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2021-2025



new hampshire's five-year preservation plan

#5yp: new hampshire's five-year preservation plan 2021-2025

Published by

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
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Acknowledgement

The preparation of this plan has been funded in part with a federal Historic Preservation Fund matching grant from the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, through the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources/State Historic Preservation Office. The contents and opinions of this plan do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the US Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the US Department of the Interior or the State of New Hampshire. Regulations of the US 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 NH RSA 275 and NH RSA 354-A) prohibits discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, creed, color, marital status, familial status, physical or mental disability, national origin, or sexual orientation. 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.

Cover photo: Sanctuary Farm Dairy Barn, c.1920, Sunapee. Photograph by Lowell Fewster

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#forward



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May 14, 2021

Dear Reader:

It is with great pleasure that we present to you “#5yp: New Hampshire’s Statewide Preservation Plan 2021-2025” from the N.H. Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR).

This is the first time that the NHDHR has completed a Five-Year Plan following the formation of the N.H. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources in 2017. Since that time, our five divisions – which, in addition to the NHDHR, include the Divisions of Parks and Recreation, Forests and Lands, the State Library and the State Council on the Arts – have come together in new synergistic ways to serve New Hampshire’s residents, visitors and businesses in ways that prove why we are “What You Love about New Hampshire.”

What makes New Hampshire stand out among other states is not just the character of our historic properties, but also the character of our people. Indeed, it has been the character of those who have lived and who now live in the Granite State, stretching back more than 10,000 years but also right up to those who directly contributed to and helped to shape this plan, that have created, cared for and continue to influence the preservation of the historic places we love so well and for which we known worldwide.

My hope for this plan is threefold: that it will inform you of recent trends in historic preservation in our wonderful state, that it will prompt you to look forward to what we hope will be accomplished in historic preservation in the near future, and that it will inspire you to experience our diverse historic resources firsthand.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sarah L. Stewart".

Sarah L. Stewart
Commissioner

#executivesummary



Over the last five years many preservation successes have been achieved making our small and large communities stronger and more resilient to some of the ills that come with “progress.” This moment in our nation’s history, however you are inclined to frame it, has forced us to re-evaluate the narrative that explains who we are and how we arrived at this place. It has been fifty-five years since the passing of the National Historic Preservation Act, legislation that was meant to stop the unwanted destruction of the fabric and history of our communities. The narrative laid out on these pages is a direct reflection on the past as well as a recognition about how we move forward into the future.

The preservation successes highlighted throughout this five-year plan touch upon every possible cultural resource, from bridges, monuments and farms, to buildings, archaeology and artifacts. Tools for community planning such as Historic District Commissions, Preservation Easements and the use of Federal Historic Tax Credits and the Certified Local Government program, have been strengthened along with relationships with our stakeholders and partners. Thirty-six National Register of Historic Places listings were added in the last five years, of which, four were historic districts, including what is now the state’s largest historic district, the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District. The State Register of Historic Places also gained in numbers, adding 111 new properties of significance. The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) also collaborated with its partners on the development and publishing of a second edition of *Preserving of Old Barns, Preventing the Loss of a Valuable Resource*, which has become a nationally recognized textbook on the repair and maintenance of historic agricultural buildings.

Arguably the most important success story from the last five years, which will greatly enhance the next five years, was the creation of the Enhanced Mapping and Management Information Tool (EMMIT). Funded in part by the National Park Service and launched in 2019, EMMIT has greatly improved the public’s ability to locate resources and research documents that were previously only available in paper form. During this pandemic influenced year, where virtually all research was conducted remotely, EMMIT proved to be one of most valuable preservation tools available to our stakeholders, agency partners and consultants. To put it simply, EMMIT allowed the work of preserving our state resources to continue without skipping a beat.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions played an important role in the development of this document, its authors and contributors found inspiring ways to conduct outreach, polling and information gathering. Questionnaire responses came from all 10 counties as well as from Maine, Vermont, New York, Florida and California. Virtual gatherings and outreach sessions were conducted with generous help from the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance (NHPA), one of the NHDHR’s most important partners. Through these efforts it has been made clear that the citizens of New Hampshire and others overwhelmingly continue to believe preserving historic resources and cultural sites is important to the state’s identity and civic wellbeing. But there is more to do. Those that did not respond to the questionnaire helped identify those populations we need to reach. This includes realtors, developers, students and main street organizations. These groups represent a knowledge base that is important to governance and the future of how we preserve our cities and towns.

#executivesummary

All of the input gathered, whether it be through the questionnaire or virtual meetings, informed the vision statement, goals, and objectives presented herein and reflect the challenges and opportunities that participants felt most strongly about. Through historic preservation, all New Hampshire residents should feel empowered to recognize, preserve, use, and protect the historic resources and cultural landscapes vital to the state's identity. This statewide preservation plan provides the roadmap for the next five years. It can serve as inspiration and an opportunity to connect individuals, commissions, politicians, and develop partnerships towards the same end.

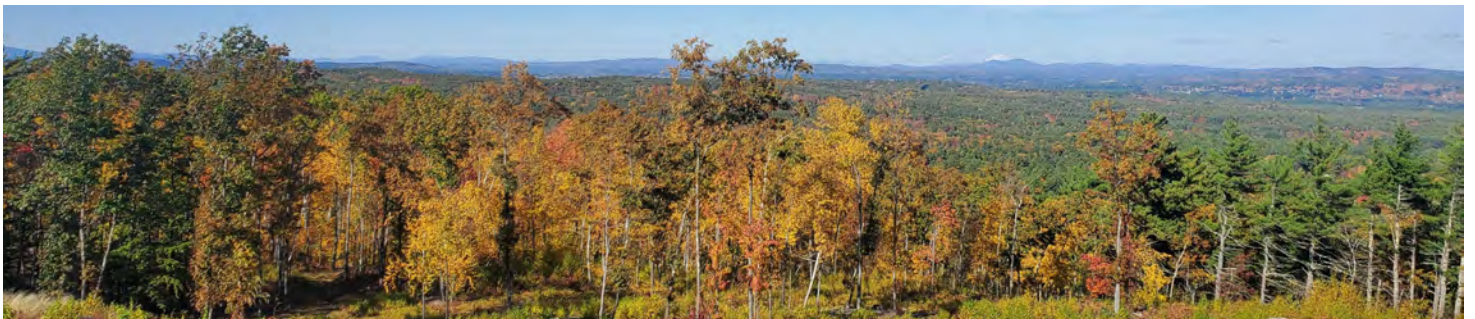
Other highlights of the plan involve expanding current programs such as Federal Tax Credits and Preservation Easements, while at the same time developing new ways to connect with cities, towns, schools and nonprofits. One program that exemplifies this expansion of programming is our State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP). The SCRAP program has become one of the NHDHR's most sought after volunteer opportunities. Archaeology informs us about who we are as a state and affords us intimate glimpses into human habitation. State archaeologists have made it a priority going forward to investigate state lands as a way to influence better development in state parks, forests, and the transportation system.

Several people and organizations need to be acknowledged for the preparation and development of this five-year plan. First and foremost we want to recognize the contributions made by former NHDHR Director and State Historic Preservation Officer Elizabeth Muzzey. Without her leadership beginning in 2007, many of the preservation successes we benefit from today would not have been possible. We also want to thank everyone who responded to questionnaires and participated in virtual outreach sessions. We want to acknowledge our preservation partners and stakeholders who are working every day to strengthen communities and provide the tools necessary to preserve historic and cultural resources. These partners include the National Park Service, the State Historic Resources Council, the State Barn Committee, The New Hampshire Commission on Native American Affairs, the Land and Community Heritage Investment program (LCHIP), Historic District Commissions, Heritage Commissions, our Certified Local Government communities and the NHPA.

Finally, I want to thank the NHDHR staff and all others responsible for contributing to this document. Most of all I want to thank Amy Dixon, Marika Labash, Brandee Loughlin, and Megan Rupnik, who with enthusiasm and professionalism, lead the difficult yearlong effort to its successful completion. New Hampshire and historic preservation are in a good place.

Benjamin H. Wilson

Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
May 2021



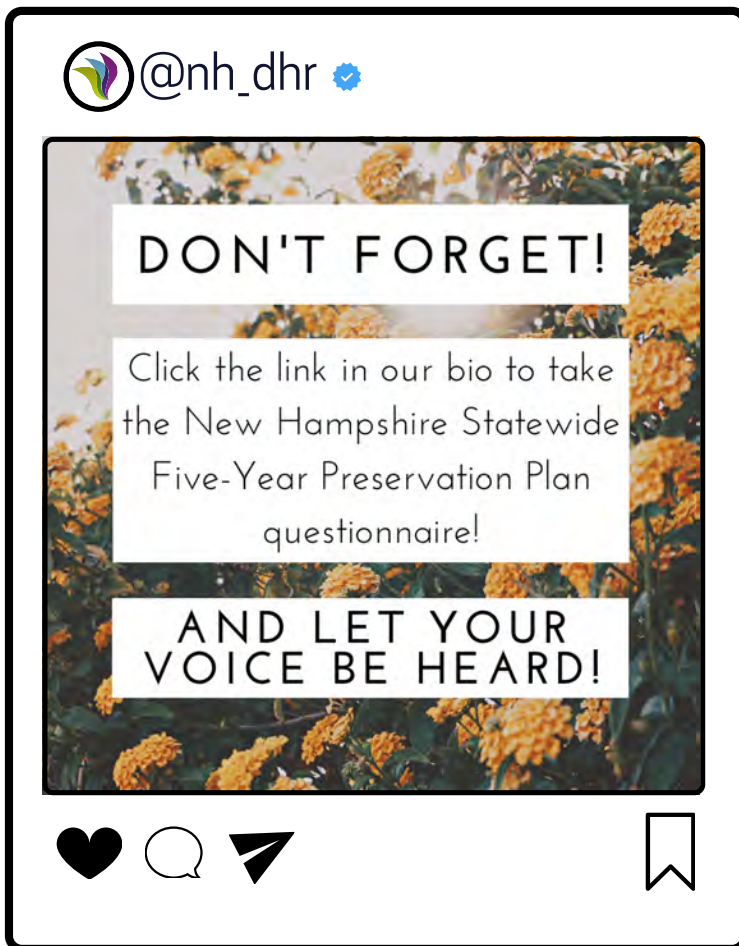
Bow, NH (NHDHR file photo)

#introduction

A statewide preservation plan is a living document that looks back at the successes achieved and the challenges faced by those who do historic preservation. It reflects on the attitudes and beliefs of the current state of the topic, and looks ahead to the future to outline upcoming opportunities and fresh perspectives on how to achieve success. Preservation is about connecting people to places around a set of shared values. A dynamic preservation plan is referenced by organizations who look to it for inspiration, guidance, and ways to strengthen their commitment to the cause.

The preparation of New Hampshire's statewide historic preservation plan is facilitated by the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR), as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). It is driven by the input of stakeholders and those who share their thoughts on the topic of historic preservation through the varied public outreach efforts of the NHDHR.

A preservation plan is for everyone. It is for those who are interested in the cultural and economic value of preserving and leveraging the state's historic and cultural assets. It is for those who are actively involved in historic preservation activities. It is for those who may not knowingly identify as preservationists, but who simply enjoy the landscapes, buildings, and neighborhoods that make New Hampshire's communities distinctive.



A few of the Instagram posts that the NHDHR used to advertise the 5-Year Plan Questionnaire

#preparingtheplan

At the outset of 2020, the NHDHR embarked on a robust public outreach plan that included the publishing of an online questionnaire in January, with three public listening sessions planned for April and May, at three geographically and socio-economically diverse locations. However, those plans were all set aside in the face of the COVID-19 global pandemic. On March 13, 2020, Governor Christopher Sununu declared a State of Emergency, which quickly pivoted to a Stay-at-Home order to slow the spread of the virus.

As many people around the state quickly shifted to remote work, remote meetings, and remote learning, the NHDHR had to adapt its outreach plan. Instead of three targeted listening sessions, the NHDHR partnered with the statewide non-profit, the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance (NHPA), to participate in virtual discussions, forums, and presentations on preservation topics throughout the remainder of 2020. It was an effective way to reach out to preservation partners, gather input on preservation needs and hear from constituents about the projects, challenges, and opportunities facing the preservation movement in New Hampshire. This virtual approach to listening to New Hampshire voices included two focus groups specifically tailored to the update of this preservation plan hosted on Zoom by the NHPA. The first focus group was on New Hampshire's rural landscapes and the threats facing them. This topic was chosen based on feedback collected in the online questionnaire, in which rural landscapes were considered the most threatened resource statewide. The second focus group was on the ongoing process of re-evaluating New Hampshire's historic roadside historic markers and telling untold stories. Online questionnaire responses did not elicit many responses about whose stories or histories are underrepresented. The focus group was to shed light on that topic. A third virtual focus group was held between the NHDHR and the New Hampshire Commission on Native American Affairs.



A virtual listening session via Zoom



#preparingtheplan

As important stakeholders in the preservation of New Hampshire's indigenous history and culture, a focus group helped open up a line of communication with the Commission. Members of the Commission have expressed interest in helping to identify problematic highway markers and to propose solutions to their removal or revision. A list of all of the virtual sessions in which the NHDHR participated is included in Appendix A.

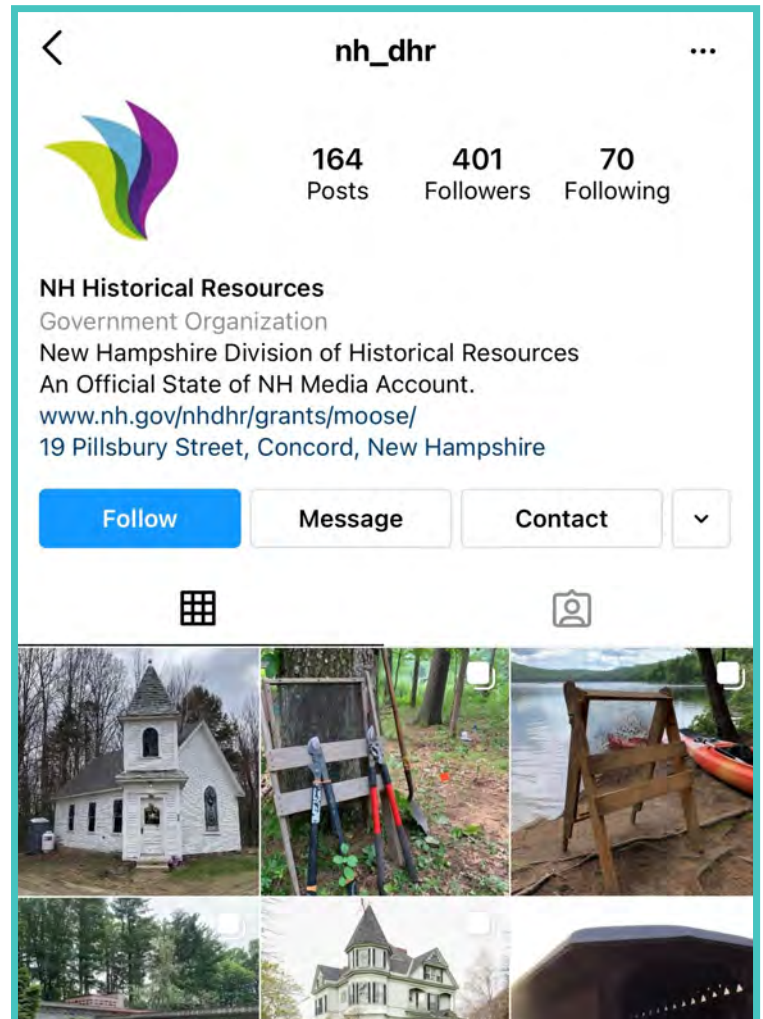
Previous plans have also relied on trade shows and conferences for built-in audiences to exchange information and collect ideas, which was not an option this cycle.

Typically, during public presentations and in person gatherings the option to participate in the online questionnaire is publicized. However, with fewer opportunities to do so, the online questionnaire had less participation than in years past. Although fewer people participated, it was still an effective tool for gathering data about preservation. The invitation to complete the online questionnaire was publicized through the NHDHR's 1000+ contact list, on its website, and newly created Instagram account. Partner organizations also publicized the questionnaire. It was published in January and closed in November 2020. Only about a third as many people participated in the online questionnaire as they did five years ago. Nonetheless, valuable information was collected and informs the development of this plan. In the future, the platform on which the NHDHR designed the 2021-2025 questionnaire should be reviewed as well as the efficacy of the questions should be evaluated. In an effort to find a low-cost or free platform on which to design the questionnaire that also provided analytics, the NHDHR elected to use a Google Form to design and publish the questionnaire. There are, as it turns out, inherent flaws or design features that are lacking in free software that may have made the questionnaire less successful than year's past. It could also be the current state of affairs in the world that precluded a higher number of participants. It is something to think about in future planning to discern whether the new platform or the pandemic and people's preoccupation with that may have diluted the message and intent of the questionnaire.

The popularity of the My New Hampshire photo sharing campaign initiated in 2015 as part of the last plan update, which resulted in more than 150 historic places shared by users, waned over the last five years. While innovative at the time, the platform on which it was designed quickly became outmoded

and was not user friendly, particularly for mobile device users. The campaign was archived in an ESRI StoryMap, which is available on the NHDHR website. The Twitter account created to help promote the campaign is still used with 220 followers. In an effort to reinvigorate the photosharing idea, the NHDHR began an Instagram account in February 2020 tagging every post with the hashtag #5yp, which in turn set the theme for this plan. The account, @nh_dhr, has more than 300 followers and shows increasing engagement.

Building upon the successful stakeholder engagement implemented in My New Hampshire: 2016-2020, which showcased success stories authored by people directly involved with the projects, this model was implemented again. Sharing firsthand experiences and hearing stories from the people involved ties directly to the first goal of My New Hampshire: 2016-2020, which is to increase public awareness and appreciation of historic properties and special places. The success stories presented in this document highlight the great work, momentum, and engagement that is happening around the state.



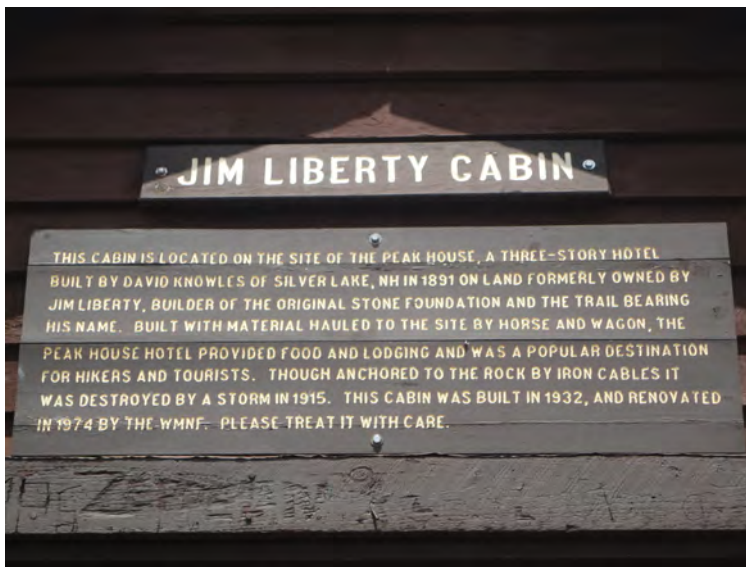
The NHDHR's 5-Year Plan Instagram Account

#characterofnewhampshire



For as small as New Hampshire is – it is the fifth smallest and tenth least populous of the 50 states – it has no shortage of opportunities and challenges facing its 10 counties, 13 cities, 221 towns and 22 unincorporated places. Small doesn't mean stagnant or unchanging, even for the “Live Free or Die” state. Within the state's 9,304 square miles, the southern tier, where most of the cities are concentrated, faces different pressures than the less populous and less developed North Country.

The natural resources within the state are an economic draw, for both industry and recreation. With 1,300 lakes and ponds, 40,000 miles of rivers, and 18 miles of coastline, New Hampshire is also faced with the challenges that come with this amount of water, such as flooding, flood plain management, and sea-level rise. With nearly 4.8 million acres of forested land (almost 83% of the state is forested), it is the second most forested state in the United States. With that comes high risks of forest fires, as well as resulting damage from wind, rain, and snow.



The topography of the state is challenging with the White Mountains, spanning the north-central portion of the state, sometimes creating a sense of isolation from communities to the north. Protection of the cultural landscape that defines the state is the forefront of many people's minds and efforts. Of the state's 5.7 million acres of land, more than 1.85 million acres have been permanently conserved statewide. These lands provide an economic benefit, including the goods harvested from the lands, the opportunities for tourism and recreation, and support for working farms and forests. Both the natural and built environments are critical to New Hampshire's identity.



Top, Middle: The Jim Liberty Cabin, located on the southwest shoulder of Mt. Chocorua in the White Mountains, is operated by The U.S. Forest Service. (NHDHR file photo)

Bottom: The Taylor Mill Historic Site, Derry, is cooperatively operated by the Division of Parks and Recreation and the Division of Forests and Lands Planning and Community Bureau (NHDHR file photo)

#characterofnewhampshire

In New Hampshire, many towns still elect to hold annual meetings; their elected selectboards lead local government, some without professional staff to help with the day-to-day operations. All-volunteer boards throughout town government are common, and many communities struggle to fill openings. This independent way of conducting municipal business has led to a perception that there is little cooperation or communication, not only between boards within the same community, but from one community to another. Each community has a strong identity and an individual way of doing business. Local control is pervasive in New Hampshire government, and there does not seem to be any momentum to change this anytime soon.

At times, it can seem as if there are two New Hampshires, rural and urban, with similar but disparate problems. The northern third of the state's residents represents about 5% of the state's total population (total population in New Hampshire in 2020 is about 1.3 million residents). The northern portions suffer from a high poverty rate and have steadily lost job opportunities in the major trades of logging and paper manufacturing. Tourism in the area remains popular and an economic engine. Statewide population growth has slowed, but is not stagnant. The population growth rate is 0.54%, which is the slowest it has been in 50 years. New Hampshire appeals to retirees because of its lack of income tax and no sales tax. Younger residents find the high cost of living discouraging, particularly the high cost of housing and property taxes.

New Hampshire is growing, just slowly, and its number of residents aged 65 or older is disproportionately high compared to other states. New Hampshire has the second-oldest median age in the country and the second lowest birth rate. These demographic shifts challenge community leaders to create planning practices and policies that address the needs of multigenerational communities. Some of the challenges and solutions identified with this demographic shift are the need to provide a variety of affordable, accessible housing options; a range of transportation choices; walkable communities with mixed-use design; and easy access to social services, cultural amenities, and civic destinations.

My New Hampshire: 2016-2020 set a vision for New Hampshire that focused on building appreciation for the Granite State's historic and cultural landscapes. It empowered Granite Staters to recognize, preserve, and use New Hampshire's historic properties and special places through its six outlined goals, each with more specific objectives, and strategies. This plan that looks forward to the next five years updates the goals previously established to provide continuity and build upon successes. Through feedback and experience some goals needed to be refreshed and new targets set for clarity and efficiency.



Left: The White Island Lighthouse, Rye. (NHDHR file photo)



Middle: Cheshire Mill #1, Harrisville. (NHDHR file photo)

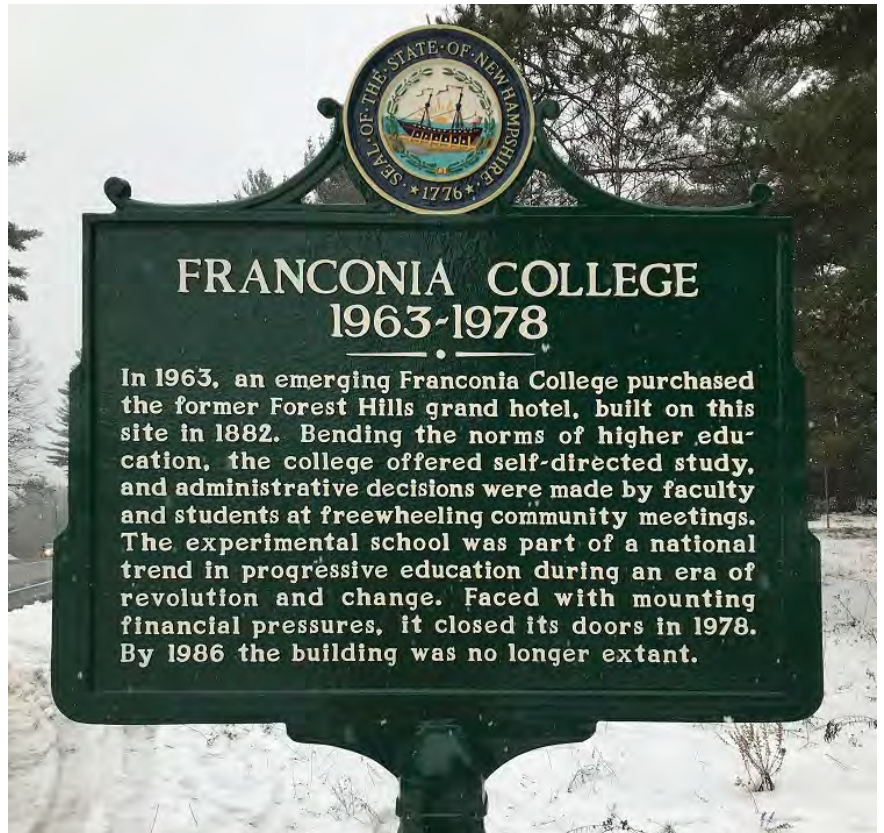


Right: The Lucknow Estate (Castle in the Clouds) Moultonborough. (NHDHR file photo)

#preservationthroughanewlens

Woven throughout this update are stories of how both programs and resources are being looked at more holistically. Sometimes well-established and dominant narratives are being taken into consideration and questioned for their efficacy and positive impact. The NHDHR and broader preservation community are looking at new ways to document what makes New Hampshire special, whether it is using the tool of cultural landscape inventory or community-based inventory, protecting places that matter to people is the driving force behind these new approaches to preservation.

The COVID-19 pandemic has put the focus on the “hyper-local” audience. People want to know more about their own community. The pandemic, quarantine, and the limited availability to travel has made people want to learn more about their own history and has them exploring their own backyard. This is an outcome of the state of the world at this time that will hopefully stay with people.



The New Hampshire Historical Highway Marker for Franconia College (NHDHR file photo)

#whodoingpreservationinnewhampshire

The goal of preserving historic properties and special places enjoys broad support throughout New Hampshire. Overwhelmingly, when New Hampshire citizens are polled they feel that preserving historic and cultural sites is important. In a state with more than 12, 000 years of history, who is working to preserve and promote the state’s diverse and widespread historic resources?

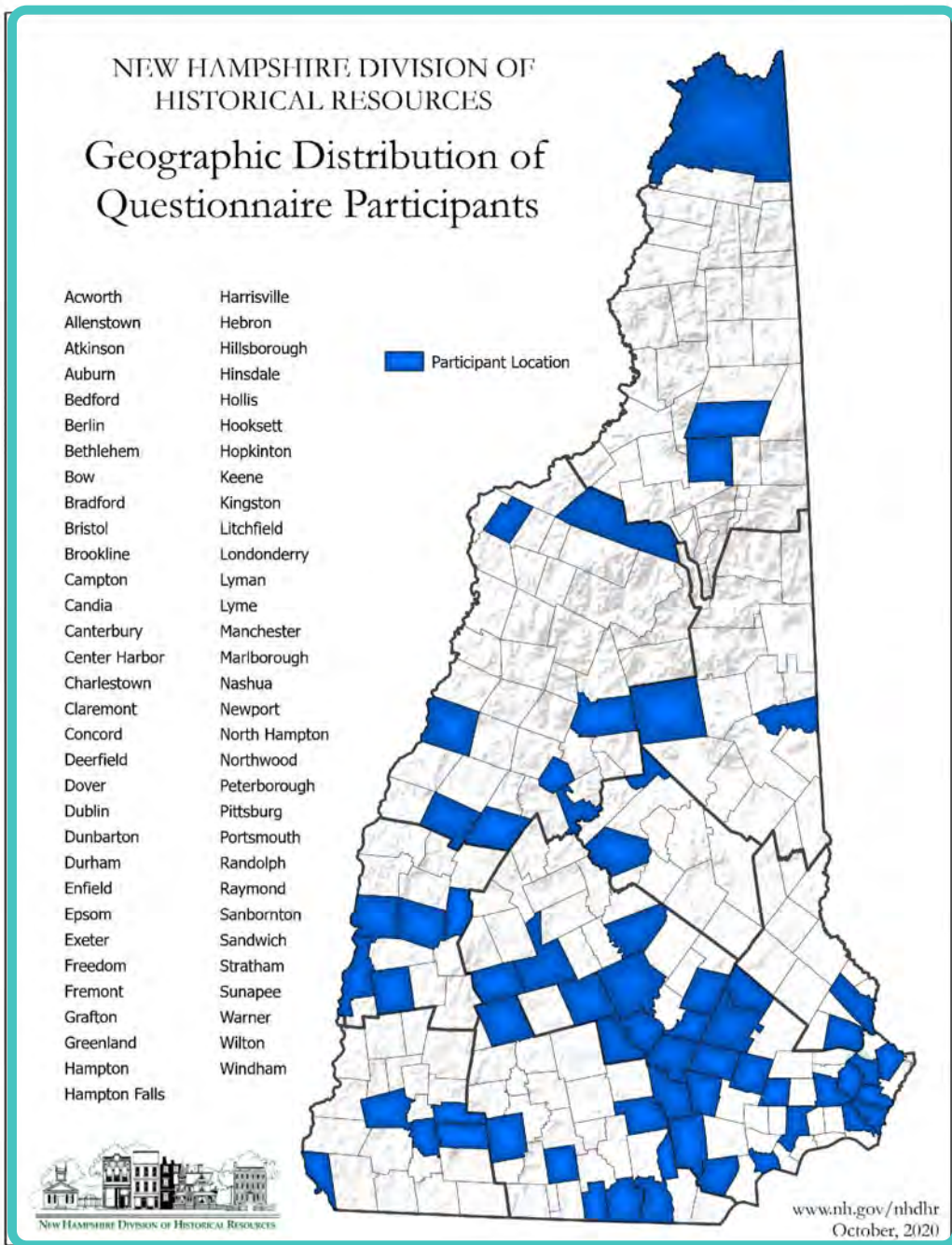
Underlying the entire preservation movement are a range of Granite Staters, some who are actively involved in historic preservation activities and other who simply enjoy and love the landscapes, buildings, and neighborhoods that make New Hampshire’s communities unique. Many of these people are the owners and caretakers of historic properties, whether homeowners, non-profits, public agencies, farmers and stewards of agricultural properties, or owners of historic commercial and industrial properties.

