



UVLSRPC Regional Plan 2015

Chapter 6

Historic, Cultural and Recreational Resources

TABLE OF CONTENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	6-3
Vision.....	6-3
Importance of Historic and Cultural Resources in Regional Planning.....	6-3
6.2 HISTORY OF THE REGION.....	6-4
Aboriginal Inhabitants	6-4
Early European Settlement.....	6-4
Influence of Religion on the Region.....	6-5
Subsistence Farming to Industrial Revolution	6-6
Early Transportation	6-7
Tourism and Summer Visitors.....	6-8
Regional Preservation and Conservation Efforts	6-9
6.3 HISTORIC RESOURCE PRESERVATION	6-12
National Register of Historic Places and Districts	6-12
National Register Listings.....	6-12
Historic Districts and Design Control Districts	6-13
Plymouth State University Study – Local Historic Districts	6-14
National Historic Landmarks Program	6-16
Scenic Road Designations	6-16
Easements.....	6-17
Archaeological Study Areas.....	6-17
Stone Walls	6-18
Historic Markers	6-20
Historic Resource Preservation Strategies	6-21
6.4 RECREATION.....	6-22
Vision.....	6-22
Existing Conditions	6-22
Recreational Waters.....	6-23
Hiking.....	6-24

Camping and Picnicking	6-28
Winter Recreation.....	6-28
Hunting and Fishing	6-30
Boating and Swimming.....	6-32
Recreation Improvement Strategies.....	6- Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPENDIX I- REGIONAL HISTORIC LOCATIONS	6-35
APPENDIX II – NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER LOCATIONS	6-40

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Vision

A region that may respond to opportunities for growth and change while maintaining the historic and cultural assets most valued.

What are Historic and Cultural Resources?

Historic and cultural resources include assets such as archaeology, geography, architecture, folklore, traditional crafts, fine arts, and music specific to a local region. From the practices and places of the indigenous peoples of our region to our covered bridges and traditional music, all are part of a story that provides both a sense of place and a source of pride. The richness of those resources binds us together in our communities, and offers an attraction for visitors, scholars, and entrepreneurs that add to our overall social and economic well being.

The region has an abundance of historic and cultural assets that have been highly valued and conserved. Beginning with the aboriginal peoples that inhabited the Region as early as 1500 BCE, to the European settlements with town charters granted in 1761, through to the current era; past and present have so far successfully blended to shape this region along the Upper Connecticut River Valley.

Importance of Historic and Cultural Resources in Regional Planning

The historic structures and sites which survive from earlier periods are tangible evidence of a community's past residents, significant places, and activity. The preservation of these resources is fundamental to the retention of a sense of place, identity and continuity. Village centers, early cemeteries, railroad structures, covered bridges, mill buildings, farmlands, churches, town halls, libraries, agricultural buildings, and modest one-and two-story

frame dwellings sporadically dotting the landscape are all important surviving elements of the region's history.

Community attitude surveys conducted during the course of preparation of local master plans in UVLSRPC communities show an average of 90% of those surveyed support preservation of historic resources.

The practical and aesthetic aspects of historic preservation recur in many of the aspects of a regional plan, including culture and arts, economic development, housing, recreation, and scenic resources. Historic structures and sites are nonrenewable.

Historic preservation including the management of the built environment can be an important calling card to attract and retain businesses, tourists, and residents, and is a tool for economic development. With historic resources providing shelter for much of the region's population, it is also a way of life and a mechanism to maintain an area's unique identity.

Although some significant historic sites and resources in the region are described here, it is not a complete and comprehensive inventory of all regional resources but rather a departure point for community discussion of future preservation efforts.

Our collective challenge will be to respond to opportunities for growth and change while maintaining the historic and cultural assets we most value.

6.2 HISTORY OF THE REGION

Aboriginal Inhabitants



The human occupation of the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region began long before European settlers arrived in the 18th century. Little is known about the earliest native population inhabiting the area, but it is probable that by 1500 B.C.E. aboriginal people were migrating along the Connecticut River and its tributaries as the glaciers receded and tundra gave way to a more permanent environment. By 1500 CE, the Upper Valley was a frontier between two tribes, the Iroquois to the west and Algonquin to the north and east. Small migratory hunting and fishing bands occupied the area for a month or two at a time.

By 1600, most of New Hampshire and Vermont, as well as parts of Canada and northern Massachusetts, were inhabited by indigenous people called the Western Abenaki; those occupying the Upper Valley were the Sokoki. It has been estimated that there were 10,000 Western Abenaki in New Hampshire, Vermont, Canada, and Massachusetts in 1600. About one third, 3,800, inhabited the Upper Valley. Epidemics caused by the infectious diseases

that European settlers brought with them

devastated the native population; of a possible ten thousand Western Abenakis only two hundred and fifty were reported to have survived. In the Upper Valley, those that survived gradually abandoned the area for Quebec, due to continued hostilities with the Iroquois and European settlers.

Early European Settlement

Charlestown, earlier known as Number 4 (a.k.a. Fort No. 4), was the first town in the Region, chartered by Massachusetts in 1735. As frontier town for twenty years beginning in the 1740's, Fort No. 4 was part of a cordon of forts,, including Chesterfield (No. 1), Westwood (No. 2), Walpole (No. 3), which protected the region from long-standing incursions by the French from Quebec and Native allies.



Above: Fort No. 4 in Charlestown, New Hampshire

The Fort itself, 3/4 acre square, was constructed in 1743 on the west side of lower Main Street.

As the northernmost outpost in the Connecticut River Valley, Charlestown's position was enhanced by its role as a trading center for the surrounding countryside and a gateway to settlements farther north. During the next half century, Charlestown was the economic hub of the Region. Until local mills were established, grains from towns as far away as Hanover and

other northern settlements were brought to Fort No. 4 to be ground.

Settlement of the area was greatly stimulated by soldiers passing through the area from the French and Indian War, returning to homes in Massachusetts and Connecticut with their accounts of fertile and promising lands to the north, and by the fact that virtually all of the good agricultural land in southern New England had been settled by the 1760's.

Following the British conquest of Quebec in 1759, hostilities ceased, attracting to this region settlers primarily of English Puritan descent from southern New England, particularly Connecticut. The origins of many towns in the region date to 1761, when Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, granted charters to sixteen towns, eight on either side of the Connecticut River. Most of the remaining towns received their charters in the following decade.

Remote as it was from the heart of the American Revolution, the Upper Valley area did not totally escape the impacts of the conflict. For many years, what is now Western New Hampshire and Vermont was disputed territory. Twice between 1778 and 1782 the New Hampshire Upper Valley towns seceded and joined Vermont. An early plan would have made the Upper Valley an independent state called "New Connecticut," with a capitol in what is now Hanover.

Influence of Religion on the Region

Of all the early proprietors, certainly none was to leave a larger legacy than Eleazar Wheelock of Hanover, a Congregationalist minister originally from Connecticut. The establishment of Dartmouth College was an outgrowth of the Indian Charity School that Wheelock had conducted in Connecticut for more than a decade to provide formal education to Native Americans.. On December 13, 1769, the

Governor issued the charter creating the College and granted it 1,300 acres in the southwest part of Hanover. Dartmouth, the tenth of Colonial America's institutions of higher learning, was the last to receive its charter from the Crown. Since its establishment in 1769, the Dartmouth campus has been a showplace of American architecture, bearing the imprint of the visions and buildings of a variety of designers, including Ammi B. Young, Charles Rich and Jens Larson.

In the towns they settled in the region, the Puritans established Congregational churches as centers for the spiritual, cultural, social, and civic life of their communities. As the towns grew and prospered, their civic and religious buildings evolved into the classic New England meetinghouses which grace our towns as landmarks and focal points which are significant and distinctive expressions of American architecture.

The "Congregational Way" is based on the spiritual freedom of all believers and the sovereignty and self-government of each congregation. Its independent polity was the foundation of town-meeting local government and American democracy..

By the early nineteenth century the Congregationalists diversified into the related free-church Protestant denominations of Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Methodists.

The Shakers, who followed a religion founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century, were one of the era's breakaways from traditional Protestantism and were unique at the time for seeking women for leadership. Jane Wardley and Ann Lee were among the most important of these. The Shakers established a community in Enfield in 1782. Shakers believed the dignity of work and in the

communal ownership of all worldly goods. Their members were required to live a celibate life and living quarters for men and women were separate. They were known for a simplicity and industriousness that is reflected in their utilitarian design in furniture, homes, tools and farms. Although there were 6,000 believers at the peak of the Shaker movement, there were only 12 Shaker communities left by 1920 and only one remains today.

The Enfield Shaker Historic Site is listed on the [National Historic Register](#). Many of its granite buildings were constructed in the mid-19th century and were designed by Lebanon, NH architect Ammi B. Young. The religious group occupied the site until the early twentieth century. In 1927, the site was sold to the Missionaries of La Salette, who converted it into a seminary, school and conference center. The La Salettes built the Mary Keane Chapel, a neo-classical revival chapel, which is part of the museum.

Another influential religious society, the Quakers, arrived in the region in the 1820's. The first Quakers were also among the dissenting Protestant groups, breaking away from the established Church of England. These Quakers attempted to convert others to their understanding of Christianity, traveling both throughout Great Britain and overseas, preaching the gospel. Some of the early Quaker ministers were women. They believed in the universal priesthood of all and emphasized a personal direct relationship with God acquired through reading and studying the Bible. Quakers focused their private life on developing behavior and speech reflecting emotional purity and the light of God.

Quakers were known for their refusal to participate in war or to swear oaths, their plain dress, and opposition to slavery, and to alcohol consumption. In West Unity, known locally as Quaker City, their simple clapboarded meeting

house dating to 1820 survives today.



