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April 1, 2008

Elizabeth Muzzey
State Historic Preservation Officer
New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-3570

Re: *New Hampshire Project Area Form, Granite Reliable Power Windpark, Coös County, New Hampshire*

Dear Ms. Muzzey:

On behalf of Granite Reliable Power, LLC (Granite), The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), is pleased to enclose a New Hampshire Project Area Form for your review. This Project Area Form was prepared in association with Granite's proposed Coös County Wind Park Project in the Towns of Dixville, Dummer, Ervings Location, Millsfield, and Odell, Coös County, New Hampshire.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Roger Ciuffo at 518-514-9307 or via electronic mail at rciuffo@louisberger.com. Thank you for your assistance with this project; we look forward to continuing our work with you.

Sincerely yours,
THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.

Hope E. Luhman, Ph.D.
Assistant Director – Cultural Resources

HEL/rc:jn

cc: P. Decker, Noble Power
R. Ciuffo, Berger
File XE-4053

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark

1. Type of Area Form

Town-wide:

Historic District:

Project Area:

2. Name of area: Granite Reliable Power WindPark

3. Location: Central portion of Coös County in north central New Hampshire

4. City or town: Dixville, Dummer, Erving's Location, Odell and Millsfield

5. County: Coös County

6. USGS quadrangle name(s): Dixville

7. USGS scale: 1:24000

8. UTM reference: 19 317851E 4971194N, 19 327406E 4949583 N, 19 315969E 4946820N, 19 298365E 4969677N

9. Inventory numbers in this area:

The Balsams Grand Resort Hotel – Listed on the National Register March 13, 2002

10. Setting: Mainly forested area in the central portion of Coös County in north central New Hampshire with sparse residential development

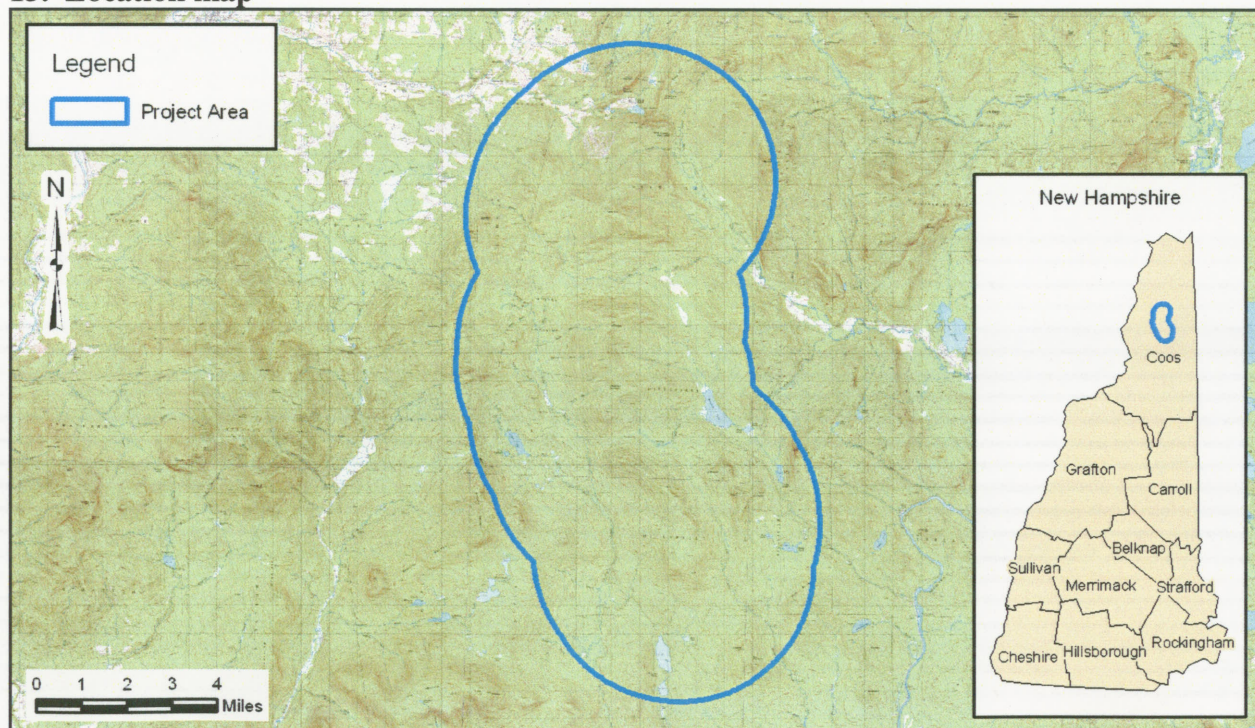
11. Acreage: 24,000 acres

12. Preparer(s): Roger L. Ciuffo

13. Organization: The Louis Berger Group Inc.

14. Date(s) of field survey: December 2007 & January 2008

15. Location map



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16. Sketch map

(see attached large format map of the project area)

AREA FORM**AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark****17. Methods and Purpose**

Methods: The consultants completed a file search at NHDHR to obtain information on properties currently listed in or determined eligible for the National Register within a 3 mile radius of the project, conducted historical research in NHDHR Town Files, the NH State Library and the State Historical Society which formed the framework for understanding the contexts in which to identify individual historic resources. Field survey was then conducted within a 3-mile radius of the project, using GIS and topographical mapping to locate areas that would be within the viewshed of the project. Previously listed and evaluated resources were located, mapped and photographed. The viewshed was systematically surveyed to identify, record, and evaluate all other properties over 50 years of age. In anticipation of future consultation regarding effects to historic properties, the consultants also took photographs from listed and eligible resources toward the project area (to be provided separately).

Purpose: This Project Area Form was prepared in association with Granite Reliable Power, LLC's a subsidiary of Noble Environmental Power, LLC, of Essex, Connecticut, proposed Granite Reliable Power Windpark Project in the Towns of Dixville, Dummer, Erving's Location, Millsfield, and Odell, in Coös County, New Hampshire. The form was also was prepared to provide context for the review of individual properties.

The Windpark is primarily a linear project with wind turbines installed along the north-south oriented ridges in the region – the Wind Turbine Area. To connect these turbines to the grid, a substation will be constructed near the southern part of the Wind Turbine Area and a new transmission line will be built, to connect the substation to the existing 115 kilovolt transmission line coursing east-west passing through the Town of Dummer in the southern part of the project area. A new maintenance building and laydown area will be constructed as part of the Wind Park within previously disturbed locations on private land in the southeastern corner of Dummer. These temporary facilities will be removed and the area restored on completion of construction. In its longest dimension, the project components will span approximately 21 miles from the northern most part of the Wind Turbine Area to the existing transmission line in the south.

