



The Old Stone Wall

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State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources,
Division of Historical Resources

Spring 2006

A LANDMARKS PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE?

Maggie Stier, Landmarks Program Director



The Ragged Neck House overlooking Rye Harbor currently serves as Parks' Seacoast headquarters, but might become the pilot site for a NH Landmarks Program offering short-term vacation rentals in historic buildings throughout the state. A grant from the NH Charitable Foundation supported the development of a furnishings plan for this small cottage.

Photograph by Maggie Stier.

EDITOR'S NOTE

We are departing from the regular *Old Stone Wall* format to bring you breaking news: a preview of an important public policy report about New Hampshire's state-owned historic sites. The State Historic Sites are both cultural icons and economic attractions. Their use and care should be a concern for all New Hampshire citizens.

Every month, the NH Division of Historical Resources staff meets with staff from the NH Division of Parks & Recreation in the Department of Resources & Economic Development (DRED), sharing expertise and ideas to help Parks better manage and care for its State Historic Sites. By state statute, these two divisions within state government share responsibility for care of historic resources. Meeting this mandate has become an even greater challenge since Parks adopted a self-funding model around 1985. There are about 21 State Historic Sites. Five of these are staffed historic house museums, and many others have buildings that are not currently open to the public

but might be someday. The legislature provides neither maintenance funding nor public programming support, and over the years, despite the attention from private "Friends" groups, the forces of deterioration and neglect have taken their toll.

In October, 2005, a new idea to help revive these historic sites came to life. Van McLeod, Commissioner of the NH Department of Cultural Resources, and Commissioner Sean O'Kane of the NH Department of Resources & Economic Development went to Ireland and the Netherlands as part of a Governor's trade mission. They explored a practice that is widely accepted in Europe: funding preservation of historic buildings

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View From the Solarium

As I write this, we are just wrapping up a dozen or more mini-workshops, with our Preservation Alliance partners, on tools and techniques for organizing at the local level to protect and enhance every community's historical resources.

The sold-out Office of Energy & Planning spring conference for local planning officials and land use boards, and the exceptionally well attended NHPA Preserving Community Character conference, drew hundreds of local officials, volunteers, and preservationists determined to save their community's heritage and to develop its potential.

The stars are really aligning this year to offer local communities more resources than ever before to plan, organize, and implement strategies for saving and capitalizing on their historic assets.

- The Preservation Alliance's *Preserving Community Character: A Preservation Planning Handbook for*

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HIGHLIGHTS

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The DHR is a state 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.

Farm & Forest Expo



Deborah Gagne assisting a visitor to the NH Division of Historical Resources / NH Preservation Alliance exhibit at the 2006 Farm & Forest Expo in Manchester.

Photograph by Linda Ray Wilson.

The annual NH Farm & Forest Exposition returned to the Center of NH in Manchester on February 4-5, 2006. Through the generosity of the Expo's Board of Directors, the Historic Agricultural Structures Advisory Committee (better known as the "Barn Committee"), the NH Preservation Alliance, and the NH Division of Historical Resources shared a high-visibility exhibit at the entrance to the trade show.



Katherine (L) and Elizabeth Muzzey (R) greeting guests at the DHR's Farm & Forest Expo display.

Photograph by Linda Ray Wilson.

NHPA and DHR staff welcomed old friends and made new ones, while distributing information and providing technical assistance for farm and barn preservation, and for all other aspects of historic preservation in New Hampshire as well. Linda Wilson spoke on "History and Heritage are Agri-Tourism Assets" as part of an all-day series on agriculture and its role in New Hampshire's economy, presented by the NH Coalition for Sustaining Agriculture.

Most thrilling of all, Carl W. Schmidt of Orford, NH, Chair of the Historic Agricultural Structures Advisory Committee, was honored as the 2006 winner of the Andrew L. Felker Award.

The award is named for New Hampshire's first Commissioner of Agriculture. It recognizes extraordinary volunteer leadership in promoting the growth and prosperity of New Hampshire agriculture. "Foreign service officer, historian and public citizen, Carl Schmidt has become New Hampshire's leading figure in efforts to preserve and protect the state's dwindling inventory of traditional agricultural buildings. As a charter member and now the chairman of the state Barn Committee, he has been at the center of initiatives to provide tax stabilization agreements for important historic barns and for strengthening the state Division of Historical Resources ability to support preservation activities." For more, see http://www.nhpreservation.org/html/news_62.htm.