At the community level, these owners and caretakers regularly work with their community’s heritage commissions or historic district commissions, which are comprised of volunteer members and, if available, advised by town or city planning staff. Of New Hampshire’s 234 municipalities, an estimated 57 have an established historic district commission, 45 have heritage commissions, and 19 have both types of commissions. In New Hampshire, historic district commissions have review authority over changes proposed in the designated district. Some heritage commissions may be extended this review authority; however, most heritage commissions are only advisory to other town commissions regarding the town’s history and its historic resources. Twenty-five of these communities have gone through the effort to formalize their preservation programs by becoming designated as Certified Local Governments (CLG). This represents the addition of four CLG communities over the past five years. Most of these commissions are located in the central and southern part of the state, and most local historic districts are located in larger, more densely populated communities.

#whoisdoingpreservationinnewhampshire

Adding to the work of these preservation commissions are the efforts of other municipal commissions with related interests and missions, such as conservation commissions that map historic archaeological sites and energy commissions that work to repair and increase energy efficiency of historic windows in municipally owned buildings. Public librarians increasingly are active in preservation, listing 83 libraries to the New Hampshire State and National Registers and successfully securing preservation grant funding for stewardship of these local landmark buildings. This work at the local level is further bolstered by supportive select boards, city councils, and, at times, community voters at annual town meetings.

Local, regional and statewide nonprofits comprise another important and vibrant part of New Hampshire's preservation movement. History museums and more than 200 local and regional historical societies, including the statewide New Hampshire Historical Society, range in size and mission. The members, directors, volunteers, and staff of these organizations are all important additions to New Hampshire's preservation movement.



The map shows a fairly broad geographic distribution of questionnaire participants. Each region of the state is represented as are all 10 counties. The Merrimack Valley and southern tier of the state, which is the most populated section of the state had the most participants. Responses were also received from outside of New Hampshire from bordering communities in Maine and Vermont, as well as New York, Florida, and California. This demonstrates that preservation concerns don't always follow political boundaries and that there are people around the country who are invested in New Hampshire's historic and cultural resources.

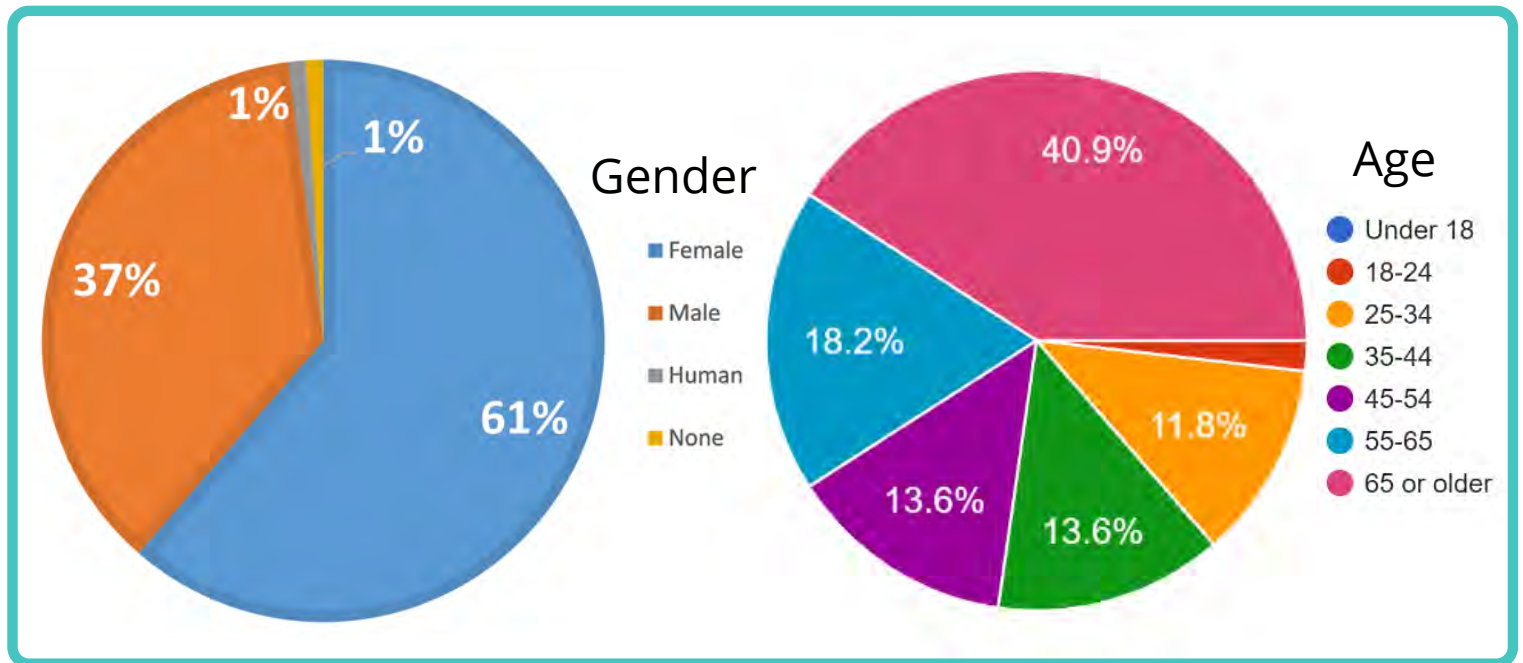
#whoisdoingpreservationinnewhampshire

New Hampshire's core of professional preservationists, architectural historians and archeologists is small. It includes the staffs of the statewide preservation nonprofit, the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance, and the SHPO, also known as the NHDHR. The Bureau of Historical Sites within the state's Division of Parks and Recreation has a cultural resources professional. A handful of other state and federal agencies employ professional cultural resources managers, including the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT), the New Hampshire Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP), the New Hampshire Army National Guard, and the United States Forest Service (USFS). Other entities employ cultural resources managers on a part-time basis for projects in New Hampshire.

Professionals in allied sectors, such as law, planning, conservation, land surveying, and environmental consultants, also do the work of preservation, as projects involving historical properties and archaeological sites cross their desks. Developers, architects, engineers, builders, landscapers, timber framers, and craftspeople do the invaluable work of financing, managing, designing, and completing repairs and rehabilitation projects.

Rounding out this professional core are cultural resources consultants, architectural historians, and archaeologists who respond to the requirements of regulatory programs such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; the requests of property owners, such as nominations to the National Register of Historical Places and certifications under the Federal Tax Credit Program; and the preservation planning work of communities, such as historical property surveys and review and revision of historic district ordinances and design guidelines. Because there are so few cultural resources consultants who live and work in New Hampshire, clients looking for this type of expertise often seek consultants from throughout New England to carry out these projects.

#questionnaireparticipants



As the pie chart above illustrates, more women than men took the questionnaire. More than 40% of responses came from people age 65 for older. There were no participants under the age of 18, and there was less than 2% participation from adults who may be categorized as students or young professionals (those between the ages of 18-24). The rest of the responses came from adults between the ages of 25 and 65.

#whoisdoingpreservationinnewhampshire

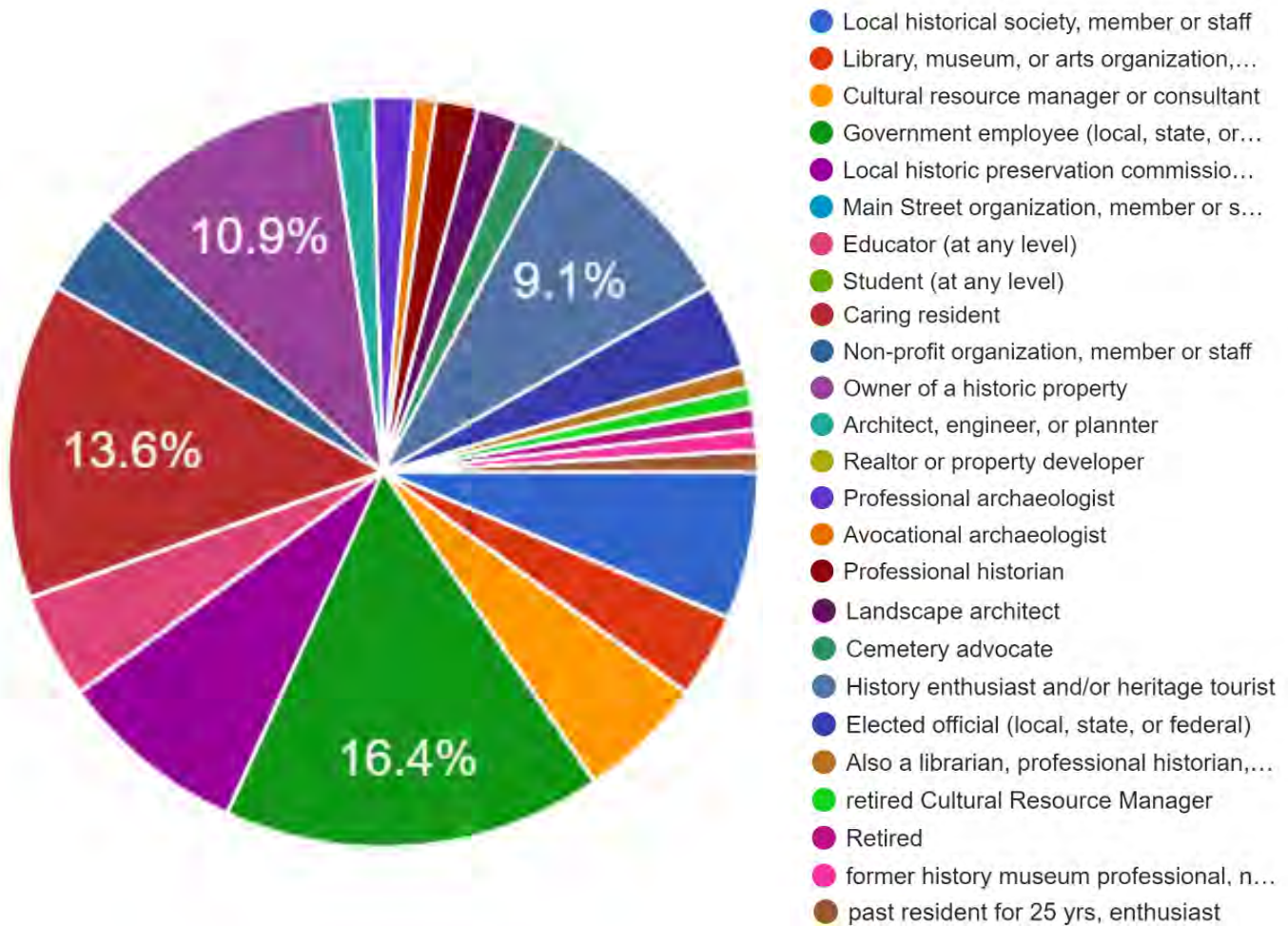
The questionnaire asked participants to describe themselves and their connection to New Hampshire's history and historic places. The pie chart breaks down the 25 choices participants were offered. The largest response group came from people who identified as government employees (either local, state or federal). The next largest response group were "caring residents," followed by historic property owners, and history enthusiasts and/or heritage tourists. It is refreshing to see the questionnaire captures a balance between professional historians and cultural resources managers and the public who cares about New Hampshire's historic and cultural resources.

Of the 25 choices to describe themselves, only three were not used. There was no participation in the questionnaire from anyone who self-identified as a realtor or property developer, no students at any level, and no Main Street organizations. The lack of representation from these groups shows opportunities for targeted outreach in the future.

Please describe yourself and your connection to New Hampshire's history and historic places.

Check one box for the response that best describes you.

110 responses



#mvp: rethinking preservation in rural communities

@Andrew Cushing, President, Mascoma Valley Preservation

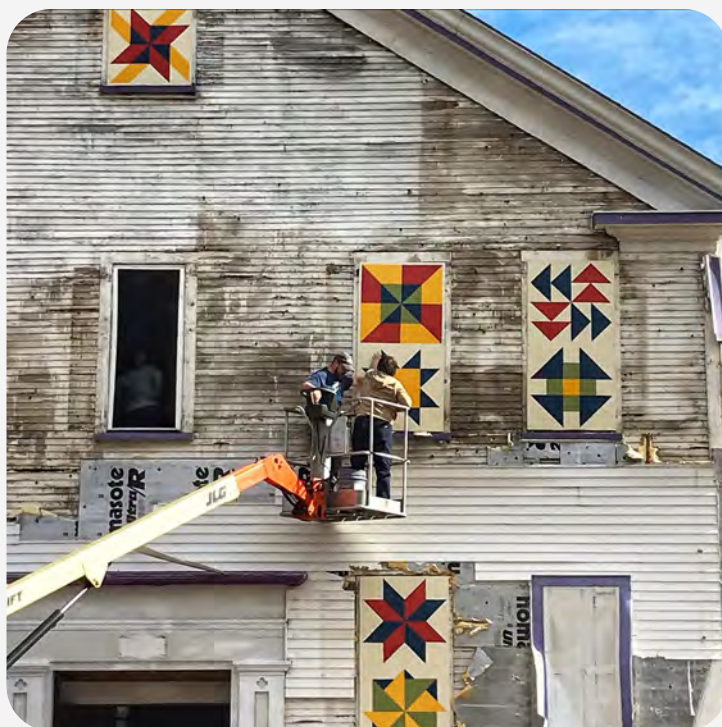
Mascoma Valley Preservation (MVP) formed in 2019 in response to a need for a new approach toward preservation in the area. The group seeks to “identify, recognize, restore, and re-purpose” places of historic significance in the towns of Canaan (pop. 3,901), Dorchester (pop. 355), Enfield (pop. 4,564), Grafton (pop. 1,340), and Orange (pop. 331), all clustered in the southeast corner of Grafton County and adjacent to the cities of Lebanon (pop. 13,602) and Hanover (pop. 11,500).

Some ways that MVP is different:

- It's taking a regional approach to preservation. Smaller towns may not have enough people or resources to save challenging old buildings. By combining forces and broadening our group affiliations, MVP is pooling talent to tackle bigger projects.
- From the get-go, MVP's mission has been to think about re-use strategies that exclude museums. Our plan is to find sympathetic and exciting uses that breathe new life into the spaces and engage broader audiences.
- MVP isn't comprised of only preservationists. Sure, we all like old buildings, but the primary goal is to use preservation as a tool for community and economic development. This approach has made us more inclusive and arguably more creative.

MVP's first project is to restore the Grafton Center Meetinghouse. We couldn't have picked a more challenging or important building. Built in 1797 and renovated in 1856, the large timber frame structure at the head of the common was sold into private ownership in 2010. Years of bitter property tax disputes boiled over until a fire damaged the building and claimed the life of the resident in January 2016.

Years went by with no action. Fortunately, shortly after MVP formed, the owners agreed to sell the



Top: MVP Volunteers in front of the Grafton Center Meetinghouse

Bottom: Installing window coverings on the Grafton Center Meetinghouse

Next page:

Top: Kimball Shingle Mill

Middle: Kimball House and Shingle Mill

Bottom: MVP volunteers at the Canaan Freight Shed

Photos courtesy of Mascoma Valley Preservation



heavily damaged building and within months, the site was cleared of debris, a temporary roof was installed, and the exterior envelope was enclosed. MVP expects to spend \$1.4 million rehabilitating the Grafton Center Meetinghouse, which will become the town's new general store/marketplace. The first major phase, \$700,000 in timber frame repairs and installation of a permanent roof, starts in 2021.

Lessons:

- Keeping an eye on the prize. Saving an old building, especially one as charged as the Meetinghouse, is exhausting. Dissenters will be mean and there will be setbacks. MVP members have plugged away thanks to good food, plenty of laughter, and by taking breaks.
- Success begets success. Since purchasing the Meetinghouse, MVP was donated 175 acres and three 19th century buildings in East Grafton, acquired the orphaned and imperiled Cheever Chapel in Dorchester, and worked with the Town of Canaan to start restoration of their 1923 B&M freight shed. MVP's challenge moving forward is balancing the desire to save every old building with the realities of expenses and board/community capacity.
- Find your people. An invested, active, and generous board and crew of volunteers is essential for success and sanity. This is where a regional approach really helped, as well as our cross-generational board (we have members that span six decades in age!).
- It's tough to reuse some old buildings. It is a constant source of debate for us. A successful reuse will be something the community wants and will support, but it's also okay to be aspirational. Don't start with "No, that could never happen here" and instead think, "What if...?"

www.mascomvalleypreservation.org

#celebrate #successes #achievements



One strategy from *My New Hampshire, 2016-2020* that was successfully embraced was the idea of celebrating milestones in creative ways. Superlatives like the First in the Nation Primary, the oldest public library in the nation, the oldest State House still in use, all befell New Hampshire in the past five years and were celebrated. The preservation community celebrated the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act with a day-long symposium and cake. Three important programs, the Conservation License Plate, LCHIP and the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places all turned 20 years old. The New Hampshire Preservation Alliance honors preservation achievements annually with their awards program. There's a lot to celebrate!



#nh state house 200th anniversary

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOUSE

Bicentennial

Fun Facts

- The current State House was designed in 1814 by architect Stuart Park and built from 1816 – 1819. It is constructed of Concord granite from what is now Swenson quarries.
- The State House is the oldest state capitol in which both houses of the legislature meet in their original chambers.
- The House Chamber holds the largest legislative body in the United States, with 400 members.
- Additions were added in 1866 and 1910.
- New Hampshire will be the 5th state to celebrate the Bicentennial State House anniversary.

New Hampshire began preparations to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its State House in 2014, with the passing of House Bill 1559, which created the State House Bicentennial Commission. Its charter was to: (a) Plan and organize educational, cultural, and commemorative events celebrating the bicentennial of the New Hampshire State House on June 2, 2019. (b) Initiate preservation and access programs related to the history of the general court and preservation of the New Hampshire State House. (c) Solicit information and testimony from any individual or entity with information or expertise relevant to the commission's charge.

Projects to improve the appearance of the State House were accomplished by the State's Bureau of Public Works, including masonry repairs, re-gilding of the dome and eagle, cleaning of murals in the Senate Chambers, and updates to the Governor and Executive Council Chambers, among other things.

The Bicentennial Commission's work culminated in a weeklong celebration the first week of June, 2019, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of New Hampshire's State House. Events included a reenactment of a congressional session in 1819, a roundtable discussion of all the living Governors, a New Hampshire cultural heritage and arts day on the plaza and a legislative old home day picnic. <https://nhstatehouse200.com/>

Since the primary ballot included, for the first time, a direct vote for president beginning in 1952, EVERY PRESIDENT HAS WON AT LEAST ONE NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY.

The New Hampshire First-in-the-Nation Presidential Primary Centennial 1920 to 2020

Primary Dates		PILLARS OF THE PRIMARY			Primary Dates						
<p>1916-1948 Bullock Era</p> <p>March 5, 1948 March 14, 1944 March 12, 1940 March 10, 1936 March 8, 1932 March 13, 1928 March 11, 1924 March 9, 1920 March 14, 1916</p>	<p>1913 Creates New Hampshire Presidential Primary</p> <p>Rep. Stephen A. Bullock D-Richmond</p> <p>Author of the law creating the New Hampshire presidential primary to choose national convention delegates during the 1913 session of the legislature, to be held on the third Tuesday in May, 1915.</p>	<p>1949 Adds Direct Column on Ballot for Candidates</p> <p>Rep. Richard F. Upton R-Concord</p> <p>As house speaker, produced legislation in 1949 to include for the first time the names of presidential candidates on the ballot as a separate preference poll, in addition to the listing of party delegates.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1980-Present Splaine Era</p> <p>2020 February 9, 2016 January 10, 2012 January 9, 2008 January 27, 2004 February 1, 2000 February 20, 1996 February 18, 1992 February 16, 1988 February 28, 1984 February 26, 1980</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. James R. Splaine D-Portsmouth</p> <p>Wrote the 1975 law allowing the secretary of state to set the primary date earlier than the March Election Day by seven days, if necessary. Without this law the state would not be First-in-the-Nation today. In later years he fine-tuned the law to maintain that tradition.</p>
<p>1952-1976 Upton Era</p> <p>February 24, 1976 March 7, 1972 March 12, 1968 March 10, 1964 March 8, 1960 March 13, 1956 March 11, 1952</p>	<p>1952 Adds Direct Column on Ballot for Candidates</p> <p>Rep. John G. M. Glessner R-Bethlehem</p> <p>In 1952, amended Rep. Bullock's law, passed in the previous session, changing the Primary date from May to Town Meeting Election Day in March.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Governor Hugh Gregg R-Nashua</p> <p>Author, historian, advisor to presidential candidates and their campaigns for over 50 years starting in 1952. Leading by example, foremost among peers, a tireless promoter of New Hampshire, and protector of its First-in-the-Nation primary.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>	<p>1975 Requires NH Primary to be First-in-the-Nation</p> <p>Rep. Natalie S. Flanagan R-Atkinson</p> <p>A thirty year house member, white chair of the House Elections Committee for two decades, she sponsored (1995) and co-sponsored (1999) legislation to provide critical flexibility for the secretary of state in setting the primary date to maintain the state's First-in-the-Nation tradition.</p>
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New Hampshire's First-in-the-Nation Presidential Primary Through the Years

New Hampshire's first presidential primary was held on March 14, 1916, but was not the first in the nation. It was a week later than Indiana, and the same day as Minnesota. On March 9, 1920, New Hampshire's primary became first in the nation when Indiana changed to May, and Minnesota discontinued its primary. General Leonard Wood, born in Winchester, NH, October 9, 1860, won that first, 1920 primary. He was a famous American at the time, Commander of the Rough Riders, US Army Chief of Staff, recipient of the Medal of Honor, Governor of Cuba, Governor General of the Philippines, captured Geronimo, and a confidant of Teddy Roosevelt.

The Quiet Bullock Era 1916-1948
Delegate selection for party conventions was the sole purpose of the New Hampshire primary for the first 32 years. Delegates were listed on the ballot either pledged to a specific candidate, or uncommitted. Also, before a delegate could run as a "pledged" delegate, prior approval from the candidate was required. Delegates, however, were allowed to run "as favorable," without a candidate's approval.

The Transition Upton Era 1952-1976
The 1949 legislature passed a bill suggested by House Speaker Richard Upton, that "modernized" the primary by allowing candidates to have their names on the ballot, in addition to the delegates. The law became effective for the 1952 primary, and immediately increased interest in the state and nationally because the focus was on candidates instead of the indirect delegate selection process. The bill requested by Speaker Upton, was sponsored by Representative Rueben Spaulding Moore of Bradford.

The Challenging Splaine Era 1980-Present
New Hampshire voters today, since 1380, cast their ballots only for presidential primary candidates, and no longer for party convention delegates. These last 40 years have seen state after state opting to have presidential primaries trying to follow New Hampshire's lead - even passing laws requiring their primary to be on the same day as ours, whenever that might be. We have been able to overcome the onslaught and use the tools we have been given to keep the tradition alive, thanks to so many, who in many different ways have done their part and found ways to overcome the challenges. The tools needed were put in the toolbox by governors, legislators and party leaders to be there when needed to overcome the challenges.

Unlike other states, the people of New Hampshire have continued to fund their primary all these years. It has lasted through wars and depressions. It has lasted through states attempting to take it from us and by the national parties that have been helpful at times and not so helpful at others. Some believed television would diminish the value of the primary in the 60's and 70's, but it didn't happen. Others thought the internet and social media would diminish the primary at the beginning of this century, but that didn't happen either. We've made it 100 years with no scandals, blemishes, or miscounts. It will last another 100 years if the people of our great state have the will to keep it.

First in the Nation Primary



The state law creating the New Hampshire presidential primary passed in 1913. The first primary vote took place in 1916, but it wasn't until 1920 that voting moved to an earlier date, giving the Granite State balloting its first-in-the-nation status. Several times throughout the last 100 years, the state law has been amended to provide the Secretary of State the flexibility to designate date of primary voting to "guarantee" the first-in-the-nation primary status. Photo courtesy of the NH Department of State, Secretary of State

#celebrating the new hampshire state library's 300th anniversary

Throughout 2017 the New Hampshire State Library – the first state library in America – celebrated its 300th anniversary. In January 1717, New Hampshire's 27th General Assembly met in Portsmouth, passing several orders and resolves. On the 25th of that month, it declared that: "Law books be distributed among ye severall towns of this Province in proportion according to their last Prov : tax, except two books wch shall be for ye Govr & Councill & house of representatives." Those books were the beginning of the New Hampshire State Library. A robust social media campaign on the State Library's Facebook and Twitter accounts used "#NHSL300" to highlight 300 "fun facts" of information about the State Library, as well as about New Hampshire library history and New Hampshire literary history. Op-Eds about today's New Hampshire State Library were published through local and statewide media outlets throughout the year. New Hampshire's elected officials participated in honoring the State Library's milestone with Gov. Chris Sununu proclaiming 2017 "New Hampshire State Library Year" in January, 2017 and Senator Jeanne Shaheen noting the anniversary in the Congressional Record in December, 2017.

#a few notable events

1833

Peterborough Town Library became the first public library in the United States in 1833, funded by public taxes.

2017

UP CONCORD WAY
STATE LIBRARIAN
MICHAEL YORK
IS CELEBRATING THE
TRICENTENNIAL OF
THIS STATE LIBRARY,
THE USA'S OLDEST

This \$800 question was featured on 'Jeopardy' in October 2017

1896

The current State Library on Park Street in Concord, across from the Statehouse, was built in 1896.

1886-
1919

Andrew Carnegie, a strong backer of education, awarded grants to build 10 Carnegie libraries in New Hampshire; all still serve their communities as libraries, with the exception of Hamilton Smith Hall at UNH, which served as both the college and town library.

1938

The State Library began its first bookmobile in 1938. In 1983, the bookmobile program was phased out and the State Library began operating vans that transported books between lending and borrowing libraries.

2020

64 individual historic libraries (current or former) have been inventoried in New Hampshire to date (April, 2020) [6 are individually listed in the National Register, 8 are listed to both the State and National Register, 36 are listed to just the State Register, and 14 have been determined eligible for either the State or National Register, but not listed). There are no statistics available about the number of libraries located in eligible or listed historic districts.

#celebrating the new hampshire state library's 300th anniversary



The State Library, as it was built in 1896, served two functions – it housed both the Supreme Court and the state library. After the Supreme Court moved, the courtroom was turned into what's known as the genealogy room. (Image courtesy of the NH State Library.)

Importance of Public Libraries in the 21st Century

Today the New Hampshire State Library continues to be a centralized location for state and government documents, its collection also focuses on New Hampshire authors and illustrators and New Hampshire topics and library science materials. State Library staff provides library services to residents, scholars, visitors, elected officials and librarians throughout the Granite State.

The Library's van delivery service travels more than 200,000 miles a year to transport more than 500,000 books, DVDs, CDs and other materials each year among the state's public and academic libraries.