18. Geographical Context

The Granite Reliable Power Windpark is proposed to be installed on private land in the central portion of Coös County in north central New Hampshire. Project components, including wind turbines, access roads, and electrical interconnection facilities, will be located in the unincorporated places of Dixville, Erving's Location, Millsfield, Odell, and the incorporated Town of Dummer. Geographically, the northernmost point of the project, the Wind Turbine String on Dixville Peak, is located approximately 1.6 miles (2.5 kilometers) south of State Route 26 as the wind turbine string courses northwesterly from Errol through the Dixville Notch and on to State Route 3 in Colebrook as it follows the Connecticut River along the western border of the state.

The Windpark lies within the New England physiographic province. This province is divided into three major sections: the White Mountains, the New England Uplands, and the Seaboard. The project area is located in the White Mountains section, which represents the northern one-third of New Hampshire. Stream valleys in the region can be deeper, narrower, with faster rates of flow as compared to stream valleys in other parts of the state. Average elevation within the White Mountains section ranges from 1000 feet (305 meters) above mean sea level (amsl) to 2000 feet (609 meters) amsl. Many areas are above 2000 feet (609 meters) amsl, and 46 peaks rise over 4000 feet (1219 meters) amsl. Mount Washington, at 6,288 feet (1917 meters) amsl, is the highest elevation in the Northeast (Potter 1994:9). This region has three major subdivisions: the Presidential Range in the east, the Franconia Mountains in the west, and the hilly country of northern New Hampshire (Van Driver 1987:18).

Physiographically, the project area is in the White Mountains of north central New Hampshire. The northern extent of the project area includes the upper reaches of Dixville Peak, which is separated from the higher mountains coursing northward, by the Dixville Notch in the vicinity of Dixville Notch State Park and the Balsams Resort. The area of potential effect (APE) for the Windpark project lies along the ridgelines of Fishbrook Mountain, Owlhead Mountain, Mt. Kelsey and Dixville Peak and in the low-lying areas of the Phillips Brook watershed.

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The undeveloped expanse of commercial forests in the Phillips Brook valley is situated west of the mountain range that forms the Wind Turbine Area. About 2-3 miles west of the Wind Turbine Area, the terrain rises up to form the large expanses of uplands and higher peaks in the Nash Stream Forest where Muise and Whitcomb mountains are the nearest peaks to the Wind Turbine Area. Southwest, and straddling the border of the Phillips Brook tract and the Nash Stream Forest, are the Trios Ponds and Long Mountain. South of the project area, Phillips Brook empties into the Upper Ammonoosuc River. Further beyond, the northern flanks of the Killkenny Mountains in the White Mountain National Forest rise above the river valley. To the east, the project area is bounded by the lower slopes and hills associated with the majority of the Bayroot lands in the unincorporated places of Millsfield and Dummer. Mt. Patience and Signal Mountain are two named summits and are generally lower elevations than the ridgeline that form the Wind Turbine Area and are located several miles to the east.

Soils in the project area are diverse, and there are stark differences in the soil composition between the ridgelines and the remainder of the project area at lower elevations. For instance, along the ridgelines of Mt. Kelsey and Owlhead Mountain, soils are predominately of the Glebe-Saddleback-Sisk association – very stony, and range from gently sloping to very steep. Along the Dixville Peak ridgeline, soils are of the Saddleback-Glebe-Ricker association and are moderately steep and very stony. On the Fishbrook ridgeline the soils consist mainly of Peru-Pillsbury soils, with gentle to moderate slopes and are very stony. The soils along the ridgelines are all possess surface characteristics that include steep slopes, erosive textures, bedrock outcrops, surface boulders and extreme rockiness (United States Department of Agriculture – National Resource Conservation Service 2007).

All project components are located on several tracts of privately owned land. Granite has entered into land-use agreements with these owners that will allow the Wind Park to be constructed and operated over the long term. The two largest parcels are often referred to as the *Phillips Brook Parcel* and the *Bayroot Parcel* and represent over 24,000 acres of privately owned land. These tracts share a common boundary that roughly forms the height of land comprising the Wind Turbine Area, south of Dixville Peak. This ridgeline also forms a divide between two watersheds. To the west of the ridgeline, the Phillips Brook and its tributaries drain into the Upper Ammonoosuc River as it flows westerly to meet the Connecticut River in Groveton. The Bayroot Parcel drains largely to the east through several tributaries to the Androscoggin River from the north and the east. The Androscoggin River then courses its way through southeastern Coos County on its way to the Connecticut River, and eventually on to the Atlantic Ocean in southern New England.

Modern disturbance in the project area is minimal. The Windpark lies in an active logging area that has been in use since it became an International Paper Company (IPC) active forestry area in 1896 (Doscher 2006). The project area contains a matrix of existing named (e.g. Dummer Pond Road and Phillips Brook Road) and unnamed logging or forest access roads.

19. Historical Background

Coös County, located in the northern part of New Hampshire is bounded on the west by the Connecticut River and has an area of 1,950 square miles. The county was created by an act of legislation, December 24, 1803 in which it was described:

“Coös County shall contain all of the lands and waters situated northerly of the line hereinafter mentioned and described within this state, which line is considered as beginning on the westerly bank of the Connecticut River, at the southwesterly corner of Dalton and running on the westerly and southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton Woods (Carroll); thence on the westerly and southerly line of Bretton Woods to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly on a straight line across the un-located lands to the line of the county of Strafford, at the northwesterly corner of Tamworth; thence on the line of the county of Strafford to the line of the district of Maine.” (Coolidge 1860:460)

The act of establishing Coös County was approved December 24, 1803, and implemented on March 5, 1805. Coös County was formed from a portion of Grafton County, one of the five original counties of the State –

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Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton – and comprises all New Hampshire north of the present counties of Grafton and Carroll. Its western boundary is the western bank of the Connecticut River, and extends to the extreme north part of the state, being seventy-six miles in length, with an average width of approximately twenty miles (Merrill 1888:18.) The county is bounded north and northwest by Canada, east by the State of Maine, south by Carroll and Grafton counties and west by Vermont and contains approximately one million acres of land.

Coös County in 1805 contained the towns of Dalton, Whitefield, Bretton Woods, Adams, Chatham, Shelburne, Shelburne Addition, Durand, Kilkenny, Jefferson, Lancaster, Millsfield, Northumberland, Stratford, Wales' Gore, Cockburne, Colebrook, Stewartstown, Piercy, Paulsburg, Mainesborough, Dummer, Errol, Cambridge and Success (Merrill, 1888: 17.) On June 18, 1805, Nash and Sawyer's Locations was annexed to Coös County, and January 5, 1853, Bartlett, Jackson (Adams), and Hart's Location were annexed to Carroll county. Not long after the formation of Coös County, Chatham was annexed to Strafford County, and upon the erection of Carroll County, Chatham was included in that county (Merrill 1880: 19.)

