lost in a pile of junk mail on the kitchen counter.

Making the change to an e-newsletter will help the DHR in a number of ways as well. Our number one goal with each *Old Stone Wall* is to provide as much up-to-date and in-depth information to as many readers as possible, given the real constraints of time and cost. An e-newsletter offers the opportunity to provide more stories, photographs, and links to other information, at a far lower cost to publish and distribute. However, these efficiencies will allow the DHR to continue to mail paper copies of the *Old Stone Wall* to those who prefer a printed newsletter.

This fall, our partner in publishing a newsletter, the NH Preservation Alliance, will be surveying readers as to their thoughts on the best ways to distribute information. Please let the Preservation Alliance know your opinions, but also contact the DHR with your e-mail address. Gathering e-mail addresses for all of our readers will be one of the biggest jobs in the transition to an e-newsletter. We look forward to hearing from you at preservation@dcr.nh.gov.

DHR's New National Register, Tax Incentives and Covenants Coordinator *(continued from the cover)*

for Historic New England (formerly the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, or SPNEA), where he managed four historic houses in New Hampshire and provided support for another six in Maine.

Peter serves on a variety of boards within the Seacoast community including the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail, the Piscataqua

Decorative Arts Society, and as Secretary for the Warner House Association. Peter is also active with the local arts in the Seacoast, serving as a volunteer for the Players' Ring Theater in Portsmouth, where he helped to develop a new and thriving membership campaign, several successful fundraisers, and an outreach program that accentuated the theater's unique mission.

Peter is excited to begin working on his new duties, is continuously amazed by the professional knowledge that is held by all of his colleagues, and appreciates the excellent camaraderie that is part of the Division's culture.

Everyone at the DHR is very pleased that Peter has moved into this new and challenging position. Welcome Peter!

The 2008 Historic Archaeology Field School at Pisgah State Park



Historical Archaeologist Tanya Kress training the Lyme Historians in historic site survey and mapping. Courtesy photo from the Lyme Historians

For the first time, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources' State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) offered a two-week archaeological field school in Historical Archaeology during the months of July and August, 2008. The program was presented in

coordination with Antioch University and under the direction of the Division's Historical Archaeologists Edna Feighner and Tanya Kress.



Cellar hole survey volunteers in action. Photograph by Tanya Kress

Participants surveyed and mapped the entire Broad Brook Community (1840-1920s), originally identified in 1983 through an archaeological field school conducted through Keene State College. The area is considered

important in local history because of early lumbering activities that took place there; it was also the site of the Broad Brook Steam Lumber Mills. Other areas, from Fullam Pond to Hardscrabble (later named Nash City, settled in the 1780s), were also explored.

This was the first of many State Park surveys that the DHR will conduct in partnership with other State agencies and organizations. Details on the Summer 2009 Field School will be posted at a later date.

*Tanya E. Kress
Historical Archaeologist
Cultural Resources Records Coordinator
Project Archaeology*

2008 SCRAP-OREAP Field School, Field-Bickford Garrison Site, Durham, New Hampshire



Pearlware teapot and redware milkpan sherds in situ. Photograph by OREAP

From June 16th through July 11th, the Oyster River Environs Archaeology Project (OREAP), in partnership with SCRAP, conducted its annual field school at the Field-Bickford Garrison

Site on Durham Point. The primary objective of the 2008 Field School was to confirm that the stone-lined dug-out feature exposed during last year's field school is, in fact, the cellar of the Field-Bickford Garrison. Secondary objectives included exploration of the stone wall line itself, in order to identify the building's footprint, and the recovery of artifactual data to begin reconstructing activities that took place at the site. Despite a series of severe thunderstorms that forced the cancellation of several days of work, all of the 2008 objectives were successfully met.

At the end of the 2007 Field School, a dug-out, stone-lined feature was exposed. A possible corresponding edge to this feature was exposed four meters to the north. The artifacts recovered

showed them to be contemporaneous and correlated with the documented date range of the occupation of the Field-Bickford Garrison (circa 1638 to 1820), although the feature did not have a stone lining as seen in first feature. Still, the hypothesis at the time was that together they formed a single feature, the cellar of the Field-Bickford Garrison. This year we sought to confirm this hypothesis by excavating the three intervening units and confirmed that this is, indeed, a single feature (Feature 11). Indications are that this is a shallow cellar or possibly a crawlspace.

In order to explore the stone wall line, five adjacent units were opened. Portions of the wall were uncovered in each unit, revealing a ten to twelve foot wall with roughly 90° corners at

2008 SCRAP Field School Jefferson/ Randolph, NH and Lac Megantic, PQ

The 2008 SCRAP prehistoric field school, co-sponsored with Plymouth State University, was successfully carried out from June 24 through July 26. The objectives were to more clearly define site boundaries on the Potter Site in Randolph and the Jefferson V site in Jefferson, and then to assist our colleagues from the Université de Montreal at the Cliche-Rancourt Site in Megantic, Quebec as part of the on-going *Sans Frontiers-Open Borders* cultural exchange program between New Hampshire and Quebec. Over 45 individuals participated and significant progress was made on all sites.



Clearing deadfall on the Potter Site.
Photograph by Richard A. Boisvert

The first session of the field school focused on the Potter Site. Originally identified in 2003, SCRAP has continued investigations through the 2004 field school and yearly as part of the Octoberfest field sessions. Nearly 400 shovel test pits (STPs) had been excavated in order to identify the site boundaries; but the site limits had not been fully defined. For 2008, an intensive campaign of tree cutting was required to open up survey transects to permit excavation of additional STPs. We were rewarded with a substantial expansion of the site in three directions

and the recovery of a significant number of diagnostic Paleoindian tools. In one shovel test we recovered a tip to a biface, a side scraper, an end scraper made of Munsungun chert, and a channel flake. Another shovel test yielded the base of a fluted point, also made of Munsungun, which was adjacent to yet another pit that contained a pair of channel flakes. Despite several days of ardent field work, we still were unable to fully define the limits of the site, as the periphery of the site continued to produce low but consistent numbers of flakes and tools.