“There are 234 communities in New Hampshire and there are 234 public libraries. Nobody else can make that claim. Not McDonald's, not 7-11, not Dunkin Donuts.”

**~Michael York, Director,
N.H. State Library**

#we're golden: celebrating 50 years of the national historic preservation act

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the NHDHR hosted a daylong symposium on October 28, 2016, focusing on historic preservation in the Granite State. Signed by President Lyndon Baines Johnson on October 15, 1966, the NHPA declared that “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.”

The “We’re Golden” symposium focused specifically on New Hampshire success stories related to the NHPA’s Section 106. Since the passing of the NHPA in 1966, Section 106 of the act directs federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic and archaeological resources. Kicking off the symposium as the keynote speaker was Charlene Dwin Vaughn, Assistant Director at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D. C. Dwin Vaughn’s address, “Exploring a ‘New’ Preservation, 1966- ” provided an overview of how large-scale federal projects such as Urban Renewal and the Interstate Highway System were irreversibly changing the country’s landscapes, leading to the enactment of the NHPA, and she set the stage for the following six presentations that showcased Section 106 successes in New Hampshire.

Ranging on a variety of topics such as public education, historic hiking shelters, and bridge engineering, each presentation demonstrated the value and public benefit Section 106 reviews can add to a project while also accomplishing a variety of government initiatives. The 20-minute presentations covered successful Section 106 projects in the state, highlighting unique and creative approaches to Section 106 and the public consultation process. The real highlight of the symposium was a panel discussion that included three New Hampshire preservation veterans reflecting on some of the most meaningful Section 106 reviews in the state.

Panelists were Harry Kinter, former Special Programs Manager for the Federal Highway Administration, Linda Ray Wilson, retired Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and Gary Hume, retired State Archaeologist. The panel was led by Sally Hirsh-Dickinson, an Associate Professor at Rivier University in Nashua and host on New Hampshire Public Radio. As the panelists reminisced about their early experiences with Section 106, it became very clear that they were the Section 106 pioneers of New Hampshire, navigating their way through the process and the inter-agency consultation it required.

A Commendation from the Governor recognizing the work of New Hampshire’s preservation movement and a 50th anniversary cake concluded the day’s celebrations.



#stateof thestate



New Hampshire lost a “pillar of our cultural and historic institutions” in July 2016, when long-time Commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources, Van McLeod, died at the age of 70. McLeod, whose professional career was rooted in the theater, was appointed Commissioner of the Department that encompassed four Divisions – the State Library, the State Council on the Arts, the Division of Historical Resources (the SHPO), and the Film and Television Office – by Governor Judd Gregg in 1992. McLeod served as the Commissioner for 24 years. In New Hampshire State Government, Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and approved by the Executive Council for 5-year terms. “He did more for the culture and the arts than anybody in this state, and I don’t know how you fill that void,” said Ken Burns, an award-winning documentary filmmaker and New Hampshire resident.

The brick building that houses the offices for both the NHDHR and the State Council on the Arts, and was once part of the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital Complex that held the maternity ward in which Van McLeod was born, was dedicated in honor of McLeod in July 2017. The dedication ceremony was attended by McLeod’s family, lawmakers, and Governor Christopher Sununu, who signed the bill renaming the building. An interpretive panel in the entryway of the building was added in 2019 that explains the history of the Department, the history of the building from hospital to government offices, and memorializes McLeod and his accomplishments as Commissioner.

More changes were in store for the Division of Historical Resources as it and the other divisions in the Department of Cultural Resources were combined with the Division of Parks & Recreation and Division of Forest & Lands (both formerly divisions of the Department of Resources and Economic Development) to form the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) effective July 1, 2017. Jeffrey Rose, the Commissioner of the former Department of Resources and Economic Development became the Commissioner of DNCR with creation of the new department. Rose stepped down from the position in 2018 and Sarah L. Stewart was appointed by Governor Christopher Sununu and the Executive Council to lead DNCR.



Top: Van McLeod with his brother Dan.
Middle: Governor Chris Sununu signs a bill to rename the building at 19 Pillsbury Street, July 2017.
Bottom: A crowd gathers for the Van McLeod Building sign unveiling ceremony, November 2018.
Left: The new sign above the main entrance to 19 Pillsbury Street. (NHDHR file photos)

Van McLeod Building

EMBRACING CULTURE WITHIN STATE GOVERNMENT

To strengthen the role of culture in state government, in 1985 the New Hampshire Legislature combined several agencies—the State Library, Division of Historical Resources and State Council on the Arts—into a new department. Ultimately called the Department of Cultural Resources, it later encompassed the Film and Television Office.

From 1992-2016—most of the department's history—Van McLeod was its commissioner, serving as the spokesperson for cultural issues under six governors. He consolidated much of the department in this building, a move to promote energy and collaboration.

"Culture is so ingrained into the granite, we forget it's there. One of my missions is to reinvigorate people."

A master networker and convener, Van relished bringing people together to share ideas and make things happen. He championed the arts, history and libraries in roundtable discussions across the state and on cultural trade missions to Russia, England, Ireland, the Netherlands and Canada. He was as well known for his humor and compassion as he was for his devotion to supporting culture.



Division of Historical Resources

The Division of Historical Resources identifies, protects and preserves historical places through technical assistance, grants, education, stewardship and regulatory review.



State Council on the Arts

Promoting all aspects of the arts as a vital aspect of our culture, heritage and education, the Arts Council enriches the quality of life in New Hampshire.



New Hampshire State Library

The State Library is the oldest in the nation, dating back to 1717. Its purpose is to meet the information needs of all levels of state government and public libraries.



Film and Television Office

Van folded the state's Film and Television Office into the department and used his connections to the industry to promote New Hampshire as a film location.

You are standing in the lobby of the Annex, the last remaining building of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital complex. The complex's main building stood next door for more than sixty years. Benefactor and former Concord mayor and resident George A. Pillsbury was part of the successful Pillsbury flour family in Minneapolis. The hospital was named for his wife on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. In 2017 the Annex was renamed the Van McLeod Building to honor the longtime commissioner of the Department of Cultural Resources whose department was based here and who coincidentally was born here.

THE MARGARET PILLSBURY GENERAL HOSPITAL



Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital

From the outset, Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital incorporated a training program for nurses, with student nurses becoming de facto hospital staff. For its physicians, the hospital enlisted local doctors, who worked in rotation and gave lectures to the student nurses.

Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital (main building)

The Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital opened in 1891 as the city's first purpose-built hospital. The hospital was the first in New Hampshire to perform aseptic abdominal surgery—surgery performed under fully sterile conditions—reflecting the shift from compassion-based medicine to science-based modern medicine. The hospital soon offered x-rays, blood transfusions and anesthesia, making it far preferable to one's home for surgical procedures. It also had a freestanding isolation ward.

The Annex

The Annex opened in 1928, at a time when hospitals were beginning to care for people of all economic strata. Previously, those who could afford it often sought home treatment. Furthermore, the medicalization of birth was drawing patients to hospitals. With these shifts came the demand for rooms that were more private. The Annex offered single rooms for surgical patients on the first floor and for maternity patients upstairs. Its scale and dignified Colonial Revival entrance were purposefully more domestic than institutional in appearance. For many years, the hospital featured the Annex on the front cover of its annual report.



The Annex had ten private rooms for mothers and their newborns, as well as a nursery and an isolation room. The building reflected an enormous shift in patient care from the large open wards filled with cots of the original hospital.



Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital Complex, 1926, showing proposed new buildings

For its first thirty years, the main hospital building (lower right) served the city's needs. However, patient admissions ballooned during the 1920s, and the hospital was soon drawing patients from forty-six surrounding towns. At the same time, nursing had become more professionalized, due in part to World War I and the 1918 influenza pandemic. The hospital responded with a major building campaign that added housing for nurses, a power plant and private patient rooms in the Annex (upper right). The new buildings—not constructed exactly as illustrated above—were linked to the original building via above-ground connectors.

Annex, Floor Plan

Both floors of the Annex had a central corridor with private patient rooms on either side and an open solarium at the far end. The unusual width of the doorways accommodated hospital gurneys. Although most patients used the central bathrooms, two rooms on each floor offered a shared bathroom. All of the patient rooms had a modest closet. As you walk down the hallway, you will note that many of these features remain today.



To your left, beyond the doorway, are stairs that led down to the two-story connector to the main hospital. The photograph shows how the connector divided as yet another solution for patients.

VAN MCLEOD 1945-2016



Van McLeod was born in this building on November 16, 1945. He spent his early years in Concord, Washington, DC and Ireland, where his father was ambassador. Van considered his four years of embassy life among his best; it was there he met Walt Disney and other artists, setting the stage for his life's work.



After graduating from Parsons College in Iowa, Van worked in the Boston area as a lighting technician. He attended the Orson Welles Film School in Cambridge and worked as a booking agent. In 1973 he started Theatre 369 in Somerville, where he produced shows for several years.

Returning to New Hampshire in 1977, Van was the founder and producing director of the Kearsarge Theatre Company, First Night New Hampshire and McLeod Productions. He was instrumental in starting the New Hampshire Film Festival, founded the New Hampshire Professional Theatre Association and became the first producing artistic director for the North County Center for the Arts in Lincoln.

"If you're not standing on the edge, you're taking up too much room."

In 1970, Van joined the Grateful Dead, Tom Rush and Janis Joplin (who taught him the proper way to drink tequila) on the Festival Express, a Canadian train tour. Van was responsible for concert lighting.

In 1992 Van became Commissioner of the Department of Cultural Resources, a position he held until his death. Throughout his tenure, he played a key role in myriad initiatives to promote the state's culture, including the Conservation and Heritage License Plate Program, New Hampshire Film Commission, New Hampshire Land and Community Heritage Investment Program, New Hampshire Political Library, New Hampshire Professional Theatre Association, New Hampshire Travel Council, Old Man of the Mountain Memorial, New Hampshire Furniture Masters, Smithsonian Folklife's Celebrate New Hampshire Festival and the Winant Memorial Committee. Van received a number of lifetime achievement awards and was appointed by President Obama to the National Arts Policy Committee.



Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP) makes matching grants to New Hampshire municipalities and non-profits to conserve and preserve the state's most important historic, cultural and natural resources.



New Hampshire Furniture Masters showcases the state's long tradition of fine furniture making through teaching the craft, educating the public and supporting new works of outstanding quality.



Conservation and Heritage License Plate Program, better known as the Moose Plate Program, funds a wide variety of heritage, preservation and conservation programs statewide.



John Gilbert Winant, three-time governor, first head of the Social Security Administration and United States ambassador to Great Britain during World War II, is now honored in front of the New Hampshire State Library in Concord.



New Hampshire Political Library, now merged with the New Hampshire Institute of Politics, promotes and preserves the state's unique political traditions through its collection of memorabilia, papers and photographs.

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New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301
www.nh.gov/culturalresources

This interpretive panel was installed in the entryway 19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, in 2019. The panel explains the history of the Department of Cultural Resources, the history of the building from hospital to government offices, and memorializes McLeod and his accomplishments as Commissioner.



The Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital (NHDHR file photo)

Since August 2019, the NHDHR has been led by Director and State Historic Preservation Officer Benjamin H. Wilson. Wilson was the first employee at the State's Division of Parks & Recreation's Bureau of Historic Sites, which was created in 2007, before being appointed Director and State Historic Preservation Officer by Governor Christopher Sununu and the Executive Council.

Just as the new leadership was getting settled in their roles and NHDHR staff were adjusting to the organizational restructuring that had taken place throughout the past five years, the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Despite the obstacles the global pandemic presented, the NHDHR staff rallied to keep day-to-day functions occurring relatively seamlessly, despite the majority of employees working remotely. The amount of work did not slow despite the pandemic. The Review and Compliance staff worked together (apart) to ensure that all Section 106 projects were responded to well within the required 30 days. The biggest change was the temporary acceptance of emailed documents which was previously not permitted under the Review and Compliance program.

#trends #issues #challenges #opportunities

#reviewandcompliance #r&c

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed some of the ways the important work that is carried out happens, but cannot overshadow the accomplishments before the pandemic and may strongly influence the vision, goals, and strategies that are the outcome of this planning process.

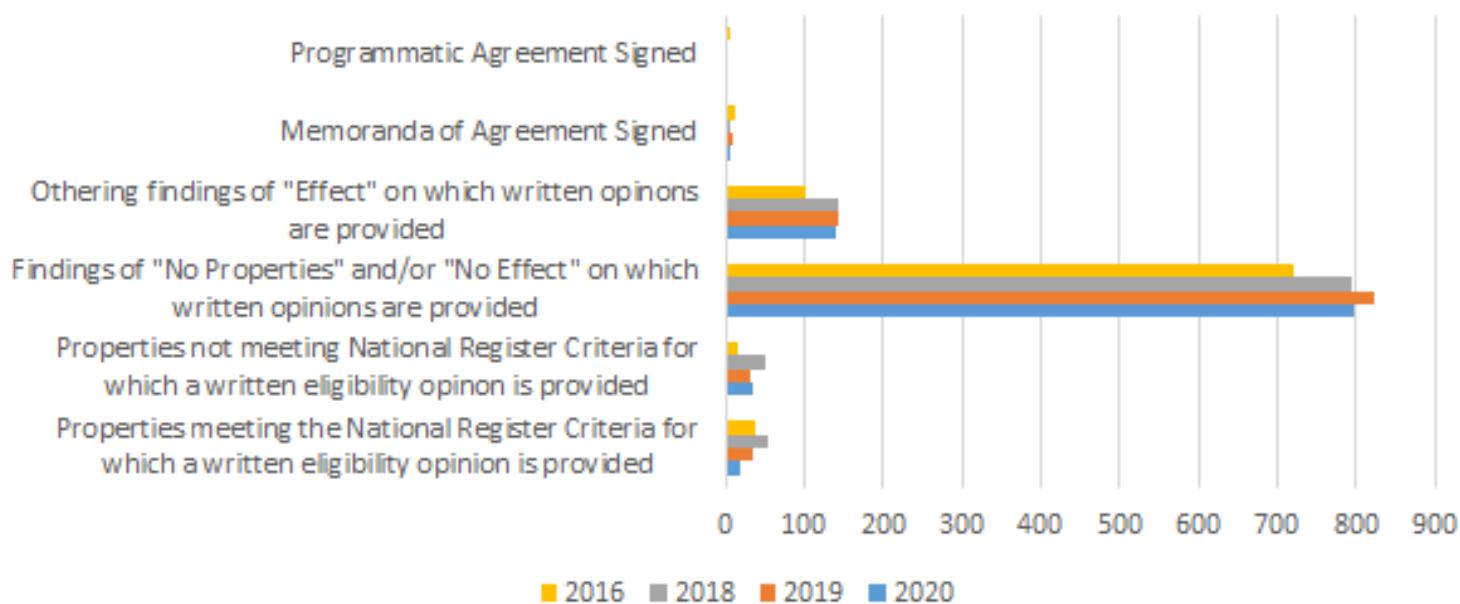
Review and Compliance activities over the last five years have remained consistent. A finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" and "No Adverse Effect" have been in the 85% range through this period. In other words, approximately 85% of Section 106 reviews have had little to no impact on historic properties. The NHDHR works closely with state and federal agencies to develop scopes of work that avoid impacts to historic properties to the greatest extent possible. This has resulted in an overall decrease in the evaluation of properties meeting the National Register Criteria for which a written eligibility opinion is provided. The sharp increase in 2018 is attributed to Eversource's Northern Pass Project, a large linear energy transmission line project that traversed much of the state north to south. The early identification phase under Section 106 increased both above-ground and archaeological survey within the project area.

The evaluation of mid-century modern properties primarily dating from the period 1945-1970 under the Review and Compliance Program is a recently observed trend that is expected to continue. Urban renewal in New Hampshire's cities is beginning to reach the traditional 50-year threshold for evaluation and more and more properties are being evaluated under review and compliance with a new eye toward both architectural and planning significance. Rural, agricultural properties, updated in the Colonial Revival style in the 1970s in anticipation of the U.S. Bicentennial of 1976 is also a trend that emerged during the identification process under Northern Pass. The NHDHR has prepared several historic contexts that evaluate mid-20th century resources and hopes to pull together more statewide information on the impact that Urban Renewal had on planning and development in New Hampshire over the coming years.

#reviewandcompliance #r&c

Bringing understanding and education about review and compliance actions to New Hampshire's residents is an ongoing project for the NHDHR and preservation partners. The online questionnaire offers an interesting contrast in the results of two questions. While 92.6% of respondents feel that State Government should have a role in protecting New Hampshire's historic places, only 51.8% of respondents felt that the State Government was effective at protecting/preserving New Hampshire's historic places. NHDHR will continue to work to close this gap in perception and functionality.

Review & Compliance Statistics 2016-2020



#gaining a better understanding of new hampshire's mid-century resources

@Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant

In recent years a number of reports/contexts have been prepared that specifically look at New Hampshire's Mid-20th Century Architecture, building a framework to better understand the state's modern architectural resources. The first effort, *Mid-20th Century Architecture in NH: 1945-1975*, prepared in 2013, focused primarily on high-style, architect-designed non-residential buildings of the period. Building upon the 2013 report, other studies have been written that offer information on additional resource types including *Post World War II Automobile Era Roadside Architecture in NH*, *Mid-20th Century Residential Architecture in NH: 1945-1975*, and *New Hampshire State Parks Mid-Century Modern (1945-1975) Historic Context Study*.

Assessing the significance of resources of the recent past poses a challenge both to preservationists and the general public. There is no doubt in the minds of most as to the importance of preserving a pristine Georgian dwelling while the question of an unchanged Ranch home or modern curtain wall office building is not as easily resolved. Adding to the dilemma is the fact that once a resource has celebrated its 50-year birthday, it is potentially eligible for the National Register, meaning that each year additional 20th century resources are eligible for listing and/or protection and need to be evaluated and better understood.

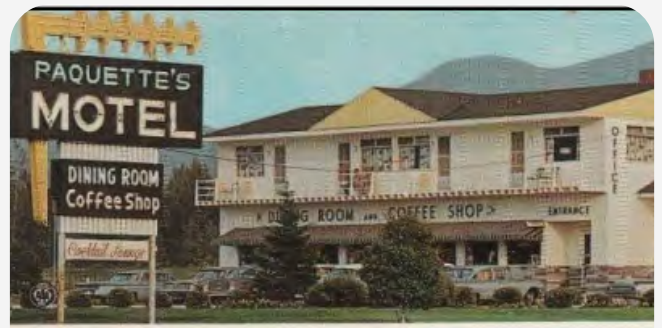
New Hampshire as we know it was not just formed in the Colonial, Civil War or Victorian era. Between 1940 and 1990 the State's population nearly doubled. This rapid growth resulted in the construction of vast numbers of new homes, schools, churches, commercial structures, and governmental buildings throughout the state.

#mid-century resources

The aftermath of World War II dramatically affected every aspect of life, bringing with it new expectations, dreams, and materials that are reflected in the buildings of this era. While the resulting aesthetics may be problematic for some, when you scratch below the surface, the stories/contexts that contributed to shaping this architecture are compelling.

These buildings reflect so many important themes in 20th century American history – new benefits for veterans returning from World War II, the baby boom, the growth of higher education and state government, an increase in leisure time, the continued popularity of the automobile, the tourist boom, new recreational offerings, just to name a few. The architects that brought these contributing factors together in the form of the new buildings came from various backgrounds. Many of the state’s Mid Century architects were educated at the University of New Hampshire under Eric T. Huddleston. Others came from Harvard, MIT and other Boston institutions and brought with them the influence of Walter Gropius and the International Style while at the other end of the spectrum Royal Barry Wills’ Colonials were equally if not more popular to most state residents. Harder to identify are the countless buildings that were the work of local designers or builders or prefabricated by various manufacturers.

New Hampshire’s Mid-20th Century architecture is a rich mosaic that is still in the process of being understood and worthy of much more study.



Images from Mausolf's *Post World War II Automobile Era Roadside Architecture in NH*

Top: Paquette's Motel, Route 3, Twin Mountain, NH

Middle: McDonald's sign (c. 1960-1970), Newington, NH

Bottom: Buc's Lagoon Miniature Golf Course, Hampton, NH (c. 1950s) Bottom right: Advertisement for Dog 'N Suds Restaurant



#is that bridge historic?

@Jill Edelman, NHDOT Cultural Resources Manager



In 2020, the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) launched the Historic Bridge Inventory (HBI) – a comprehensive historic context, management plan and state of the art Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database of New Hampshire’s 2,661 bridges that were built before 1979.

Planning for the HBI started in 2016 when NHDOT hired Hunter Research, Inc., to develop a robust methodology to collect bridge data, research, review, assign significance to and assess integrity of historic bridges using the National Register criteria for evaluation. The project findings are presented in a publically accessible GIS database. The historic context statement provides a broad-spectrum history of New Hampshire bridge building from the Colonial Period to the late 1970s. Important historic themes identified include the Good Roads Movement, the “Golden Age” of NH highways, the Connecticut River crossings, and the Great Floods. The context further examines bridge types, breaking them down into four material categories: wood, stone, metal (including iron and steel) and concrete. Bridge material categories were then separated by type. Additionally, a system-wide management plan was prepared that provides maintenance guidance and options for NHDOT and municipalities to consider. The management plan is a comprehensive menu of options and includes a discussion of “best practices” drawn from past experience in New Hampshire, as well as historic bridge programs nationwide. The goal of the management plan is to provide information on how best to maintain, preserve, rehabilitate, or if unavoidable, replace historic bridges.

The HBI will be most useful in project planning, as it will streamline review, result in costs savings and decrease NHDOT and NHDHR staff review time. During project development in the future, designers and environmental staff will access the HBI to learn if the bridge is considered historic or not. In most cases, there will no longer be a need to complete an individual inventory form for a particular bridge. All of the bridges in the HBI have a recommendation for eligibility with concurrence from both NHDOT and NHDHR, with just a few exceptions. These exceptions may need an individual inventory form, but the number of forms prepared and reviewed is expected to decrease dramatically. For instance, between 2016 and 2017, 25 individual inventory forms were completed to determine bridge eligibility on resources ranging from small concrete pipe culverts to large high truss bridges. With the HBI complete, NHDOT anticipates only inventorying a few bridges annually.

At the end of the HBI process, the pre-1979 historic bridge population in New Hampshire included 2,589 road bridges. This represents approximately 69% of New Hampshire’s total bridge population of 3,747. In addition to the 2,589 road bridges, 72 additional bridges were also reviewed; these include 36 bypassed bridges and 36 railroad-over-highway bridges



Top: Historic image of 1905 Stone Arch Bridge, Wilton

Bottom: The Wilton Stone Arch Bridge Today
Photos courtesy of NHDOT

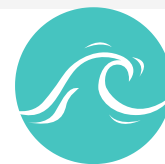
#is that bridge historic?

Of the 2,661 total bridges that were reviewed, 485 bridges are exceptional, including 167 bridges that were previously determined eligible or are listed, on the National Register of Historic Places and 266 newly recommended National Register eligible bridges.

The plan is to utilize this new tool to its fullest for the next ten years when it will need to be updated to keep it current by adding bridges that will become 50 years old during that time and to keep the HBI a beneficial research tool and resource. And if nothing else, the GIS database provides countless hours of opportunities to stare at 1940s NHDOT Bridge Inspection cards, compare historic bridge and landscape photographs with current photographs for everyone that likes to geek out on NH's infrastructure history!

#survey #inventory

@above-ground



The majority of the survey completed in New Hampshire is largely the result of Section 106; however, federally-funded grant programs like the Certified Local Government (CLG) program or the Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning Grant that New Hampshire was recipient of following Superstorm Sandy have also add to the completion of survey in the State. With grant-funded survey, New Hampshire has taken a broader, more creative approach to the identification and documentation of historic resources. The State is seeing survey projects designed specifically to meet the needs of the community instead of molded into the traditional survey format typically used in New Hampshire, particularly for regulatory survey. To this end, the NHDHR's efforts appear to be making an impact on local communities, as a significant number of respondents to the online questionnaire chose "developing local preservation planning tools, design guidelines, etc." as their first choice for what training, information, or education topics would be the most useful to local preservation efforts. Many communities that have worked with NHDHR understand that surveys are critical planning tools and can greatly impact decisions and the formation of local regulations and guidelines.

Building off a Commission Assistance Mentoring Program, "CAMP," training held in 2017 with the local Historic District Commission, the Town of Amherst, a CLG community, updated the existing inventory of resources in the local historic district and had survey information collected for a mostly undocumented historic district expansion from decades earlier. Instead of completing full inventory forms on each resource, the collected information was integrated into the Town's GIS database specifically for use by the Historic District Commission. The collected data included character-defining features of each contributing resource in addition to basic information such as style and date of construction. Accompanying the database is a supporting document on the architectural styles and house types found in the historic district to further assist commission members.

Two surveys funded by the Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning Grant will hopefully be used as models for future survey in New Hampshire. Center Harbor undertook a town-wide survey, developing a cost effective approach by combining the efforts of a historic preservation consultant and community volunteers. A simplified version of NHDHR's inventory form was used to collect information on 120 resources. The Town saw such benefit in the survey and in increasing public awareness of historic resources that it funded an historic resource layer to be added to the Town's online GIS maps with the inventory forms linked to their respective properties.

The Town of Hebron used their Storm Recovery and Disaster Planning Grant to undertake a study that analyzed 61 historic resources within the newly re-defined floodplain of the Cockermonth River and is intended to be used in conjunction with future community disaster planning. Prepared by an historic preservation consultant working closely with the Town of Hebron, the study compiled locational information for historic resources within hazard zones within the town, and particularly along the Cockermonth River, to be used in future disaster management planning.

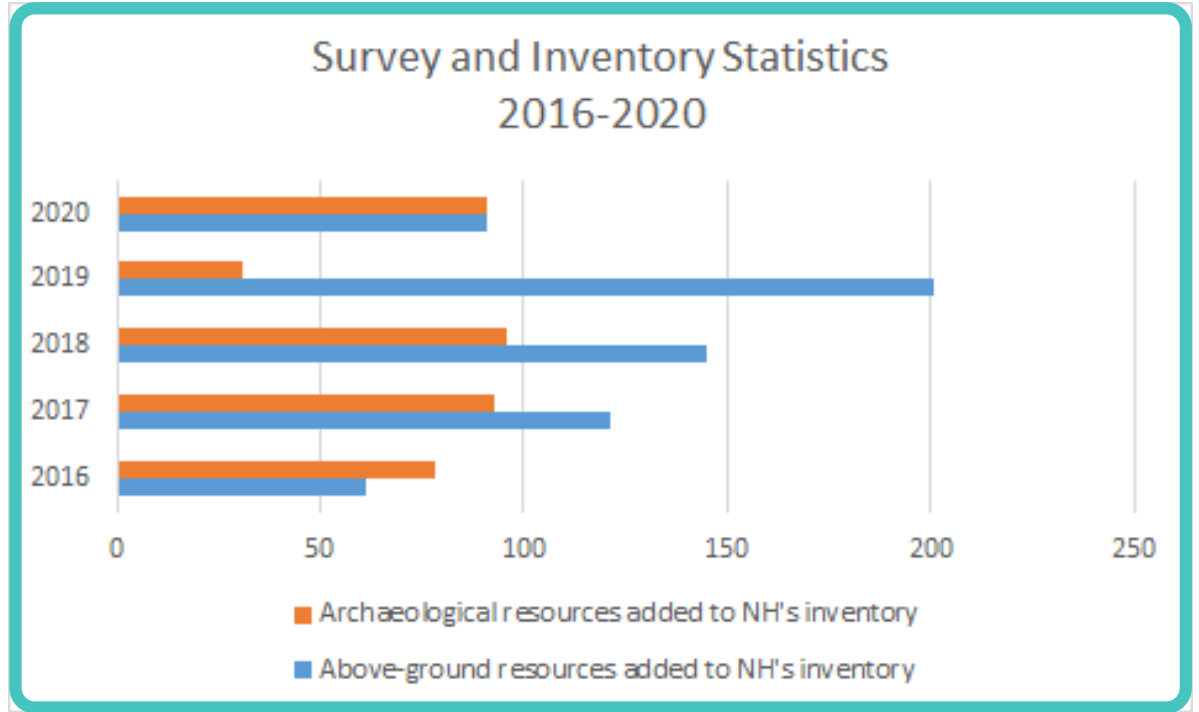
#survey #inventory @above-ground

In addition to completing reconnaissance-level survey documentation, the study also identified and recommended areas for future study and cross-referenced resources with hazard maps, flood risk maps, zoning maps, and other local resources. Historic surveys in disaster-prone areas in the state was identified as a priority in NHDHR's previous state plan and remains a priority as sea level rise, flood adaptation, and other natural disasters continues to be of concern. Both the Center Harbor and Hebron survey products were completed in 2019 and resulted in approximately 65% of all the survey completed that year and explains the sharp increase in surveyed above-ground properties in the graph below.