Above: Meeting House in Washington, New Hampshire

A humble and picturesque building in the southern part of the Town of Washington, NH is honored as the Mother Church of the Seventh-day Adventists. Today, they are a world-wide denomination with over eleven million members with churches in over 200 countries. The meeting house was built in 1842 by a local group of farmers calling themselves Christian Brethren, who dissented sharply from the strict Congregationalism of the Church in Washington Center. Many of the Christian Brethren became Adventists about the time this building was first used. Seventh-day Adventists are a Christian Protestant denomination distinguished by its observance of Saturday, the original seventh day of the Judeo-Christian week, as the Sabbath and by its emphasis on the imminent second coming of Jesus Christ. The sect is also known for its emphasis on diet and health and led early movements for reform of healthcare and the creation of hospitals.

Subsistence Farming to Industrial Revolution

Early development in the region was based on subsistence farming and raising sheep. In many of the Connecticut River towns, development can be characterized as "gone downhill,"

reflecting changing attitudes toward the hills. Initially few favored the flatlands near the river; the majority of early residents sought the hilltops where they felt the farmland was better, less swampy and more easily cleared. Yet, in much of the Upper Valley as early productivity diminished, hillsides reverted to woodland.

Population in this region during this era peaked around 1840. As in most of New England, the region's population began by a slow decline in the second half of the 19th century. The opening of rich lands in the Midwest, construction of canals and railroads which enabled western farmers to transport goods eastward, a dramatic decline in wool prices triggered by competition, and the availability of jobs in urban mill centers resulted in a massive exodus of farmers from New England, and from many of the region's smaller towns.

Throughout the state, population decline in the late 19th century was largely due to the inability of New Hampshire farms to compete against Midwest farms, leaving New Hampshire hillsides a maze of stonewalls, cellar holes and new forests.

The earliest hotel on Lake Sunapee was established in the early 19th century. At this point in time, subsistence farming was transformed to commercial production as transportation along the Connecticut River was supplemented and diverted by the completion of various turnpikes. Completed in 1801, 1803, and 1804, the Second, Third, and Fourth NH Turnpikes all ran to the Upper Valley from Amherst (NH) to Claremont, New Ipswich to Walpole, and from Concord to Lebanon-Hanover.

These main routes were supplemented by the Grafton Turnpike, opened in 1806 and running from the Orford Bridge through Lyme, Canaan, Grafton, and Danbury to meet the Fourth New

Hampshire Turnpike in Andover. The Croydon Turnpike, following basically the same route as Route 10 today, was constructed in 1804 between Lebanon and Lempster. It was less significant to the area because it did not provide a direct route to Concord.

Early Transportation

Logically accompanying the construction of turnpikes and roads was the building of bridges over the Connecticut River. By 1800, bridges spanned the Connecticut River between Walpole, NH and Bellows Falls, VT ; Cornish, NH and Windsor, VT, and Hanover, NH and Norwich, VT improving upon the ferries used by the first settlers in the Upper Valley. Covered bridges were introduced to protect the wooden trusses so frequently damaged by the region's severe weather. Constructed in 1866, the Cornish-Windsor Bridge is the longest surviving covered wood bridge in the United States and an important regional landmark.

After years of use, river and turnpike traffic were virtually abandoned in the 1840's with the advent of the railroads, although the need for bridges, in this case railroad bridges, over the Connecticut increased. The semi-isolation of the Upper Valley was largely brought to an end by the completion of the Northern Railroad from Concord to Lebanon in 1847. By 1850, tracks were laid from Bellows Falls up the Connecticut River on the New Hampshire side, through Charlestown and Claremont, over to Windsor and then to White River Junction. The Concord and Claremont Railroad opened in 1871.

The railroad, with its ready access to markets, transformed Upper Valley towns like Lebanon, Claremont, White River Junction, and Newport situated on major transportation routes from agricultural communities to industrial centers. These four communities were the only ones to increase their population significantly in the

late half of the nineteenth century, as a result of the combined effects of the railroads and the development of water power to run a variety of mills.

In Lebanon, industrial development was characterized by three overlapping bases centering on iron, wood, and wool-based industries. Claremont industries included textiles, machine tools and a wide range of other manufactured products were produced Newport was an early center of textile production. Later, in the face of competition from southern cotton mills, Newport turned toward the manufacture of alternate items such as shoes.

It was the union of railroad, steamboat, and resort which set the stage for the most colorful era of Lake Sunapee's history. Beginning in 1849, when the railroad reached Newbury at the southern tip of the Lake, shore frontage became susceptible to resort development with steamboats used to move passengers, baggage, and supplies from station to resort. The earliest commercial lake boat on Sunapee appeared in 1854 and was propelled by horses. More conventional steamboats proliferated after 1876, including the Lady Woodsum, the Edmund Burke, the Kearsarge, and others, for a total capacity of 2,000 passengers.

The Armenia White, the largest steamer ever to sail Sunapee, was 101 feet long, with a capacity of 650 persons. New York summer residents typically arrived via Claremont Junction and Boston visitors arrived via Concord. Once the passengers were aboard steamboats, a complete trip around the Lake to disperse summer residents took about three hours, with major landings at Sunapee Harbor, Georges Mills, Lakeside, Blodgett's, Brightwood, Pine Cliff, Lake Station, Soo-Nipi, Burkehaven, and Granliden. The last steamboat, the Kearsarge, stopped running in 1932. Its pilot house is

preserved in the Lake Sunapee Historical Society Museum in Sunapee Harbor. Road construction brought the steamboat era to an end.

Tourism and Summer Visitors

The area's natural attractiveness to vacationers has been a constant since the 19th century, resulting in the in-migration of affluent retirees, second home builders and summer residents. Major transportation developments, including the construction of regional and local airports and the construction of Interstates 89 and 91, have made it possible for industries to establish in outlying areas instead of at sources of power and rail transportation, which once dictated the location of industries. The Northern Railroad was abandoned in the 1980's. In recent years, West Lebanon, located near the junction of the interstates, has grown into an important regional retail center. Development of this commercial base, as well as the expansion of Dartmouth College and the Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, continues to fuel an unprecedented period of growth in the region.

Soon, the ten mile length of Lake Sunapee became lined with cottages, boat houses and resort hotels. Thousands descended upon the Lake, some temporarily, while others, such as John Hay, built lavish summer residences. Today, none of the grand hotels survive. The last remaining hotel was demolished in 1968. New Hampshire's natural beauty attracted 19th century vacationers and seasonal residents to other towns in the region, as well. For example, during the mid-19th century, the existence of mineral springs in Unity brought hordes of health seekers to town for the benefits of drinking and bathing in the crystal clear waters. The medicinal properties of the mineral waters were first discovered by settlers in 1789. Development of the summer resort area at Lake Sunapee contributed to the spring's loss of popularity.

The establishment of the Cornish Colony in the late 19th century was to have a great impact on the economic and cultural life of Plainfield and Cornish. Beginning in 1885, prominent American artists - painters, sculptors, writers (editors, novelists, playwrights, and poets), architects, musicians and naturalists were attracted to the area as a place to work and relax. The unusual beauty of the New Hampshire hills along the Connecticut River provided the Arcadian serenity and seclusion they sought. These artists, primarily from New York, found mutual encouragement and intellectual stimulation from one another and came to be known as the Cornish Colony. Many of them built homes in Plainfield and Cornish, some as year-round inhabitants, others as summer residents.

The Colony flourished from 1885 to 1930, its number reaching about 90 members during these years. Some Colonists who attained national prominence and who chose to live in the area were Maxfield Parrish, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, George de Forest Brush, Winston Churchill, William Howard Hart, and Charles Platt. They affected the region economically, culturally and, to some extent, though most indirectly, socially. There existed an unusual sense of responsibility to the area among the members of the Colony, as they made conscious efforts to share their aesthetic values with the native residents. They affected the Town in a more substantial way than summer tourists generally affect other communities. They contributed a large share of town tax money and provided many of the local inhabitants with full- or part-time employment, patronized local markets, and created several commercial enterprises such as a creamery and grist mill. This financial influx occurred at a critical period in New Hampshire's history, when agriculture as a prime economic resource was failing.



Above: Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in Cornish, New Hampshire

In addition to building architecturally remarkable dwellings, many of which still stand, the Colonists fostered the Town's intellectual and artistic life by supporting the Town's libraries, by encouraging participation in local dramatic productions, and by stimulating interest in beautifying the town. One permanent institution was the Mothers and Daughters Club, begun in 1897 at the suggestion of Colony women, for the mutual improvement of its members, who included both Colonists and natives. The first such club in New Hampshire and one of the first in the United States, it provided a forum for stimulating lectures and discussions, and for arts and crafts and other activities.

Regional Preservation and Conservation Efforts

Much of the most basic and, yet, most important responsibility for historic preservation is undertaken by private owners through routine repairs and maintenance. Pride in ownership and regular maintenance alone can be responsible for remarkable preservation results. As can be seen in the following table, according to the 2010 U.S. Census more than 40% of the Region's housing units were built before 1940. This suggests a

high percentage of buildings of potential historic significance, and an indication of the need for renovation and preservation of older structures.

Supplementing the actions of individual owners, historical societies and other citizen groups greatly enhance public awareness of the importance of preserving a community's historic resources through exhibits, slide shows, walking tours, pamphlets and publications.

Figure 6.2.1 is a summary of regional historical society buildings and museums open to the public.