Applications for DHR
Moose Plate Grants are due
May 26, 2006
For more information go to
<http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/moose.html>

The business of critical intelligence is to deal with these difficulties that are invariably present in what we inherit: to consider them again in the light of new knowledge, experience and need; to attempt to distinguish what is true or universal from what is provisional, arbitrary or accidental; to understand what remains true and thus to renew its power. It is neither critical nor intelligent to discard one's entire inheritance because it is imperfect or "not modern" or "not scientific."

Wendell Berry, Letters.
Sierra: *The Sierra Club Bulletin* 65 (1980):8.

Recent National Register Listings



Contoocook Railroad Depot, Hopkinton (Contoocook Village) NH. Listed March, 2006.

Photograph by Chip Chesley.

The Contoocook Railroad Depot was completed in 1849 as one of the first substantial railroad passenger stations west of Concord on the Concord and Claremont Railroad. The station exemplifies the pioneering period of New Hampshire railroads. The building is one of the best preserved of a small number of gable-roofed railroad stations surviving from the first decade of rail development in the state. The Contoocook Depot provided essential passenger service and communications for the Concord and Claremont Railroad and the Contoocook Valley Railroad, two of the earliest short line railroads in New Hampshire.



Waumbek Cottages Historic District, Jefferson NH. Listed March, 2006. *Photograph by Nancy S. Greenlee.*

The Waumbek Cottages Historic District is an excellent representation of a summer colony connected with a White Mountain grand resort. This grouping follows a typical pattern of cottage development, from hotels to hotel cottages to private cottages. Though the Waumbek Hotel is gone, six of the cottages survive along with other resources associated with the summer cottage colony – stone landscaping, connecting pathways, open vistas, cottage gardens, and nearby woodlands.

Over the years, fire, alteration, disuse, and demolition have decimated New Hampshire's White Mountain hotel cottage colonies. Today, the Waumbek Cottages survive as the largest and most intact grouping of the type. The Waumbek Cottages have also been listed in the New Hampshire State Register; see story on page four.

*Christine Fonda Rankie
National Register and
Tax Incentives Coordinator*

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSTS A NATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

On March 20-21, 2006, the federal **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** presented its popular training course, **The Section 106 Essentials**, in Concord, NH. Arranged through the cooperation of **Diane Secchi** of the ACHP, **Giovanna Peebles** of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and **Edna Feighner** of the NH Division of Historical Resources, this was the first time in several years that the course had been offered in New England. Places filled up so quickly that a second concurrent session had to be arranged, and that too sold out immediately.

The course explains the requirements of **Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**, which applies any time a Federal, federally assisted, or federally approved activity might affect a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Concord sessions were taught by **Don Klima**, the ACHP Director of the Office of Federal Agency Programs, **Laura Henley Dean**, ACHP program analyst, and **Carol Legard**, ACHP's liaison to the Federal Highway Administration. Participants included Indian tribal representatives, consultants, and federal, state, municipal, and State Historic Preservation Office staff from across the United States. The DHR was honored to serve as host, and hopes that the course will be offered again here soon.

For more information about the course content and format, see <http://www.achp.gov/106essentials.html>.

View From the Solarium (continued from page one)

New Hampshire, available now on CD and soon in print, is the essential handbook for every community that wants to identify, protect, preserve, and develop its historic resources. Using the Preserving Community Character Handbook, the Somersworth Certified Local Government will hold a regional training session focused on creating and administering historic district commissions.

- A new Field Service Representative will soon be working in New Hampshire, representing both the National Trust and the Preservation Alliance, and will be an important resource to all communities in solving a range of preservation challenges.
- The Division of Historical Resources is developing a training program for Regional Planning Commissions, with the goal of having a staff person in each RPC capable of assisting local communities in developing preservation plans, undertaking historic resource surveys, and organizing Heritage and Historic District Commissions.
- The DHR has added a new Preservation Planner, Emily Paulus, who was introduced in our last newsletter. She will be devoting a large portion of her time to helping communities build the infrastructure to integrate preservation planning and implementation in every municipality. Emily comes to the DHR with a strong background in working with local preservation commissions, and she brings the experience, education, and personality that all of you in the field will welcome and appreciate.