In addition to the grant-funded survey, the NHDHR did see a large influx of architectural survey driven by the Federal regulatory review process as the result of the Northern Pass transmission line project. In addition to individual properties, massive areas of land were documented as cultural landscapes and evaluated for National Register eligibility. Additionally, new historic trends emerged during the identification process under Northern Pass including early to mid-twentieth century farming trends in the North Country and a renewed interest in Colonial Revivalism around the U. S. Bicentennial of 1976. Northern Pass and the cultural landscapes are discussed in greater detail in other sections of this plan.

Another form of survey in the state is the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places, which has increased in popularity over the last five years. The State Register nominations are completed utilizing the NHDHR Inventory form and more often than not are submitted by a Town Administrator or members of a historical society or heritage commission. The years 2016-2020 saw the addition of 111 new properties and one historic district to the New Hampshire State Register. Although some proponents behind the nominations are purely seeking the honor of being listed to the State Register, the biggest draw to listing is the opportunity for Towns and nonprofit organizations to apply for the Conservation License Plate program and and/or Land and Community Heritage Investment Program grants. Due to these grant opportunities, the NHDHR sees a large number of town halls, churches, schools, and libraries listed to the New Hampshire State Register. However, less common property types are listed to State Register too, such as the Boscawen Town Pound, Parlin Hangar at the Parlin Field Airport in Newport, the Willing Workers Hall in Warren, and one of New Hampshire's only open air museums—Fort at No. 4 in Charlestown. The New Hampshire State Register program is a valuable way for the state to recognize many of its special historical places that may not necessarily rise to the level of the National Register of Historic Places but are still important to local communities and the State. Additionally, the nomination form can more easily be completed by organizations and Towns who do not necessarily have the means to undertake a National Register nomination.





Top left: Gilford, Homewood
 Bottom left: Marlborough, Frost Free Library
 Bottom right: First Congregational Church of Kensington
 Previous page:
 Top: Center Harbor, 1952 Aerial (David Hughes)
 Middle: The Nutmeg Inn, Meredith.
 Bottom: Boscawen Town Pound (NHDHR file photos)

#survey #inventory
@above-ground

#state register

Established in 2000 with an amendment to the Division of Historical Resources' enabling legislation, N.H. RSA 227-C, the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places is an honorary listing that encourages the protection of significant buildings, districts, sites, landscapes, structures or objects that are meaningful in the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or traditions of New Hampshire residents and communities. Two properties were listed to the State Register on July 26, 2001, and since then an additional 354 have been added.

The process of listing a property to the State Register is similar to nominating a property to the National Register of Historic Places, with the completion of an inventory form that records historical context information, architectural descriptions, pictures, maps, and a statement of the property's significance. In addition to honorary recognition, listing in the State Register has other benefits including:



Newbury, Sunapee Lake Grange #112, listed to the NH State Register of Historic Places in 2019. (NHDHR file photo)



- **Consideration in the planning of local and state-funded or otherwise state-assisted projects:** Listing on the State Register can help property owners and communities be more effective advocates for their historic properties by recognizing these resources as vital parts of a community and its landscape. Both state and federal historic preservation regulations seek to protect identified historic resources during activities such as governmental land sales and transportation projects.
- **Qualification for state financial assistance for preservation projects, when funds are available:** Historic preservation grants and funding from sources such as the Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP) and Conservation License Plate funds (Moose Plate) use eligibility for or listing in the State Register, among other criteria, as a qualifying requirement. Private initiatives, such as grant programs from local historical societies, may use State Register listing as a requirement as well.
- **Special consideration or relief in the application of access, building and safety codes:** Historic properties, including those listed on the State Register, are offered special consideration in the application of the Americans with Disabilities Act, building, energy, and fire codes, the state lead poisoning prevention law and administrative rules, and the state floodplain ordinance. Historic properties are not exempt from these code regulatory processes. However, during the review and approval process, historic property owners, with NHDHR assistance if desired, can work with regulatory agencies to develop plans that meet preservation, access, building, and safety needs.
- **A complimentary one-year membership to the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance:** Founded in 1985, the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance works to preserve the state's historic buildings, landscapes and communities through leadership, advocacy and education. A non-profit membership group, the Preservation Alliance works with the NHDHR on many projects and generously offers State Register property owners a complimentary one-year membership, giving each a voice in protecting the beauty of New Hampshire and the places people value.

#state register

145

of NH Communities with at least one property listed on the State Register (of 234 incorporated towns in NH)

356

of properties listed in the State Register



Once listed to the State Register, property owners may purchase a plaque to display at their property to recognize its inclusion in the Register.



Sutton, District 9 Schoolhouse, listed in 2018



Northwood, Chesley Library, listed in 2019



Newbury, District #5 Schoolhouse, listed in 2017



Somerset, Forest Glade Cemetery, listed in 2017



Belmont Band Stand, listed in 2016

#cultural landscapes

For a number of years now, there has been a growing interest in understanding and preserving the intersection between New Hampshire's built and natural environments, or what the historic preservation field refers to as a cultural landscape. As defined by the National Park Service, a cultural landscape is a reflection of human adaptation and use of natural resources and is often expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land use, systems of circulation, and the types of structures that are built. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by use reflecting cultural values and traditions (NPS 1998).

It was a large proposed transmission project known as the Northern Pass that raised public awareness of New Hampshire's cultural landscapes. Traversing close to one-third of the state, the proposed transmission project resulted in the initiation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation with the NHDHR through the Department of Energy, which served as the lead federal agency along with partners at the White Mountains National Forest and US Army Corps of Engineers. Much of the project was located in some of New Hampshire's most scenic areas, such as the White Mountains, extensive agricultural areas, river frontage and small historic town centers and villages – all known for their natural beauty and cultural import.

NHDHR worked closely with the Department of Energy, and its team and partners, as well as a record-high number of consulting parties to develop a survey methodology for identification and recordation of potential cultural landscapes in the project area. A study team of professional historians, architectural historians, cultural geographers, historic archaeologists and others versed in understanding the cultural environment was formed and tasked with identifying and evaluating the cultural landscapes for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The team examined four large study areas; each with a report that provided the methodology and context in which to place the cultural landscapes; and evaluation reports for each cultural landscape identified in the broad study areas. Eleven cultural landscapes were considered; ten of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

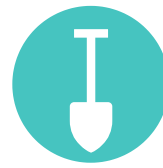


The Franconia Notch Cultural Landscape, photo courtesy of PAL Inc.

One of the most iconic cultural landscapes in New Hampshire was identified during the study. The Franconia Notch Cultural Landscape is centered along Route 3/I-93 and the Pemigewasset River through the notch of the White Mountains. Defined to capture nineteenth- and twentieth-century historic resources and natural features, it is a combination of natural, vernacular, and designed landscapes in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, and Franconia. The cultural landscape, serving as the main entrance to the White Mountains from the south, is characterized by steep mountains that funnel the Pemigewasset River through a narrow valley – or notch – before widening to a more open, but still rugged landscape. The Franconia Notch Cultural Landscape was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with early settlement and recreation, dramatic vistas and views, and cultural prominence. The boundary for the cultural landscape extends to the ridge lines and mountain peaks on either side of the Notch in the White Mountain National Forest that are visible from the Franconia Notch Parkway (I-93) and includes the hiking trails leading to and along those ridges. The landscape is significant as an intact example of a regional transportation corridor providing access to and through some of New Hampshire's most important scenic and natural resources for almost 200 years.

As of July 2019, the New Hampshire Supreme Court's ruling to uphold the State's Public Utility Commission's decision not to permit the Northern Pass project to move forward led to the project proponent cancelling the project, the NHDHR is still working with local stakeholders to help the continuing recognition of these important landscapes through public outreach and education.

#survey #inventory @archaeology



The status of archaeological research in New Hampshire may be considered to be stable with some notable achievements over the past five years and a few trends, presenting opportunities and challenges, on the horizon. The residents of New Hampshire are well aware of the importance and merit of archaeology work and archaeological resources in the state. In several instances, archaeological sites ranked in the top four choices for resources most cared about and considered most threatened by respondents. The NHDHR works hard to ensure that New Hampshire's residents feel connected to the state's archaeological resources.

The professional archaeological community in New Hampshire is relatively small, with only five consulting firms based in the state, supplemented by several large consulting firms based in nearby states. There has been an increase in projects that require review under federal requirements, mainly in two sectors. The first is the growth in energy-related projects, with a surge of new electrical transmission and gas pipeline projects coming into the review process. The second growth area has been new housing construction and residential subdivisions. These energy and housing projects have been growing alongside a fairly stable history of transportation and other projects.

Research-related archaeology has been consistent over the years, and, while not voluminous, it has been productive. Each year there are from two to four field schools in the state. The State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) field schools have been the largest and most consistent. Field schools are also offered by Strawberry Banke Museum, Plymouth State University, Franklin Pierce University, University of New Hampshire, and other institutions or historical societies. The field schools tend to focus on site excavation and survey with a fairly even division between pre- and post-contact sites. The state lacks any graduate programs in archaeology; however, there has been some success in attracting students from other states to use data generated from SCRAP field schools for theses and dissertations. At the other end of the spectrum, the NHDHR provides leadership for Project Archaeology, which trains school teachers to bring archaeology to the K-12 classroom.

There has been considerable new data and understanding from both compliance related and research oriented investigations. No less than 14 new radiocarbon dates associated with pre-contact archaeological deposits were garnered due to compliance related and research oriented investigations over the past five years. There has been a growing emphasis recently by the NHDHR to complete state-sponsored archaeological research on state-owned lands. This maximizes and leverages efforts directed toward teaching archaeological field methods and increasing public awareness by also directly contributing to the inventory, documentation, and management of archaeological deposits on state-owned lands in New Hampshire.

Research investigations such as these are contributing interpretive data that can be used by state land managers in the creation of interpretive displays to be placed in park facilities and signage to adorn trail systems, campsites, and other recreational areas as well as inform interpretive programming. Newly informed interpretive displays, signage, and programming not only create more interest in, and awareness of, archaeological resources on state-owned lands, but also aid land managing agencies in providing outstanding educational and inspirational experiences that in turn are likely to increase visitor attendance and revenue.

NHDHR staff, through the SCRAP program, have carried out archaeological field schools at four state parks over the past five years as part of an increased effort to provide support to sister state agencies. These investigations focused largely on identifying, documenting, and interpreting Native American deposits at Livermore Falls State Park, Pillsbury State Park, Mollidgewock State Park, and Bear Brook State Park. Two of the radiocarbon-dated deposits, referenced above, were identified in state parks as part of the SCRAP field school investigations.

Most archaeology in the state, however, is completed as part of a review and compliance process associated with proposed projects. One compliance related investigation in particular, Eversource's Northern Pass Project, a large linear energy project that traversed much of the state

#survey #inventory
@archaeology



north to south, provided a large amount of new archaeological data on both pre-contact and post-contact archaeological deposits in New Hampshire. Another compliance related investigation, completed in advance of a state highway project resulted in the identification, investigation, and successful mitigation of adverse effects to two sites, both found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to noting the successes of New Hampshire archaeology over the past five years, it is also important to point out some significant challenges. Perhaps the greatest deficiency is a lack of focus on underwater archaeology, both marine and freshwater. There have been some good examples of research produced by graduate students and avocational divers, but a coherent program is lacking. Related to underwater archaeology is the threat of rising sea levels to archaeological resources along the state's seacoast and tidal areas, as are the threats of disasters such as flooding and severe storms to inland resources.

Expanding survey coverage and keeping the state standards and guidelines current with the growing body of research and technology as well as evolving project types and ever-changing environmental conditions remains an important factor in New Hampshire archaeology. To this end, new standards and guidelines for archaeological investigations in New Hampshire were published in March of 2018 and new archaeological curation guidelines were published in January of 2020.

@archaeology

**#new hampshire
department of
transportation
archaeological
insights into our
cultural heritage**

@Sheila Charles, NHDOT Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Program Specialist

The National Historic Preservation Act requires all federally funded, licensed and permitted projects to consider effects on cultural resources and avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts. It was determined through study that two New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) proposed projects would have unavoidable impacts to three newly discovered archaeological sites. Archaeological investigations conducted in advance of improvements to Route 16 in Dummer and Strafford Square intersection improvements in Rochester resulted in the identification, investigation, and successful mitigation of adverse effects to these sites found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological data recovery excavations led to new insights into our cultural heritage.

In Dummer, archaeological investigations of two Native American sites were completed by Northeast Archaeology Research Center of Farmington, ME. The sites represented small and briefly utilized encampments within the Androscoggin Valley during the Early Holocene. The favorable settings included dry, elevated, level landforms along the Androscoggin River near small streams, rapids and wetlands with a multitude of flora and fauna.

Site 27-CO-148 represented a small residential camp on an outwash fan landform overlooking the Androscoggin River. It was occupied at the end of the Late Paleoindian period, ca. 9,500-9,000 BP, and beginning of the Early Archaic period, ca. 9,000-7,500 BP. Recovered stone artifacts included a Ste. Anne-Varney projectile point, Pennsylvania jasper scraper, and a quartz-dominated assemblage (1,700 specimens) including scrapers, cores and wedges. Site activities encompassed replenishing stone tool hunting kits, and using heavy scraping/wedging artifacts to manufacture perishable tools such as barbed points, traps, and weirs for fishing and trapping.

#nhdot @archaeology

The site also possessed a late 19th and early 20th century European-American plowzone component related to domestic and agricultural activities, in part associated with worker housing for the river-related timber industry.

Site 27-CO-149 represented a small, short-term, task specific camp located on a terrace adjacent to the Androscoggin River.

Evidence of the manufacture of tools encompassed a range of local and regional lithics, including rhyolite, quartz, hornfel, chert, and a dark red Munsungan-like stone, some from great distances. Artifacts indicated early reduction stages (cores and debitage) and final products, including utilized flakes, a chopper, scraper and a pentagonal shaped biface base identifiable to the Middle Paleoindian period, ca. 10,300-10,100 BP. Four fluting and/or pre-fluting flakes also suggest a Middle Paleoindian occupation.

In Rochester (2-4 Walnut Street), the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead site (27-ST-113) was investigated by Independent Archaeological Consulting of Portsmouth, NH. More than 7,000 artifacts were recovered, especially within the former carriage house/barn cellar. The rich archaeological deposits included an abundance of 19th and early 20th century medicinal and other bottles, presumably discarded out of the kitchen of the main house. The inhabitants, between the 1870s and the 1920s, included Dr. Nathaniel Dorman (1805-1893), and his extended family and heirs, the Kimball and Allen families.

If archaeological sites contain significant data, the National Historic Preservation Act specifies that the public be informed of the findings. The dissemination of information can be challenging, but NHDOT has been seeking creative ways to meet higher standards of information sharing to engage (excite!) the public. These two projects provided opportunities to broaden the audience and try new outreach methods. outreach for the Dummer project included:

- an on-site presentation for thirty-two 5th and 6th grade students of the Milan Village School, where the students asked questions, videotaped the archaeological activities, screened soils, and took total station measurements;
- compilation of two mobile interpretive panels, on display in Concord at NHDOT;

- a PowerPoint presentation, "Two newly identified Early Holocene Sites in the Upper Androscoggin Drainage of New Hampshire," given to NH Archeological Society and Eastern States Archaeological Federation;
- a comprehensive summary report; and
- a forthcoming article for the NH Archaeological Society journal.

Due to the abundance of recovered artifacts, alternative mitigation and outreach for the Rochester project included:

- research at local and regional repositories to study city directories, maps, period newspapers, doctor and pharmacy ledgers and other archives to identify the availability and practices of local and regional medical practitioners, recommended medical products, and their distributions systems;
- a comprehensive summary report, shaped around the artifact assemblage with its abundance of medicinal and other bottles. A narrative wove together local and regional views of health, proprietary and apothecary medicine in the 1870s to 1920s, and the impact of the Food and Drug Act of 1906 on consumption patterns, when the Act eliminated many of the nation's most popular remedies that contained opium, morphine, cocaine, laudanum, or had a high alcohol content.
- creation of an artifact exhibit for the Rochester Middle School Library;
- compilation of two mobile interpretive panels, on display at the Rochester Middle School and in Concord at NHDOT; and
- a PowerPoint presentation, "19th Century Medicinal Choices in Rochester: A Look at Medicinal Bottles from the Wentworth Site at Strafford Square," given to the Rochester Historical Society.

These transportation, compliance-related archaeological investigations, are substantive and significant contributions to the story of New Hampshire's former inhabitants. We gained insight into Native American encampments between 7,500 and 10,000 years ago and broadened our understanding of consumer decisions and medical and health strategies in Rochester between the 1870s and 1920s. These discoveries connect us to the past. Creative educational outreach broadened the public and professional community's understanding of archaeological resources in these communities and highlighted New Hampshire's incomparable cultural heritage!



Archaeology of the Upper Androscoggin River: Learning About the Past from the Dummer Route 16 Improvement Project

The New Hampshire Department of Transportation Dummer Route 16 Improvement Project included work at two newly identified archaeological sites, 27-CO-148 and 27-CO-149. We learned that these were campsites located along the edge of the Androscoggin River Valley occupied by Native people between 7,500 and 10,500 years ago.



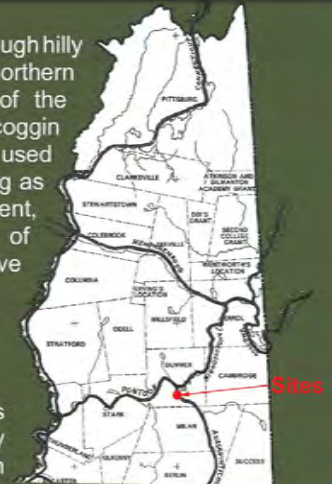
Location of the archaeological sites, the Androscoggin River and Lake Umbagog (blue), and NH Route 16 (red).

The archaeological study was conducted in 2017 and 2018 by the New Hampshire Department of Transportation and Northeast Archaeology Research Center in advance of unavoidable impacts to the sites related to much needed road improvements. The study complies with the National Historic Preservation Act, a law designed to protect our cultural heritage and history.

Both sites within the proposed new road construction footprint were completely excavated by archaeologists.

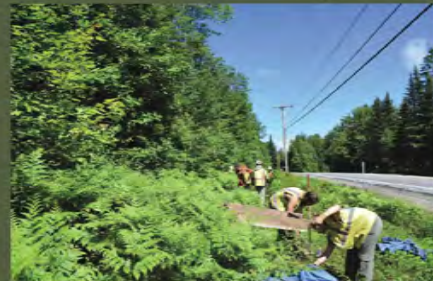


NH Route 16 traverses through hilly and rugged terrain, and in northern New Hampshire, much of the road parallels the Androscoggin River. Rivers have been used as travel routes for as long as people have been present, as shown by this map of the trail system of Native peoples.



The first people to explore and make their home in this region did so soon after the glaciers receded, about 13,500 years ago. The two sites found at Dummer both date to the period shortly after this initial occupation. These sites tell us that people have been using the Androscoggin River and its valley as a travel corridor for many thousands of years. Other sites of similar age are known along the river, both upstream at Aziscohos Lake, and downstream in the town of Rumford, Maine.

Archaeologists use small test pits to sample a project area. If artifacts are found, they then dig larger excavation units to explore the archaeological deposits.



Archaeologists systematically excavate in squares and vertical levels to carefully keep track of where artifacts are found in relation to each other and within soil layers. It is not the artifacts alone but their context that allows us to piece together the distant past.



The results of this archaeological study indicate both sites are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they represent rare glimpses into Native people's use of the land during a little known period of history. The sites therefore provide important information on a particular time and place.

Archaeology of the Upper Androscoggin River: Learning About the Past from the Dummer Route 16 Improvement Project

What Did We Find?

Archaeologists recovered hundreds of Native American artifacts, almost all of them chipped stone tools and the waste from their manufacture. Stone tools used for hunting, cooking/food processing, and making clothing and shelter were identified.



Students from Milan Elementary School sift for artifacts.

What Were People Doing?

We can't always tell from the archaeological record exactly what people were doing. Evidence of their activities does not always survive, although we can learn about their lives and past environments from other clues. For instance, even though no fish bones or fishing tools were recovered, as these sites are located close to prime fishing locations on the river, water resources must have been important to the site occupants.

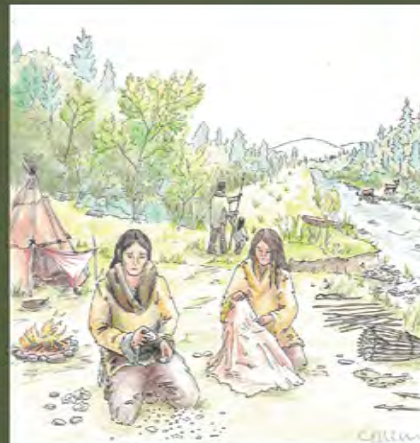


At the time of site occupation, the landscape witnessed the first forest growth following the post glacial tundra. Unlike the coastal region or the St. Lawrence Valley farther north, the Androscoggin Valley looked much as it does today by the time people came to these sites.

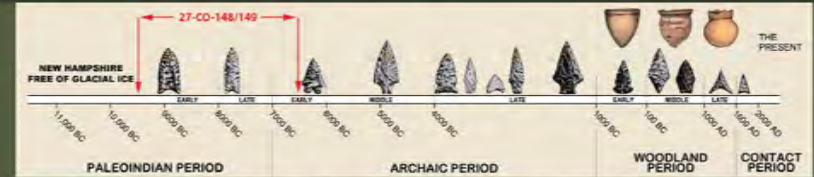
Organic materials and artifacts, such as cloth, wood, baskets and cordage rarely survive in our region's acidic soils. Of all the varied items that people used, only those made of stone remained at these sites, providing a glimpse of life in the past. But through inference and analysis of the archaeological record, along with comparisons with other sites, we get a more complete picture.



These matchstick-shaped fragments of quartz are broken from the edge of engraving tools called burins. Burins were likely used to make marks in wood, antler or bone. What marks might they have made?



Life along the Androscoggin involved more than just routine everyday tasks. Visiting family and friends, trading, and other community and social activities undoubtedly were elements of daily life.



Distinctive styles of artifacts and a scientific method of dating organic material called radiocarbon analysis tell us the age of these sites.



This is the base of a projectile point, probably used to tip a spear. It is of a style that was made in the Late Paleoindian period, about 9,500 years ago. It may have been used to hunt animals like caribou or white-tailed deer. Arrows are not thought to have been used in this part of North America for at least another 5,500 years.



This is the base portion of a spear point or knife that was broken before it was finished. It is made of chert. Cherts can be found in various places, but this dark red variety likely came from northwestern Maine.

These sites were more than just a place to fish, hunt, and gather plant foods. They are located on an important route connecting the ocean to inland regions and connecting north to south. People traveled and traded with other communities for stone tool material and other resources. Tools were made from a variety of stone types, including some from the local area and others from a greater distance. The variety of stone types tell us about exchange, mobility and the stone technology used.



This little scraping tool is made of a type of chert that comes from Vera Cruz in Pennsylvania, over 450 miles away! The material is occasionally found at sites dating around 9,000-10,000 years ago. Even at that time, people were trading over great distances for things that were important to them – as we still do today.

These scraping tools are made of white quartz. This stone is commonly found all over the New England region – you have probably seen some as pebbles in a river or on the beach. Scrapers were likely used for cleaning hides for clothing, blankets, and tent coverings. They were also used for working wood, antler, or bone. Example products might be spear shafts, tent poles, traps, weirs, and hooks or barbed points for fishing.



Who Lived There?

Archaeologists can determine when and how long a site was occupied, and by how many people, from the items left behind. The different types of artifacts tell us what kind of activities people were engaged in. Waste material, including stone flakes from tool making and rocks used in cooking hearths, can indicate the variety and frequency of activities. The two sites along Route 16 are small, no more than a large room in an average modern house. Both were likely occupied by a small group of people, such as a family or hunting party, for only a few days – between 7,500 and 10,500 years ago.



ARCHAEOLOGY IN DOWNTOWN ROCHESTER, NH: Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113)

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted an excavation in 2015 in the yard of the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth House that once stood at 2-4 Walnut Street within the Strafford Square Historic District. Named after the couple who built the house about 1853, the site yielded more than 7,000 artifacts. The artifacts date from the 1870s to the 1920s and are associated with the extended family and heirs of Dr. Nathaniel Dorman who bought the house in 1867. These include members of the Dorman, Kimball, and Allen families who lived in the house for the next 80 years. The project was funded by the City of Rochester and the Federal Highway Administration, and overseen by the New Hampshire Department of Transportation.

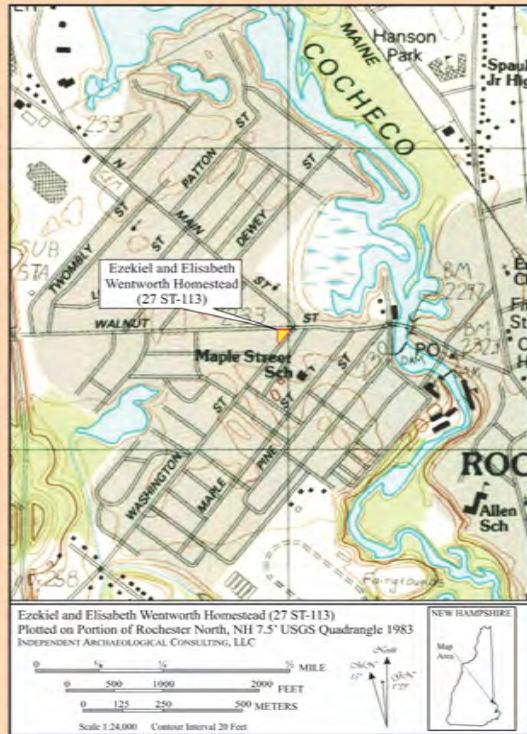


Wentworth House at 2-4 Walnut Street, 2015



Trench N212 E198 showing layered deposits (stratigraphy) and dense artifact concentration

Archaeologists divide the excavation area into a grid along both a north-south and an east-west axis so that they can record exactly where the artifacts come from. They also record the depth and soil layer (stratum) from which artifacts are recovered. This allows the archaeologist to consider how and when materials were discarded and what the artifacts can tell us about family life. IAC noted two artifact concentrations in the cellar of a former 19th-century carriage house/barn behind the house as shown in the adjacent figure. These dense concentrations included domestic glass and ceramics, and a notably large quantity of medicinal bottles, some whole.



Artifacts included household waste such as broken ceramic vessels, food waste (animal bone) and bottle glass, as well as architectural debris (brick, nails, window glass). In their analysis, archaeologists identified 157 individual ceramic plates, bowls, cups, or saucers, mostly undecorated. IAC counted 337 glass vessels and containers for beer, whiskey, champagne, root beer extracts, food and condiment jars, and 44 medicine bottles. Personal items and toys found at the site include buttons, belt buckles, eyeglass lens, pocket watch, doll parts, marbles, and a toy airplane.



White Granite plates and cups date to the 1870s - 1890s



Root Beer Extract Bottles



Marbles and toy airplane found at Wentworth Site



Range of personal items recovered - comb, smoking pipe stem, buckles, eyeglass lens, pocket watch, buttons, pins, pocket knife



19TH - and EARLY 20TH -CENTURY MEDICINE IN ROCHESTER: Consumer Choices and What the Artifacts Tell Us

To better understand archaeological deposits discovered at the Wentworth Homestead and their connection to former occupants, IAC completed in-depth research and analysis of 44 medicine bottles recovered at the Wentworth Homestead site. The archaeologists developed a series of research questions to discuss consumer decisions and medical and health strategies available to the extended Dorman/Kimball/Allen family in residence at 2-4 Walnut Street between the 1870s and the 1920s.



Physician's offices, apothecaries (drugstores, pharmacies) clustered around Central Square in downtown Rochester.

Directory year	Number of physicians	Number of apothecaries	Rochester population
1871	6	11	4103
1882	8	4	5784
1897	11	5	7396
1902	13	8	8466



Bottles and vials for prescription compounds, tonics, and powders



Prescription for strong painkiller written by Rochester physician, James Farrington



Paine's Celery Compound for "racked nerves"

"We are advertised by our living friends."

GIVE THE BABY Mellin's Food
If you wish your infant to be well nourished, healthy, bright, and active, and to grow up happy, robust, and vigorous.

The BEST FOOD for Inflicted Infants, Invalids, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and the aged.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For Infants and Invalids.

Our Book for the instruction of mothers, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," will be mailed free to any address upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WATSON BERNARD, Philadelphia.



Mellin's Food was a powdered formula developed in 1866 by a London chemist Gustav Mellin as a nutritional supplement and substitute for mother's milk

Rochester residents had several medical choices when it came to taking care of their health.