Figure 6.2.1- Historical Society Buildings and Historical Museums in the UVLSRPC Region

Acworth	1865 South Acworth Village Store and Union Hall http://acworthian.org/History_of_Acworth.html
Canaan	Historical Museum www.rootsweb.com/~nhchs
Charlestown	Little Red School House; Fort at No. 4 www.fortat4.org
Claremont	Claremont Historical Museum http://www.claremonthistoricalsociety.org/
Cornish	26 School Street, Cornish Flat; www.facebook.com/CornishHistoricalSociety Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site www.nps.gov/saga
Dorchester	Historical Museum on the Town Common http://www.aannh.org/heritage/grafon/dorchester.php
Enfield	Lockehaven Schoolhouse, Shaker Village Museum www.shakermuseum.org Enfield Center Schoolhouse
Grafton	Library Road; www.grafonhistoricalsocietynh.org Ruggles Mine http://www.rugglesmine.com/
Grantham	Society and Town Archives www.granthamhistoricalsociety.org
*Hanover	Daniel Webster Cottage operated by Historical Society; Dartmouth College Collection; Webster Hall, Dartmouth College www.dartmouth.edu/~speccoll/
Lebanon	Carter Mansion, Dana House, Soldiers Memorial Building
Lempster	Lempster Meeting House http://www.lempsternh.org/FLMH/index.html
New London	Old New London 19 th Century Village Reproduction www.newlondonhistoricalsociety.org
Newbury	Sherman Hall www.newburyhistorical.org
Newport	Town Museum - Old County Courthouse/District #7 Schoolhouse www.newporthistory.org
Orange	Historical Museum in the Town House; Unofficial Website http://www.orangenh.us/photo-album/orange-history/

Plainfield	Mothers and Daughters Clubhouse; Maxfield Parish State Set at Town Hall http://www.plainfieldnh.org/historical.html
Springfield	Springfield HS Center School#1 www.springfieldnh.net/historical
Sunapee	Flanders-Osborne Stable - Historical Society Museum Sunapee Harbor http://www.sunapeehistoricalsociety.org/
Washington	Historical Museum/District #5 Schoolhouse www.ultimate.com/washington/whs
Wilmot	Historical Room in Town Hall, Wilmot Flat http://www.wilmothistoricalsociety.org/

6.3 HISTORIC RESOURCE PRESERVATION

National Register of Historic Places and Districts

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's resources worthy of preservation. Established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and administered by the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior, the Register lists properties of local, state and/or national significance in the areas of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Resources may be nominated individually or in groups, as districts or multiple resource areas, and must generally be older than 50 years.

In New Hampshire, any individual may prepare a nomination application. National Register forms, maps and photographs are submitted to the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources for review by the State Review Board. Following approval at the State level, they are sent to Washington, D.C. for final review, approval and listing.

Benefits of National Register Listing include the following:

1. *Recognition of local, state, or national significance often stimulating appreciation of local resources and encouraging pride in ownership.*
2. *Provision for review and amelioration of effects which any federally funded, licensed or assisted project might have on the property.*
3. *Eligibility for certain Federal tax benefits (investment tax credits) for the rehabilitation of income-producing buildings and the charitable deduction of donations of easements.*
4. *Qualification for Federal preservation grants when funding is available.*

Once nominated, a National Register district must have the approval of a majority of property owners, with each owner having a single vote, regardless of the number of eligible properties he may own and regardless of whether the property contributes to the district's significance. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. Listing in the Register does not interfere with a property owner's right to alter, manage, dispose of or even demolish his property unless, for some reason, Federal funds are involved. Nor does National Register listing require that an owner open his property to the public.

In New Hampshire, there are nearly five hundred listings, of which approximate fifty are districts. Appendix II lists the more than forty individual buildings and eleven districts in the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region which are listed on the Register.

National Register listing can be an important tool for identifying and planning the future of significant resources. Listing can act as a catalyst to change public perception and improve an area's image, but cannot, in itself, prevent major detrimental alterations or even demolition. It remains an important psychological first step toward historic awareness, respect and protection. Register listing can help a community weigh proposed actions more carefully, so that it does not inadvertently expend its long-term assets in realizing immediate objectives.

National Register Listings

All but four of the twenty-seven towns in the UVLSRPC Region have listings on the National Historic Register: Croydon, Grafton, Grantham, and Orange. In many of the towns, several

places have been recognized for their historic value.

An example of these is The Fells Historic Estate & Gardens <http://www.thefells.org/> which is one of New England's finest examples of an early 20th-century summer estate. Located on Lake Sunapee in Newbury, NH, it boasts 83.5 conserved acres of beauty and tranquility. Visitors may learn the legacy of its founder, diplomat and statesman John Milton Hay, during historic guided tours of the 22-room Colonial Revival home and explore forest succession and nature's diversity while walking woodland trails; and enjoy the renowned gardens. The Fells is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a preservation project of [The Garden Conservancy](#).

In 1960 the Hay family donated 675 acres to the Society for Protection of NH Forests. Upon the death of Alice in 1987, the remaining 164 acre-estate was given to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of their wildlife refuge system. In 2008 84 acres including the historic buildings and grounds were divested from USFWS and The Fells, an independent not for profit 501c (3) organization, who had cared for the property since 1995 became owners. The remaining 80 acres continues to be owned and managed by USFWS.

A complete inventory of the region's Historic Register locations can be found in Appendix III.

Historic Districts and Design Control Districts

The NH Division for Historical Resources provides a wealth of information and guidance for communities that wish to register or designate historic sites within their towns. <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/>

The term "historic district" can refer either to a locally designated historic district or, as has

been previously discussed, to a National Register Historic District. Both are useful preservation tools but differ in the way in which they are established and the protection they afford. An historic area may be both a locally designated historic district and a National Register District.

An historic district is a geographic area of historic, cultural or aesthetic importance and is characterized by a grouping of structures and/or sites which physically and spatially comprise a specific environment. Buildings in an historic district may represent a cross section of ages and styles but should be unified by past events or by plan or physical delineation. Simple, honest 19th century homes, mills and stores can, and should, comprise the nucleus of a district when they create a distinctive setting.

The purpose of an historic district is to protect and preserve areas of outstanding architectural and historic value from alterations and additions which might detract from an otherwise distinctive character. The historic district controls on property development serve to assure property owners that investments made in rehabilitating significant structures will not be negated by incongruous development on neighboring properties.

The most comprehensive preservation tool available to local governments under New Hampshire State law is the creation and administration of a local historic district. As authorized by R.S.A. 674:45, an historic district commission may be designated by local town meeting or a city council to prepare a suitable ordinance which establishes a framework for the commission's decisions and administration. Historic district legislation may be adopted in communities with no local zoning ordinance, planning board or building inspector.

The New Hampshire enabling legislation identifies the following purposes of historic districts:

“Preserving an area which reflects cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history;

- *Conserving property values;*
- *Fostering civic beauty;*
- *Strengthening the local economy; and*
- *Promoting the use of the district for the education, pleasure and welfare of community citizens.”*

After preparing an ordinance, the local commission is given authority to consider whether any proposed construction, exterior changes, or demolition of any structure or use within the district is consistent with the ordinance. Alterations and additions within a district are individually reviewed in respect to their mass, scale and detailing in relation to surrounding structures.

Properly administered, historic districts do not freeze or stop the movement of time, but provide compatibility within a recognized and defined area of architectural and historic importance.

Each individual ordinance must outline precisely permitted and prohibited actions and regulated activities. Ordinances take on varying degrees of strictness. Permitted activities may include routine maintenance, repair of existing features, and interior alterations or improvements, provided the work does not change the exterior or appearance of the building. In general, prohibited activities might include artificial siding, lighted signs, mercury vapor lighting, etc. Also, the historic district legislation allows for a community to establish a mechanism to transfer development rights from one property to another. This concept addresses the importance of maintaining

certain areas important to a community’s character, such as a collection of mill buildings in a downtown, despite the fact that existing structures and lands often have a development potential far beyond their current use.

Plymouth State University Study – Local Historic Districts

Students in the Preservation Planning and Management course at Plymouth State University researched the locally designated historic districts, Historic District Commissions and Heritage Commissions of New Hampshire. The students used online research and direct communication with the towns of New Hampshire to find fifty-six towns in New Hampshire have locally designated historic districts. The districts are of varying ages, sizes, and hold differing levels of protection. The districts are managed and governed by Historic District Commissions, Heritage Commissions, and other groups in New Hampshire that have locally designated historic districts.

Of the 96 towns researched, 84 towns were found to have a local Historic District Commission, Heritage Commission or a local historic district. The remaining 12 towns appear to have abandoned their former commissions and districts.

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program is designed to provide an opportunity for local governments to become more directly involved in identifying, evaluating, protecting, promoting and enhancing the educational economic value of local properties of historic, architectural and archeological significance. Created by the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, the CLG program requires that the Division of Historical Resources (DHR) designate at least 10 percent of its annual Historic Preservation Fund allocation from the Department of the Interior to local governments that have become Certified Local

Governments.

A local government wishing to become a CLG must fulfill certain requirements indicating its commitment to local preservation. One requirement is establishing a historic preservation review commission, which may be either a historic district commission, or a heritage commission with historic district responsibilities. The local government appoints to the commission professional and lay members with varied expertise and interest related to historic preservation, and "shall take into consideration the appointee's demonstrated interest and ability to understand, appreciate and promote the purposes of the...commission."

In addition to its other responsibilities, the historic district or heritage commission serves as an advisory body to the municipal government and to the land use boards (planning board, Zoning Board of Adjustment, and conservation commission). In that role, it becomes the coordinating body for municipal preservation activities. It prepares reports on National Register of Historic Places nominations, for all properties within the community (not just those within a historic district), sponsors public information programs on historic preservation, and prepares applications for matching grants from the CLG share of the state's annual Historic Preservation Fund allocation, if the community chooses to apply for grant funds. The DHR provides training for the CLG commission on its CLG responsibilities and on preservation topics in general.

The entire municipality, and not the Historic District or Heritage Commission alone, is designated as a "[Certified Local Government.](#)" After certification, ongoing technical assistance is available from the DHR to help the community and the historic district (or heritage)

commission conduct historic preservation projects, address preservation issues and opportunities, and resolve concerns relating to federally-assisted activities that may affect historic properties.

The matching grants available to municipalities that have become Certified Local Governments can be used to fund community preservation activities such as survey, National Register, preservation planning and educational projects. In some years, grants are also available for architectural plans and specifications, engineering reports, and even "bricks and mortar" work on National Register properties. "[The Certified Local Government for New Hampshire](#)" describes the program in detail. For further information, call or write: Certified Local Government Program, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, 19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301-3570 Phone:(603) 271-3483.