In New Hampshire, as it is in communities across America, the real work of preservation gets done at the local level. This is where we need to develop talent and expertise and leadership. This is where we need to devote our resources. With all of our partners we are moving even more strongly in this direction.

*James McConaha
Director, Division of Historical Resources
NH State Historic Preservation Officer*

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).

For more information on the State Register program and the process for listing a property, please visit our web site at <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/barnstatereg.html> or contact the Division of Historical Resources at 603-371-3483.

The following properties have recently been recognized on the New Hampshire State Register. Photographs are from the State Register files.



The Mt. Forist Grange Cemetery, Berlin: Members of some of Berlin's founding families are buried at the Mt. Forist Grange Cemetery. Established about ten years after settlers from Gilead, Maine, moved to the Androscoggin River intervale, this small burial ground is one of only two known family cemeteries in Berlin. The city opened a public cemetery the following year, followed by a number of cemeteries associated with churches.



Bridges House, East Concord: Best known as the home of Henry Styles Bridges and as the official residence of the governor, the Bridges House was built by prosperous local joiner Charles Graham in 1835-1836. Bridges, a one-term governor and long-time U.S. Senator, and his wife Doloris owned the property from 1946 to 1969, when she bequeathed the house and its contents to the state for use as the governor's residence. It continues to serve that purpose today.



The Rolfe Homestead, Concord (Penacook): The Rolfe Homestead tells the story of settlement, agriculture and industry along the Merrimack River in Penacook since the 18th century. Members of the Rolfe family were founders and leading industrialists in Penacook village and Concord for many years. The architectural significance of the rare double English barn on the property has already been recognized by the Register. This listing expands the designation to the entire property.



North District School, Greenland: The brick North District School in Greenland opened in 1847 to provide

a well-built and healthy learning environment for 48 students, complete with wall maps and a library of 200 volumes. Since 1938, it has housed the Greenland Veterans Association, a local charitable and social organization. Although much has changed along Portsmouth Avenue since 1847, the school remains a landmark of earlier times along this busy road.



Waumbek Cottages, Jefferson: Today, six historic summer cottages comprise the Waumbek Cottage Historic District in Jefferson – Onaway, Wayonda, Wyndybrae, Bashaba, The Birches and The Bungalow. Built as part of the once larger, fabled Waumbek Hotel complex, the cottages today are significant both for their landmark architecture along Route 2 and for the story they continue to tell about summer tourism in the White Mountains. The Waumbek Cottages have also been listed in the National Register of Historic Places; see story on page three.



Universalist Chapel at East Lempster, Lempster: Another local landmark at a busy intersection, the Universalist Chapel was built in 1845, one of four new public buildings constructed during this period in the growing village of East Lempster. Although small, the building served well as a church for more than 100 years. Today it remains a well-preserved example of the vernacular Greek Revival style and houses the Miner Memorial Library.



New London Barn Playhouse, New London: The New London Barn Playhouse has a long, colorful history as a popular and successful summer stock theater. Established in 1933, the theater moved the next year into its current home, a c.1820 barn that had long been a fixture on New London's Main Street. A training ground for many well-known performers, it is credited with being the oldest, continuously operating summer stock theater in New Hampshire.



Spinney Meeting House, Wakefield: Constructed in the 1830s and largely unaltered today, the Spinney Meeting House follows a common plan for small churches of the Greek Revival period in New Hampshire. The building was the center of community life in the village of South Wakefield until being abandoned in the 1920s. Now the town of Wakefield plans to repair and re-open the building for community meetings and activities once again.

Randolph Church, Randolph: As one of the few public buildings and the only church in town for many years, the Randolph Church has hosted countless services, hymn sings, weddings, funerals, philanthropic activities and other social events since its construction in 1884. Extremely well cared for and preserved, it remains a pristine example of the late Greek Revival style in northern New Hampshire.



Samuel R. Hanson House, Rochester: An excellent example of the Greek Revival style, the Samuel R. Hanson

House is distinctive for its use of two equally-treated facades and its prominent location on Rochester Hill. With its well-preserved barn, granite fences and mature trees, the property is the best surviving example of the prosperous farmsteads that once covered Rochester Hill.