- **Regular (allopathic) medicine** generally employed aggressive treatment including bleeding and prescribing strong laxatives and emetics (to produce vomiting). Beginning in the mid 19th century, the American Medical Association set medical standards and licensing for physicians.
- **Homeopathic doctors** treated their patients by administering a milder version of a disease as a drop of medicine on a sugar cube. The milder version counteracted the illness under the premise that two diseases cannot exist in the body.
- **Botanical medicine** utilized natural herbs and extracts for home use that were available without a prescription. No doctor's visit required.
- **Patent and Proprietary Medicine** capitalized on the self-help craze and offered a quick fix for a variety of ills. Formulas were closely held, manufactured and distributed by their "proprietors," and advertised and sold nationally.

Archaeologists recovered fifteen (15) embossed proprietary bottles at the site

Proprietary Medicine Name	Approximate Date	Cost per bottle
California Fig Syrup Co. San Francisco, CA	1880-1890	50 cents - \$1
Children's Comfort / George E. Fairbanks Worcester, Mass	1890s	variable
John Wyeth & Bro	1872-1907	variable
Wyeth & Bro, with dose cap	1899+	variable
Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment	1890s	25-35 cents
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	1876-1920	\$1
Mellin's Infant's Food-Dolber Goodale Co., Boston	Post 1890	75 cents
Milk of Magnesia	Post 1906	50 cents
Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant	1895+	\$1-\$2
Paine's Celery Compound	Post 1882	60 cents
Twitcheil Champlin & Co-Neuralgic Anodyne	1883-1930s	25 cents

Main ingredients – morphine, alcohol, and ether



Two Johnson's Anodyne bottles

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Instead of getting excited and sending in all directions for a doctor where pain first visits your household just remember that **Johnson's Anodyne Liniment** has for nearly a century cured both internal and external pains. A few drops takes on sugar quickly relieves and cures cramps, colds, croup, tonsillitis, bronchitis, asthma and other respiratory troubles; also croup, colic, cholera, diarrhoea and other internal complaints requiring prompt treatment. When rubbed in well it banishes all external body aches and pains such as strains, sprains, lameness of muscles, muscular debilitation, cuts, burns, insect bites and stings, frostbites, chaps, chilblains, and many other troubles that flesh is heir to. Don't wait until trouble troubles you but be prepared for it by getting a bottle to-day. Sold everywhere. 25 cents—three times as much for 50 cents. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Patent and Proprietary Medicine

Many proprietary medicines claimed to cure a wide range of complaints, from bad breath to racked nerves to cholera. Available at pharmacies, by mail, or through traveling salesmen, these remedies were much more expensive than regular prescriptions. A bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, an herbal tonic marketed to women for "female complaints," sold for \$1 per bottle, while a typical prescription cost 10 to 35 cents. Many companies went out of business after the 1906 Food & Drug Act outlawed false claims and required listing of ingredients.



Wyeth & Bro was precursor to a major pharmaceutical company (Pfizer). This bottle includes embossed markings for a timed dosage

#the jackson house @archaeology

In 2018, the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance presented the annual Preservation Achievement Award for the rehabilitation efforts at the Jackson House in Portsmouth. Aided in part by a \$90,000 LCHIP grant and years of careful planning, teams from Independent Archaeological Consulting LLC completed four stages of necessary structural and drainage improvements on this historically significant site.

Built in 1664, the Jackson House is New Hampshire's oldest timber-framed building. It is also one of only twenty-three National Historic Landmarks in the state.

Steps to complete the repairs included archaeological investigation, which revealed important 17th and 18th century artifacts and provided information about trade in early Portsmouth. In total, the investigation yielded 12,000 artifacts.

Upon completion of the archaeological investigation, drainage improvements took place to arrest the deterioration of the building's sills, and steel structural reinforcements were added to the house's lean-to in the shape. This method is minimally invasive, reversible, and allows for visual distinction from the historic fabric. Finally, the wood-shingled roof and specific clapboards were replaced with in-kind material.



Above: An open excavation unit near the rear door of the Jackson House

Photo courtesy: Independent Archaeological Consulting LLC

#nationalregisterof historicplaces #nrhp

Like the New Hampshire State Register, properties listed to the National Register of Historic Places included a number of town halls, libraries, and churches. New Hampshire saw 36 new listings to the National Register from 2016-2020. Of those 36 listings, four were historic districts, including the Portsmouth Downtown Historic District, which is now the state's largest in terms of the number of resources with 1278 contributing resources and 204 noncontributing resources. The National Register nomination was prepared as mitigation under a Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement for the replacement of the 1923 Memorial Bridge between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine. With a period of significance spanning from 1671 to 1966, the district includes commercial, residential, and civic buildings, as well as places of worship, parks and playgrounds, cemeteries, carriage houses, monuments, and archaeological sites. The creation of this historic district will potentially open up owners of income-producing properties to the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive program.

Besides potentially opening up historic property owners to tax incentives, National Register listings can be used as planning and marketing tools, which can help residents, business owners, and municipalities to address some of the largest concerns of most New Hampshire residents: development pressure, teardowns, sprawl, and fading downtown centers. Development pressure and its associated outcomes were overwhelmingly the top choice of respondents when asked "What do you believe are the five most serious threats facing historic resources right now?" This was not a surprising outcome, as many local municipalities will tell you they also find the same number one response when asked similar questions about their communities in general, even with historic preservation taken out of the equation. Furthermore, questionnaire respondents identified land use planning as the most important issue pertaining to New Hampshire's sense of place and history. National Register nominations are important and helpful planning documents, open doors to economic incentives and funding sources, and serve as excellent, recognizable tourism and marketing tools.

With tourism historically one of New Hampshire's biggest industries, the themes of recreation and lakeside tourism were seen in a number of the National Register listings from 2016-2020,

#nationalregisterofhistoricplaces #nrhp

with several listed under the 2012 Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) nomination, "Squam, the Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community." Five family summer camps/cottages were listed under the MPD—Fore Point, Jimmy Point Camp, Eagle Cliff, and Green Pastures in Sandwich and Boulderwood in Holderness. Another lakeside establishment listed to the National Register was the first summer camp in the United States dedicated to boys under 14, Camp Mowglis in Hebron. Nominated for its contributions to the development of summer recreation camps for children and for its architecture, Camp Mowglis was founded in 1903 with its name taken directly from Rudyard Kipling's "The Jungle Book." Continuing under the theme of outdoor recreation was the listing of the Nansen Ski Jump in Milan to the National Register. Built in 1938, Nansen Ski Jump retains most of its original design as a competitive ski jumping complex and is likely the most intact nationally prominent historic ski jumping facility in the United States.



Top left and right: Nansen Ski Jump, courtesy of NH State Parks Department
Bottom left: Historic postcard of Squam Lake, courtesy of Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Bottom right: Memorial Bridge, Portsmouth, NH (NHDHR file photo)

#camp mowglis

@Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Historic Preservation Consultant



In 2019, Camp Mowglis on Newfound Lake in Hebron was listed on the National Register of Historic Places—the first youth summer camp in New Hampshire to be so honored. The camp was in the forefront of a national movement that started with Camp Chocorua, a boys camp founded on Squam Lake in 1881, and quickly swept across New England and beyond.

Camp Mowglis was established in 1903 and was the first camp in the country dedicated to young boys. Its founder, Elizabeth Ford Holt, was convinced that boys between the ages of eight and fourteen needed their own program, one that was both appropriate to their development and physically separate from older boys. The benefits she envisioned were quickly recognized by others, and within ten years of Mowglis' founding, there were nearly a dozen other camps designed for young boys or had a department solely for them. Already a pioneer for starting the country's first girls camp in 1900, Holt was also the first to integrate women into the management team of a boys' camp, certain that young boys benefited from the presence of a maternal figure.

Holt employed the characters and lessons derived from Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book* to inform the camp's program and named the buildings and sites after characters and places in the fable. Though elements of Kipling's work were adapted by other camps, as well as by the Boy Scouts, Holt was almost certainly the first to do so. She was also the only one to implement *The Jungle Book's* tenets on an all encompassing scale. While Kipling was not directly involved with forming Camp Mowglis, he was deeply interested in it and a correspondent with it throughout his life. Holt's successor, Alcott Elwell, who had been at Mowglis since its third season, is believed to be the first person to undertake academic research on the subject of summer camps.

His doctoral thesis, published in 1925, articulated the benefits of what he called "A School of the Open," a camp focused on learning skills and independence, rather than offering entertainment. Writing a century ago, he expressed concern with modern life and the pressures it put on a child, as well as the loss of connection with the natural world—concerns still shared by parents today. "Authentic and Unplugged," Camp Mowglis continues to employ Elwell's educational goals to lead boys toward responsible adulthood through the lens of nature.

Camp Mowglis was eager to seek National Register designation and gain more awareness of its unique program and campus where virtually all of its buildings and sites pre-date 1941. The nomination will help teach campers about the importance of stewarding special places. Mowglis has been conserving its historic photographs, artwork and other archival materials and soon plans to reissue Alcott Elwell's doctoral thesis. It is also working with Elizabeth Durfee Hengen to reformat the nomination into a broader publication suitable for distribution among alumni and the greater youth camp community.



Top: Waingunga boathouse from the water. Bottom: Camp Mowglis "Toomai", "Panther", "Balloo", 1939. Photos courtesy of Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

#preservationtaxincentives #pti

The two most commonly referenced tax incentive programs in New Hampshire for historical properties, outside of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive, are the Discretionary Barn Preservation Easement Program (RSA 79-D) and the Community Revitalization Tax Relief Incentive (RSA 79-E) (see Appendix F). RSA 79-D encourages the preservation of historic barns and other agricultural buildings by authorizing municipalities to grant property tax relief to owners who demonstrate a public benefit of preserving their barns or other farm outbuildings and who agree to maintain their structures through a minimum 10-year preservation easement. Similarly, RSA 79-E provides temporary tax relief for a property owner who wants to substantially rehabilitate a building that is located in a historic district, downtown, or village center. These tax incentive programs have been in place since 2003 and 2006, respectively. However, their existence is still not very well-known around the state, and even then it appears most residents feel those programs are not enough. In our recent survey, we asked, "What five things do you think would most improve the preservation of New Hampshire's historic resources and special places in the next 5 years?" The number one answer was increased funding and incentives for historic properties. When asked, "Who do you think is most effective at protecting/preserving New Hampshire's historic places?" the top answers were non-profit organizations (70.9%), private individuals (60%), and local government (56.4%). Many people also commented that they would like to see tax incentives that would benefit private homeowners and saw that as a solution to increase investment in historic properties. Increased use of RSA 79-D and community adoption of the enabling legislation for RSA 79-E by more communities could also build awareness of the incentives as useful preservation tools.

New Hampshire communities rely heavily on property taxes to fund local government; programs that may reduce a community's tax base, even temporarily, are carefully considered. The New Hampshire Office of Strategic Initiatives (formerly the Office of Energy and Planning) asks communities to self-report whether they have enacted RSA 79-E.

Adoption of this tool at the discretion of the towns and cities. Since 2016, the number of communities



The renovated interior of Post & Beam Brewing, Peterborough. Photo courtesy of the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance

that have adopted the enabling legislation has more than doubled, from 27 to 59 and many communities report successfully completed projects using the incentive.

Initially, the incentive was conceived to encourage development that enhanced downtowns and town centers by offering relief from increased property tax assessments when owners or investors undertook rehabilitation of a qualifying property. The legislation was amended in 2013 to allow communities to broaden the tax relief benefit to historic properties outside of downtowns and village centers, but added a 10% or up to \$5,000 investment in energy upgrades requirement to those properties.

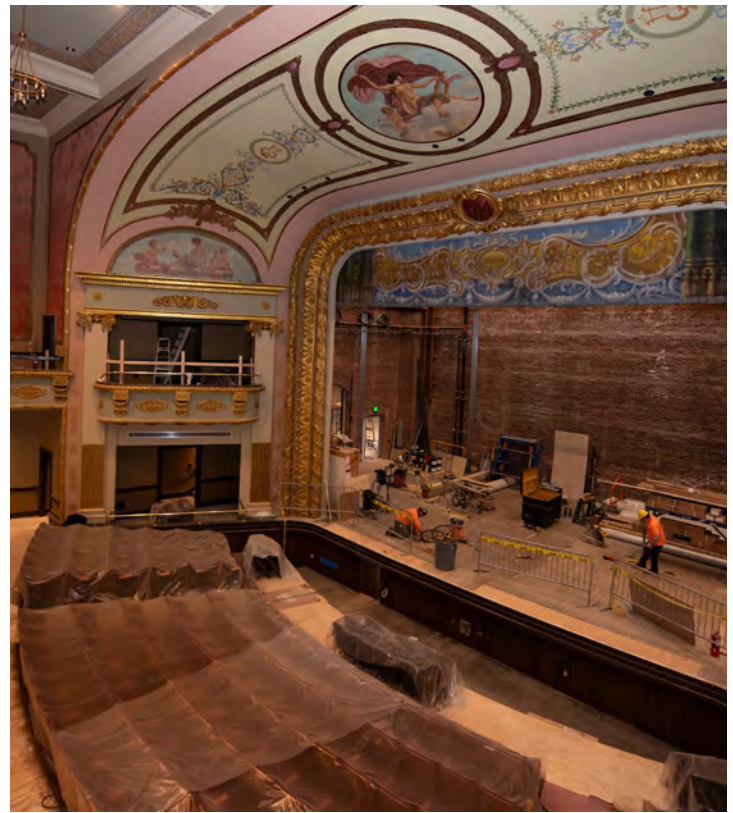
New Hampshire's other popular tool for preservation incentives is RSA 79-D, which encourages barn preservation through a reduction in assessed property value and requires a ten-year easement. As of 2019, 100 municipalities in the state had adopted RSA 79-D, and an impressive 603 structures had been part of the program. The Historic Agricultural Structures Advisory Committee has seen an increase in awareness and use of the barn tax incentive program due to promotion and contact with communities as easements expire and renewals are applied for.

Over the last five years, the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit has steadily gained momentum and proven to be an integral funding piece for many of New Hampshire's large-scale redevelopment projects, particularly with respect to historic mill redevelopment, but also growing in popularity in our historic downtowns and even more rural areas.

#preservationtaxincentives #pti

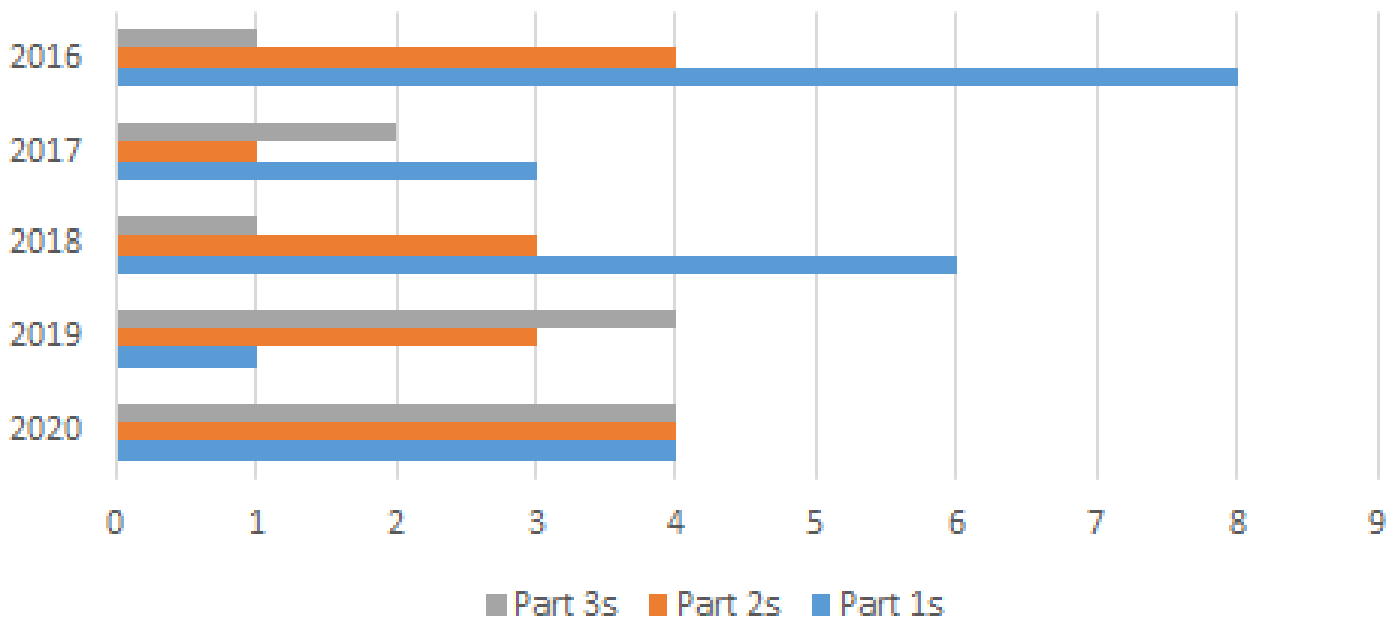
The program provides a 20-percent federal tax credit to property owners who undertake a substantial rehabilitation of a historic building in a commercial or other income-producing use, while maintaining the building's historic character. New Hampshire's use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit doubled from just 7 completed projects using the program from 2011-2015, to 15 projects underway and 14 completed in the last five years alone. This has resulted in a total of 817 housing units for the state: 700 brand new, additive housing units in the state, plus an additional 117 newly refurbished units. A further breakdown of the numbers shows that 703 of the units generated by the tax credit projects were market-rate and 114 were affordable housing. Recent data also estimates that in the last 2 years alone, tax credit programs have generated over 200 construction-related jobs and nearly 50 permanent jobs once the projects were complete.

Greater outreach efforts and early collaboration have brought new projects to the program, which in recent years has expanded beyond large mill complexes to smaller properties, including several former school buildings, a growing number of downtown commercial structures, and at least one theater.



The Colonial Theater, Laconia. With the use of Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits and a \$500,000 grant from LCHIP, the building now holds market-rate apartments, renovated retail spaces, and a meticulously rehabilitated live-performance theater. (NHDHR file photo)

Federal Preservation Tax Incentive Statistics 2016-2020





Top: The Colony & Faulkner Mill, Keene, was rehabilitated using the Federal Historic Tax Credit program. The developers invested \$12 million and created 89 new housing units.

Bottom: The Burnham & Buzzell Houses, Durham, were saved from possible demolition by a private investment of nearly \$900,000. This project utilized the Federal Historic Tax Credit program to help leverage that investment, resulting in 5,543 square feet of commercial office space utilized by the 20 employees of a growing company. (NHDHR file photos)

#preservation tax incentives

#franklin power & light company mill

The Franklin Power & Light Company Mill, a 50,000 square-foot riverfront brick mill built in 1895 underwent an extensive rehabilitation in 2018 using the Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program. Developed by CATCH Neighborhood Housing, a regional non-profit that provides affordable housing, the former mill now provides 45 new housing units, with nine of the units designated for income-qualified veterans.

The Franklin Power & Light Company complex is located in the Franklin Falls Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The district combines the city's downtown, several former mills and residential properties. For some time, Franklin has faced severe challenges, such as being the smallest and poorest city in New Hampshire. Residents also have the lowest level of higher education and high concentrations of health issues resulting from lead paint contamination.

The Franklin Power & Light Company Mill is located adjacent to Odell Park and the convergence of the Winnepesaukee and Pemigewasset rivers and is central to the city's revitalization efforts. Those efforts currently focus on a proposal to create a community whitewater and outdoor park, taking advantage of the rapids that historically powered the mills and now draw kayakers to the downtown. Advocates for the Mill City Park explain that the "rivers got us here with the factories and mill buildings and now we turn to them once again for our rebirth."

CATCH faced some interesting and difficult challenges during the project. The building had sat vacant for several years, suffered from deferred maintenance and had a historic evolution marked by several tall narrow additions that took advantage of natural light, but made for a complicated floor plan with minimal room for the common hallways. CATCH and its design team worked creatively to craft a plan for the building's new use that was both economically viable and maintained the mill's historic features.

The team continued to move forward with the same creativity when the building presented additional challenges during the construction phase of the project. NPS approved the project's Part 1 in November of 2015 and the Part 2 received conditional approval in August 2016.

Challenges during the construction phase resulted in 11 amendments to the Part 2, all successfully approved. NPS issued its final approval of the Part III in December 2018. Total cost of construction was \$11,820,329. The federal historic tax credit's contribution of \$1,851,817 represented one of the highest sources of funding for the project.

The federal historic tax credit program has been credited with having a catalytic impact on historic downtowns and main streets. When the private sector rehabilitates a building utilizing preservation tax credits, positive benefits ripple throughout the community, setting the stage for additional investment and increasing business activity. In New Hampshire, Newmarket, Dover, Nashua and Claremont have all recently benefited from the momentum of multiple tax credit projects. In Franklin, a second tax credit project is already underway just upriver at the Franklin Mills at 20 Canal Street in the historic district.



The Franklin Light & Power Company in Franklin was rehabilitated into 45 new affordable housing units using the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program. The project resulted in \$11.8 million investment by CATCH Neighborhood Housing and is a part of the larger overall revitalization efforts currently blooming in Franklin. (NHDHR file photos)

#preservation tax incentives #post & beam brewery

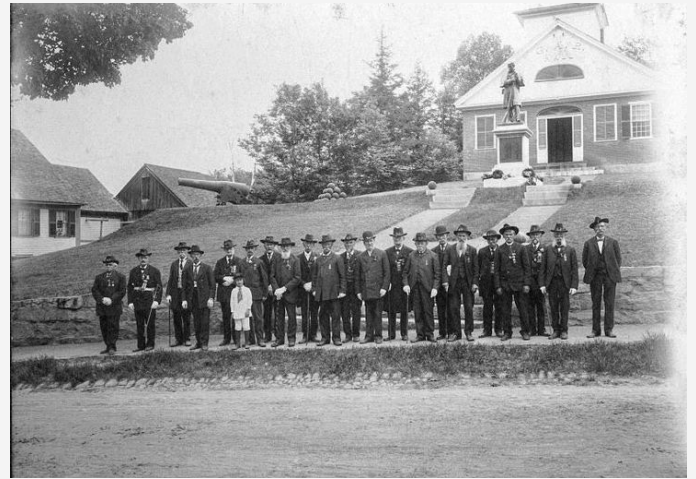
Highlighting partnerships between small business and local government

Opening Peterborough's first microbrewery in an historic building was a labor of love for both its perspective owners and the town. The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Hall, owned by the town since just before the turn of the 20th century and used as a community meeting space and youth center for nearly 100 years, eventually fell out of use around the turn of the 21st century. In 2013, town residents voted to sell the late Federal-style building in the town's downtown, but wanted to protect this important piece of the town's skyline and history. The local heritage commission agreed to hold an easement on the building in order to preserve its architectural significance and protect it from demolition. Selling the 1837 former school-turned-Civil War veteran's hall was an effort that took several years to find the right owners and use. When looking for a place to start a microbrewery, Ericka Rosenfeld and Jeff Odland were immediately drawn to the historic character of the spiky-towered building sited high above Grove Street.

It was not until five years after the 2013 town vote to sell the building, following numerous delays and obstacles, that the Post and Beam Brewery opened its doors in the summer of 2018. After purchasing the building for \$100,000 in May 2017, the owners faced numerous challenges, such as much needed structural repairs, the need to improve ADA access, and how to add a geothermal heating system and brewery equipment into a historic building with a preservation easement. Initially, progress was slow, with local contractors hard to come by. Ericka and Jeff were eventually able to bring on Matt Rosswagg of Native Construction to complete the work. By the end, money was tight, and Ericka and Jeff turned to an online campaign to raise the final funding to outfit the brewery for its opening.

Several preservation tools were used in completing Post and Beam Brewery's successful rehabilitation. Frequent consultation with the heritage commission ensured the work maintained the building's architectural significance, followed the conditions of the easement, and met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The owners also worked with Peterborough's Board of Selectmen to take advantage of RSA 79-E, which affords tax relief for the rehabilitation of historic buildings. All these tremendous efforts were recognized by the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance which bestowed Post and Beam Brewery a Preservation Award in 2019.



Top: Historic image of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Hall

Middle: The renovated Post & Beam Brewing

Bottom: Post & Beam owners Erika & Jeff. Photos courtesy of the NH Preservation Alliance

#long-termcommunityvision #planning

Every New Hampshire community has a concept of its unique identity: what makes it different from its neighbor, and what makes it different from similarly sized municipalities in other regions of the state. Almost every community in the state has created a Master Plan that guides its long-range goals and objectives for development with the idea of maintaining or modifying that identity for the future. As unique as each community may be, there are many common threads to be found in their visions for the future. The priority goals identified in almost every Master Plan in New Hampshire were for small towns to preserve their rural character, and for larger towns and cities to revitalize their downtown. Preservation activities are critical in meeting those community development goals and objectives.

When asked which issues pertaining to New Hampshire's sense of place and history are most important to you, the top answers were land use planning, sustainability, and building strong relationships with local communities. In a clear correlation, an overwhelming majority of respondents indicated that development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl were the most serious threats facing historic resources in their communities with public lack of awareness and demolition by neglect coming in distant second and third-places.

The approaches communities take to address these concerns by integrating preservation into larger conversations are varied. Many towns have focused on community workshops and local walking tours to grow preservation values in their communities. Several towns have found much success with hosting these workshops with such themes from researching your historic home to window repair and old-house weatherization tips. Other communities have taken on the role of development partner/catalyst, such as the City of Laconia, who helped to fund the purchase and rehabilitation of the Colonial Theater, in partnership with the Belknap County Economic Development Council, a non-profit regional development corporation. With the use of Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits and a \$500,000 grant from LCHIP, the formerly vacant and deteriorating building will now hold new market-rate apartments, renovated retail spaces, and a meticulously rehabilitated live-performance theater.

Building a consistent community vision and common values is critical to the foundation of prioritizing



"New Englanders do not discard; they patch and store."

– The Second Hundred Years of Hancock History

preservation in a community. Once a community vision is in place, the next step is ensuring that local ordinances and design guidelines help achieve that vision. Currently, 57 communities in New Hampshire have locally-regulated historic district ordinances and 76 communities have some sort of overall architectural design standard. A growing number of communities are also exploring or implementing new planning tools, such as form-based code, to better protect their unique character.

The public consistently states that more support and education for local boards and commissions is needed, particularly historic district and heritage commissions, for efforts to be effective. This is clear, as the number one survey response when asked what training, information, or education topics would be most useful to you and your community in its preservation efforts was developing local preservation planning tools and design guidelines.

In order to move local projects forward a critical first step is for commissions and boards to have a clear understanding of their roles in local government as well as the laws and ordinances that advise their oversight and decision making abilities. Boards and commissions must also know of the incentives available to them that they can use and promote toward the benefit of the community and the historic and cultural resources which they wish to protect.

#certifiedlocalgovernments #clg

Since 2016, four additional communities in New Hampshire have become Certified Local Governments (CLGs), further codifying their commitment to historic preservation through partnering with the NHDHR and the National Park Service. The State currently has 25 CLGs. The newest communities to join the program are Hebron, located in the Lakes Region, the towns of Rye and New Castle on the Seacoast, and the City of Claremont on New Hampshire's western border with Vermont. The support that a CLG community can receive from the NHDHR as well as the incentive of CLG grants are what draws communities to the program. NHDHR staff conducts quadrennial evaluations with 5-6 communities annually and have found that form of outreach can often invigorate communities and renew their interest in the program and often results in grant applications for the 10% pass-through grants the NHDHR offers annually. Increased interest in the CLG grant program makes for more competitive grant rounds, but also leads to exciting project proposals.

Since 2016, more than \$327,000 in CLG subgrants have been awarded (see Appendix B for complete list). An average of five grants are supported each year. New Hampshire's CLG program identifies three priority areas for funding. Priority I projects are survey, inventory, and National Register listings, which require no matching share. Other Priority I projects are planning efforts, such as Master Plan chapters or updates, as well as educational and outreach opportunities, which require a 40% matching share. Priority II projects are pre-development costs for the rehabilitation of National Register-listed, municipally-owned properties, and Priority III projects are for the rehabilitation of National Register-listed, municipally-owned properties. Priority II and III projects all require a 40% matching share. In the last five years, the NHDHR has only been able to support one Priority III project, the rehabilitation of the City of Rochester's City Hall Annex. The City was successful in securing multiple grant sources for the project from the CLG program, the Conservation License Plate grant, and LCHIP.

National Register nominations and other survey efforts continue to be popular projects because there are limited or no other funding opportunities for these types of undertakings available to communities.



The Rochester City Hall Annex. (Photo courtesy of the City of Rochester.)