In addition to the organized towns in the county there were the following unorganized grants, purchases, and locations that include Bean's Purchase, Carlisle, Cambridge, Hubbard, Webster, Chandler's Purchase, Crawford's Grant, Crawford's Purchase, Cutt's Grant, Dix's Grant, Ervin's Grant, Gilmanton and Atkinson Academy Grant, Green's Grant, Lowe and Burbank's Grant, Martin's Location, Second College Grant, Thompson and Meserve's Purchase, and Wentworth's Location. Millsfield and Cambridge, after being organized as towns for some years, gave up their organization.

The census of 1880 gives the total population of the county as 18,580. By the same census we learn that in 1880, the town of Lancaster (county seat) had a population of 2,272; Whitefield 1,828; Colebrook 1,580; Gorham 1,383; Berlin 1,144; Northumberland 1,062; and Stratford 1,016. The other towns exceeding 500 persons are: Milan 892; Columbia 762; Stark 690; Carroll 632; Pittsburg 581 and Dalton with a population 570. The remaining towns and grants reported the following: Dummer 464; Clarksville 328; Shelburne 252; Randolph 203; Errol 161; Nash and Sawyer's Location 101; Millsfield 62; Wentworth's Location 55; Cambridge 36; Martin's Location 33; Dixville 32; Crawford's Grant 28; Thompson and Meserve's Location 20; Second College Grant 18, Green's Grant 8; Dix's Grant 4; and Sergeant's Purchase with 2 (New Hampshire Population Census 1880.)

According to the 1880 agriculture and industrial census of Coös County, there were 1,939 farms, having a total of \$139,089 acres of improved land; aggregate value of these farms, including buildings, fences, etc. \$ 4,350,042; implements and machinery, \$192,544; Live stock \$774,838; an estimated value of annual farm products, \$943,427. The vegetable production included: potatoes, 623,483 bushels, barley 1,893 bushels, buckwheat 43,431 bushels, Indian corn 10,129 bushels, oats 228,698 bushels, rye 923 bushels, wheat 31,464 bushels, tobacco 1,000 pounds, hay 49,734 tons; orchard products had an annual value of \$3,979. The number of horses raised in the county 3,341; mules and asses 4; working oxen 1,615; milk cows 6,474; other cattle 10,723; sheep 16,832; swine 2,784, wool 71,504 pounds, butter 632,822 pounds, cheese 36,795 pounds. The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property was \$5,911,552. There were 194 manufacturing establishments in the county using \$2,107,250 in capital, paying annually to 1,262 employees and turning out products values at \$2,490,356 (New Hampshire Agricultural Census 1880.)

The Coös County Wind Park Project is located in the southeastern part of the county and includes the following town/townships: the Town of Dummer and the townships of Dixville, Erving's Location, Odell and Millsfield. The majority of the project area extends through the township of Millsfield. In New Hampshire, locations, grants, townships (which are different from towns), and purchases are unincorporated portions of a county which are not part of any town and have limited self-government (if any, as many are uninhabited).

Dixville is an unincorporated township in the eastern part of Coös County and was granted in 1805 and 1810 to Colonel Timothy Dix, Jr. of Boscawen. The township had a population of twelve inhabitants in 1810, one of whom was the proprietor; and in 1820 the population had dwindled to the meager number of two. The township

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covers approximately 31, 023 acres, some of which is suitable for agriculture though the major part is a sterile, rocky, inhospitable region, covered with thick woods. The Dixville Notch, a large gap in the mountains, walled on each side by immense and almost perpendicular columns of mica slate, rises to the height of seven or eight hundred feet (Charlton 1857:183). Today, Dixville Notch is home to the National Register listed "The Balsams" Hotel and Resort.

Since 1920, New Hampshire has hosted the country's first primary elections, and since 1960, the handful of permanent residents of Dixville Notch, has gathered at midnight in The Balsams ballot room to mark their ballots, making them the first to vote in the country (The Balsams Website: 2008.)

The Town of *Dummer*, lying in the easterly part of the county, having Cambridge being its only boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, has an area of 23, 040 acres, and is 140 miles north of the capital city of Concord and 30 miles northeast of the county seat of Lancaster. Dummer was granted March 8, 1773 to Mark H. Wentworth, Nathaniel A. Haven, and others; but was unoccupied for many years. The town was incorporated December 19, 1848 with William Lovejoy, John Hodgdon and Jotham E. Lang being authorized to call the first town meeting. Dummer, like Dixville, has a mountainous terrain and sterile land. The principle rivers are the Androscoggin and the Little Ammonoosuc; the latter running through the town (Charlton 1857: 191).

Erving's Location is an unoccupied township in Coos County. The only way to access Erving's Location without hiking is by following a dirt road that starts at New Hampshire State Route 26 in Millsfield and ends to the west in Erving's Location's northeast corner.

According to the United States Census Bureau's 2000 population census, the location has a total area of 2,368 acres. The location's highest point is 2,840 feet above sea level, along its eastern boundary, partway up the slope of Mount Kelsey, the summit of which is located in Millsfield (Coolidge 1860: 468).

Millsfield is located in the eastern part of Coos County, adjoining the town of Errol, is located 150 miles north of Concord and contains approximately 23,200 acres. Millsfield was granted March 1, 1774 to George Boyd and eighty-one others among whom was Sir Thomas Mills; from which the town obtained its name (Charlton 1857: 302). In 1850, the census gave no account of inhabitants; in 1857, there were two persons, today the population stands at fourteen (New Hampshire Population Census 2000.)

Odell is also a township located in the western portion of the County. In 1851, the New Hampshire General Court authorized the governor and council to appoint a land commissioner to sell the public lands, and James Willey of Conway, NH was appointed to that office. In 1834, Odell, which contained 23,751 acres, was sold by Commissioner Willey to Richard Odell of Conway for \$1,863. Odell is bounded to the west by Stratford, to the south by Stark, to the east by Dummer and Millsfield, and to the north by Erving's Location and Columbia (Coolidge 1860: 471).

A substantial portion of the Nash Stream Forest lies within the township. There are three mountains, each having elevations above 3,000 feet: Muise Mountain, Whitcomb Mountain and Long Mountain, whose two summits are the two highest points in Odell, at 3,661 feet above sea level each. There are only a few rough roads and no highways here. According to the United States Census Bureau Geography Division, the township has a total area of 28,928 acres, of which, 28,480 acres of it is land and 448 acres of it is water.