Simon's Store, Weare: Simon's Store has served as a store, boarding house, residence and even the telephone exchange during its more than 200 year history. A unique and defining feature at the center of Weare Village, the store has been owned by the same family since 1892 and is now under restoration.



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by renting them out for short-term vacation use. Would it be possible to create a new organization, modeled after the so-called Landmarks Trust in England, that could improve the climate for historic sites in New Hampshire? Getting lots of encouragement on their trade mission, McLeod and O'Kane helped to organize the NH Landmarks Program Feasibility Study on their return.

The New Hampshire Preservation Alliance agreed to become the fiscal agent, and Public Service of New Hampshire and several private donors made initial commitments to funding the study. Both NH State Parks and the Division of Cultural Resources awarded grants from their Moose Plate programs. Maggie Stier, former director of The Fells (the John Hay Estate) signed on as project director, and a board of advisors was assembled to provide advice and guidance.

The study began by framing key questions. Could such an overnight rental program raise enough money to fill current shortfalls in preservation and maintenance funding for our historic landmarks? How much start-up money would be needed and where would it come from? What properties might be included? Would the necessary compromises inherent in such a change be acceptable and workable for all constituents? Could an existing organization provide leadership and staffing or should a new entity be created?

The study was designed to focus on two types of sites: State Historic Sites (within the Division of Parks and Recreation), and other museums and historical societies in the state. Historic properties within other state agencies, such as DOT or Fish & Game, were not included in this study although a number of them were identified for future consideration.

While the need for more income for state owned historic sites was clearly evident, Jennifer Goodman, director of the NH Preservation Alliance, helped to make the case that privately owned historic houses

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throughout the state might also benefit from such a program. “We get 15 – 30 requests every year from historic house museums and historical societies who need financial assistance for deteriorating buildings, and another 6 – 10 requests from private homeowners for an organization that will accept their properties as a gift in exchange for long-term preservation. If the Landmarks concept can gain acceptance, and prove that it’s a viable financial model, then I think people would be thrilled to consider it as one among many different preservation options in this state,” she noted.

Stier met with staff and Friends groups at the State Historic Sites, and with leaders of private museums and historical societies, who generously shared information on declining visitation and income (a national trend), their current programs, and liabilities and opportunities. Deferred maintenance concerns translated to very real problems. “Our building is leaking and the collections are being damaged.” “The paint on the house is peeling so badly that visitors don’t want to pay the admission fee to take the tour.” “The old well is a hazard and needs to be covered.” “Our volunteers are burned out.”

Some of the privately owned sites said they were considering overnight rentals on their own. Others, for various reasons, didn’t think their boards would want to consider the idea at this point. “We’ll wait and see if you can get this going, and then consider joining,” or “We like the idea, we’re just not ready” were common responses. In one instance, a museum wanted immediate guidance in launching an overnight program, which the feasibility study couldn’t provide.

Instead, specific requests for help or more information were referred to The Irish Landmark Trust, which got its start restoring lighthouses, and to some of the best American examples of overnight rental properties, also lighthouses—in Oregon, in Rhode Island, in neighboring Massachusetts. Vermont based Landmarks USA, a spin-off of the British organization,

offered another model.

The Feasibility Study evaluated the State’s historic sites for their suitability to convert to overnight rentals. The White Island Lighthouse, currently the subject of a major restoration project, was one of the sites determined to have good potential to become a NH Landmarks site, provided transportation and landing at the Isles of Shoals could be arranged.

The Robert Frost homestead in Derry had a high potential to attract more visitors by focusing on better marketing and program efforts. Would such an increase generate enough money to fix the crumbling barn foundation and assure the site’s proper long-term care? The study suggests that a combination of day-time visitation and selected overnight rentals be tried.



The White Island Lighthouse station at the Isles of Shoals is a potential Landmarks Program site. The lighthouse is being restored with a federal Save America’s Treasures grant and the efforts of The Lighthouse Kids.

Courtesy photograph from NH Division of Parks & Recreation, DRED

At Weeks State Park in Lancaster, outbuildings that are currently “mothballed,” i.e. boarded up and left to withstand the elements on their own, might be excellent candidates for overnight use, while the “Lodge” built by John Wingate Weeks in 1913 could still be used for group tours and public programs. It too, might be made available for selected overnight use, in addition to daytime tours, providing there was adequate security and protection for exhibits.