The locally designated historic districts are found throughout the central and southern part of New Hampshire. No historic districts were identified within or north of the White Mountains. The most northern town with a historic district was Sandwich, NH at the southern edge of the White Mountains.

Five towns in the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region are among those with Certified Local Government designated historic districts. They are: Canaan, Claremont, Dorchester, Lebanon, and Newport.

See: Local Historic Districts of New Hampshire with Their Historic District Commissions and Heritage Commissions; (Plymouth State University, 2012) http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/publications/documents/lhd_surveyreport2012.pdf

National Historic Landmarks Program

To identify places of national significance, mark them and encourage private initiative in their preservation, the designation of national historic landmarks was begun in 1960.

Constituting a step beyond National Register listing, there are less than 2,000 National Historic Landmarks Nationwide.

To attain the designation of national historic landmark, a property must be studied by National Park Service historians, architects or archeologists, usually as a part of a major theme in American history. The property should meet three criteria: significance in a given field, association with individuals and events, and integrity. National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Within the UVLSRPC Region, there are currently two National Historic Landmarks. The Salmon P. Chase Birthplace and Boyhood Home is located on Rt. 12A in Cornish and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975. Built in 1790, this 2-story frame structure was the childhood home (1808-1816) of Chase, who served Ohio in the U.S. Senate (1849-55, 1861) and as Governor (1855-59), and the nation as Secretary of the Treasury (1861-64) and Chief Justice (1864-73). In the latter capacity, he presided over the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. Chase's picture appears on the U.S. \$10,000 bill. The property was restored in the 1980's by Peter Burling and is operated as a bed and breakfast.

The Augustus Saint-Gaudens Memorial is located off Rt. 12A, also in Cornish. The Memorial consists of the home, gardens and studios of one of America's most eminent sculptors, who moved into the house in 1885 and spent many of his most productive years here, until his death in 1907. The property was designated a Landmark in 1962 and is now operated by the National Park Service as the

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. The site is open daily from the last weekend in May through October. The buildings are open from 8:30 am - 4:30 pm daily and the grounds from 8:00 am until dark. A small admission fee is charged. Each summer, the Memorial sponsors concerts and exhibitions by contemporary painters and sculptors.

Historic Building Rehab Tax Credits

To be eligible for the largest federal tax credit, a building must be a certified historic structure, and be listed either individually on the National Register or contributing to a Register Historic District or certified Local District. Certified rehabilitation work must adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, a list of 10 standards developed to ensure that significant features of a building will not be compromised (see appendix).

Scenic Road Designations

New Hampshire State Law R.S.A. 231:157-8 enables a community to designate any road as scenic unless it is a Class I or II highway. Upon petition of 10 persons who either are voters of the town or whose lands abut the proposed designated road, a vote can be held at a town meeting to consider the proposal. A positive vote at the town meeting can designate a scenic road.

A scenic road designation protects trees and stone walls situated on the public right-of-way. After designation of a scenic road any repair, maintenance, reconstruction or paving work done with respect thereto shall not involve or include the cutting or removal of trees, or the tearing down or destruction of stone walls, or portions thereof, except with the prior written consent of planning board or official municipal body. (R.S.A. 231:158).

Designation of scenic roads enables a community to preserve the rural environs around its historic structures. A scenic road designation also stimulates pride in, and respect for, the existing landscape. This is an especially appropriate and important tool in the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region, owing to its rural qualities and the inseparable bond here between architecture and landscape.

Easements

Across the country, preservation easements have proven to be an effective tool for protecting significant historic properties. An easement is a property right that can be bought or sold through a legal agreement between a property owner and an organization eligible to hold easements. In New Hampshire, R.S.A. 447:45-47 covers conservation, preservation, and agricultural conservation restrictions, commonly known as easements. Property owners have found that easements provide them with two important benefits. First, the character of a property is protected in perpetuity and, the donation of an easement may make the owner eligible for certain tax advantages. Costs of such a program may be significantly lower than buying properties outright to protect these valuable resources, particularly when easements can be acquired by donation. Significant historic resources remain in private hands but are protected from certain types of alteration, as the organization holding the easement is given the right to review any proposed changes to the structure.

Archaeological Study Areas

Areas with proximity to bodies of water, such as the Connecticut River and other smaller tributaries, hold great potential for prehistoric and historic archeological areas. Historically, these water bodies were lined with mills seeking to harness their water power. Cellar holes and crumbling foundations bear silent

witness to early settlers whose homes were abandoned as families moved downhill or were destroyed by fire. Investigation of these areas, as well as the dock sites which once lined the banks of the Connecticut River and prehistoric sites, yield much useful information. The record of these ancient times is fragile; much has already been lost through vandalism, rebuilding and new development, agricultural activity, road construction, and the inherent acidic nature of waterfront soils. Since this report deals primarily with the region's architecture, investigation by qualified archeologists is necessary to determine the actual potential of these areas.



Above: Archaeological Excavation at Fort No. 4, in Charlestown.

A comprehensive survey of archeological resources has not thus far been prepared, but the N.H. Division of Historical Resources maintains a database of known archeological sites. Additionally, development projects subject to review by the NH Department of Environmental Services Land Resources Management Program require review of potential impacts to historic and archeological sites.

Stone Walls

In 1791 the NH General Court decreed that “if any person shall dig up or carry away any stones, ore, gravel, clay or sand belonging to the proprietors of any common land, or to any particular person or person, every such offender shall forfeit and pay treble damages to the party or parties injured thereby, and also a sum not exceeding five pounds.” Except for an amendment in 1842 which added “turf or mold” among the protected resources, and increased the penalty to fifteen pounds, the statute remained the same. In 2009, prompted by local thefts of stone walls, the legislature amended RSA 539:4, specifically focusing on stone walls.



The NH Division of Historical Resources suggests that stone wall protections become part of subdivision and site review regulations and that maintenance of municipally-owned stone walls be included in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

The long history of the statute was retained, but added the words “stone from a stone wall” and replaced the fifteen pound penalty to, “shall forfeit to the person injured treble damages base on the cost of materials and restoration, and including attorney’s fees and costs.”

The New England stone walls, observed author Tom Mooney of the Providence Journal in a May 2009 article “...which for generations have stood as icons to forebears’ gritty resolve against an inhospitable terrain, are prompting much emotion these days.”

Figure 6.2.2- Regional Historic Resources & Protection Summary

Municipality	Historical Society	Enrolled Local Historic District	National Register Listings	Historic Resource Surveys
Acworth	Yes	No	Yes	---
Canaan	Yes - 1993	1968 -CLG	Yes	---
Charlestown	Yes - 1978	Yes	Yes	
Claremont	Yes - 1963	1969 - CLG	Yes	
Cornish	Yes - 1973	No	Yes	
Croydon	Yes - 1999	No	No	---
Dorchester	Yes - 1965	1981-CLG	Yes	---
Enfield	Yes - 1976	Yes	Yes	---
Goshen	Yes - 1969	No	Yes	Complete - 1982
Grafton	No	No	No	---
Grantham	Yes - 1993	No	No	---
Hanover	Yes - 1961	Yes	Yes	---
Lebanon	Yes - 1958	1996-CLG	Yes	---
Lempster	Yes - 1977	No	Yes	---
Lyme	Yes - 1961	No	Yes	
New London	Yes - 1954	No	Yes	---
Newbury	No	No	Yes	---
Newport	Yes - 1975	1980-CLG	Yes	Complete - 1999
Orange	Yes - 1976	No	No	---
Orford	Yes - 1996	No	Yes	---
Piermont	Yes - 1976	No	Yes	---
Plainfield	Yes - 1978	No	Yes	---
Springfield	Yes - 1985	No	Yes	---
Sunapee	Yes - 1978	No	Yes	---
Unity	Yes - 1984	No	Yes	---
Washington	Yes - 1982	No	Yes	---

Note: CLG means Certified Local Government designation with NHDHR.

For additional information about the projects on file with the NH Division for Historic Resources go to <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/programs/documents/areas.pdf>

Historic Markers

Originated by the N.H. Legislature in 1955, the aim of the Historical Marker Program is the erection of markers designating events, people, and places of historical significance to the State of New Hampshire. Communities who would like to be considered for a marker submit a draft of information to be included on a marker, bibliographic information, background historical material and a proposed location for the marker. The material is reviewed by a state committee comprised of members from the Highway Department and the State Historic Preservation Office. More information about historical markers is available on line at <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/markers/intro.html>

Any municipality, agency, organization, or individual may propose a marker to commemorate significant New Hampshire places, persons, or events. In approving a marker, the DHR takes into consideration the distribution of markers by geographical regions, chronological periods, and historical themes. Preference is given to placing markers at locations that are not already adequately marked.

The marker text should stress why the subject is distinctive and significant to the state's residents and visitors, and why it merits the special status conferred by a state marker. A footnote citation must cite the source of information for each historical fact presented in the draft text, with two sources that do not cite each other to support any superlative claims (oldest, first, etc.). Copies of the source material should be submitted. Sponsors should propose a marker location, but the Department of Transportation selects the final location to insure safety and compliance with road regulations.

A petition asking for support of this marker subject and location, signed by 20 citizens of New Hampshire, must also be submitted. The subject and location of the marker must be clearly stated at the top of each petition page for the petition to be valid.

The proposed text and research are reviewed by the DHR, which reserves the right of final decision, and which will make editorial changes for each text to make it consistent with current marker practices. The DHR and the sponsor must agree on a final text before a marker order can be placed.

When a proposed text is approved, the marker can be ordered under the regular, state-funded marker program, which is limited to approximately 10 markers per year, and can only be used for markers on the state-maintained highway system. Co-operative markers can be ordered for placement on locally-maintained roads or municipal lands, or when the state funds have been exhausted for the fiscal year. Sponsors of co-operative markers assume full responsibility for the cost of the marker and future maintenance through a formal agreement with the state program. At present, markers cost approximately \$1500 to \$1800, and there is a waiting list for both regular and co-operative markers.