Budget-strapped communities do not often have discretionary funds to hire preservation consultants to pay for survey or nominations. There has also been an uptick in the number of updates to existing National Register Historic District nominations. Many of the CLG communities find that their often older and outdated nomination forms do not contain sufficient information for their historic district commission to make informed decisions for Certificates of Approval within their regulated districts. The NHDHR has worked with several communities and their preservation consultants to create a methodology by which updated information, including new photos, character defining features of properties, and mapping are produced to help commissioners with their decision making. The Towns of Amherst, Sanbornton, and Cities of Rochester and Lebanon are some of the communities that have done this. Amherst integrated their information with the town's GIS to make the information publically accessible and with greatly renewed interest in the town's history.

CLG communities statewide have expressed interest in more training opportunities for their commissioners as well as updated design guidelines and the NHDHR foresees increased demand for these types of subgrants in the future.

#easements #stewardship

Alongside programs such as those of the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance and Historic New England, the NHDHR is one of only a few organizations to hold preservation easements in New Hampshire. Unlike these and many other easement programs where an organization is approached directly by property owners interested in protecting their own cherished resources for the long term, properties come into NHDHR's program primarily to protect the public's investment in or stewardship responsibilities for historic resources. Easements in NHDHR's program are often the result of the transfer of property out of federal or state ownership, the receipt of federal or state preservation grants, or as mitigation for adverse effects due to federal projects.

The NHDHR is involved with about 40-45 easements across the state, actively managing approximately 30 easements in its program. They include historic estates, archaeological sites, modest homes, cultural facilities, and industrial buildings. Some of these resources are private. Many, however, are accessible to the public such as Canterbury Shaker Village, the Currier Museum of Art, Allenstown's Old Meeting House, and Littleton's Opera House.

The current NHDHR easement coordinator is working to strengthen the program through the expansion of communication and monitoring protocols with easement property owners and stewards. In the works are efforts to increase transparency in the program, increase access to technical information and training opportunities, and further develop and improve relationships with property owners.

#grants #fundingforpreservation

Within New Hampshire, there are primarily three organizations that offer competitive grants for historic preservation – the NHDHR, LCHIP, and the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance. There is a synergy between the three programs that helps communities and individuals succeed in their intended outcomes.

NHDHR supports preservation through its CLG program, which is limited to those 25 certified communities, and the Conservation License Plate program, affectionately known as the Moose Plate grant program. Sales of New Hampshire's conservation license plates emblazoned with its signature moose and a combination of numbers and the letters C, H, or P (for conservation, heritage, or preservation) raise money that gets distributed among five different state agencies (Fish & Game, LCHIP, State Conservation Committee, NHDOT, DNCR). How each state agency uses the funds collected varies. The Department of Natural and Cultural Heritage divides the funds between five of its divisions. The NHDHR, State Council on the Arts, and the State Library use their Moose Plate funds for subgrant programs that go directly back to the community; no administrative fees are retained. The Bureau of Historic Sites uses Moose Plate money for necessary repairs and rehabilitation of the state-owned historic sites and the Natural Heritage Bureau conducts research and management of native plants and natural communities. Both the NHDHR and LCHIP have been offering grants for 20 years. More information about these programs is highlighted here.

Left: The White Island Lighthouse, Rye. Right: The Huntress House, Concord (NHDHR file photos)



#a license plate to benefit nh

The idea of the NH Conservation License Plate (Moose Plate) Program started with fourth grade students at the Holderness Central School in 1993. In 1998, the New Hampshire General Court passed legislation creating the Moose Plate Program to supplement existing state conservation and cultural heritage funding. The first Moose Plate license plate was sold in December 2000. Since that first plate, the program has raised \$25 million to support conservation and heritage in New Hampshire.

What the Moose Plate Does

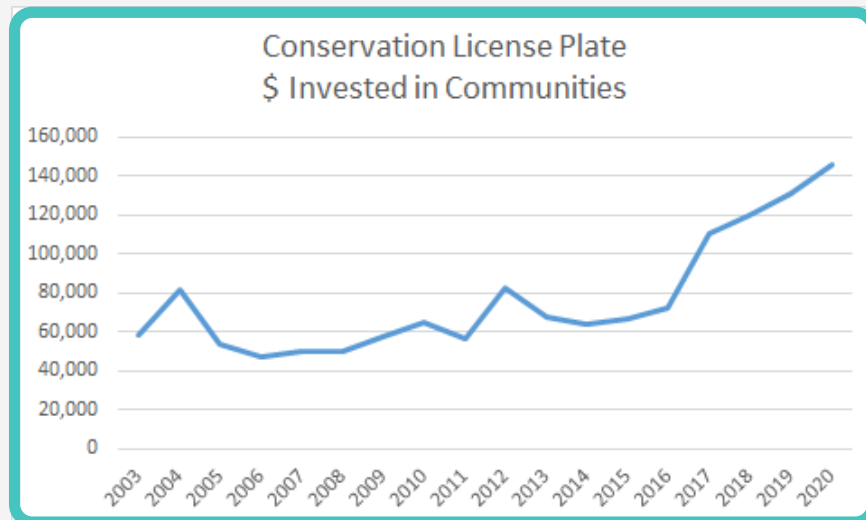
The NH Conservation License Plate (Moose Plate) Program supports the protection of critical resources in New Hampshire, including scenic lands, historic sites and artifacts, plants and wildlife. Revenues from the sale of Moose Plates are distributed to designated state agencies for the purpose of:

- Preserving and conserving publicly owned historic properties, archaeological sites, documents and artifacts.
- Researching and managing wildlife and native plant species, and educating the public about their importance.
- Providing grants to counties, municipalities and non-profits for natural, historical and cultural resource conservation.
- Expanding roadside lilac and wildflower plantings.
- Administering the Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP).



Top: The Effingham Old Town Hall and Library. Photo Courtesy of the Town of Effingham

Bottom: The Furber Chapel, Somersworth, before roof repairs were completed in 2019. Photo courtesy of the City of Somersworth



Moose Plate Statistics (as of December 2020)

82

of NH Communities that have received a Moose Plate Grant

155

total # of grants made

\$ 1,376,760

Total Investment in historic resources

#nh land & community heritage investment program

LCHIP Land & Community Heritage Investment Program



Also established in 2000 (June 8 to be exact!), the NH Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP), receives \$200,000 annually from the sale of Moose Plates to use toward administering the program.

LCHIP is an independent state authority that makes matching grants to NH communities and non-profits to conserve and preserve New Hampshire's most important natural, cultural and historic resources. Through this investment Program every \$1 in resources brings back more than seven times local, private, federal funds, and helps to secure NH's greatest business advantage: The quality of life and traditional values of our state.

LCHIP works in partnership with New Hampshire municipalities and non-profits to acquire land and cultural resources, or interests therein, with local, regional and statewide significance. The legislatively mandated mission of the program is to ensure the perpetual contribution of these resources to the economy, environment and quality of life in New Hampshire.

Right: Winchester, NH. Photo courtesy of LCHIP

#grants #fundingforpreservation

As the state's statewide preservation non-profit, the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance (NHPA) has the most variety in funding opportunities. They administer grants for private property owners to have barn assessments completed. These small grant that range between \$250-400 are matched by property owners in amounts from \$100-\$250. The grants go towards hiring a barn consultant to inspect the barn, determine its age, identify key construction features, and assesses what is required to stabilize, repair and reuse the structure. The end result is a written report that can be used as a valuable planning tool that identifies problems, proposes specific preservation strategies, and offers cost estimates for the needed repairs.

For community preservation projects, the NHPA has two tiers of assessment grants available. Their mini-grant program is for up to \$500 to have a contractor or preservation professional give an initial cost estimate for small preservation projects or for a second opinion about a specific issue. Since 2011, the NHPA itself been a recipient of an LCHIP grant in which the organization runs a subgrant program in which they offer matching condition assessment grants up to \$4,500.



In the past 20 years with LCHIP:

176

of towns & cities that have received a grant

301

of projects to help rehabilitate historic structures & sites

498

of grants awarded to assist projects

294,000

of acres that been permanently conserved

\$50,000,000

dollars of state money, leading to a total project value of \$291 million

#grants #fundingforpreservation

These planning grants have proven invaluable for communities who wish to go on to apply for grants from both the NHDHR and LCHIP.

Having identified the need for support for non-profit organizations in their own strategic planning initiatives, the NHPA has partnered with the 1772 Foundation to offer competitive grants since 2018. These grants are a 1:1 match up to \$10,000 for the preservation of historic properties. Eligible expenses can be exterior painting, upgrades to fire detection and suppression systems, repairs to porches, windows, and roofs, structural/foundation repairs, and masonry repointing. In their first grant round 13 awards were made.

Another impactful grant opportunity offered by the NHPA was a subgrant program they were approved to administer through their award of a Northern Border Regional Commission (NBRC) grant in 2019. The NHPA, along with Maine Preservation, Preservation Trust of Vermont and the Preservation League of New York State received a \$1,000,000 grant to help communities undertake locally-driven historic preservation projects with strong community and economic revitalization potential. The statewide organizations provided grants to “shovel-ready” non-profit and municipal rehabilitation and revitalization projects that have matching funds in hand. In New Hampshire, projects in Carroll, Cheshire, Coos and Sullivan counties as well as qualifying municipalities in Belknap and Grafton counties were eligible.

New Hampshire’s share of the NBRC money was distributed to three projects in April 2020: The Mill Hollow Heritage Association received \$78,622 for the installation of a septic system, plumbing, universal access, improved parking and driveway, and finishing the second floor community space at the Chase Mill in Alstead. The Canaan (VT) School District (which serves students in New Hampshire and Vermont) received \$100,000 to create a workforce development program at the 1870 Judge Ripley House and Carriage Barn in Colebrook, New Hampshire, where students are trained in hands-on carpentry, historic building renovation, and contractor-related business skills. The Preservation Trust of Vermont is a co-sponsor of this initiative.

The third grant went to Sustainable Forest Futures Inc., a subsidiary of the Northern Forest Center,

who received \$100,000 to complete exterior rehabilitation on the Parker J. Noyes Block in Lancaster. The exterior renovation will help return the historic building to its place as a vital retail location and create new apartments for downtown living.

The ongoing popularity and constant over-subscription of all of the existing grant programs demonstrates the need for more preservation funding in New Hampshire.

Top: Gale School, Belmont. One of approximately one dozen recipients of the NHPA's 1772 Foundation Subgrant Program.

Middle: The Judge Ripley House, Colebrook. Students in the building construction & restoration carpentry program at the career center that serves Northern Coos County (NH) and Northern Essex County (VT) will rehabilitate the building as part of their curriculum.

Bottom: The Parker J. Noyes Block, Lancaster. (All photos courtesy of the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance)



#under-represented communities

New Hampshire is not known for its diversity. The 2010 Census notes that 93.9% of its population was White (92.3% non-Hispanic), 1.1% was Black or African American, 0.2% Native American and Alaska Native, and 2.2% Asian (the remaining population percentage was considered “other”). The largest ancestry groups in the state are Irish, English, French, Italian, German, and French Canadian. In fact, New Hampshire has the highest percentage (22.9%) of residents with French/French-Canadian/Acadian ancestry of any U.S. state. The National Park Service’s continued initiative to recognize the history of all places, cultural groups, and segments of the population, in part, has led the NHDHR to begin several initiatives over the next few years. These include the identification of cultural landscapes to better tell the story of all past inhabitants of the State of New Hampshire and the re-assessment of the wildly popular State Historical Highway Marker Program content.

Public interest in understanding and preserving the intersection between New Hampshire’s built and natural environments, through the development of cultural landscape reports, was precipitated as part of Section 106 review for Northern Pass. Much of the project was located in some of New Hampshire’s most scenic areas, such as the White Mountains, extensive agricultural areas, river frontage and small historic town centers and villages – all known for their natural beauty and cultural import. The NHDHR worked closely with the Department of Energy and its partners, the project proponent and its team of consultants, as well as a record-high number of consulting parties to develop an appropriate survey methodology for large areas identified as potential cultural landscapes during early project studies. Cultural landscape study areas were focused on parts of the state rich with Native American settlements, logging camps, milling and early industrial sites, and agricultural lands. A variety of peoples, their history and culture, are imprinted on the landscape.

Reviewing large cultural landscapes was new for the office; a survey methodology that had not been widely implemented for Section 106 projects in New Hampshire before. A study team made up of a variety of professionals qualified under the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Professional Qualifications successfully evaluated eleven cultural landscapes; ten of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



The Hannah Duston Memorial, Boscawen. This State Park is the site of a project underway to add historical information and a statue nearby to commemorate an Abenaki family. Photo courtesy of the NH State Parks Department.

The study team (Public Archaeology Lab of Rhode Island) included historians, architectural historians, cultural geographers, historical archaeologists and others versed in understanding the cultural environment. The team examined four large study areas; each containing a report that provided the methodology and context in which to place the cultural landscapes; and evaluation reports for each cultural landscape identified in the broad study areas.

A virtual public listening session focusing on rural landscapes was convened by the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance in 2020. The session brought together a variety of avocational and professional preservationists including those in local and regional planning, educators, commission members, and those interested in historic preservation in general. A small group formed after the Northern Pass project to continue the discussion on cultural landscapes in a non-regulatory setting. The group plans to reconvene in order to identify, document, and celebrate significant cultural landscapes throughout the state through the development of National Register nominations, interpretive panels, and easements to project landscapes and cultural resources.

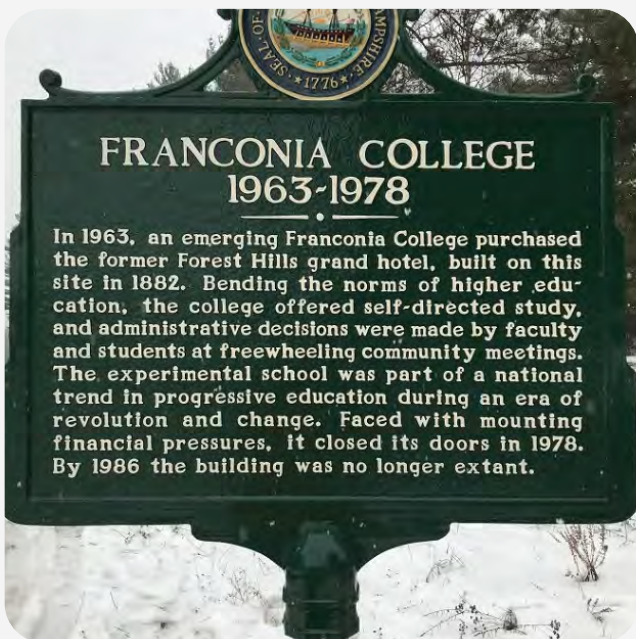
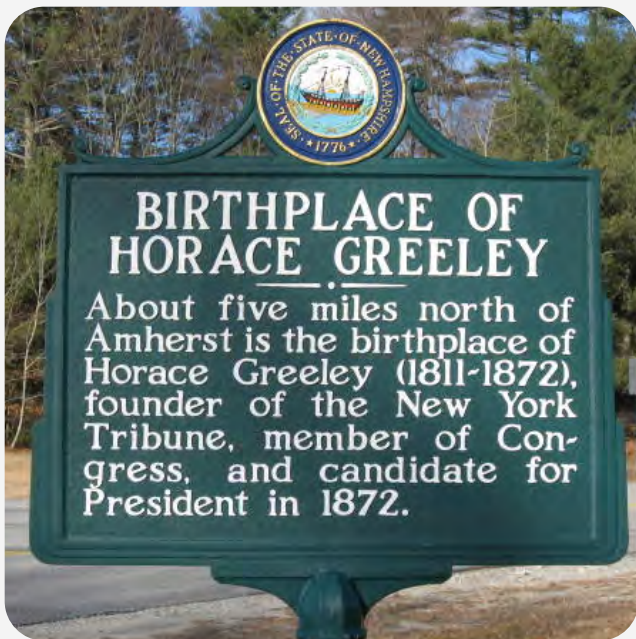
#under-represented communities

Another effort spurred on by both national and statewide movements, conversations, and protests associated with Black Lives Matter and the removal of monuments and iconography of public monuments and memorials is the re-examination of the State's Historical Highway Marker program. The NHDHR formed the New Hampshire Historical Highway Marker Advisory Committee to review existing markers for lack of historical context or references that could be perceived as inappropriate and develop a plan in coordination with stakeholders to address the identified markers. The Committee is working with the New Hampshire Commission on Native American Affairs to identify the highest priority markers for review. One of the most insensitive sites, noted by a State Marker and statue, is the Hannah Duston Memorial. Encompassed in a state park in Boscawren, the memorial honors Hannah Duston who is a controversial figure in New England history. The marker highlights the legend that Duston was captured in 1697 by Native Americans and her baby was killed. She and two others escaped after killing — and scalping — 10 Indians, most of them children. An ambitious new proposal to expand the park where the Duston monument stands is underway. Instead of removing the statue, the proposal will add historical information and a statue of an Abenaki family nearby. More information about the re-envisioned park is available at <https://www.unityparkndakinna.net/>.

Once a plan for dealing with the problematic markers has been developed and implemented, the goal of the Marker Advisory Committee is to do outreach to communities to encourage them to find, tell, and honor the under-represented or untold stories in their communities.



Autumn in the North Country. (NHDHR file photo)



#65 years of new hampshire's historical highway markers:

highlighting the spectrum of nh's history, from early settlement to alien abduction

@Michael Bruno, Granite State Ambassador and author of *Cruising New Hampshire History*

Snapshots of New Hampshire history are on display along its highways. Roadside historical markers commemorate significant events and individuals from the first settlers arriving in 1623 to notable individuals who helped define what New Hampshire is today.

In 1955, the New Hampshire General Court passed legislation (RSA 249:38-b) to establish the Historical Marker program, a collaboration between the State Historical Commission (now NH Division of Historical Resources) and the Department of Public Works (now NH Department of Transportation). Four markers were installed within the first three years of the program. The inaugural marker, #0001, "Republic of Indian Stream" in Pittsburg explains the early settlement of the area. A brief telling of a 3-day battle in 1747 between the French and Indians and 31 settlers who were besieged at the Fort at No. 4 in Charlestown was the second marker. The third marker installation in Amherst commemorates the "Birthplace of Horace Greeley," who founded the New York Tribune, was a congressman, and presidential candidate in 1872. An episode from the American Revolution is highlighted in the fourth marker, "William & Mary Raids" located in New Castle. These early markers underscore pivotal events in New Hampshire's history around the state. Geographical distribution is an important component of the program so that there is diversity among the stories captured and to acknowledge the impact different events and people around the state have had. To date, the New Hampshire Historical Marker program includes 263 signs. In the 65 years since its inception, the program has averaged 4 new markers annually. While NH's early history is still often the topic of many markers, such as the recently installed marker #0260, "Captain Peter Powers Homestead Site" in Hollis.

The recent past has been showcased in markers installed in both Hanover and Franconia. Early technology and innovation is featured on marker #0261, "BASIC: The First User-Friendly Computer Programming Language."

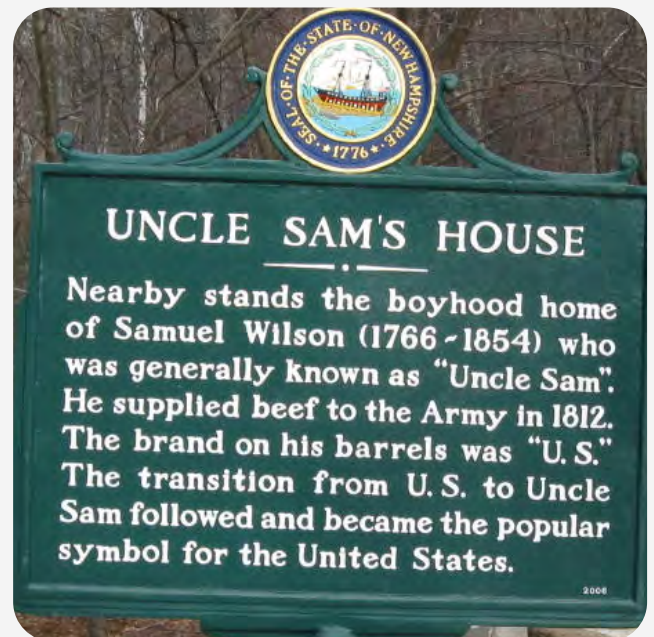
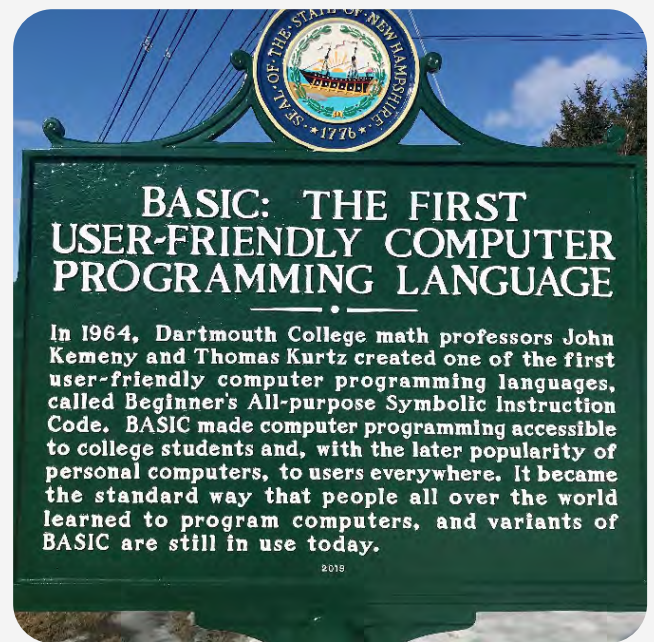
The progressive education offered in the White Mountains is written about on marker #0263, "Franconia College 1963-1978." Markers are proposed by community members, so there are a wide variety of topics covered by the program. The "Betty and Barney Hill Incident" (#0224 in Lincoln) discusses the first widely-reported UFO abduction in the United States. In Mason, marker #0035 marks the boyhood home of Samuel Wilson, commonly known as "Uncle Sam." Hall of Fame baseball player Carlton Fisk is honored with a marker in his hometown, Charlestown (#0177).

Historical markers have an inter-generational appeal. Some families make it a scavenger hunt, where young children seek out markers with their parents or grandparents. Seniors enjoy casual drives in search of markers. Some share stories of their first marker "sighting" which grows into a new hobby. The beauty of these roadside historical markers is that they appeal to nearly everyone — from local Granite Staters to tourists. NH proudly displays pieces of its history alongside our roadways. Superfans like to share stories of their favorite marker whenever the opportunity arises. Those who are motivated can propose a marker about their own favorite topic by contacting the NHDHR.

The NHDHR's mobile-friendly GIS map of highway markers makes it easy for marker seekers to follow these easy steps to taking in and appreciating the program: 1. Stop (safely) to read the marker; 2. Learn a fun fact you might not already know; and most importantly, 3. Appreciate the journey between markers!

www.cruisingnewhampshirehistory.com

(All photos NHDHR file photos)



#disasterplanning #disasterresponse



In New Hampshire, climate scientists are working in conjunction with local, state, and federal partners through a series of coalitions and working groups around the state. They are tackling the ongoing task of updating projected sea-level rise and predicting other extreme weather events while working to address and plan for the myriad challenges posed by the effects of long-term climate change. Cultural Resources managers are not first responders, but are valuable partners in the effort to have a more resilient future for our communities.

Climate scientists continue to build upon the body of work and data collected in recent years. Predictions say that the small coast of New Hampshire, less than 20 miles long, is expected to experience sea-level rise of between six inches and two feet by 2050 and between 1.6 feet and 6.6 feet by 2100. However, because the watershed includes Great Bay, the Lamprey River, and other tributaries, inland communities as far as 40 miles from the seacoast may experience the effects of sea-level rise. Storm surge is predicted to expand the 100-year flood plain, extending the effects of severe storms as the sea level rises. The increase in extreme precipitation events – defined as the number of times each year that the 24-hour rainfall amount exceeds the largest 1% of precipitations events in that year – has led to a 50% increase in total annual precipitation between 1901 and 2012. New Hampshire can expect to see this continue. Something not previously considered in earlier studies, but that is of growing concern, is the threat of sea-level rise induced groundwater rise. It is a complex connection between high tides, storm related flooding and how it causes groundwater to rise, resulting in a Groundwater Rise Zone that is projected to extend up to 2.5 to 3 miles inland in coastal New Hampshire. This is approximately three to four times farther inland than tidal-water inundation (Wake et al. 2019).

Other risks are more difficult to offer predictions for, but certainly can impact New Hampshire and its built environment. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, New Hampshire experienced 47 weeks of drought between June 2016 and April 2017. The most intense period of drought on record, however, was the week of October 6, 2020, where nearly 22% of the state was in extreme drought. Extreme drought is when crop loss is wide spread, and places such as Christmas tree farms and dairy farms, key agricultural industries in New Hampshire, are financially stressed. Recreation, such as fishing and hunting are also impacted during this time. Droughts create conditions ripe for wildfires, which New Hampshire experiences, although not on the same scale as those that have devastated Western states. On average, the state sees 175 wildfires a year covering 225 acres total.

Earthquakes, tornadoes, and hurricanes are other risks that while infrequent to date, could be devastating to New Hampshire and its built environment. What does impact the state more regularly is the increase in freeze and thaw cycles, and an increasing number of days of extreme temperatures, both hot and cold. Declared federal disasters in New Hampshire range between one and three disasters a year, and in the period from 2015-2020 include severe winter snowstorms, a fire, severe rainstorms and flooding, and the COVID-19 pandemic (fema.gov).

One of the most impactful disasters in the past decade in New Hampshire was Superstorm Sandy in 2012. While not as devastating as what occurred in other states along the eastern seaboard, six of New Hampshire's 10 counties had enough damage from the sustained high winds, rain, power outages, and flooding that they received disaster declarations. The NHDHR received Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Funds (ESHPPF) from the National Park Service to assist repairs of historic properties impacted by the storm in Rockingham, Sullivan, Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, and Coos counties. The NHDHR ran a subgrant program with the ESHPPF that supported two grant rounds that funded five subgrants. The first grant round was opened to qualifying historic properties that were physically impacted by Superstorm Sandy.

#disasterplanning #disasterresponse

In the end, only one historic property qualified to receive rehabilitation funds through the program: the Castle in the Clouds in Moultonborough. The 1914 estate of self-made industrialist Thomas Gustave Plant has a network of carriage roads, walking trails, historic stone buildings in the Craftsman style and the man-made Shannon Lake among its distinctive cultural resources. The inundation of rain sustained over the course of Superstorm Sandy caused Shannon Lake's dam to breach, which resulted in nearby erosion of a carriage road, loss of the dam system's trash rack, and damage to the dock. The grant funded project paid for a new trash rack on the primary spillway, regrading of the dam crest, new fill around the principal spillway to redirect future flood waters, repairs to the low level outlet pipe, and engineering studies to further study effective ways to prevent future flood damage, including design of a new gate structure to drain the lake should the need arise and rehabilitation plans for the emergency spillway. The project addressed both the immediate repairs of the lake and dam as well as future needs.

As part of the NHDHR's action plan for Superstorm Sandy recovery, it offered a second grant round that supported disaster planning initiatives such as updated surveys, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations, and other survey work. The Town of North Hampton experienced damage such as downed or uprooted trees, fallen branches and high water, which resulted in power outages in the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy. The threat that Superstorm Sandy could have been more devastating made the community of North Hampton understand that planning in the event of a future disaster will help speed the process of obtaining assistance for historic buildings after a future disaster occurs and will help prioritize technical assistance efforts. Their approach to the project was to complete a Town-Wide Area Form, which is a document specific to New Hampshire that provides an overview of a town or city, its geography, history and architectural patterns of development, and recommends additional survey creating the framework for inventory efforts that follow. An extensive bibliography was created as well as a base map of potential and already identified resources to aid researchers and disaster planners/responders. The information gathered by the town-wide inventory was added to the town's hazard mitigation plan and Master Plan.

The Town of Conway used a grant from the pre-disaster planning subgrant program to list the ca. 1900 Neoclassical Conway Public Library, a treasured local resource, to the NRHP. The information gathered by the NRHP nomination was added to the town's hazard mitigation plan and Master Plan. The library's director used the listing as an entrée into meeting with local planners/ emergency responders to build awareness for the inclusion of other historic and cultural resources in future disaster planning.

In an effort to explore less traditional survey methods that met community needs, the NHDHR and two communities undertook innovative survey methodologies under the ESHPF subgrant program. The Towns of Hebron's and Center Harbor's projects were discussed in more depth previously in the survey and inventory section of this plan. Additionally, two projects were supported in New Hampshire's largest seacoast city, Portsmouth. During Superstorm Sandy the storm surge for coastal New Hampshire was approximately 1.5 feet above the predicted tidal stage at high tide, but Sandy's maximum storm surge came at low tide and it was over 2 feet in Portsmouth. The threat that Superstorm Sandy could have been more devastating was an opportunity the city used to educate the public about the potential of more severe storms in the area. The city's approach to the project was to complete a study that developed mitigation measures and adaptation strategies for the city's cultural resources. The study focused on established historic resource inventories and historic districts within the city limits and in other vulnerable locations. Risk assessments were performed, and prioritized mitigation and adaptation strategies for both historic and archaeological resources were discussed. The information gathered by the city will be used in updating the Master Plan, zoning ordinances, local building code, and future capital budgets for implementation.