Enough available buildings within Parks were identified to provide the critical mass of properties to launch a Landmarks Program. At least a half-dozen private sites were noted as likely or well-suited to participate in

the program once its viability had been proven.

Starting a New Hampshire Landmarks program would require a big chunk of up-front money. The first scenario to be considered was a State-sponsored program that would require an appropriation from the Legislature, which has, in the past, rallied to address maintenance backlogs at state historic sites. The last major appropriation, however, was in 1961.

The second option would be to have the Landmarks program be completely private, with State-owned participating sites being leased to a non-profit group. Two MBA students at UNH created a business plan for this as part of their coursework, completing their project in March, 2006. They recommended an initial investment of \$560,000 to bring seven buildings up to rentable condition over a five-year period. At the end of that period, rents would be sufficient to pay back the initial investment. While the business plan sets forth a break-even model, its authors privately acknowledged that creating a new organization and raising the start-up capital might be extremely difficult.

In short, NH State Parks stands to see the greatest benefit from a NH Landmarks program.

A Landmarks program is one of the best options that state historic sites could adopt to improve their finances and their visitor services. Fulfilling the mission of these sites is just as important as properly caring for both buildings and collections, the Feasibility Study points out. “The beauty of Landmarks,” Stier notes, “is that it’s still a mission-driven program.” But she adds “each site needs to carefully consider its available options, whether it’s more marketing, an expanded program of private rentals for receptions or weddings, or expanded gift shop inventory.” Getting more people to visit might not necessarily be the only way to earn more money. All the stakeholders should help craft a plan that everyone can embrace—one that that will fulfill both the educational mission and preserve the historic buildings and the collections that are now housed in them.

The Feasibility Study recommended

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that Parks create a demonstration or pilot project to help “sell” the idea. Parks responded by offering two pilot sites. While one of these was eventually withdrawn, renovation and furnishing plans were drawn up and additional funding obtained for a small cottage on the ocean at Rye.

As part of administrative and overhead expenses for the pilot project, consultants skilled in special areas such as preservation carpentry, interior design, and property management would be hired. Meeting preservation standards set forth by the Secretary of the Interior, and setting and implementing high standards of hospitality and safety, would be essential aspects of the new program. Eventually this group of technical experts could also provide, on a fee for services basis, expertise for private sites to start their own Landmarks programs.

Such services might logically evolve into a statewide network of participating Landmark sites, with leadership and management services provided by Parks. A statewide consortium could offer significant benefits to all members—in shared staffing and reservations systems, in joint marketing and promotion, and in collaborative fundraising efforts when a new property is acquired and rehabilitated.

This network could also meet a very real need among other historical organizations for shared resources and collaborative processes, and provide a means to accept private contributions for state-owned properties.

The NH Landmarks Feasibility Study concluded that overnight lodging rentals in historic sites might be very viable in New Hampshire as one part of the potential solution for the state’s beleaguered historic sites and privately owned museums and historical buildings. It spelled out funding needs, recommended administrative structures, identified potential sites, and framed a plan for a pilot project. As the idea has been discussed over the last year, it has met with widespread interest and enthusiasm.

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NH State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program

2006 Archaeology Field School June 26 - August 4

Colebrook, NH



Photograph by Richard A. Boisvert.

The 2006 field school will take place in Colebrook, NH at a site discovered in 1996. Situated on an alluvial terrace overlooking the Connecticut River, it contains evidence of Paleoindian and Archaic components. The field school will focus on acquiring sufficient information to nominate this site to the National Register of Historic Places. Investigations will include additional survey to document the full extent of the site, intensive mapping, and small block excavations designed to evaluate the extent and composition of the Paleoindian component.

Participants in the field school will be instructed in the fundamentals of archaeological excavation techniques. The students will be taught artifact recognition skills, field data recording techniques and basic laboratory methods. Completion of the field school will provide a solid introduction to field methodology equivalent to that employed in cultural resource management evaluation projects. Fieldwork will be supplemented with lectures by specialists in related fields. The field school is co-sponsored by the NH Division of Historical Resources under the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) and Plymouth State University. All fieldwork and instruction will be directed by Dr. Richard Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist, and will conform to the standards for archaeology set by the National Park Service.