Early Settlers

The first settlers of Coös County endured many hardships. Living at a distance of more than a hundred miles from their original settlements along the coast, all heavy articles, such as salt, iron, lead, and, in fact, everything indispensable to civilized life that could not be procured from the soil or found in the woods or streams, had to be transported upon the backs of men or horses, not even having the conveniences of roads, and their only guides through the forests were marked trees (Sanborn 1875: 156). These pioneers had to forge the streams and rivers

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than ran across their route, often these streams and rivers were often swollen so as to be passable only by swimming. The nearest mills, either for the manufacture of lumber or for grinding of corn and wheat, were in Charlestown, New Hampshire, a distance of approximately 100 miles from their new homes.

There were two classes of new settlers that moved to Coös County, each had very distinct characteristics. The leaders were men of intelligence, energy, shrewdness and property. They had two objectives, one was to furnish permanent homes for themselves and prosperity, and second was to acquire wealth by the strength of their own hands. They were men of strong religious principles, and early made provisions for the preaching of the gospel. They brought cows, swine and sheep, and were soon able to supply their tables with meat; they also had in a short time comfortable houses and furniture. The second class of new settlers was the poor who reached the new settlements on foot, bearing their only possessions upon their shoulders (Sanborn 1875: 162).

The first twenty-five years or so of settlement, the settlers were for the most part independent, self-reliant, healthy farmers, who lived upon the produce of their own soil worked by their own hands. They were warmed by fuel from their own woods, and clothed from the flax from their fields or wool from their flocks. They had but little money, but little was needed, for their trade was carried on chiefly by barter.

Logging in those early years consisted of the harvesting of hardwood which was cut from large tracts of land, and burned to obtain ashes, with which the early settlers leached and boiled into salts, and carried where they could find a market. Those settlers that had a horse would make what was called a "car" which was created by pinning cross pieces to two light poles of suitable length, putting the horse inside, the back part dragging on the ground, and the load fastened on just behind the horse. Those that had oxen, used a wide spread crotched stick like cart tongue, this they called a go-cart (Millsfield 1888:46). The settlers that had no oxen would either move their loads by hand, or carried it on their backs.

Mills for lumber and grinding, were so distant that grain was sometimes purchased at the mills and ground and brought to their homes; most of the grinding was done with pestles and large mortars, manufactured from short logs of hard wood trees, sometimes two or three feet in diameter. Excellent crops of wheat were raised on the new land; usually good corn, and a large amount of potatoes, which were baked in the coal beds of their kitchen fireplaces (Sanborn 1875: 165). Weather was always a problem for the new settlers. In the winter, snow in some areas was so deep that the few families could keep the road or marked pathways open and consequently great hardships occurred. Passable roads were almost non-existent for many years.

Roads

The construction of roads occupied much of the early settler's time and labor. Early on in settlement history there were three ways to reach the Upper Coös from the south. One, and the principle one, was the Connecticut River, with canoes in the summer, and on the ice in the winter. The second was on the highlands, west of the Ammonoosuc River, passing by Streeter's Pond, in Lisbon, and the east part of Littleton. The valley of the Ammonoosuc was the third route. The early roads were cut about eight feet wide, and corduroyed (Woods 1919: 225.) They were not at all similar to later roads, but the pioneers seem to have been able to traverse them on foot, on horseback, or to drive cattle over them without serious hardship to their progress. As the population of the area increased, these trails were unsuited to the needs of the inhabitants. A major topic of discussion at the local town and proprietors' meetings were the construction of new roads. Edwards Buckman, Timothy Nash, David Page, jr. of Lancaster, was appointed, March 12, 1767, as members of a committee to look out and mark roads to the Ameroscoggin, Pickwachett, and the first settlements on the Connecticut (Merrill 1888: 73.)

At a special meeting of the governor and council at Portsmouth, March 13, 1772, a petition was presented by the proprietors of Lancaster, Northumberland and Shelburne, setting forth the construction of a road from Conway, NH (eastern New Hampshire) to the Connecticut River (eastern New Hampshire) hoping that this would please the king in order for the surveyor general of lands to mark out the proper road (Merrill 1888:75.)

About 1775, the proprietors of Apthorp, Grafton County south of Coös County, offered two tracts of land totaling 160 acres, to anyone who would cut away the trees and bushes on the most direct route between Haverhill and

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Lancaster, a distance then considered as fifty-miles. The new road was to be cut to enable the comfortable passage for a one-horse wagon containing two persons. This offer was accepted by Moses Blake, who duly executed his contract, and was deeded the two nearest lots to the mouth of John's River (Woods 1919:228)

The Timber Interest of Northern Coös

The largest timber county in the State of New Hampshire is Coös County. It exceeds any other in area, and the composition of its surface and its soil were particularly adapted to tree growth. The eastern part of the county is formed by the upper Androscoggin River, while on its western border is the Connecticut River, with its whole area intersected by streams, many of which are capable of floating logs. It has been, therefore, the county of special interest to lumbermen since the time when the exhaustion of pine nearer the sea led them to follow the rivers and streams northward toward their sources (Defebaugh 1906: 129.)

Along its streams white pine was very abundant and as late as 1850 there were still some of the original forests of this species remaining; but since that time spruce has been the chief timber and furnished the basis for one of the largest lumbering operations in New England, that of the Berlin Mills Company. In addition to white pine and spruce; birch, beech, rock maple and larch were among the existing trees sought after by lumber companies at this time (Defebaugh 1906:129.)

The forests in the central portion of Coös County were diversified as to the species with large sections of old growth timber in the late nineteenth century. This was due to the broken character of the county which, within a comparatively small area, would introduce soils, exposures and climates suitable to different species (Defebaugh 1906: 129.) There were river valley, swamps, upland plateaus, mountain sides and mountain tops, all in close proximity of one another. But classified by the two coniferous species, white pine and spruce; the forest growth might be somewhat definitely outlined. In the southeastern part of the state, between the Salmon falls and the Merrimac River, reaching ten or fifteen miles west of the latter stream, and extending northward to the white Mountain region, was a white pine section in which that wood was the predominating species. Another white pine section was located along the western border of the State, extending from the Connecticut River east for from ten to twenty miles and reaching from the Massachusetts line north to the middle of Coos County (Defebaugh 1906:130).

There were also white pine areas in Carroll County in the eastern part of the state, one around Ossipee Lake and the other bordering the Saco River. There was a considerable growth area also in the northern part Coös County, around the Connecticut River.