The NHDHR and the NH Department of Transportation share responsibility for the historical highway marker program under RSA227C:4x and RSA236:40-44. For more information, please contact the DHR at 603.271.3483 or by e-mail at preservation@dcr.nh.gov.

Historic Resource Preservation Strategies

Historic Resource Preservation Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide technical assistance to communities developing nominations for National Historic Register recognition.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage additional utilization of federal tax credits for buildings on the National Historic Register that are adaptively rehabilitated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote municipal participation in the NH Division of Historic Resources Certified Local Government (CLG) Program.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide technical assistance to municipalities in establishing local Historic Districts, Demolition Review Ordinances, or other historic preservation regulatory measures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collaborate with municipalities to designate and Promote Scenic Roads & Byways (e.g. Lake Sunapee Scenic Byway and Connecticut River Scenic Byway).
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage municipal utilization of conservation easements as a tool for protecting significant historic properties.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with municipalities to ensure that stone wall protections become part of subdivision and site review regulations, and that maintenance of municipally-owned stone walls be included in the local Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

6.4 RECREATION

Vision

Retain the region's rural character and protect the natural environment that provides recreation opportunities and scenic beauty that are so highly valued by the region's residents and visitors.

Existing Conditions

During the numerous outreach events conducted by the UVLSRPC in 2012 the following priorities ranked high on the list: recreation opportunities, appreciation for and a desire to retain rural characteristics, protection of wildlife habitat, and clean air and water. There are rivers, lakes, mountains, forests, farms, and a seemingly endless supply of scenic vistas abound in the region. The scenic beauty and high recreation potential attract both dynamic labor force and 4-season tourism.

While the region is mostly rural, agriculture is not the dominant economic activity despite a renaissance for local food production. Except for the land adjacent to and in Connecticut River Valley, the terrain and soils preclude large-scale farming. Much of the land is forested or otherwise in its natural state and provides extensive habitat for wildlife and potential wilderness recreation for the area's residents and visitors. This diversity of the land enhances residential value, as well as recreational opportunities and it is these natural resources that are so highly valued in surveys and interviews undertaken for this plan.

Expansion of the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center and business expansion in and around the region's largest municipalities underscore the need to protect and expand regional and local recreation opportunities, and to set aside adequate public open space and ensure public access to natural resources for recreational enjoyment.

Public Recreation Lands

State-owned parks, forests, and wildlife management areas constitute the most substantial public land holdings within the region. The largest portion of state lands available for recreation in our Region include: Gile Memorial State Forest, almost entirely within Springfield; Mt. Sunapee State Park, largely in Newbury; Cardigan Mountain State Forest, in eastern Orange; and Pillsbury State Park, in Washington and Goshen. The larger wildlife management areas in the region include: McDaniel's Marsh in Springfield; Enfield Wildlife Management Area, primarily in Enfield; Huntington Hill, in Hanover; and Cummins Pond and Mascoma River Wildlife Management Area, in Dorchester. Smaller state land holdings are scattered throughout the Region.

Federally-owned land also offers significant recreation resources. The Appalachian Trail corridor, comprising approximately 4,000 acres, and managed by the U.S. National Park Service, United States Forest Service, and the nonprofit Appalachian Trail Conservancy, runs through Hanover, Lyme, Orford, and Piermont. The Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, managed by the National Park Service, is used for a variety of activities. The Fells Historic Estate & Gardens (see page 6-12) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been donated to the Society for Protection of NH Forests and to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of its wildlife refuge system.

There are extensive conserved privately owned lands in our region that generously allow access to the public, including lands owned and protected by the Upper Valley Land Trust, the Ausbon Sargent Land Trust, the Hanover Conservancy, the Nature Conservancy, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and other private non-profit conservation organizations.

The majority of communities in the region do not have large tracts of locally owned or protected land available to residents and visitors for recreation. There are several exceptions, such as Hanover, Lebanon, Grantham, New London, Sunapee and Lempster. However, most towns have only small pieces of land conserved for this purpose.

Recreational Waters

Public access to rivers and lakes for recreation purposes continues to be a concern for the region's residents. Some access is currently afforded through public parks and other public properties located along the shore lands of lakes and rivers. "Public waters" in New Hampshire are prescribed by common law as great ponds (natural water bodies of 10 acres or more in size), tidal waters, and public rivers. These common law public waters are held by the State in trust for the people of New Hampshire. Certain New Hampshire statutes define public waters in different ways. Ensuring suitable public access to the region's recreational waters is important. New Hampshire Suitable public access implies access that is safe, sound environmentally, and appropriate for the type of access proposed.

Connecticut River

Nine municipalities front the 56-mile stretch of the Connecticut River that runs along the western border of the region. With its watershed in two countries, four states, and many communities, not all of which have river frontage, the Connecticut River is a recreation resource which requires a well-coordinated approach to planning and management. Recreation is, of course, just one of many, sometimes competing, uses of the River.

The Connecticut River is popular throughout New England among kayakers and canoeists for its tranquility and scenery. The river is nationally and internationally renowned among rowers and scullers for its extensive, clean, and calm flatwater amid an outstanding natural setting, as the home of many high-school, college, and masters rowing clubs and as the venue of many regattas, races, and national and Olympic training events.

Whereas in the past, our river was dubbed "America's best-landscaped sewer," decades of careful environment stewardship have transformed it into "the most beautiful place for rowing in all of North America."

The Connecticut River Joint Commissions (CRJC), enabled by both New Hampshire and Vermont legislatures, plays a leading role in a number of issues relating to the Connecticut River. For example, through a cooperative effort by CRJC, Upper Valley Land Trust and landowners, campsites for Connecticut River canoeists have been developed and public information resources and maps created to facilitate recreational use of the river. Recreational use of the river continues to be a priority as the CRJC

Local River Subcommittees updated River Recreation plans in 2013, and maintain a corridor management plan for the Connecticut River.

Within the regional boundary along the 56-mile stretch of the Connecticut River are twelve river access points available to the public:

State owned in Orford, Lebanon, Cornish, and Claremont; Municipally owned in Lyme (Hewes), Hanover (Wilson’s Landing), Lebanon (East Wilder), and Charlestown (Patch)..

Private—Wilder Dam (Lebanon) and Charleston Lower Landing (both owned by TransCanada) offer access to the public; Ledyard Boat Club (Dartmouth College in Hanover) and North Star Canoe Rentals (Cornish) offer boat rentals; and Pastures Campground (Orford) allows river access with charge.

In addition there are several places of public river access on the Vermont shore.

The federal re-licensing process for TransCanada Hydro Northeast could result in improved and extended public river access.

Lake Sunapee

Like the Connecticut River, Lake Sunapee is an inland jewel and has been a significant recreational resource since the 19th century [reference Historic Resources]. Bordered by three communities and managed by the State of NH, coordination and planning to maintain this regional resource is challenging. The Lake Sunapee Protective Association (LSPA) plays a significant role in efforts to protect the Lake. The LSPA and representatives from the three towns

bordering Lake Sunapee developed model shoreline protection regulations which were subsequently customized and adopted by each of the three lake-side communities.

Other Recreation Waters

Lakes and ponds meet many important recreation needs in the Region. Near Lake Sunapee, in New London, are Little Sunapee Lake and Pleasant Lake, also of considerable size and of interest to recreation seekers. Farther north, Mascoma Lake and Crystal Lake in Enfield are important, as is Goose Pond in Canaan. More remote to the population centers but, nonetheless, popular recreation sites are Lake Tarleton and Lake Armington in Piermont, and an extensive grouping of lakes in Washington. Among the latter, Millen Lake, Ashuelot Pond, and a finger of Highland Lake, which extends into Washington from the south, are popular. Many small lakes and ponds dot the Region. (See Natural Resources Chapter)

Two of the Connecticut River’s major tributaries are located in the region: the Mascoma River, and the Sugar River, which have several public access points. Each offer boating, swimming and fishing and are important recreation resources. The Sugar River delivers a substantial volume of flow at its junction with the Connecticut River. The Mascoma River links Mascoma Lake with the Connecticut River.

In addition, many small streams throughout the region have recreation value to residents for swimming, fishing, and as the focus for riverside walks and general outdoor enjoyment.

Hiking

The Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region

supports numerous publicly accessible hiking trails, of which many are of local importance, some of regional importance, and one of national significance. The latter is the Appalachian Trail (AT). Each year, thousands of people hike the Appalachian Trail. In its path are lowlands, such as the Connecticut River valley, as well as strenuous climbs to mountain peaks. The highest elevations along the stretch in our region are in Hanover, where the trail traverses Moose Mountain (2,300 feet); in Lyme, ascending Smarts Mountain (3,240 feet); and the peak of Mt. Cube (2,911 feet), in Orford. Trail shelters are conveniently located. The Appalachian Trail is maintained and managed by local hiking clubs. In this region, the Dartmouth Outing Club works with the Appalachian Trail Conference (ATC) to coordinate volunteer trail maintenance and monitoring. Through the hard work and cooperation of ATC, community groups and landowners, the lands and easements associated with the AT have been expanded to increase the natural buffer between hikers and current and future adjoining land uses. The AT is the locus of the northern section of a regional trail network. AT planners welcome additional AT access points via hiking trails. This regional resource presents tremendous opportunities for recreation and tourism-related enterprises.

Several hiking trails of regional importance are located on state lands. Cardigan State Park has over ten miles of trails which lead to the 3,100 foot summit of Mt. Cardigan. The rugged wilderness of Pillsbury State Reservation offers two miles of maintained hiking trails. Mt. Sunapee State Park, which is a major year-round recreation area with a network of trails, is one of the most popular

hiking areas in the Region. The Sunapee-Monadnock Greenway Trail, which stretches from Mt. Sunapee to Mt. Monadnock in southern New Hampshire, is one of the most challenging hiking trails in New Hampshire. Winslow State Park also attracts many hikers up its steep mile-long hiking trail to the summit of Mt. Kearsarge (2,937 feet) and is part of the Sunapee-Ragged-Kearsarge Greenway.