The field school will be conducted in three sessions, each two weeks long, beginning June 26, July 10 and July 24. Investigations will be conducted

Monday through Friday, with occasional evening lectures and workshops.

Individuals may participate as SCRAP volunteers. There is no fee for volunteers, but a \$35 donation is requested to defray costs of supplies and instructional materials. Volunteers will receive the same instruction as credit students. Successful completion of the fieldwork will earn SCRAP certification for Excavation Technician.

Participants may obtain academic credit through Plymouth State University at either the undergraduate or graduate levels. Each week of participation is equivalent to one credit, and students may register for two to six credits.

The field school will be based at Coleman State Park in nearby Stewartstown, NH. Participants will have a dedicated area for tent camping and use of kitchen facilities for communal meals. Participants will be responsible for providing their own tents or campers and camping equipment.

Both volunteers and credit student participants must complete the registration form -- available at <http://mysite.verizon.net/ddboisvert/FS06/fs06.htm> -- and send it with a brief statement indicating why they wish to join the field school to:

2006 SCRAP Field School
NH Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury St - 2nd Floor

Registration must be received by June 5, 2006. Undergraduate and graduate credit students must also register with Plymouth State University.

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However, the infrastructure at NH State Parks, and especially for its historic sites, cannot support implementation of such a new program at this point. State historic sites need a foundation of adequate funding and staffing, and clear operating policies and procedures before any significant new initiatives can be adopted.

It appears that any new programs or funding for the state historic sites will have to wait until a new budget is passed in July, 2007. In early April, 2006, facing a \$1.5 million shortfall for the second half of the fiscal year budget, Parks director Allison McLean postponed plans for the Ragged Neck pilot project. "My goal is to revive this idea as part of our FY 2007 budget because it offers such a great opportunity to better maintain the buildings we own, and a great opportunity share our history with visitors", said McLean.

Additional hope lies with a state Senate study committee that was appointed last fall to study the issues and opportunities at Parks. The SB 5 committee's final report is due in October 2007. Since its appointment, this group has been evaluating the overall funding system for state parks and will be recommending changes to improve its effectiveness. The extent to which its report will address the State Historic Sites in particular is not known.

In the meantime, the National Park Service has made its first-ever Preserve America grant to New Hampshire. The Division of Historical Resources will work with Parks to develop new interpretive tours at the five staffed state historic sites—Wentworth Coolidge Mansion, Robert Frost Farm, Franklin Pierce Homestead, Daniel Webster Birthplace, and Weeks State Park. All are listed in

the National Register and three of them are National Historic Landmarks (NHL). The private citizens that now work as "Friends" on behalf of these sites will also be involved in revising and updating public tour scripts and programs. The Division of Travel and Tourism Development will then help promote this new product.



An example of a state-owned property that could be used for the NH Landmarks Program -- a rustic cabin at Coleman State Park.

Photograph by Richard A. Boisvert.

"DHR is playing an increasingly visible role as an advocate and advisor for the State Historic Sites within the Division of Parks, and we are committed to working together to improve the prospects for preservation and education at New Hampshire's historic sites," says State Historic Preservation Officer Jim McConaha. "With the expertise in our department—Jim Garvin as state architectural historian, and Rusty Bastedo as state curator—we want Parks to know we're eager to help."

*Maggie Stier
Landmarks Project Director*

Have You (Re) Joined Our E-Mail Network?

The New Hampshire Preservation Alliance and the DHR share an e-mail network for news and messages. If you would like to add your name or organization to the list, send an e-mail message to linda.wilson@dcr.nh.gov.

To respect the privacy of the list members, messages are sent as a "blind" or "undisclosed recipient" copy. There are no fees for membership and no obligations for members other than standard Internet etiquette. Members may pause or cancel their subscriptions at any time. If you have been on the list in the past, but suddenly (and involuntarily) stopped receiving messages, your address may have disappeared during recent DHR computer upgrades. If you want to rejoin the list, please follow the procedure above.



*NH spring and summer 2006
educational opportunities*

SCRAP

**State Conservation and
Rescue Archaeology Program:**

<http://www.nhscrap.org/>

and

Project Archaeology Program:

[http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/
project_archaeology.pdf](http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/project_archaeology.pdf)

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