Defebaugh writes in his book *History of the Lumber Industry of America* that:

The spruce region occupied the entire remaining part of the State, but growing heaviest from the northern boundary south to the southern limits of the Presidential Range in Carroll County, in this section there were extensive areas of almost pure spruce forests, though everywhere it was broken up, more or less, by other coniferous woods and the hardwoods, the latter being especially prominent, both in the pine and spruce areas, in the southern part of the state. Between the eastern and western pine belts, occupying the water shed between the Connecticut and the Merrimac, was a belt of spruce intermixed with hardwoods.

Practically the entire area of the State, river bottom lands, swamps and all, was timbered, the only marked exception being a few of the higher summits of mountains, the tree line ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, while rising still higher were dwarfed specimens of coniferous trees (Defebaugh 1906: 130.)

Notwithstanding its ruggedness, New Hampshire has always been a favorite with loggers because of the numerous streams which can be found throughout the area. Notably the Piscataqua River and its tributaries, particularly the Salmon Falls River, is the scene of what was probably the first river driving operation in America (Defebaugh 1906: 132.) The Merrimac, to the south, was also an important river in early Colonial days. The

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Connecticut River, extending almost the entire length of the western border, with the Connecticut Lakes in the extreme northern part of the state as its source, has for one hundred-and-fifty years been utilized by logger.

The Coös County Wind Park Project area is located in the Philips Brook Forest, a 23,781 acre tract of land located in southeastern Coös County. Philips Brook Forest is a watershed area that gathers rainfall and funnels it southward through nearly 24,000 acres of forested lands. This tract of land is located just east of Nash Stream, New Hampshire's largest state-owned forest, which it shares a 10-mile boundary. The project area is situated in wild and unpopulated country with a long history of timber harvesting. Historical research has indicated that there were dams on Phillips Brook used for river driving purposes, but none survive today (Doscher 2006). During the 1880s and 1890s, the logging industry in northern New Hampshire (Photographs 1 & 2), and in particular in Coos County, increased dramatically and lumber companies became a major economic force in the region (Pike 1967). During the forestry boom, Phillips Brook was the first tract of forest acquired by the International Paper Company after its founding in 1898. It was acquired from the Glen Manufacturing Company (Doscher 2006).

For more than 100 years, the International Paper Company owned and managed the Philips Brook area of Coös County. Incorporated in Albany, New York, on January 31, 1898, International Paper was a merger comprised of 17 pulp and paper mills. Production facilities ranged from a small mill in Turners Falls, Massachusetts - which produced 11 tons of paper per day - to the Hudson River mill in Corinth, New York, one of the most advanced in the industry with a daily output of 150 tons. Holdings also included 1.7 million acres of timberland in the northeastern United States and Canada. During its early years, International Paper was the nation's largest producer of newsprint, supplying 60 percent of all newsprint sold in the United States (International Paper website: 2008.)

The company became an industry pioneer under the leadership of Hugh Chisholm, who served as president from 1898 to 1907. Milestones included the construction of the first laboratory in the American pulp and paper industry in Glens Falls, New York; the industry's first collective bargaining agreement and an innovative timber harvesting system that protected young trees. Operating in the northeastern United States, the heartland of the turn-of-the-century pulp and paper industry, International Paper employed some of the nation's most experienced papermakers, many of whom had honed their skills during decades of shop floor labor (International Paper website: 2008.)

In 2004, International Paper sold the property within the project area to GMO Renewable Resources, a Timber Investment Management Organization headquartered in Boston, MA.

Summer Camps and Recreation

The project area is part of a region known as the Great North Woods, and is located just north of the White Mountain National Forest and east of the Nash Stream Forest. Dixville Notch is located to the north of the project area. The Connecticut River is to the west and the Androscoggin River is to the east.

Significant regional recreation centers and natural focal points include Percy Peaks, the Dixville Notch area, and the Androscoggin River. There are four state parks in the area and include Dixville Molligewick, Androscoggin Wayside, and Coleman within 10 miles of the proposed project, with Milan Hill and Umbagog State Parks located just beyond the project area.

The Great North Woods is regarded as somewhat more remote, less developed and somewhat less spectacular than the more well-known White Mountains region of New Hampshire. Dixville Notch is perhaps the most well-known landmark within this region, due to the dramatic section of roadway through the narrow notch surrounded by vertical cliffs. The Balsams Grand Resort Hotel is situated on Lake Gioriette, adds to the scenery. A recreational facility associated with the Balsams Resort includes a Wilderness Ski Area (alpine), golf course, and an extensive network of hiking, biking and cross-country skiing trails. Snowmobile and ATV trails are also common throughout the project area. The Cohos Trail also traverses the project area (Vissering 2008.)

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The Nash Stream Forest is west of the project area and provides undeveloped recreational opportunities that include such activities as hunting, fishing, hiking, back country skiing and snowshoeing. There are numerous mountains within the Nash Stream Forest including Baldhead, Muise, Whitcomb, Long, North and South Percy, Stratford, Sugarloaf, and other minor peaks southeast of Blue Mountain. There are hiking trails to Percy peak and to Sugarloaf Mountains. Other mountains such as Blue Mountain, West peak and Goback Mountain are further west and outside of the forest. East of the project area, Mt. Metalak, Mt. Patience, Signal Mountain, Deer and Cow Mountain. These mountains frequently prevent views of the project ridges from key use features identified, especially from the east, south, and southeast.

The steep and mountainous terrain in the project area is not well suited to year round housing, but this section of Coös County does lend itself to the construction of part-time/seasonal housing or camps. There are many ponds in the area that visitors enjoy through boating and fishing. Some of the larger ponds (Philips, Dummer and Millsfield ponds) have over the past 50 years, become home to part-time residential housing or camps. For example Philips Pond has 1 camp, Dummer Pond has 1 and Millsfield Pond has 30 camps located around the eastern edge of the pond (all of these camps around Millsfield Pond are constructed on leased lots which are owned by Bayroot LLC.)

Besides still being an active logging area, the project area is also used by the general public for recreation purposes. With its endless trails and scenic vistas, the area is used by hunters, anglers, hikers, campers, mountain bikers, kayakers, for ATV activities, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and snowmobiling.

Lee Perry, former director of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department stated that:

"Philips Brook is a great example of how properly managed working forests can provide forest products, sustain wildlife and provide opportunities for people to access and enjoy fish and wildlife related activities. Working cooperatively with Fish and Game, landowners and managers, through good stewardship, have sustained a diverse and high quality array of upland and wetlands" (Doscher 2006)

20. Applicable NHDHR Historic Context(s)

- 22. Logging, lumbering and saw mills, 1620-present.
- 73. Summer and vacation home tourism, 1880-present
- 76. Winter recreation and the ski industry, 1890-present, (Snowmobiling)
- 78. Outdoor recreation in New Hampshire.
- 135. The land conservation movement in New Hampshire.

21. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation

The Coös County Wind Project is located on several tracts of privately owned land. Granite Reliable Power, LLC has entered into land-use agreements with these owners that will allow the Wind Park to be constructed and operated over the long term. The two largest parcels are often referred to as the *Phillips Brook Parcel* and the *Bayroot Parcel* and represent over 24,000 acres of privately owned land. These tracts share a common boundary that roughly forms the height of land comprising the Wind Turbine Area, south of Dixville Peak. This ridgeline also forms a divide between two watersheds. To the west of the ridgeline, the Phillips Brook and its tributaries drain into the Upper Ammonoosuc River as it flows westerly to meet the Connecticut River in Groveton. The Bayroot Parcel drains largely to the east through several tributaries to the Androscoggin River from the north and the east. The Androscoggin River then courses its way through southeastern Coos County on its way to the Connecticut River, and eventually on to the Atlantic Ocean in southern New England.

Modern disturbance in the project area is minimal. The Windpark lies in an active logging area that has been in use since it became an International Paper Company (IPC) active forestry area in 1896 (Doscher 2006). The project area contains a matrix of existing named (e.g. Dummer Pond Road and Phillips Brook Road) and unnamed logging or forest access roads.

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Properties within the project area are very few and are mostly contained to a few ponds within the project area. The only area that does contain any potentially historic structures is in the northern most part of the project area located along New Hampshire State Route 26. Other main roadways in the area are New Hampshire State Route 16 to the East and New Hampshire State Route 110 to the South and New Hampshire State Route 3 located to the West. The following describes the potentially historic structures within the project area and some properties that are located outside of the project area that were determined to be important to describing the architecture and landscape of the area. It is important to note that in the western part of Coös County where farm's would have been historically prevalent due to the rolling hills and flat terrain, modular and mobile homes have become the dominant visible architecture. Many potentially historic structures that were viewed on historic USGS maps are no longer extant and have been replaced with these types of dwellings.

*Architectural styles:***Connected farms**

The Hines Farm located outside of the project area, is located at 58 West New Hampshire Route 26 Millsfield, NH is sited on approximately 5 acres. This property, although once a working farm, should be consider potentially eligible for the National Register as an excellent example of a Queen Anne style connected farmstead which is rare in this section of the project area. The connected farm as described by Thomas Hubka (2004), was based on four sections, the "big house, little house, back house, and barn". The big house, containing the bedrooms and parlor, was sited closest to the road. Adjacent was the little house, which was used as the kitchen. The back house was a multi-functional space for home manufacturing and wood storage, and it typically contained the privy. The barn housed the farm's animals and typically features a central aisle or drive-through.

This property features a c.1850, gable front, three-by-three-bay, wood-shingled clad, Queen Anne style dwelling which is sited facing south along new Hampshire State Route 26. Attached to the north are two one-story structures and a c.1900 attached two-story, gable front barn completing the connected farmstead. Sited to the east is a one-and-one-half story, gable front one-car garage constructed c.1985 with a center entry roll-up garage door (Photographs 3-4.)

Sited to the west of the main house are three outbuildings, two sheds and one, one-story side-gabled building that was used as a gift shop as noted by the attached sign on the southwest corner "Clear stream Gift Shop." This structure is clad with vertical plank siding and topped with an asphalt shingle roof. To the rear of the gift shop are two small storage sheds (Photographs 5-7.)

Another example of the connected farmstead is The McKinnon House located at 531 Bungy Road in the Town of Columbia. This property is located outside of the project area to the west. Sited facing west on Bungy Road, this one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, Cape style dwelling features an asphalt shingled roof and off-set brick chimney (Photographs 8-9.) The front façade features off-set windows that include a large picture window and a single outward opening casement window. The fenestration on the north and south façades contain one-over-one windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows on the second. Attached to the rear is a one-and-a-half-story Ell with one-over-one windows on the north façade and a one-story entry porch on the south. There is one small one-over-one window in the gable peak on the north façade above the porch.

Attached to the Ell is a one-and-one-half story barn that has been converted into a one-car garage/storage structure. An off-set roll-up garage door and off-set entry are visible on the north façade. Sited to the rear of the barn by an open breezeway is a one-story, vinyl clad two-bay garage with vinyl siding and asphalt roof (Photograph 10.)

Farms

The Sweatt Farm, also located outside of the project area is a good example of a non-connected farmstead in this the northern section of Coös County. Located at 225 West New Hampshire Route 26 Millsfield, NH, the Sweatt Farm features a c.1880, five-by-two bay, two-and-one-half-story; vernacular style farmhouse is sited facing north along New Hampshire State Route 26. The front façade features a one-story enclosed wrap around front porch with fifteen-pane windows across the façade and a center entry front door. The second floor features six-over-six

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windows which are carried over into the finished attic space. Three shed roofed dormers with six-over-six windows complete the front façade. The roof is capped with asphalt shingles and is punctured by an off-set brick ridge chimney. The dwelling is covered in vinyl siding with wooden shutters flanking the windows (Photograph 11.)

Located to the southeast of the main dwelling is a c.1995, one-story, gable-front pole barn with vertical plank siding and a standing seam metal roof. The front façade features an off-set metal garage door and a single wooden entry door that is inserted into a larger sliding door which allows the barn to be opened for removal of equipment. There are two small louvered windows in the gable peak. Attached to the east end of the barn is a one-story, side-gabled shed with one six-pane window, metal roof and side entry door.

To the west of the pole barn is a c.1977 one-story corrugated metal garage with standing seam metal roof punctured with an off-set block chimney on the west corner of the garage. The front façade features an off-set single entry door. The main entrance to the garage is located on the east façade and features an overhead metal door. One small clapboard sided storage shed is sited to the west of the main dwelling. This gable front, one-and-one-half story shed is topped with a standing seam metal roof and an off-center entry door on the east façade. Attached to the rear is a one-story gable roof addition with a center entry door on the south façade (Photographs 12-15.)

Dwellings

Located at 1761 New Hampshire Route 26 is the Companga House. Constructed c.1880, this one-and-one-half story, side-gabled Cape style dwelling is the only one of its kind remaining in this area (Photographs 16-17.) The home is clad with clapboard siding and is topped with an asphalt shingle roof and a center-ridge concrete block chimney. Attached to the east façade is a one-story, one-car garage/storage unit. This structure is clad with wood shingles and is topped with asphalt shingles. An off-set roll-up garage door and an off-set entry door can be seen on the front façade.