#disasterplanning #disasterresponse

The non-profit Strawberry Banke Museum (SBM), which is itself a National Register-listed district with 40 buildings, historic landscapes, and archaeological sites, is located on a filled tidal inlet. Moisture inundation through rising groundwater and flooding as well as wind driven rain off the Piscataqua River are the biggest threats identified at SBM. Their grant updated and created an emergency response plan for historic buildings, landscapes and archaeological resources. A procedural manual was created for specific sites and emergency kits placed in strategic areas. As part of the process, the museum collaborated and coordinated with city personnel and first responders, while museum staff and volunteers all received training on the updated procedures.

In addition to subgrants to communities and organizations, the NHDHR used some of the ESHPF Sandy funds to complete several in-house projects. The scanning and digitization of the NHDHR's more than 16,000 historic and cultural resource records was perhaps the biggest undertaking. These records were entered into an online Geographic Information System (GIS). The information is available to researchers and the public through the Enhanced Mapping & Management Information Tool (EMMIT).

#emmit: enhanced mapping & management information tool

For more than forty years, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) has been collecting data about the state's historical and archaeological places. Almost exclusively, these records are paper documents stored only at the NHDHR. Each year, 400-500 visitors use this archive for research, planning and regulatory purposes. However, access to these documents has been limited to Monday-Friday during work hours and only at the NHDHR's Concord location. In 2019, the NHDHR launched a map-based online inventory of its historic and archaeological records. The Enhanced Mapping and Management Information Tool (EMMIT) not only makes these important documents available online, it also does so using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to pinpoint locations of historic resources.

EMMIT is an invaluable support tool for anyone interested in the state's history and its historic places.



Researchers, local preservation commissions, cultural resource consultants, planners, public agencies, and engineering, environmental, land use and development firms all benefit from EMMIT's online accessibility without taking a trip to NHDHR's Concord office.

EMMIT gives subscribers a convenient means of accessing more than 16,000 records pertaining to the state's historic and archaeological resources. Subscribers have the ability to perform searches based on locational parameters as well as user-specified attribute criteria. The purpose of this system is to provide these materials to its subscribers in an efficient way, while maintaining a comprehensive archive of the statewide survey of historic properties in an ongoing initiative. The information contained in EMMIT represents the state's sole comprehensive, up to date inventory of the state's historic and archaeological resources. Data searches on EMMIT can be based on several criteria, including property name, address, town and Determination of Eligibility status. Multiple fields can be searched at one time, creating more customized results.

Map searches on EMMIT can be done by selecting a specific point or polygon feature on the map. Users may also create customized searches by drawing a point, line or area around the location that they are researching and can choose to set a buffer around the area they have created, using meters, feet, kilometers or miles. Map searches can be exported as a PDF.

Due to the sensitive nature of the location of archaeological sites, access to documents from EMMIT's files that relate to archaeological sites are only granted to qualified archaeological consultants by permission through the NHDHR.

EMMIT was funded in part with federal Emergency Supplemental funding from the Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF) through the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (DOI) as a result of Superstorm Sandy. The ESHPF grant helped leverage additional funding from the State of New Hampshire Conservation and Heritage License Plate Program to complete the project.

#disasterplanning

#disasterresponse

During Superstorm Sandy and other high water events, the Pemigewasset River frequently floods, particularly in and near the popular Livermore Falls Recreation Area in Holderness. The NHDHR, through its State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) field school, led an archaeological survey to gain a better understanding of the lifeways at the Livermore Hollow area, a former industrial village. Specifically, they examined remnants of what were thought to be domestic buildings identified in earlier studies of the area. The survey located foundations of additional buildings identified in historic photographs of the area and other extant components of the Hollow. The survey included an oral history component which elaborated on details of the layout of the village, demographic information, historic flooding episodes, and how much of the site/area has degraded since the mills closed in the 1950s. The study determined the extent and significance of Livermore Hollow. The information collected guides park management efforts, including hazard mitigation of the site as well as public interpretation for recreational users.

In partnership with its sister agency, the Division of Parks and Recreation, the NHDHR collaborated in the stewardship of State lands and historic resources, to prepare an historic context study for the New Hampshire state park system. This study included a broad overview history of the park system and a more detailed examination of its expansion from circa 1945-1975. The resulting report defined the building types, locational patterns, and landscape characteristics that represent this time period. The study supports future assessment of these facilities for their eligibility for listing in the New Hampshire State Register and NRHP. While the analysis was limited to the six eligible counties where Superstorm Sandy had its greatest impact in New Hampshire, the management tool and thematic approach provides essential information for park planning across the state system. The report compares properties within a given geographical area and chronological period. This approach can help streamline future surveys and research by identifying methodologies and registration requirements for New Hampshire State Register and NRHP-eligible properties and will facilitate the future evaluation of individual properties by comparing them with resources that share similar physical characteristics and historical associations. Disaster resiliency and mitigation strategies were also included in the study.

New Hampshire's acknowledgement and coordinated effort to address the myriad challenges facing the state with respect to climate change began in earnest in 2007-2008, when the "Climate Change Action Plan" was created. The NHDHR has been involved in making connections with other state agencies surrounding climate change, disaster planning, and preparedness since then, keeping cultural resources on the table as an important consideration in state-level discussions.

The NHDHR is an important stakeholder in the New Hampshire Coastal Risk and Hazards Commission, the New Hampshire Coastal Adaptation Workgroup, the State Environmental Resilience Group, and the Silver Jackets. These groups have received grant funds to administer public outreach and educational programs and to assist communities with planning efforts. One such program, the New Hampshire Setting SAIL (Science, Assessment, Implementation, and Legislation) project supported state and local implementation of recommendations from the NHCRHC report with the intent to make New Hampshire more resilient. In addition, New Hampshire's Department of Environmental Services administered the Climate Risk in the Seacoast (C-Rise) project which provided municipalities along the Great Bay with the resources they need to assess sea level rise and storm surge flooding. The vulnerability assessment generated through C-Rise of all the municipalities in the Great Bay region provides detailed results by asset type, including municipal critical facilities and infrastructure, transportation assets, culvert assessment, historic and recreational resources, natural resources, freshwater and tidal wetlands, critical habitats, locally significant natural resources, and upland-land and water. The assessment report also describes the climate adaptation and coastal hazard activities in the Great Bay for each of the 10 municipalities assessed.

#disasterplanning #disasterresponse #scrap at livermore falls

In August 2016, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources' State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) held a two-week hands-on archaeological field school at Livermore Falls State Forest, located along the Pemigewasset River in Grafton County.

The 178-acre state forest encompasses Livermore Falls Gorge or "Livermore Hollow," which has a long history of settlement beginning as early as 1769 when Moses Little purchased the falls and surrounding property. He erected a house on the west side of the river and soon after erected both a sawmill and a gristmill near the falls. The waterpower at the falls attracted numerous industries on both sides of the river over the years, including a tannery, shingle mill, and a number of pulp mills. The Little family remained on the property through the early 1800s, at which time Arthur Livermore acquired the property and continued the milling business. Throughout the 19th century and early 20th centuries, a series of floods destroyed the mill complexes, followed by redevelopment of typically larger mills focusing on the lumber and pulp industries.

By the early 20th century, years of lumbering activities had left much of the region's landscape in ruins; in response, a number of public agencies and organizations began acquiring land to protect natural and waterpower resources. In 1916, the New Hampshire Forestry & Recreation Department acquired much of the current Livermore State Forest property, including the Livermore Hollow site. The dramatic beauty of the gorge and riverfront beach made the site a popular recreation site, often drawing nearby college students. By the late 20th century, following a number of drowning deaths and frequent police calls, the (now known as) NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) began working with local advocates to clean up the site and open its safe use to families and residents. Plans called for a new parking lot along the road and toilet facilities at the former village of Livermore Hollow.

In its review of the proposed upgrades, the NHDHR worked with DNCR to first sponsor a cultural

resources landscape of the area in 2015, followed by the SCRAP field school in 2016. Approximately 20 volunteers and students assisted with the survey, which attempted to identify and map all surface features associated with the mills and structures of Livermore Hollow. Many of the foundations were partially exposed; several were identified through subsurface archaeological testing. One foundation was identified under the current access road to the site. Native American lithic chipping debris was also recovered.

With more accurate mapping in place, DNCR can now upgrade visitor amenities in a manner that protects the archaeological landscape. Visits by families and residents have increased, changing the nature of recreational activities at the site. Livermore Hollow will provide the SCRAP program with an opportunity for years of continued archaeological research in both pre and post contact period sites, as well as data for public interpretation for a unique property that combines historic and natural resources.

Top: Excavation underway at Livermore Hollow.
Bottom: SCRAP volunteers screen for artifacts.
(NHDHR file photos)



#disasterplanning #disasterresponse

The New Hampshire legislature has been active in passing laws to address climate change. In 2016 a bill mandated the Department of Environmental Services to convene a multi-agency team charged with updating the 2014 findings of the Coastal Risks and Hazard Commission. The initial report highlighted trends based on sea-level rise, extreme precipitation, and storm surge projections. The update is to ensure New Hampshire is acting on and referencing the most up-to-date science. Additionally, SB 452, also passed in 2015, required state agencies to conduct an audit of laws governing coastal regions to enable them to take appropriate actions to better prepare for climate-related risks and to encourage more state agencies to be actively engaged in adaptation planning or to consider climate change in all programs and activities.

A 2017 amendment to RSA 79-E, the Community Revitalization Tax Relief Incentive, which since its establishment in 2006 had primarily been adopted by municipalities for the enhancement of downtowns and town centers, was expanded to allow towns to create “Coastal Resilience Incentive Zones (CRIZ).” Within these zones municipalities who create a CRIZ may grant property owners tax relief for undertaking “resilience measures” for qualified properties or structures identified as impacted by storm surge, sea-level rise, or extreme precipitation projections. Tax relief means that property taxes will not increase for the cost of any property or structural improvements during the period of eligibility set by the municipality, for a maximum of five years. Tax relief is decided up on a case-by-case basis through a local public hearing process. Resilience measures outlined in the legislation can include actions such as elevating structures and mechanical systems, reeboard renovations, constructing natural features, enhancing or creating tidal marshes or structures that enable increased water flow and post-storm water infiltration, and relocation of property to higher elevations on the same or to another parcel in the same municipality. Each municipality has the discretion to determine its own list of resiliency measures.

In 2019, New Hampshire passed an innovative state law that enables local governments to address governance challenges that may arise when climate impacts cut across jurisdictional boundaries. The law allows for municipal unification and boundary adjustment, and the creation of multi-jurisdictional districts. The law supports local governments in New Hampshire seeking to better coordinate regional responses to sea-level rise impacts and other coastal hazards, and co-operate to share tax revenues and the costs of adaptation strategies. One notable provision of the bill includes the ability for local governments to establish coastal resilience and cultural and historic reserve districts and accompanying funds to acquire land and relocate cultural and historic structures to higher ground that is less vulnerable to sea-level rise and flooding.

Active involvement in disaster planning, preparation and recovery is a preservation best practice. Communities cannot protect resources they do not know about. Large parts of New Hampshire remain unsurveyed for historical properties and archaeological resources. A University of New Hampshire study published in 2018 notes that coastal New Hampshire has the potential to lose up to 14 percent of its known prehistoric (ca. 8000 BC to 1500/1600 AD) and historic (ca. 1500/1600 AD to 1900 AD) cultural heritage sites to sea-level rise.

“Communities across the region face difficult questions about what they are willing to lose and what efforts they are able and willing to make to protect vulnerable cultural heritage sites and graveyards from sea-level rise”

@Meghan Howey, 2018

Survey has been a goal of preservation planning in New Hampshire for years, and it remains a top priority within this new context of disaster planning. Although small, a growing number of cultural resources professionals in New Hampshire are available to assist communities with preparing survey for planning purposes. A professionally completed survey creates a more useful and comprehensive product. Communities must also understand the importance of cultural resources in their identity and long-term recovery after disaster. Much local disaster response discourse focuses on immediate emergency response, whereas cultural resources fit better into planning and recovery.

#disasterplanning #disasterresponse

Through avenues such as the pre-disaster planning grants the NHDHR offered in 2015, a number of communities are leading the way in creating model projects that incorporate cultural resource identification and mitigation and adaptation plans for inclusion in new and updated hazard mitigation plans.

Improved communication and collaboration between local commissions will also help disaster planning efforts. Many local community groups are already working on climate change and disaster planning issues, and most would make excellent partners for local cultural resources groups. Natural resources groups are an obvious example. The NHDHR's ongoing partnership with New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management resulted in the inclusion of cultural resources in both the state Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Recovery Plan. It has allowed the NHDHR a platform to discuss cultural resources with local emergency managers and first responders, which may lead to the inclusion of cultural resources in a greater number of local hazard mitigation plans.

Although funding opportunities for pre-disaster planning appear to be limited, especially for those that include cultural resources, local plans that include adaptation and mitigation strategies of hazards to cultural resources will open opportunities for FEMA funds in the unfortunate event of a disaster. Ongoing work with cultural resources policy, pre-disaster planning, and cultural resources organizations at the local level will shape the legacy of New Hampshire for future generations.

Cultural resources are markers of our past that provide continuity between past, present, and future. By including cultural resources, as well as natural resources, in planning for disasters, we can help create more resilient places in New Hampshire.

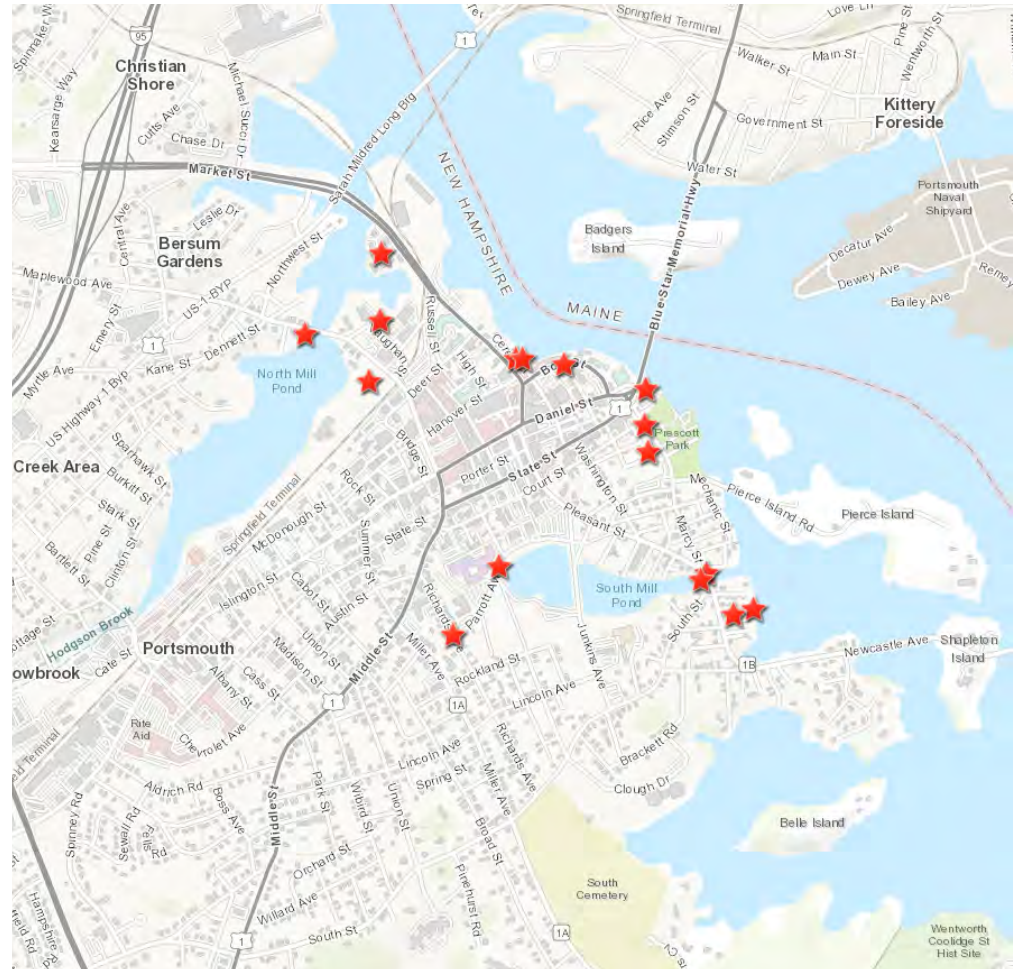
Photos on page 64:

Top: The Conway Public Library, Conway. (NHDHR file photo)

Middle left: The basement of the Shapley Drisco building. Photo courtesy of Strawberry Banke Museum.

Bottom left: Administration Building, Pawtuckaway State Park, 1966. Image from Parks Mid-Century Context. Courtesy Lisa Mausolf

Bottom right: City of Portsmouth Story Map. Image courtesy of the City of Portsmouth



#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

Vision

To empower Granite Staters to recognize, preserve, use, and protect the historic resources and cultural landscapes vital to New Hampshire's identity.

The goals, objectives, and strategies outlined below provide a pathway for the state's preservation movement to work creatively and effectively toward this vision. Collaborators have been identified as potential partners, implementers, stakeholders, or sources of information and/or assistance in reaching these goals, objectives, and strategies.

Goal 1: Increase public awareness and appreciation of historic properties and special places for their influence in the economic vitality, sense of place, and identity at the state and local level.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	COLLABORATORS
<p>Objective 1: Increase public knowledge and interest in the built environment and in the cultural heritage in the state and in local communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrate New Hampshire milestones, unique history, and accomplishments • Expand the ongoing identification, documentation, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of historic and archaeological resources statewide • Identify and assess critical advocacy needs • Promote the mutual objectives of historic preservation, sustainability, and economic development • Highlight and celebrate the New Hampshire's best preservation successes through existing award programs, such as the NHPA Achievement Awards and create more local awards programs 	<p>NHDHR, DNCR, NHPA, NHDOT, New Hampshire Department of Business & Economic Affairs (BEA), nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, other state and federal agency partners</p>
<p>Objective 2: Increase understanding and appreciation for a variety of resource types, especially underrepresented and threatened resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify stakeholders and partnerships to recognize underrepresented communities • Review content and develop strategies for retiring or revising State Historical Highway Markers that contain insensitive information • Increase outreach to private land owners and minority and rural communities to identify sites and gather oral histories • Encourage heritage-related organizations to implement diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts into their work • Utilize existing programs, such as <i>Seven to Save</i>, and explore other ways to highlight threatened resources 	<p>NHDHR, DNCR, NHPA, NHDOT, New Hampshire Historical Society, New Hampshire Commission on Native American Affairs, nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, other state and federal agency partners</p>

#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

<p>Objective 3: Increase public awareness of preservation’s economic, environmental, and other critical community development benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicize heritage tourism as an asset and economic catalyst • Link survey programs to heritage tourism proactively • Compile and share successful downtown revitalization efforts • Publish a statewide historic preservation economic impact analysis • Integrate survey with development projects in the initial phase of planning • Engage realtors, assessors, and historic property owners 	<p>NHDHR, DNCR, NHDOT, BEA, NHPA, Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs), New Hampshire Association of Realtors, nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, state and federal agency partners</p>
<p>Objective 4: Prioritize a lifelong appreciation for New Hampshire’s historic and special places.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase visits to historic places through better social media engagement, marketing, and virtual visit opportunities • Increase opportunities for cross-generational or multigenerational appreciation of history • Provide more place-based learning opportunities in K-12 classes, such as the New Hampshire Historical Society’s “Moose on the Loose” social studies curriculum and Project Archaeology • Integrate results of survey into local educational initiatives • Encourage the expansion and development of historic preservation coursework and programs at New Hampshire colleges • Create a component of Archaeology Month (April) and Historic Preservation Month (May) specifically targeted toward educators 	<p>NHDHR, DNCR, BEA, NHPA, New Hampshire Department of Education (DOE), New Hampshire colleges and universities, nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, state and federal agency partners</p>

#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

Goal 2: Broaden content, accessibility, and use of training opportunities, while expanding access to existing information and guidance.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	COLLABORATORS
<p>Objective 1: Create a dynamic collection of preservation best practices and tools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assemble existing preservation information and guidance • Continue to update and add functions to EMMIT (Enhanced Mapping & Management Information Tool), NHDHR's GIS-based historic and archaeological property research platform • Secure funding so EMMIT can be free to the public • Develop regional research themes and contexts that will help guide survey efforts • Create an accessible web-based inventory form and submission process • Develop survey methodologies conducive to community needs • Expand creation and dissemination of GIS-based research databases for State Historical Highway Markers, Cemeteries, and the Historic Bridge Inventory, among others 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, NHDOT, RPCs, local preservation partners, state and federal agency partners</p>
<p>Objective 2: Enhance dissemination of information and guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create regional coordinated networks among communities for information sharing and networking • Increase the presence of historic preservation organizations and commissions at established community gathering places and events, such as local farmers' markets, town meetings and gatherings such as Old Home Day celebrations, etc. • Develop new and different ways to reach out and promote preservation to the public, such as social media campaigns and virtual learning opportunities 	<p>NHDHR, DNCR, NHDOT, BEA, NHPA, chambers of commerce, nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, state and federal agency partners</p>

#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

<p>Objective 2 Continued: Enhance dissemination of information and guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicize online resources for information and guidance • Dispel common misconceptions, such that National Register designation implies property restrictions • Share community historic resource survey findings with elected officials and local residents and other communities as replicable models • Develop creative mitigation strategies that contribute to the broader development of historic preservation programs statewide • Form new partnerships; engage local chambers of commerce, Department of Business and Economic Affairs, and community service organizations 	
<p>Objective 3: Increase rehabilitation and maintenance skills for current and future generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create hands-on preservation classes at regional technical high schools, community colleges, and other educational institutions • Connect trade and construction professionals to educational opportunities related to the care and rehabilitation of older materials and the use of historic construction techniques • Provide local stewardship education about preservation-friendly repairs and maintenance for property owners • Provide training in appropriate energy efficiency strategies as part of maintenance best practices in historic buildings • Demonstrate the intrinsic connection between environmental sustainability and historic preservation 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, DOE, New Hampshire technical high schools, trade schools, colleges and universities, New Hampshire trade associations, nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, state and federal agency partners</p>
<p>Objective 4: Instill best practices in preservation planning activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase support, training, and networking opportunities for heritage commissions and historic district commissions • Educate state and local code enforcement officials and construction professionals about the flexibility within the state-adopted building codes for historic buildings • Continue to foster educational opportunities for archaeology, such as the SCRAP program, the New Hampshire Stone Wall Mapper Project, and Project Archaeology 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, NHDOT, RPCs, New Hampshire Archaeological Society (NHAS), , Plan New Hampshire, nonprofit partners, local preservation partners, state and federal agency partners</p>

#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

Goal 3: Incorporate and strengthen historic preservation as an element in local, regional, state, and federal decision-making, ensuring its role as a critical part of interdisciplinary planning efforts.		
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	COLLABORATORS
<p>Objective 1: Increase the number of active historic district commissions, heritage commissions, and neighborhood heritage district groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create regional coordinated networks among communities to build capacity and leverage assets • Increase support, training, and networking opportunities for heritage commissions and historic district commissions • Educate communities about the roles and benefits of heritage and historic district commissions • Expand the use and scope of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program and grants 	<p>NHDHR, New Hampshire Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI), New Hampshire Municipal Association (NHMA), NHPA</p>
<p>Objective 2: Increase technical support and guidance resources for active historic district commissions, heritage commissions, and neighborhood heritage district groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess, revise, and develop, as needed, current ordinances and design guidelines that are consistent with community vision and/or commission objectives • Assist heritage and historic district commissions to advocate for their role in land use planning and its benefits to their communities • Improve collaboration between heritage and historic district commissions and other municipal commissions • Establish mentor relationships through local leaders • Use technical assistance in applying existing flexible rehabilitation guidance. • Expand the use and scope of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program and grants • Include up-to-date historic resources chapters in municipal master plans. • Demystify elements of the historic preservation process that may be daunting to local advocates 	<p>NHDHR, OSI, NHMA, NHPA, local governments</p>

#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

<p>Objective 3: Increase adaptability of tools, ordinances, and regulations in response to changing demographics and increasing stock of historic properties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, adapt, and implement plans and procedures to protect historical resources within the regulatory framework • Include up-to-date historic resources chapters in municipal master plans • Make preservation part of the solution as the state’s demographics shift and resulting housing and transportation needs are addressed • Use technical assistance in applying existing flexible rehabilitation guidance 	<p>NHDHR, OSI, NHMA, New Hampshire Housing, NHPA, local governments</p>
<p>Objective 4: Incorporate historic preservation concerns into disaster planning and recovery discussions and operations at the local, regional, and state level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include cultural resources chapters or sections in municipal hazard mitigation plans • Include cultural resources sections in state disaster and climate change plans • Inform emergency managers and first responders about cultural resources • Develop disaster response plans for cultural resources organizations and institutions • Make connections between organizations to facilitate integrated preparedness planning and resilience 	<p>NHDHR, OSI, NHDOT, New Hampshire Department of Safety, Homeland Security, & Emergency Management (HSEM), NHMA, NHPA, local governments</p>
<p>Objective 5: Address all layers of the cultural landscape through broadening of the conversation, creating collaborative processes, and working to connect cultural and natural resource interests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create collaborative partnerships • Work to connect cultural and natural resource interests in broadening place-based preservation efforts • Continue to foster documentation and educational opportunities like the New Hampshire Stone Wall Mapper Project and Project Archaeology 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, NHDOT, RPCs, local governments</p>

#vision #goals #objectives #strategies

Goal 4: Expand the use and availability of existing funding and incentives and promote the creation of new funding and incentives for historic and cultural resources.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	COLLABORATORS
<p>Objective 1: Increase adoption and use of the Community Revitalization Tax Relief Incentive (RSA 79-E) and of the Discretionary Preservation Easement for barns (RSA 79-D) by communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create accessible resources and information for municipalities to understand the benefits of utilizing these tools in their communities • Publicize, promote and prioritize use of successful projects that have implemented RSA 79-D and 79-E 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, New Hampshire Agricultural Structures Advisory Committee, municipal governments, local preservation partners</p>
<p>Objective 2: Expand the use of the federal preservation tax incentives program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop plan to promote the program in New Hampshire • Collaborate with various partners to share accurate information with potential applicants • Create training opportunities for property owners and consultants • Continue to collect and share data that illustrates the benefits of the program 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, BEA, New Hampshire Realtors Association, municipal governments, nonprofit partners, state agency partners</p>
<p>Objective 3: Continue to promote preservation grant programs and increase accessibility to them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and address barriers to accepting funding, such as lack of matching funds, misunderstandings about funding sources, and capacity issues in smaller communities • Encourage predevelopment preservation projects by expanding funding sources for steps such as building assessments and historical inventories • Protect designated funding for established programs, including New Hampshire Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP) and the Conservation License Plate “Moose Plate” program 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, LCHIP, nonprofit partners, preservation advocate partners, local governments</p>
<p>Objective 4: Advocate with lawmakers and civic and business leaders for increased preservation-friendly policies and incentives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose expansion of tax incentives to owner-occupied residential properties • Propose creation of state-wide rehabilitation tax credit program • Secure new resources and incentives for planning, capital projects, and other preservation initiatives 	<p>NHDHR, NHPA, New Hampshire Association of Realtors, New Hampshire Business & Industry Association (BIA)</p>



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#appendix a

#virtualpreservationprograms

Strategies for Heritage and Historic District Commissions

Thursday, April 23, 2020

·Featured advice about communication strategies for municipalities to be valued and effective within their communities. Other topics covered: importance of looking beyond basic building architecture and history, using experts, ways to help homeowners, and messages and messengers for economic arguments as well as the role of heritage commissions in master plan and survey and barn and downtown tax relief programs. Also an overview of Moose Plate, Certified Local Government Program and Federal Tax Incentive Program.

Strategies for Heritage Commissions

Tuesday, May 19, 2020

·Presentation and roundtable discussion covering survey and inventory best practices, tools for encouraging preservation in local communities, and a sharing of success stories from participants.

Strategies for Historic District Commissions

Thursday, May 21, 2020

·Presentation and roundtable discussion covering communication strategies, the importance of consistency and transparency in Historic District Commission decision-making, and arguments for Historic Preservation as an economic tool.

An Overview of New Hampshire Architecture

Thursday, June 11, 2020 & Thursday, September 10, 2020

·An overview of the most prominent domestic architectural styles and features found around New Hampshire. Building materials, shapes, features, and decorative details all give clues to a property's age, style, and development over time. Participants gained knowledge on how to read a building to help identify building styles common in New Hampshire including their histories and the time periods in which they were built.