Excavating at the Jefferson V (Roka Farm) Site.
Photograph by Richard A. Boisvert

In the second session we turned our attention to the Jefferson V Site at Pat Bacon's Roka Farm in Jefferson. In 2007 bifaces were found in close proximity to large rhyolite cobbles. These blocks of raw material strongly indicated the presence of a natural source of rhyolite identical to that used on many of the Paleoindian sites in Jefferson as well as other sites in the Northeast. Over 65 shovel test pits were excavated around the rhyolite cobbles; however it became apparent that massive erosion during the 19th and early 20th centuries had removed much of the topsoil, and only two small flakes and a few specimens of raw material were recovered. We had hoped that we could identify a quarry area with associated workshops, but no additional areas were found in this field school. Consequently, we returned to the Potter Site and the unfinished business of establishing its boundaries. Interestingly,

we further expanded the site with more finds, including a new concentration of scrapers and yet another recovery of a fragment of a fluted point. We now have well over 500 STPs excavated on the site and an area of finds covering nearly two acres with boundaries established on only two sides.

The New Hampshire portion of the field school was completed on July 18. The following week a party of eight traveled to Lac Megantic in southern Quebec at the invitation of Claude Chapdelaine, Professor of Anthropology at the Université de Montreal. Since 2003 SCRAP volunteers have been assisting with investigations at the earliest documented site in Quebec. This year we worked at one of the three defined Paleoindian stations or 'hotspots' and we had considerable success at recovering chipping debris, small cutting/scraping tools and channel flakes. And then on the last day, one of the field school students from Montreal working with us discovered a tip to a fluted point made from rhyolite that originated from northern New Hampshire.



SCRAP volunteers in Megantic, Quebec.
Photograph by Richard A. Boisvert

I would like to especially express my appreciation to the exceptionally hard working and congenial crew and Heather Rockwell, my ever patient field assistant, as well as to Nathaniel Kitchel, archaeo-lumberjack, George Leduc

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2008 SCRAP Field School Jefferson/ Randolph, NH and Lac Megantic, PQ

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and Linda Fuerderer who volunteered exceptional effort not only during the field school but in the preparations and follow-up, and Laura Jefferson who served as our field photographer. We are also deeply indebted to Bob Potter and Pat Bacon, land owners who let us have free rein over their properties to pursue research on their remarkable sites. And finally, we are especially grateful to Edith Tucker who made available the Jones Cottage for use as our field headquarters.

The 2008 field school was certainly successful. We substantially added to the body of data from the Potter site, clarified the status of the Roka Farm site and continued our productive relationship with our colleagues in Quebec. We look forward to detailed analysis of the finds in the lab this fall and eventually finding the limits of the Potter site in the future.

Richard A. Boisvert
State Archaeologist
SCRAP Coordinator

New Hampshire's State Historic Preservation Plan is now online

Go to <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/documents/2006-2010NHSTATEPLAN.pdf> and browse through the plan to find an extensive range of user-friendly downloadable information, reference materials, and resources.

2008 SCRAP-OREAP Field School, Field-Bickford Garrison Site, Durham, New Hampshire

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each end. The wall is pierced by an apparent entryway leading down into the cellar from the outside. Intact walling surviving to three courses in height was found. The presence of this wall invokes images of the extant photographs of the Bunker and Damm Garrisons. Both include such cellar/crawlspace entrances under one of their gable ends. From this, we believe that the house was oriented northwest to southeast and that the wall belongs to the southeast gable end.

In excess of 2600 artifacts were recovered from this year's excavation. Except for a few pieces of native chert, the artifacts are of European origin and mirror the assemblage from 2007. The dates of the artifacts again correlate well with the documented date range of the Field-Bickford Garrison. They span from the 1630's (pipe fragments, Northern Italian marbled slipware and sgraffito, metropolitan slipwares, and manganese mottled redwares), through the 1700's (creamwares, pipe fragments), and into the early 1800's (pearlwares and a few pieces of Chinese export porcelain). The Northern Italian pieces came from just outside the cellar, but the really exciting finds came from inside the cellar itself. Two-thirds to three-fourths of a pearlware teapot was recovered at the foot of the entryway. A short distance away, an intact bale seal, mouth harp, thimble, and a nearly intact bone-handled fork (the tines are missing) were recovered. The overwhelming majority of artifacts are

domestic, as the site was a home and tavern, but the military function of the site is represented by a fair number of gunflint fragments.



Foundation Stones (Feature 11) from above. Photograph by OREAP

Several visitors came to the site this year. Dr. Emerson "Tad" Baker, director of the Chadbourne Archaeology Project, and Dr. Jeffrey P. Brain, director of the Popham Colony Archaeology Project, offered valuable insights. We also were privileged to host the small army of 5, 6, and 7 year olds of Jean Wishengrad's youth group. Jason Howe of *Foster's* stopped by on two occasions. Aaron Kellogg of *NH Chronicle* came by on a very hot day to do a piece on the dig.

Thank you to the Langley family for their continued hospitality. The success of this year's field season is due entirely to the dedication and quality of the field school participants. They are too numerous to list here, but we thank you and look forward to seeing you again next season.

Craig J. Brown, Peter Morrison,
Pamela Crane