The Stevens House is located at 1594 New Hampshire Route 26. This is a, L-shaped "camp style" dwelling constructed c.1930 and is sited in a wooded area that slopes south away from the highway (Photographs 18-19.) This summer dwelling is clad with wood shingles and is capped with an asphalt shingle roof. A one-story, two-by-one bay addition is attached to the front façade. Attached to the east façade is a one-story open porch that covers the off-set entry front door. A cinder block chimney is attached to the rear (south) façade. Sited to the east of this dwelling is a c.1970 mobile home that is clad in similar materials as the main house.

Sited to the west of The Balsams on Trailer Road are two (2) dwellings owned by Tillotson Corporation LLC., owners of the Balsams. The first of these properties dates to c.1880 and the second dates to c.1930. Both of these homes along with three (3) mobile homes, not surveyed, are presently and historically used as workers housing. These properties were not surveyed or included in the National Register Historic District form submitted in 2001.

One of the workers housing is located at 6 Trailer Road (Photograph 20.) Constructed c.1930, this side-gable, one-and-one-half story Cape style house is sited facing south on Trailer Road. Clad in vinyl siding, the walls are punctured with one-over-one windows. The roof is capped with asphalt shingles and a center ridge brick chimney. The front façade features a full length front porch supported by four square posts. Attached to the rear is a one-story one-bay addition.

The second potentially historic house is located at 12 Trailer Road (Photograph 21.) This house constructed c.1900 is a two-story, four-by-three-bay, hipped roofed Vernacular style dwelling with one-over-one windows throughout. The front entrance is sited facing east and features three shed-roofed dormers on the second floor and a one-story porch with a center entry front door. The north façade features two shed-roofed dormers on the second floor while the first floor contains a jutting bay flanked by paired one-over-one windows. Piercing the roof on the south façade is a brick chimney.

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Sited to the east of the main dwelling are two gable end one car garages. Both structures are clad with wooden shingles and topped with asphalt shingles. The first garage features a roll-up door while the second contains wooden doors that swing out from the opening (Photograph 22.)

Camps – 3 Ponds (Philips Pond, Dummer Pond, Millsfield pond)

Philips Pond – one cabin constructed circa 1940, originally used as an incentive cabin for employees of International Paper Company.

The cabin located on Philips Pond (Photographs 23-27) is a two-story, side-gabled; three-by-three bay cabin is sited north facing Philips Pond. The front façade contains a one-story, shed-roofed enclosed front porch with facade, center front door and paired gable-front dormers on the second floor. The dwelling is topped with a standing seam metal roof and contains a small brick center ridge chimney. The cabin is clad with log/plank siding with vertical plank siding in the gables. One-over-one casement windows are located on the second floor while nine-over-nine windows are visible on the first floor and on the rear ell. A single off center entry door is located on the south (rear) façade.

A one-story ell is attached to the cabin on the west side and is clad with identical siding and roofing as the main dwelling. A brick chimney punctures the roof line on the west side of the roof. The main entrance is located on the east façade.

Sited to the rear (south) of the cabin is a one-story, side-gabled storage shed with a standing seam metal roof and horizontal plank siding. The single entry door is located on the west façade and two single pane horizontal windows are located on the front façade.

Today, the cabin can be rented on a weekly or daily basis for hunters, hikers and fisherman who visit the area. There is no plumbing or electricity associated with this cabin.

Dummer Pond – There is one cabin located on a small island in the middle of Dummer Pond. The original cabin, constructed c.1900, was removed in 2007 and is currently being replaced with a newer cabin (Photograph 28.)

Millsfield Pond is home to the largest grouping of camps within the project area. Located around the eastern end of the pond are thirty (30) cabins which date from the earliest 1950 to the newest 1986.) Out of the thirty (30) cabins at this location, only four (4) cabins fall within the fifty (50) year cut-off date to be eligible for the National Register. These cabins sit on leased lots, leased to the owners by the property owner Bayroot, LLC. Like other residential ponds outside the project area, Millsfield Pond is a seasonal pond, not inhabited year round as these properties do not have electricity, plumbing or telephone service.

The architectural styles of this pond range from the very simple one-story Vernacular form to the Cape style form. Since this is a simple rustic area of Coös County, the majority of the camps are the simple one-story vernacular style form. All of these camps face towards the pond generally in a north/northwest direction. The following is a sampling of the architecture that can be found along Millsfield Pond.

Lot Number 1 – Located at 1372 Millsfield Pond Road is this simple c.1950 one-story camp with vertical plank siding, casement windows, standing seam metal roof and a center ridge stone chimney (Photographs 29-30.) Attached to the north façade of the camp is a one-story wood deck with gable roof. Located to the west of the camp is a vertical plank sided privy and to the northeast of the camp is a small shed-roofed utility shed used for wood storage.

Lot Number 4 – Located at 1364 Millsfield Pond Road is this c.1963 one-and-one-story Cape style camp with attached one-story screened-in side porch (Photographs 31-33.) The camp is clad with vinyl siding and is capped with asphalt shingles and a center ridge brick chimney. One-over-one casement windows are seen throughout the facades with the front (north) façade featuring a larger off-set nine-pane picture window overlooking the pond. Two c.1970 structures are located to the north of the camp. One is a small gable privy clad with vertical plank

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siding and asphalt roof while the second is a small shed-roofed lean-to structure that houses cut wood. Sited to the rear (south) of the camp is a c.2006 gabled utility shed with asphalt roof and wood siding.

Lot Number 12 – Located at 1332 Millsfield Pond Road is a c.1964 one-story camp constructed with vertical plank siding and an asphalt roof (Photographs 34-35.) One-over-one casement windows are located throughout the camp. Wooden decks are attached to the north and east facades with the off-set entry door located on the east façade deck. Sited to the northeast of the camp is a simple wood clad privy while on the northwest façade is a cluster of three c.1985 simple wood clad utility sheds capped with asphalt roofs.

Lot Number 16 – Located at 1322 Millsfield Pond Road is this c.1955 wood-shingled sided camp capped with a standing seam metal roof (Photograph 36.) Attached to the east façade is a one-story enclosed porch with casement windows along the east and north façade and a center-entry door on the south façade. Also attached to the southeast corner is a one-story, one-bay addition. Sited to the southwest of the camp are a small wood clad utility shed and a shed-roofed lean-to for wood storage.

Lot Number 19 – Located at 1316 Millsfield Pond Road is this c. 1970 modular type camp. This camp features vertical plank siding and a standing seam metal roof (Photographs 37-38.) The front façade contains a large picture window and an attached wood deck overlooking the pond. Paired casement windows can be seen throughout the remaining facades. The east façade contains a center entry metal door. Sited to the southwest is a small wood clad utility shed.