Community Heritage and Preservation Celebration and Promotion Ideas

Tuesday, July 14, 2020

·Community leaders offered varied tips and strategies from their experience increasing awareness of local history, saving key landmark buildings and raising funds and public support. Specific emphasis on practical strategies; reaching younger people, families and newcomers; and challenges of securing and sustaining volunteers.

Community Preservation Planning 101: Survey, State and National Register and more

Tuesday, September 15, 2020

·A roundtable discussion about the basic building blocks of preservation planning from professionals from the NHPA, NHDHR, and preservation consultants.

Focus Group: New Hampshire Commission on Native American Affairs

Thursday, September 17, 2020

·Administratively attached to the Department of Natural & Cultural Resources, the Commission on Native American Affairs recognizes the historic and cultural contributions of Native Americans to New Hampshire, promotes and strengthens Native American heritage and furthers the needs of New Hampshire's Native American community through state policy and programs. As an important stakeholder in the preservation of the State's history and culture, the discussion with the Commission focusing on the belief that historic preservation has an important role in bridging inequalities and building understanding in our communities. How can the NHDHR and the Commission work collaboratively to advance this idea.

Focus Group: Landscapes: New Hampshire's Most Threatened Resource?

Thursday, September 24, 2020

·Based on feedback from the NHDHR's online questionnaire for the statewide preservation plan update, historic and cultural landscapes were identified as the state's most threatened resources. The focus group-style focused on the challenges and opportunities regarding New Hampshire's landscape documentation, stewardship and promotion.

Communities & Consequences II: Rebalancing New Hampshire's Human Ecology

Friday, October 16, 2020

·The program introduced the idea of how decisions people make in New Hampshire communities affect our economy and quality of life based on the recently published book and PBS series "Communities & Consequences II." Case studies of people working together to create vibrant and welcoming places for people of all ages and backgrounds which in turn, fosters a thriving future for their communities and the state, were presented.

Focus Group: Who is Left Out? Re-Evaluating New Hampshire's Roadside Markers and Sharing Untold Stories

Thursday, October 29, 2020

·In 2020, the NHDHR formed the New Hampshire Historic Highway Marker Advisory Committee to review existing markers for lack of historical context or references that could be perceived as inappropriate and develop a plan in coordination with stakeholders to address the identified markers. As part of efforts to better understand who's history is missing or underrepresented the session focused on gathering input on existing markers as well as ones that may be good additions to the program.

Getting Started with Community Preservation Projects

November 19, 2020

·Discussion of practical tactics and inspirational stories from around New Hampshire. Project development basics are covered including, assessment of historic structures, building your case for rescues, repair or rehabilitation, fundraising and communication basics, and who's who in historic preservation players and resources.

Effective Strategies for Community Preservation Projects

December 8, 2020

·Community leaders of preservation projects discussed practical tactics and provided a dose of inspiration. In the informal discussion, the ingredients of successful projects are revealed, including organizational capacity needs, fundraising and communications strategies, and predevelopment planning for rescue, repair and rehabilitation projects.

#appendix b

#certifiedlocalgovernmentgrants #clg #grants

#2016-2020

2016
Concord, Gas Holder National Register Nomination
·Completion of National Register of Historic Places nomination for the ca. 1888 brick Gas Holder building.

Newington, Goat Island-Piscataqua Bridge Phase IV Survey (archaeology)
·The fourth phase of survey gathered and reviewed existing documentation on the bridge, developed a bibliography of resources for the future National Register nomination of the former bridge, collected and reviewed bathymetric (side scan sonar) data of underwater resources and Lidar images to determine the location of the original road, and geo-located the path of the former bridge.

Rochester, City Hall Annex Rehabilitation (page 48)
·The ca. 1970s brick veneer was removed from the 1904 former fire house and original masonry was repaired and repointed. Historically appropriate windows were installed, and the overall front facade was restored to its historical appearance.

Rochester, Travel Grant to FORUM, Des Moines, Iowa
·Grant to send city personnel and historic district commissioner for training through the National Alliance of Preservation Commission's FORUM conference.

Wakefield, Sanbornville Historic District Area Form
·The study area included 261 buildings comprising the Sanbornville Historic District, which was determined eligible by the NH Division of Historical Resources as an eligible district under Criteria A and C.

2017
Amherst, CAMP Training (page 26)
·The town hosted a Commissioner Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) training for members of the Heritage Commission and the Historic District Commission. Also in attendance were locally elected officials, town planning staff, and other interested residents.

Keene, Workshop Series for Homeowners
·The City of Keene engaged more than 300 citizens through a 3-part workshop series. Historic New England staff presented the first two workshops: How to Research the History of Your Property followed by Tips for Restoring Your Old House. The third workshop was a presentation on Keene's architectural styles and early neighborhoods followed by a walking tour.

Kingston, Historic Resources Master Plan Chapter

- Six public sessions were held to gather information and input that resulted in the publication of a comprehensive historic resources chapter for the town's Master Plan.

Lebanon, Mill Sites Survey (archaeology)

- Completion of archaeological survey of nearly two dozen historic water powered mills around the city. The study included the development of an interactive Google map and project website for public use:

<https://lebanonnh.gov/1204/Lebanon-Mills>

Rochester, Design Guidelines

- Development of design guidelines for the city's historic district. The guidelines are visually interesting and well-illustrated for ease of use by property owners in the district and outline the process by which property owners should submit applications for review.

2018

Amherst, Historic District Survey/Update

- The product of this grant accomplished a holistic overview document of the regulated historic district (314 properties) for the historic district commissioners and its residents. The document includes updated photographs, descriptions of properties, information about the form and style of properties, and their contributing and non-contributing status (earlier surveys did not detail this information). Appended to the report is a "Guide to Architectural Forms and Styles" specific to Amherst. All of the locational and property-specific data is included in a database informs the town's robust GIS map of the community.

Bristol, Cemetery and Burial Ground Survey (pilot)

- Six town owned burial grounds and cemeteries were identified and surveyed. This was the first time the newly created cemetery and burial ground inventory form created by the Division of Historical Resources was used. High-definition drone photography that resulted in "point cloud" data for 3D exploration of the cemeteries was prepared. The project concluded with a public presentation.

Durham, Wagon Hill Farm Inventory

- The ca. 1804 Federal style house and surrounding property was documented in a NH Individual Inventory form. The property was recommended eligible for the NH State Register for both its agricultural and architectural significance. The property would also contribute to a potential National Register eligible agricultural district. In order to pursue individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C, more information on the architectural significance of the property and local context is necessary.

Exeter, Park Street Historic District Area Form

- 214 contributing properties, a contributing park, and contributing bridge were identified in the Park Street Historic District Area. The district was determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a concentration of late 19th and early 20th century properties at the northern end of Exeter.

Keene, Workshop Series on Agricultural Heritage

·Three workshops were presented with nearly 200 public participants. Workshops were: "Harvesting our Heritage: A Presentation on Keen's Agricultural History" by the Executive Director of the Historical Society of Cheshire County; "Cooking Up History at Stonewall Farm," a partnership between Stonewall Farm and the Monadnock Food Coop featuring speaker, Linda Stavely; and the last workshop a walking tour of urban barns and carriage shed led by preservation consultant, Richard Kipphut.

2019

Keene, Urban Barn/Carriage House Survey (active grant; anticipated completion 2021)

·Building upon the city's successful 2018 CLG grant which presented three workshops on Keene's agricultural history, the city will undertake survey of its historic barns and agricultural outbuildings.

New Castle, Town-Wide Area Form (Phase I) (active grant; anticipated completion 2021)

·A Town-Wide Area Form provides an overview of a town's geography, history and architectural patterns of development, creating the framework for inventory efforts that follow. An extensive bibliography and base map of potential and already identified resources also aid future researchers. As the name suggests, the "area" surveyed in a town-wide area form is the entire town or city.

Newport, Covered Bridge Celebration & Interpretation

·Newport celebrated its covered bridges with a well-attended covered bridge festival on October 12, 2019, during which James Garvin led a tour and educational session about the history of Newport's covered bridges. The research Mr. Garvin put into preparing the tour culminated in the preparation of interpretive text for Newport's two National Register-listed railroad covered bridges, the Pier and Wright's bridges. The town matched the grant with a municipal appropriation that paid for the fabrication and installation of the interpretive signs.

Newport, Old Courthouse Exterior Repairs & Repainting

·The Old Courthouse has a perpetual preservation easement on it held by the NHDHR. The town coordinated with the NHDHR easement coordinator to develop a project scope of work that met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the repair of exterior wooden trim and to repaint all the wooden trim on the building.

Rye, Town Hall National Register Nomination & Parsonage Inventory Form (active grant; anticipated completion 2021)

·Nomination of the Rye Town Hall, built ca. 1839, to the National Register of Historic Places. Completion of a NH Individual Inventory Form for the ca. 1810 Second Parsonage.

Sanbornton, Historic District Survey/Update

·The historic district survey/update incorporated a brief historical context and overview of the district, created a database that includes the character defining features of each property, the tax map and lot number, owner, address, date of construction, contributing or non-contributing status, brief description of each property, and key to photographs. A clear map with the district boundaries overlaid on current tax parcel map was also included.

Wakefield, Turntable Park Phase IA (archaeology)

·Site of a former B&M Railroad turntable and other railroad related resources, the Town of Wakefield conducted a Phase IA survey of the area that is currently known as Turntable Park. The site is known to have included a large round house, turntable, carpenter shop, paint shop, blacksmith shop, and flagman's shack. The information is helpful in order to determine the best possible location for the relocation of a B&M freight house to this site without disruption of extant archaeological resources. The report concluded that the park should be considered a contributing element in the Sanbornville Historic Area (determined as an eligible historic district by the NHDHR, but not yet National Register-listed). The report stated that the park includes sensitive archaeological areas that are worthy of protection and preservation. The conclusion of the report was that a Phase I-B Intensive Archaeological Investigation should be undertaken.

2020 (all grants are active with anticipated completion by 2022)

Kingston, Plains Cemetery National Register Nomination

·As an outgrowth of the town's 2018 historical and cultural resources chapter in the town's Master Plan (previously CLG funded), the town is working on adding sites to the National Register and is developing a cemetery restoration/preservation plan. The first step is to complete a National Register nomination for the Plains Cemetery. Listing to the National Register will assist with future grant funding to complete restoration and a preservation plan for the cemetery.

Lebanon, Historic District Survey/Update

·Colburn Park Historic District was listed to the National Register in 1986 and is part of the city's regulated historic district. Updated survey will recognize newly eligible contributing structures in the district, update existing property descriptions for properties that have changed, and study the potential for expanding the district. The information collected will help guide the HDC in their review of COAs and be a useful public outreach opportunity.

Rochester, Historic District Survey/Update

·The Commercial and Industrial Historic District was listed to the National Register in 1983. Since then, many buildings have been lost to fire or demolished. A large number of historic residences outside of the current district were not included in the original nomination, and the city would like updated information to determine if they should consider expanding the district. Other buildings that were not 50 years old at the time of the original nomination are now potentially historic and are threatened by development.

Rye, Design Guidelines

·The Town of Rye will create visually interesting, easy to use, and informational design guidelines based on best preservation practices.

Wakefield, Union Station National Register Nomination

·The 1912 Boston and Maine Railroad station and depot will be nominated to the National Register.

#appendix c

#acronyms #alphabetsoup

BEA – New Hampshire Department of Business and Economic Affairs

BIA – New Hampshire Business and Industry Association

CLG – Certified Local Government

C-Rise – Climate Risk in the Seacoast

CRIZ – Coastal Resilience Incentive Zones

DNCR – Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

DOE – New Hampshire Department of Education

EMMIT – Enhanced Mapping and Management Information Tool

ESHPPF – Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund

GIS – Geographic Information System

HSEM – New Hampshire Department of Safety, Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

LCHIP – New Hampshire Land and Community Heritage Investment Program

MPD – Multiple Property Documentation

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NBRC – Northern Borders Regional Commission

NHAS – New Hampshire Archaeological Society

NHDOT – New Hampshire Department of Transportation

NHDHR – New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

NHMA – New Hampshire Municipal Association

NHPA – New Hampshire Preservation Alliance

OSI – New Hampshire Office of Strategic Initiatives

RPC – Regional Planning Commission

SBM – Strawberry Banke Museum

SCRAP – State Conservation Rescue Archaeology Program

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office

USFS – United States Forest Service

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

Every five years the Division of Historical Resources (DHR), as New Hampshire's State Historic Preservation Office, facilitates the preparation of the statewide historic preservation plan. The plan celebrates preservation success stories, highlights lessons learned, and lays out a vision for preserving our special places over the next five years.

Granite Staters who share their thoughts on the topic of historic preservation in New Hampshire will help set New Hampshire's strategy for the next five years.

Please begin your participation by taking this short, 16-question, questionnaire.

1. How do you access information about history and preservation? Select all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Local media
- Local heritage commission/historic district commission/local government websites and announcements
- Local historical society/non-profit/museum membership newsletters and emails
- Social media
- State and national media
- State or Federal government agencies
- Internet search engines
- School
- Friends and Family
- I have not/do not access information about history or preservation

Other: _____

#appendix d #questionnaire

About which New Hampshire places do you care most? Please select your top 5 choices from the following list:

Mark only one oval per row.

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Fourth Choice	Fifth Choice
Farms/agricultural lands and buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Designated historic sites or landmarks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Downtowns/Main Streets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public parks/publically owned open space/lands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cultural landscapes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Retail establishments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Workplace	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Old(er) buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cemeteries/burial grounds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sports stadium/arena	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Places of worship	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Structures (e.g. bridges, dams, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gym/athletic field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
New(er) building	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Civic building	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

Archaeological sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social gathering spot (e.g. coffee shop, restaurant, bar, assembly hall, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
None of the above	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Who do you think should have a role in protecting New Hampshire's historic places? Select all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Private individuals
- Private companies
- Non-profit organizations
- Local government
- State government
- Federal government

Other: _____

4. Who do you think is most effective at protecting/preserving New Hampshire's historic places? Select all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Private individuals
- Private companies
- Non-profit organizations
- Local government
- State government
- Federal government

Other: _____

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

5. Which of the following issues pertaining to New Hampshire's sense of place and history are most important to you? Please select up to 3 choices from the list below:

Mark only one oval per row.

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice
Sustainability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing affordability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Building strong relationships with local communities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diversity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disaster preparedness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Land use planning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
New building technologies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Education and training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

6. Identify what you think are the four most critical public needs in your community.

Mark only one oval per row.

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Fourth Choice
Education/public schools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic development/jobs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental quality and protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Historic preservation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Infrastructure improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Affordable housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public transportation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Urban/rural sprawl	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public safety/domestic security	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Agricultural land development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disaster preparedness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Private property rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ethnic/cultural diversity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gentrification	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

7. In your community, which types of historic resources do you believe are threatened? Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- Archaeological sites
- Historic downtowns and commercial areas
- Rural landscapes
- Residential neighborhoods
- Farms and agricultural buildings
- Transportation related resources (e.g. bridges, gas stations, motor courts, historic signage, railroad resources, etc.)
- Government properties and public buildings
- Historic schools
- Industrial properties
- Churches and religious buildings
- Cemeteries and burial grounds
- Ethnic/minority resources and communities

Other: _____

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

8. What do you believe are the five most serious threats facing historic resources right now?

Mark only one oval per row.

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Fourth Choice	Fifth Choice
Development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Big box superstores driving out local businesses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demolition by neglect	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Looting and vandalism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Industrial and agricultural practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apathy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of funding, both public and private	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public lack of awareness of/interest in historic resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inadequate laws/ordinances to protect resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Uninformed decision makers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natural threats and disasters (including long term sea level rise)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public works projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inadequate building codes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of local preservation staff and tools (e.g. design guidelines)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

9. What five things do you think would most improve the preservation of New Hampshire's historic resources and special places in the next 5 years?

Mark only one oval per row.

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Fourth Choice	Fifth Choice
Increased economic funding and incentives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Greater technical assistance and best practice guidelines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More or better local historic resource surveys and preservation plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Strengthen history museums which protect collections and resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better education and training for public officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better education and training for the general public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better education and training for grades K-12	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better historic resource tools for higher education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mobile apps to increase access to New Hampshire's historic resource data (such as historic districts, highway markers, historic museums, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better impact analysis and response plans for natural threats and disasters (including long term sea level rise)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better protection for archaeological sites (including underwater sites)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

Better working partnerships among preservation groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Additional and/or higher quality heritage tourism destinations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improved enforcement of existing state and local preservation laws and regulations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

10. What five training, information, or education topics would be the most useful to you and your community in its preservation efforts?

Mark only one oval per row.

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Fourth Choice	Fifth Choice
Rehabilitation of historic features such as masonry, woodwork, windows, etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Developing local preservation planning tools, design guidelines, etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stewardship of archaeological sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency, weatherization in historic buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training for local preservation commissions/architectural review boards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review of infrastructure/development and the potential effects of federal projects on historic resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
State and National Register nomination process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial incentives for preservation and archaeology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training in laws protecting historic resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Documenting and preserving historic cemeteries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How to build/strengthen heritage tourism in your community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

Code compliance for historic buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How to record/document historic resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

11. Please describe yourself and your connection to New Hampshire's history and historic places. Check one box for the response that best describes you.

Mark only one oval.

- Local historical society, member or staff
- Library, museum, or arts organization, member or staff
- Cultural resource manager or consultant
- Government employee (local, state, or federal)
- Local historic preservation commission, member or staff
- Main Street organization, member or staff
- Educator (at any level)
- Student (at any level)
- Caring resident
- Non-profit organization, member or staff
- Owner of a historic property
- Architect, engineer, or planner
- Realtor or property developer
- Professional archaeologist
- Avocational archaeologist
- Professional historian
- Landscape architect
- Cemetery advocate
- History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist
- Elected official (local, state, or federal)
- Other: _____

#appendix d #questionnaire

2021-2025 New Hampshire's 5-Year Statewide Preservation Plan Questionnaire

12. How old are you?

Mark only one oval.

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-65
- 65 or older

13. To which gender identity do you most identify?

14. In which zip code do you live?

15. Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

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#appendix e

#distasterplanning #disasterpreparedness

#resources

Planning & Preparedness:

@City of Annapolis, Weather it Together: A Cultural Resource Hazard Mitigation Plan.

<https://www.annapolis.gov/DocumentCenter/View/10064/Consolidated-CRHMP-Report-April-2018>

The first city-wide cultural resource hazard adaptation and mitigation plan in the U.S. Published in 2018. The document raises awareness of flooding dangers and come up with innovative mitigation and adaptation solutions for historic properties. Utilizes GIS mapping and mobile LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) to survey historic resources in Annapolis and analyze the potential impacts of increased flooding.

@City of Portsmouth, Historic Properties Climate Change Vulnerability.

<https://www.cityofportsmouth.com/planportsmouth/historic-properties-climate-change-vulnerability>

On the heels of a Coastal Resilience Initiative in which the City mapped areas most vulnerable to sea level rise and severe coastal storms, this study incorporated results of the 2016 Downtown Historic Register District property inventory with the City's 3-D Massing Model and the City's property valuation database to develop an economic and cultural valuation of its historic properties. The valuation methodology used economic, historic, cultural and flood water vulnerability measurements to characterize, risk-assess and prioritize key historic assets in the City. The project integrated the quantitative data (e.g., flood elevation, topography, structure-type, and economic value) with the qualitative data (e.g., historic survey forms, National Park Service designations) to develop a Historic Resource Valuation and Risk Assessment Map.

@Climate Heritage Network

<http://climateheritage.org/>

Global perspective on climate change and cultural heritage. Resources on adaptation, planning for loss and damage, and heritage and climate science.

@Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Plan Integration: Linking Local Planning Efforts.

https://abag.ca.gov/sites/default/files/r3_integration.pdf

Plan integration is the process by which communities look critically at their existing planning framework and align efforts with the goal of building a safer, smarter community. Plan integration involves a two-way exchange of information and incorporation of ideas and concepts between hazard mitigation plans (state and local) and other community plans. Specifically, plan integration involves the incorporation of hazard mitigation principles and actions into community plans and community planning mechanisms into hazard mitigation plans.

@Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Mitigation Ideas.

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

The purpose of this document is to provide a resource that communities can use to identify and evaluate a range of potential mitigation actions for reducing risk to natural hazards and disasters. The focus of this document is mitigation, which is action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to hazards. Mitigation is different from preparedness, which is action taken to improve emergency response or operational preparedness.

#appendix e

@Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Integrating Hazard Mitigation Into the Local Comprehensive Plan.

<https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/integrating-hazard-mitigation-local-plan.pdf>

Local comprehensive plans, also referred to as master plans or general plans, provide a framework for the physical design and development of a community over a long-term planning horizon. They address social, economic, and environmental issues by the manner in which they guide overall growth and development. The vision, goals, and policies of the comprehensive plan are routinely implemented through other local planning instruments such as zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and capital improvement programs. Integrating hazard mitigation into the local comprehensive plan thereby establishes resilience as an overarching value of a community and provides the opportunity to continuously manage development in a way that does not lead to increased hazard vulnerability.

@ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Mitigation Planning and Community Rating System: Key Topics Bulletin.

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-planning-and-the-community-rating-system-key-topics-bulletin_10-1-2018.pdf

This bulletin presents the opportunity for communities to prepare an integrated mitigation planning process with more specific flood mitigation actions and projects. FEMA has two major hazard mitigation planning programs: local multi-hazard mitigation planning associated with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) hazard mitigation provisions and floodplain management planning under the Community Rating System (CRS). This bulletin provides guidance to make it easier to align each program's process and requirements.

@ Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation. <https://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/education/index>

Model resources from the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office regarding historic resources, natural disasters, and elevation guidelines. The booklet Resilient Heritage: Protecting your Historic Home from Natural Disasters is intended to help residential property owners minimize risk and prepare for future disasters.

@National Integrated Drought Information System: Drought.org <https://www.drought.gov/states/new-hampshire>

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is updated each Thursday to show the location and intensity of drought across the country. The USDM is a joint effort of the National Drought Mitigation Center, USDA, and NOAA.

@New Hampshire Coastal Adaptation Working Group. New Hampshire Setting Sail.

<https://www.nhcaw.org/project/nh-setting-sail/>

The New Hampshire Setting SAIL project provided outreach and technical assistance to support state and municipal implementation of the New Hampshire Coastal Risk and Hazards Commission (CRHC) final reports, Preparing New Hampshire for Projected Storm Surge, Sea-Level Rise and Extreme Precipitation. Project activities were designed to 1) raise state agency and municipal awareness of CRHC recommendations; 2) assist Great Bay municipalities implement priority CRHC recommendations; and 3) provide capacity for state agencies to complete inventories of vulnerable state assets and coastal resilience audits of agency statutes and administrative rules.

@ New Hampshire Coastal Adaptation Working Group. Climate Risk in the Seacoast (C-Rise).

<https://www.nhcaw.org/project/c-rise/>

The Climate Risk in the Seacoast (C-RiSe) project assessed climate change impacts to the built and natural environments of the ten tidally influence municipalities surrounding New Hampshire's Great Bay Estuary. Reports include a vulnerability assessment report and maps.

#appendix e

@ New Hampshire Forest Action Plan, 2020. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Division of Forest and Lands.

<https://www.nh.gov/nhdf/documents/nh-draft-sfap-sept-2020.pdf>

The New Hampshire Forest Action Plan is a comprehensive assessment of forest-related resources and a suite of 42 recommended strategies and 159 associated actions to address issues, opportunities and program priorities, regardless of ownership. The Forest Resource Assessment section of the plan is a compilation of available information and data that reflect current conditions and trends in New Hampshire's forests. The maps in the Priority Landscapes section highlight the geographic regions of the state that provide extraordinary rural forest benefits and urban forest opportunities. This section also includes a Forest Stewardship Program priority map.

@ Oregon Heritage, State Historic Preservation Office. Community Disaster Resilience Planning for Heritage Resources. <https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Pages/DisasterPrep.aspx#CommunityPlanning>

Model resources from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office regarding historic resources, disaster preparedness, recovery, and resilience. Including model resilience plans, guidebooks, and tools.

@ St. Johns County, Florida. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

<https://www.sjcemergencymanagement.com/cemp.html>

Model Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan that is an operation-oriented document that establishes the framework to ensure citizens will be adequately prepared to deal with all hazards threatening lives and property.

@ University of New Hampshire Carsey School of Public Policy. Climate Change, Sea-Level Rise, and the Vulnerable Cultural Heritage of Coastal New Hampshire.

<https://carsey.unh.edu/publication/climate-change-sea-level-nh-coast>

A brief that analyzes the cultural heritage vulnerability in New Hampshire's seacoast communities.

Funding and Grants:

@ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding to state, local, tribal and territorial governments so they can rebuild in a way that reduces, or mitigates, future disaster losses in their communities. This grant funding is available after a presidentially declared disaster. In this program, homeowners and businesses cannot apply for a grant. However a local community may apply for funding on their behalf.

@ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant.
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods>

The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program is a competitive grant program that provides funding to states, local communities, federally recognized tribes and territories. Funds can be used for projects that reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program.

@Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). BRIC Mitigation Planning Activities.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_bric-mitigation-planning-activities_support_document_08-2020.pdf

The pre-disaster mitigation program, BRIC, provides communities with the flexibility to determine how they can best support their own mitigation and resilience initiatives. Funding mitigation planning is one way the BRIC program provides that flexibility and support. By regulation, states, tribes, and local governments are required to update their mitigation plans every 5 years. BRIC funds can be used for the required mitigation plan updates; however, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments are encouraged to use creative planning processes to incorporate mitigation planning into other existing plans, such as comprehensive and economic development plans.

#appendix f

#townswith79-d

NH Municipalities Holding Discretionary Preservation Easements (Barn Tax Incentive Program - RSA 79-D) 2020

	# structures
Alstead	1
Alton	10
Andover	1
Antrim	2
Atkinson	2
Auburn	5
Barnstead	3
Bath	1
Belmont	7
Boscawen	3
Bow	8
Brentwood	4
Canaan	1
Candia	14
Canterbury	8
Charlestown	8
Chester	2
Chichester	5
Claremont	2
Columbia	3
Concord	10
Cornish	11
Danville	1
Deerfield	20
Dublin	5
Easton	1
Effingham	6
Epsom	8
Exeter	3
Fitzwilliam	13
Franklin	2
Freedom	21
Fremont	1
Goffstown	6
Goshen	1
Grafton	1
Hampstead	4
Hampton	9
Hampton Falls	1
Hanover	7
Haverhill	8
Henniker	12
Hillsborough	8
Holderness	8
Hopkinton	18
Jaffrey	6
Kensington	17
Kingston	15
Lancaster	10
Lebanon	1
Lee	10
Lisbon	2
Londonderry	7
Loudon	8
Lyme	10
Lyndeborough	13
Madbury	1
Marlborough	11
subtotal=	386

	# structures
Meredith	2
Merrimack	1
Middleton	5
Milton	2
Moultonborough	16
Nashua	1
New Boston	10
New Durham	2
New London	1
Newmarket	1
Newton	4
North Hampton	13
Northwood	4
Nottingham	3
Orford	10
Peterborough	9
Pittsfield	1
Plainfield	18
Plymouth	1
Randolph	4
Raymond	4
Rochester	8
Rumney	3
Salem	2
Sanbornton	3
Sandown	1
Sandwich	24
Shelburne	6
Strafford	3
Stratford	1
Stratham	17
Sugar Hill	3
Swanzey	1
Tamworth	9
Temple	1
Tuftsboro	3
Warner	5
Weare	13
Webster	1
Wolfeboro	5
subtotal=	221
Total -	607
	100 municipalities



Questions on the Barn Tax Incentive Program?
We are here to help whether your town is already participating or not.
Contact the NH Preservation Alliance at 603-224-2281 or www.nhpreservation.org

Preliminary numbers reported from N.H. Department of Revenue Administration, January 2021

#appendix f

#townswith79-e



List of Towns Participating in RSA 79-E Community Revitalization Tax Relief Incentive as of November 2020

Allenstown	Greenland	Newmarket
Belmont	Hampton	Newport
Berlin	Haverhill	Northumberland (Groveton)
Bradford	Hillsborough	Peterborough
Bristol	Hooksett	Pittsfield
Brookline	Hopkinton	Rochester
Canaan	Jaffrey*	Rye
Claremont	Keene	Somersworth
Concord	Kingston	Stratford
Derry	Laconia	Stratham
Durham	Lancaster	Sunapee
Enfield	Lebanon	Tilton
Epsom	Lisbon	Troy
Exeter	Loudon	Warner
Farmington	Manchester	Waterville Valley
Francestown	Marlow	Wilton
Franklin	Milford	Winchester
Gilford	Moultonborough	Wolfeboro
Goffstown	Nashua	
Greenfield	Newington	