Many municipalities have increasingly extensive and increasing public trail networks, often traversing and linking parks, conservation lands, and lands owned by cooperative non-profit organizations and institutions, and by generous private owners. Trail maps are available through municipal offices and websites.

Whereas private lands throughout the nation rarely accommodate public trail access, northern New England has developed an active tradition of public/private partnership in the creation and maintenance of trails that citizens can enjoy.

Through the efforts of the Sunapee-Ragged-Kearsarge Greenway Coalition, a braid of trails has been developed circling Lake Sunapee and linking the summits of Sunapee, Ragged, and Kearsarge Mountains, with links to local trails and the Sunapee Monadnock Greenway and would provide a part of the link to the AT.

Efforts have been underway to link existing trails to develop an interconnected system of recreation corridors built on the foundation provided by the AT and Sunapee-Monadnock Greenway.

The Claremont Parks and Recreation

Department also has a maintained trail system at the 325 acre Moody Park. The trails can be used for hiking, running and mountain biking. Moody Park also offers winter recreation with an outdoor skating rink, and trails that can be used for cross-country skiing or snowshoeing. The Sugar River Recreational Trail, an abandoned railroad right-of-way, offers 8-miles of opportunity to enjoy the natural beauty of the area. The trail stretches between Claremont and Newport and is designed for walking, horseback riding, snowmobiles, cross country skiing, mountain biking, and fishing. The trail weaves through the river's wooded shores, crosses the river and its feeder streams on several bridges.

and travel.

<http://www.nhstateparks.org/explore/bureau-of-trails/sugar-river-recreational-trail.aspx>

Upper Valley Trails Alliance

The Upper Valley Trails Alliance formed in 1999 is a community coalition dedicated to "... advocating for the use, maintenance and development of trails in the region. Through education, outreach & stewardship..." The organization works "...to

- promote active lifestyles through trail use in all seasons,
- connect people and places through a regional trail network, and
- lead a coalition of local trail groups and advocates."

They maintain a comprehensive directory of trails and publish guides and books about the region's trails. Through volunteer efforts, existing trails are maintained and new ones are constructed. The group works with landowners and municipalities to secure access rights to trails. Whenever possible they work to connect trails for recreation

Rail Trails

Several railroad rights-of-way have been converted to trails. The non-profit Friends of the Northern Rail Trail in Grafton and Merrimack Counties has successfully converted into a rail trail all but the easternmost two miles of the Northern Rail Line between Concord and Lebanon. It is New Hampshire's longest rail trail and is on right-of-way purchased by the State. Efforts are underway by the City of Lebanon and the non-profit Mascoma River Greenway to extend this rail trail from downtown Lebanon to West Lebanon and eventually across the river to White River Junction.

A rail trail which runs along the Sugar River between Claremont and Newport, and which crosses now-rate railway covered bridges, has become popular.

The future rails-to-trails movement will bear watching following a Supreme Court ruling handed down on March 10, 2014.

These old railway rights-of-way offer precious opportunities since it would take a great deal of time, money and effort to consolidate rights-of-way such as these ever again. As the number and extent of rail trails continue to increase and as these rail trails become connected into large regional networks, their potential for recreation, health, and tourism will grow into even greater significance and value.

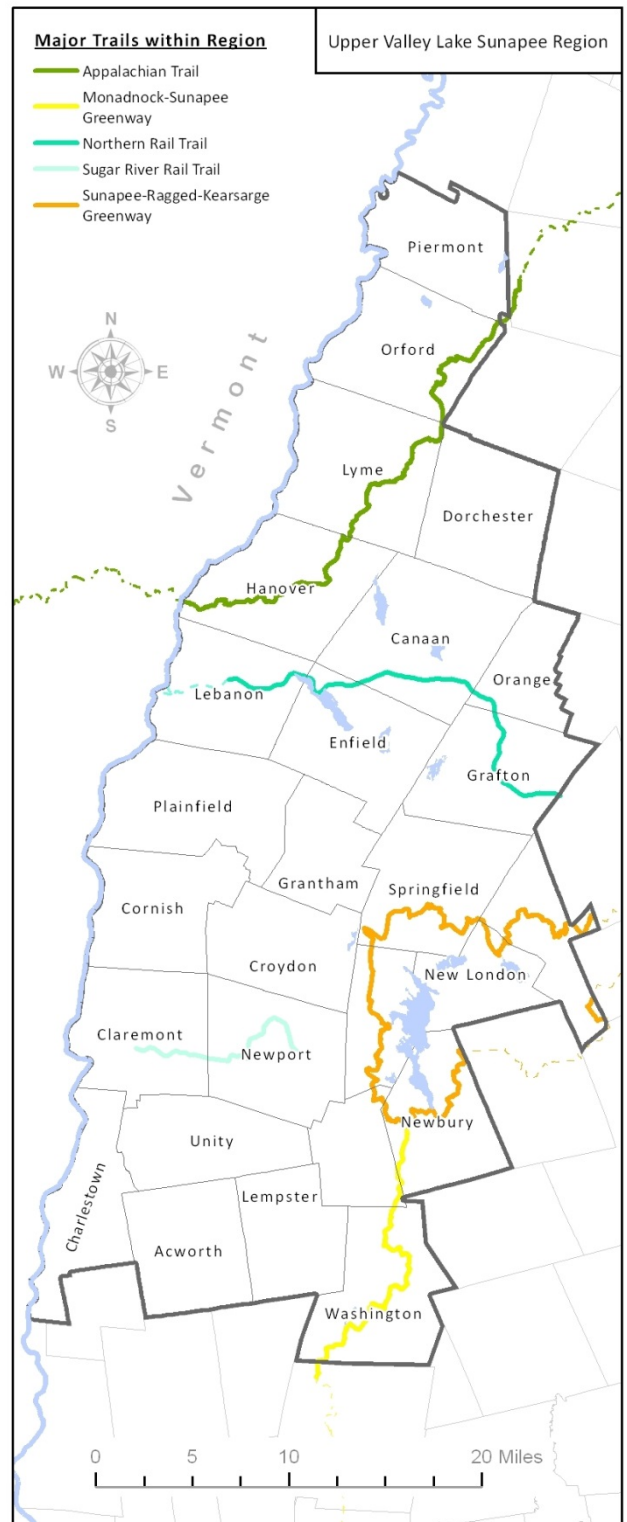


Figure 6.4.1- Key Regional Trails

Camping and Picnicking

Although there are several privately owned campgrounds in the Region, public camping facilities are scarce. There are twenty pond-side tent sites in Pillsbury State Park and Mt. Sunapee State Park offers sites for group camping. The system of Connecticut River campsites developed by the Upper Valley Land Trust offers additional camping opportunities for canoeists.

Picnic areas are available in all State Parks and in the Corps of Engineers at nearby Union Village Dam, North Hartland Lake recreation areas, and Ascutney State Park across the Connecticut River in Vermont.

There are also municipal and privately owned picnic areas which serve regional recreation needs. Foremost among these are four sites along the Connecticut River, which coincide with access to the river: two New England Power Company picnic areas, one adjacent to Wilder Dam, and one in Charlestown, Lyman Point Park at the White River confluence in Hartford, Vermont, and the Storrs Pond Recreational Area in Hanover, and at the Boston Lot and City Forest in Lebanon. Additionally, waterfront municipal picnic facilities in Sunapee and New London provide scenic views of Sunapee Lake, Little Sunapee Lake, and Pleasant Lake.

Winter Recreation

Mt. Sunapee State Park has ten miles of cross-country ski trails, and Pillsbury State Park has logging roads suitable for cross-country skiing, these are, as a rule, not groomed or patrolled and are shared with and groomed for snowmobiles. There are several commercial touring centers in the region which provide groomed, well marked

trails for all levels of ability, as well as rentals and other services.

There are numerous publicly accessible cross-country ski trails, some groomed, most are not. These trails are on municipal lands and others are on private lands at the permission of the landowners. A robust volunteer tradition maintains these trails and continued public access depends on cooperative efforts among landowners, recreationalists,, and volunteers.

Two publicly-owned facilities for downhill skiing are located in the Region. The most important is Mt. Sunapee at Mt. Sunapee State Park in Newbury, with a vertical drop of 1,500 feet, and with double chairlifts and bar tows. Mt. Sunapee also provides snowmaking.

The City of Lebanon owns and manages a small ski area at Storrs Hill . Founded in 1922 by Erling Heistad, this local recreation program provides winter recreation for all ages and offers skiing, snowboarding, and ski jumping lessons to all age groups. The Lebanon Outing Club maintains three jumps (K-10, K-25, K-50) and a community alpine ski slope at Storrs Hill. The Club has a storied history in eastern ski jumping and the Olympics. Storrs Hill remains in operation due to the support of local residents.

Community value and commitment to fostering outdoor recreation opportunities at affordable prices for local residents of all ages is evidenced by the efforts of several non-profit winter recreation areas.

Whaleback Ski Area located in Enfield, NH after years of struggling to operate as a profit-making enterprise has recently been

re-opened as a non-profit. Community members came together in the spring of 2013 when the privately owned ski-area shuttered operations. This group was united in their recognition of the importance of Whaleback as a community asset and formed The Upper Valley Snow Sports Foundation (UVSSF), a non-profit, charitable organization with the mission of supporting and enhancing a sustainable snow sports experience in the Upper Valley. UVSSF is striving to preserve Whaleback because every youth and adult in the Upper Valley who wants to ski or snowboard should have an opportunity to do so at their local mountain. <<http://www.whaleback.com/>>

Arrowhead Recreation Area in Claremont, NH was established in 1962. Like many of the regions' small ski hills, it weathered industry changes and closures and remained unused for a number of years. Ski operations were returned to the area in 2002 for the first time in many years under the management of the Arrowhead Recreation Club, a non-profit all volunteer organization. The Arrowhead Recreation Club is the primary hub for winter time operations at the ski area. Their purpose is to educate children and adults by fostering and encouraging all forms of outdoor recreation, including, but not limited to, instruction and training in alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, snowboarding, tubing, hiking, biking as well as motorized operation such as ATV and snowmobiling, all offered at affordable rates. The City of Claremont played a role in supporting Arrowhead, assisting with purchase of the area ski lift. Arrowhead is a highly valued community and regional resource. <www.arrowheadnh.com>

Dartmouth Skiway located in Lyme, NH <http://skiway.dartmouth.edu/>
Dartmouth Skiway is owned and operated by Dartmouth College and is open to the public. It offers more than 100 ski-able acres spread over two mountains and a variety of terrain for skiing or snowboarding. The Skiway has: a 968-foot vertical drop, affordable ski tickets, a full-service day lodge and terrain grooming. It has a long tradition as the home of nearly 100 Dartmouth All-Americans and more than 30 national champions.

Snowmobiling

The snowmobile clubs in the region organize and maintain many of the trails for winter use. In some areas of the region, such as Lyme-Dorchester, the Plainfield-Croydon, and the Claremont-Charlestown-Ackworth-Lempster-Unity areas, trail networks are quite extensive. As with all recreational use that occurs due to the generosity of the landowner, if the property changes hands, the right to use the trail corridor could vanish. Planning for changes in trail use rights may be something for communities to consider as they assess their recreational and natural assets.

In addition to small local trail networks, an extensive snowmobile trail corridor extends from Dorchester in the north to Acworth in the south, roughly paralleling the Connecticut River. This stretch is a segment of a statewide corridor trail system, sponsored by the State of New Hampshire. The Sugar River Trail, described in the preceding section, along with the I-89 bike path from North Grantham to Purmort are both important snowmobile trails.

The entire 58-mile length of the Northern

Rail Trail is open to snowmobiles.

Use of Unmaintained (Class-VI) Roads

Every town in the region has roads which are not maintained. These provide a tremendous recreational opportunity. Although not appropriate for vehicular use, many serve snowmobilers, horseback riders, skiers, fishermen, hikers, and mountain bikers. Some towns have created maps of these roads for recreational users. Towns should consider developing such maps to open up new opportunities to residents who may not be aware of these resources. These unmaintained roads also provide opportunities for linking existing trail systems.

Hunting and Fishing

Large tracts of uninterrupted vegetation cover the diverse topography of this region, creating suitable habitat for a wide range of game animals. The most common upland game species are white-tailed deer, bear, moose, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbit, bobcat, fisher cat, fox, gray squirrel, grouse, woodcock, pheasant and turkey. Aquatic species include beaver, otter, muskrat, raccoon, mink and waterfowl, such as ducks, teals and the hooded merganser.

A good deal of hunting takes place on private property; however, some of the most game-rich areas are in the public domain. The most important of these public hunting grounds are the Wildlife Management Areas, managed by the New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game. Although their purpose is to manage wildlife populations they also provide recreation opportunities through hunting permits.

The Enfield Wildlife Management Area is the largest in the region and also the largest in the State. It encompasses close to 3,000 acres of northern hardwood, several ponds and associated marsh lands that are habitat for upland and aquatic species.

McDaniel's Marsh Wildlife Management Area includes over 600 acres in Springfield and Grafton. Many upland and aquatic species are hunted in this area. McDaniel's Marsh is also one of the best waterfowl hunting grounds. The Department of Fish and Game is providing a number of wood duck nest boxes to maintain the breeding population. Enfield has the extensive Henry Laramie and Lower Shaker Wildlife Management Areas.

Two Connecticut River marshes managed by the Department of Fish and Game are located at the northern end of the Region, Reed's Marsh (65 acres) in Orford and Wilder Management Area (60 acres) in Lyme. Many upland and aquatic species are hunted in Reed's Marsh. The Wilder Management Area, an important waterfowl area, provides wood duck nest boxes and offers hunting of many aquatic and upland species. Other sizeable Wildlife Management Areas in the region include Huntington Hill (439 acres) in Hanover, and at the Mascoma River and Cummins Pond in Dorchester.

All New Hampshire State Parks allow hunting to some extent. Restrictions relate primarily to skiing, camping, and trail areas. A large range of upland and aquatic species is present in the State Parks. However, deer is the most commonly hunted game animal. The State Forests also allow hunting and are, in general, less restrictive than the State

Parks. The NH Fish and Game Department is an excellent resource for information about the region's varied species, habitat, and hunting areas.

Straddling the boundaries of Plainfield, Grantham, Cornish, Croydon and Newport is Corbin Park, a private game reserve on 25,000 acres. Hunting privileges are attained by paying a high membership fee. Some unusual species, such as boar and elk, are among the game animals hunted in Corbin Park.

Although several critical habitat areas have been protected as wildlife management areas or as a result of land conservation for other purposes, most habitats remain on private lands. Efforts at protection of critical habitat areas, such as deer wintering areas, wetlands, stream buffers, and other wildlife travel corridors between habitats, must continue if the region's wildlife resource is to survive human population encroachment.

Fishing is probably the most easily realized recreational activity in the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region. Due to the variety of water body sizes, depths and elevations, fishing enthusiasts who live in or visit our region have access to both warm water and cold water fisheries. Cold water fish found in this area include brook, rainbow, lake and brown trout, salmon, northern pike and smallmouth bass. The warm water species include pickerel, largemouth bass and walleyes.

Containing a variety of habitat types, the larger rivers tend to offer both cold and warm water fisheries. In the Connecticut River, smallmouth and largemouth bass are plentiful, although the smallmouth bass is

most common. Other abundant species include shad, walleyes and northern pike. Rainbow trout is also readily available, along with bass and pike in the White River. The Mascoma and Sugar Rivers are also trout streams. Both rivers yield brook trout, rainbow trout and brown trout. Brook trout can also be found in most of the region's small streams with good currents and clean bottoms.

Most lakes and ponds in the Region contain one or more game fish species. As a rule, a given pond offers either cold water fish, such as trout or salmon, or warm water fish, primarily bass, pickerel, and perch. However, a few of the larger lakes, for example, Lake Sunapee and Mascoma Lake, support species from both groups. Interestingly, of these game fish species, only the brook trout, lake trout, shad and pickerel are native to our Region. Smallmouth and largemouth bass, landlocked salmon, pike, walleyes and the other varieties of trout were all introduced. The ability of fish populations to survive, thrive and reproduce depends on a variety of factors. These include human activities that affect water quality and temperature, as well as fishing pressure itself, and also competition with other fish species. Many of the fisheries in the Region are managed by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, some as "put and take" fisheries to provide annual fishing opportunities for residents and visitors, and others, with the aim of developing self-sustaining breeding populations. The success of these programs, like the region's fish populations in general, is dependent on the continued availability of suitable habitat.

Boating and Swimming

Canoeing, sailing and power-boating opportunities exist on many lakes, on the Connecticut River and on other large streams. For white water enthusiasts and other paddlers, the Connecticut River offers many levels of difficulty along this fifty-six mile reach of the River. Through the efforts of the Upper Valley Land Trust, a series of campsites is available for use by canoeists who desire more than a day's paddle. The northernmost segment, up to Bedell Bridge State Park in Haverhill, navigable by kayak and canoe, is predominantly flatwater since the construction of Wilder Dam, around which significant portages have to be made. A good place to take off is the (private) Pastures Campground in Orford, just south of the Morey Memorial Bridge linking Fairlee, VT and Orford, NH. The slow water continues south but the beautiful agricultural scenery makes up for some of the strenuous paddling in other stretches. Clay Brook, a tributary on the New Hampshire side, offers additional scenic views and birding opportunities. Grant Brook in Lyme offers scenic paddling through a protected state wildlife area.

Portage is recommended around Sumner Falls/Hartland Rapids for all but the most experienced paddlers.

There is a State of NH access point off Route 12A, between the Blow-Me-Down Brook and the covered bridge in Cornish, not far from Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. After a stretch of steep banks, the restricted views become increasingly wider, taking in agricultural fields and Mt. Ascutney foothills. The water is relatively quick.

Several stretches of the larger Connecticut River tributaries are also popular for canoeing and kayaking. One of these is the Sugar River, from downtown Newport to the Claremont line.

Boating on the lakes is more diversified than on the Connecticut River and its tributaries. Power boats and sailboats are more common here. Smaller boats are used on nearly every lake or pond that is accessible to area residents, frequently in conjunction with fishing.

Boaters' care is increasingly necessary in order to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, animal as well as vegetative, which can be easily introduced from boats into water bodies, befouling them and reducing water quality and native species health and diversity.

Public swimming beaches are in short supply throughout the Region. Along the banks of the Connecticut River there are no designated public swimming areas. Small ponds, too, though often suitable for swimming, lack public access and public facilities. The existing public beaches are, therefore, crowded on warm summer days. This is particularly true for Lake Sunapee, Little Lake Sunapee, and Pleasant Lake. The only other public beaches of regional significance are on Canaan Street Lake in Canaan and Indian Pond in Orford. Locally known swimming holes on rivers and streams offer another alternative for some residents. These are often on private lands that offer no guarantee of continued use by the public. Public Beach access is limited, with the exception of Sunapee State Beach; the other public beaches are in municipal ownership.

Sightseeing

Residents and tourists, alike, enjoy drives along the region's roadways to view the fall foliage, the greening of the fields in springtime, and scenic views of rivers, mountains and farmland. The region's historic land use patterns and conservation lands all contribute to the character of the Region that makes sightseeing such a popular activity. These characteristics which contribute to the region's scenic quality, and methods for maintaining them, are discussed in the Natural Resources chapter.

Developed Recreation Facilities and Recreation Programs

Developed recreation facilities, such as ball fields and skating rinks, are another important component of the region's recreation resources. The level of development of these facilities is quite variable among communities and depends mainly on the population and available funding. Many communities in the region

have recreation programs with organized and coordinated activities. These can range from summer programs for children to youth hockey and ski instruction. Larger communities, such as Lebanon, Hanover, Claremont, and Newport, have full-time staff to organize these programs. Smaller communities rely on part-time employees and volunteers to meet the increasing demand for programs for all ages and seasons.

As new facilities are needed and local funding sources feel the pressures of school budgets and overdue road maintenance, consideration of inter-municipal cooperation on facilities might create new opportunities and options. Operations and maintenance of most recreational facilities are locally financed, and recreation departments and commissions often find it challenging to compete with other departments for resources. Sharing facilities can help reduce this burden.

Recreation Improvement Strategies

- Develop a Regional Safe Routes to Play plan.
- Support the development of the “Quabbin to Cardigan” trail network.
- Coordinate with municipalities, the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission, and statewide partners to develop a feasibility study evaluating the potential for extending the Sugar River Rail Trail to points east.
- Assist the City of Claremont in implementing the Bobby Woodman Rail Trail Action Plan.
- Implement the water quality improvement strategies detailed in Chapter 5 (Natural Resources) of this Plan to ensure that swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities remain abundant in the region.
- Implement the forest lands improvement strategies detailed in Chapter 5 (Natural Resources) of this Plan to ensure that hunting opportunities remain abundant in the region.

APPENDIX I- REGIONAL HISTORIC LOCATIONS

Acworth	Brooks Gorge Honor Roll - World War I Memorial Flagpole To those who served in Desert Storm Town House - Acworth 1821 United Church of Acworth 1821
Canaan	Canaan Honor Roll - Civil War To Korean Conflict Canaan Street National Register of Historic Places Old Meeting House and Town Hall Erected in 1793 Old North Church Built 1826 - Congregational
Charlestown	Main Street - Charlestown - National Historic District Civil War Monument Crown Point Road 1760 Fort at No. 4 Gen. John Stark's Expedition to Bennington 1777 Honor Roll, World War I In Memory of the Deceased Members of Old No. 4 Fire & Hose Company Site of Johnson Cabin Where They Were Captured by Indians (sic) 1754 Site of the Stockade of Fort No. 4 Site of Walker Tavern 1769-1793 The Old Iron Kettle Spring To Mark the site of the Old Fort No. 4 Built 1743 Vietnam-Lebanon-Granada-Panama-Persian Gulf Memorial World War II & Korean Conflict Memorial
Claremont	Old Saint Mary's - NH First Catholic Church Charles R. Puksta Bridge First Roman Catholic Church In Honor of Claremont Soldiers Who Served in the Rebellion 1861-1865 In Memory of Our Brothers & Sisters Who Served Our Country Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried In This Cemetery Revolutionary Patriots Buried In This Yard Site of Old Tavern House - Lafayette Stopped Here 1825 Union Church - Oldest Standing Episcopal Church In NH 1771-1773 West Claremont Burying Ground - 1768 (Old Church and Plain Roads)
Croydon	Croydon Flats Settled 1766 Croydon Settled 1766 (East Village) Croydon Turnpike - Original Carriage Toll Road to Hanover Honor Roll - World War I

Enfield	<p>200 Ft to School House - Drive Slowly Honoring B. Wayne Campbell In Memoriam to Fred A. Fogg 1864-1946 In Memoriam to Jesse R. Lovejoy 1863-1945 In Praise of Our Pioneers In Faith - The LaSalette Missionaries Memorial Water Fountain A Gift of Warren Clough North Residence 1830 (LaSalette) Old Schoolhouse 1851 Shaker Village Settled 1793, Shakers This Mill Stone from the McElwain Blacksmith Shop Town House Enfield Center 1843 Union Church Enfield Center 1836</p>
Cornish	<p>Civil War Monument Cornish-Windsor Bridge Honor Roll - World War I Honor Roll - World War II Korea & Vietnam Honor Roll Monument to All Cornish Veterans</p>
Cornish	<p>Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site Salmon Portland Chase The Cornish Colony Winston Churchill</p>
Dorchester	<p>Cheever Chapel 1905 Welcome to Dorchester</p>
Goshen	<p>Capt. John W. Gunnison Honor Roll - Revolutionary War thru World War I Honor Roll - World War II thru Vietnam</p>
Grafton	<p>Grafton Center Cemetery 1812 Grafton Congregational Church 1798 Honor Roll - World War I & II Memorial Flagpole Dedicated to Leslie E. Seaman's 38 Years of Service</p>
Grantham	<p>Grantham Honor Rolls In Memory of Grantham Firefighters Memorial Arch - Dedicated to Emil A. Hanslin</p>
Hanover	<p>In Memory of Captain Stephen F. Mack Revere Bell Site of First Dartmouth College Building 1770 Tuck Drive</p>

- Lebanon** Blue Star Memorial Highway
 Civil War Soldier
 Dedicated to the Deceased Members of the Lebanon Fire Department
 George W. Currier Principal West Lebanon High School 1925-1958
 Honor Roll - World War I
 In Grateful Tribute to the Deceased Firemen of West Lebanon
 McShane Bell
 Nathan Lord House
 Site of First Meeting House in Lebanon 1772-1792
 Site of Tilden Ladies Seminary 1854-1890
 Spruce Tree Planted Signifying Unity Between Lebanon & W.Lebanon
 To All Men & Women of Lebanon Who Served Their Country in Time of Need
- Lempster** Civil War Monument "Our Fallen Heroes 1861-5" (East Lempster)
 Guide Sign with Mileages & Pointing Hand
 Honor Roll World War I & II
 In Memory of Alonzo Ames Miner, D.D. (East Lempster)
 Lempster Town Hall, Built 1794, Moved 1822
- Lyme** In Memory of Volunteer Soldiers & Sailors of Lyme
 Lyme Founded 1761
 To All Those from Lyme Who Served Their Country In Times of Conflict
 Tribute to George Weymouth M.D. - Our Doctor
 Lyme Academy
- Newbury** Center Meeting House
- New London** Civil War & World War I Memorial
 Colby Sawyer College 1837
 County Road
 Falling Water and Early Industry
 Herrick Homestead and Tavern
 Hominy Pot
 Honor Roll World War II
 In Memory of Marion Duncan McGann
 Lakeside Landing for Steamboats
 Little Sunapee Lake
 Meetinghouse of the First Baptist Church of New London
 New London Inn 1792
 New London's First Town Meeting
 Old Colby Academy 1837
 Old Main Street
 Oren D. Crockett 1850-1942 Triangle Garden
 Pleasant Street Pioneers
 Primal Peoples

Scytheville-Elkins Bandstand
Scytheville Park, Site of Old Scythe Factory
Site of First Church Constituted 1788
Site of Pleasant Street Schoolhouse 1821-1967
Soo-Nipi Park
The Colby Hill School
The Home of Moses Trussell (1753-1843)
The Old Campus
The Sargent Common
Willow Farm
World War II Memorial

Orford Common Lot #34 - Mustering Site 12th NH Regiment Rev War
East Common - Lot #34-35, Lot #36
Highway Guide Sign
Honor Roll - World War I
House Built in 1788-1809 By Orford's Founder John Mann
Orford Honor Roll
Riding or Driving Prohibited on This Mall
Riding or Driving Prohibited on This Mall
The Ridge
Welcome to Orford - Home of Samuel Morey Inventor
West Common

Piermont Honor Roll - World War I
Honor Roll - World War II & Vietnam

Plainfield Classes 1915-1916
Kimball Union Academy

Springfield Entering John F. Gile Memorial Forest, 6500 Acres State Forest
Gardner Memorial Wayside Park
Honor Roll, World War I
Springfield 1769 Charter Granted
Springfield Meetinghouse & Townhouse 1799
Walter C. Gardner III, Memorial Wayside Park

Sunapee Honor Roll - World War 1917-1919

Unity Honor Roll Veterans
Honor Roll World War I
Unity Incorporated July 13, 1764

Washington Birthplace of the Seventh Day Adventist Church
Brigadier General Sylvanus Thayer, The Father of West Point,

Civil War Memorial
East Washington N.H.
Spanish American War & World War I Memorial
Washington Center School, Erected 1813
Washington Incorporated 1776 Town Meetinghouse Built 1787
Washington N.H. The First Town Inc., Under Name of George Washington

APPENDIX II – NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER LOCATIONS

Acworth	Acworth Congregational Church Acworth Silsby Library
Canaan	Canaan Meetinghouse Canaan Street Historic District
Charlestown	Charlestown Town Hall Charlestown Main Street Historic District Farwell School North Charlestown Historic District
Claremont	Claremont City Hall Hunter Archeological Site Central Business District Monadnock Mills Claremont Warehouse No. 34 William Rossiter House David Dexter House English Church
Cornish	Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, House and Studio Cornish-Windsor Covered Bridge Kenyon Bridge Salmon P. Chase Birthplace First Baptist Church of Cornish Trinity Church Dingleton Hill Covered Bridge
Dorchester	Dorchester Community Church Dorchester Common Historic District
Enfield	Enfield Shaker Historic District Centre Village Meeting House Hewitt House Enfield Village Historic District
Hanover	Hanover Town Library Great Hollow Road Stone Arch Bridge Sphinx Tomb Epic of American Civilization Murals
Lebanon	Stone Arch Underpass Colburn Park Historic District

	Spring Hill Farm
Lyme	Moses Ken House Lyme Center Historic District Lyme Common Historic District
New London	Dr. Solomon M. Whipple House Baptist New Meeting House
Newbury	Center Meeting house Hay Estate
Newport	Sullivan County Courthouse Pier Bridge Wright's Bridge Nettleton House Isaac Read House Town Hall and Courthouse Little Red School House 1835 District No. 7 Richards Free Library Newport Downtown Historic District South Congregational Church
Orford	Orford Street Historic District Samuel Morey Memorial Bridge
Piermont	Sawyer-Medlicott House Piermont Bridge
Plainfield	Blow-Me-Down Covered Bridge Mothers' and Daughters' Club House Plainfield Town Hall Meriden Town Hall Blow-Me-Down Grange
Unity	Unity Town Hall
Washington	Washington Common Historic District