These are just a few example of the camp architecture that can be found around Millsfield Pond. The majority of the camps where constructed around the same time period so the architecture styles are quit similar in form.

The following chart lists the parcel number, street address and date of construction for all of the camps located around Millsfield pond.

Millsfield Pond Camps

Parcel Number	Address	Date of Construction *	Eligibility
MI 0214-001	1372 Millsfield Pond Rd	1950	Yes, by age
MI 0214-002	1368 Millsfield Pond Rd	1977	No
MI 0124-003	1366 Millsfield Pond Rd	1986	No
MI 0124-004	1364 Millsfield Pond Rd	1963	No
MI 0124-005	1360 Millsfield Pond Rd	1968	No
MI 0214-006	1356 Millsfield Pond Rd	1968	No
MI 0214-007	1352 Millsfield Pond Rd	1979	No
MI 0214-008	1348 Millsfield Pond Rd	1970	No
MI 0214-009	1344 Millsfield Pond Rd	1967	No
MI 0214-010	1340 Millsfield Pond Rd	1965	No
MI 0214-011	1336 Millsfield Pond Rd	1960	No
MI 0214-012	1332 Millsfield Pond Rd	1964	No
MI 0214-013	1328 Millsfield Pond Rd	1968	No
MI 0214-014	1326 Millsfield Pond Rd	1966	No
MI 0214-015	1324 Millsfield Pond Rd	Vacant parcel	
MI 0214-016	1322 Millsfield Pond Rd	1955	Yes, by age
MI 0214-017	1320 Millsfield Pond Rd	1968	No
MI 0214-018	1318 Millsfield Pond Rd	1965	No
MI 0214-019	1316 Millsfield Pond Rd	1970	No
MI 0214-020	1314 Millsfield Pond Rd	1962	No
MI 0214-021	31 Pond Outlet Road	1967	No
MI 0214-022	35 Pond Outlet Road	1969	No

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MI 0214-023	37 Pond Outlet Road	1961	No
MI 0214-024	41 Pond Outlet Road	1953	Yes, by age
MI 0214-025	45 Pond Outlet Road	1960	No
MI 0214-026	49 Pond Outlet Road	1959	No
MI 0214-027	53 Pond Outlet Road	1962	No
MI 0214-028	59 Pond Outlet Road	1952	Yes, by age
MI 0214-029	87 Pond Outlet Road	1960	No
MI 0214-030	88 Pond Outlet Road	Vacant parcel	

* Construction dates determined by using building records on file at the Coös County Administration Office in West Stewartstown, NH

The above properties that were surveyed within the project are unique and chosen for their historic and architectural value. Comparable properties were not evaluated as these properties were the only remaining examples in this area. There were other pond camps located in the area, i.e. Akers Pond (east of the project area) and Golden Pond (south of the project area) but both of these ponds camps consist of year round housing unlike the seasonal pond camps within the area.

22. Statement of Significance

Dating to c.1874, The Balsams Grand Resort Hotel is located on the north side of New Hampshire Route 26 in Dixville Notch, New Hampshire. This property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 13, 2002 and is the only National Register property in the project's APE. Although located within the project area, The Balsams is not located within the viewshed of the project.

Within the project area there are three main architectural themes. The first is agricultural, particularly in the northern part of the project area, second are camps which are situated around ponds and are prevalent inside and outside of the project area and third are Vernacular style dwellings. Many of these properties are unique to this project area in respect that there are not many remaining, i.e. agricultural/farms. Most farm properties are located to the west of the project area where the topography is better suited for farming. Due to the nature of the terrain in this section of Coös County, there are very few extant dwellings. The majority of inhabitation is located to the west of the project area where the mountainous terrain is replaced with rolling hills and flat land.

After careful review and survey work, the following properties are recommended for future intensive level survey work.

-Philips Pond cabin constructed c.1940 is the only cabin standing in the western section of the project area and is an excellent example of pond cabins in New Hampshire. This property could possibly be eligible under Criterion A and C.

-Millsfield Pond is the only potential historic district in the project area. Although the majority of these properties, thirty (30), are not eligible for the National Register because of their age (greater than 50 years) this area should be resurveyed in the future and considered as a potential historic district since it is the only substantial intact pond camp within the project area. See attached photographs for a representative example of the architecture of these camps (Photographs 29-38.)

-Dummer Pond cabin was shown on a historic map but a site visit and discussion with the owner found the potentially historic cabin is no longer extant and a new cabin is currently being constructed in its place. This property is not eligible for the National Register.

- Located at 1761 New Hampshire Route 26 is the Companga House. Constructed c.1880, this Vernacular style dwelling is the only one of its kind remaining in this area. This property could possibly be eligible under Criterion C.

- Located at 1594 New Hampshire Route 26 is the Stevens House. This is a "camp style" constructed c.1930 is sited in a wooded area along the highway. This property could possibly be eligible under Criterion C.

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-Although sited outside of the project area, The Sweatt Farm located at 225 West Route 26 Millsfield, NH, is sited on approximately 138 acres and is an excellent example of a working dairy farm in this area. This property could possibly be eligible under Criterion A and C.

-Also located outside of the project area, The Hines Farm located at 58 West Route 26 Millsfield, NH is sited on approximately 5 acres. This property, although once a working farm, should be consider potentially eligible for the National Register as an excellent example of a Queen Anne style connected farmstead which is rare in this section of the project area. This property could possibly be eligible under Criterion C.

-Located to the west of The Balsams on Barks Road are two (2) dwellings owned by Tillotson Corporation LLC., owners of the Balsams. The first of these properties dates to c.1880 and the second dates to c.1930. Both of these homes along with three (3) mobile homes, not surveyed, are presently used as workers housing. These properties were not surveyed or included in the National Register Historic District form submitted in 2001. Both of these properties could possibly be eligible under Criterion C or be appended to the Balsams historic district form.

-Although sited outside of the project area, The McKinnon House located at 531 Bungy Road Columbia, NH is sited facing west. This property is a good example of a connected farmstead on the western side of the project area. This property could possibly be eligible under a Criterion C.

23. Periods(s) of Significance

N/A

24. Statement of Integrity

The integrity of the historic-period buildings in the Project Area varies. Generally, the buildings were constructed in the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. A few of the properties have barns and outbuildings that retain their agricultural use, particularly those located in the northern part of the project area. Many of the structures that were located on historic maps are no longer extant. Several of the surveyed properties within the project area still retain their integrity of location, design, setting, location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

25. Boundary Justification

N/A

26. Boundary Description

N/A

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28. Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: district
 individuals
 within district
 Integrity: yes
 no

NR eligible: district
 not eligible
 more info needed

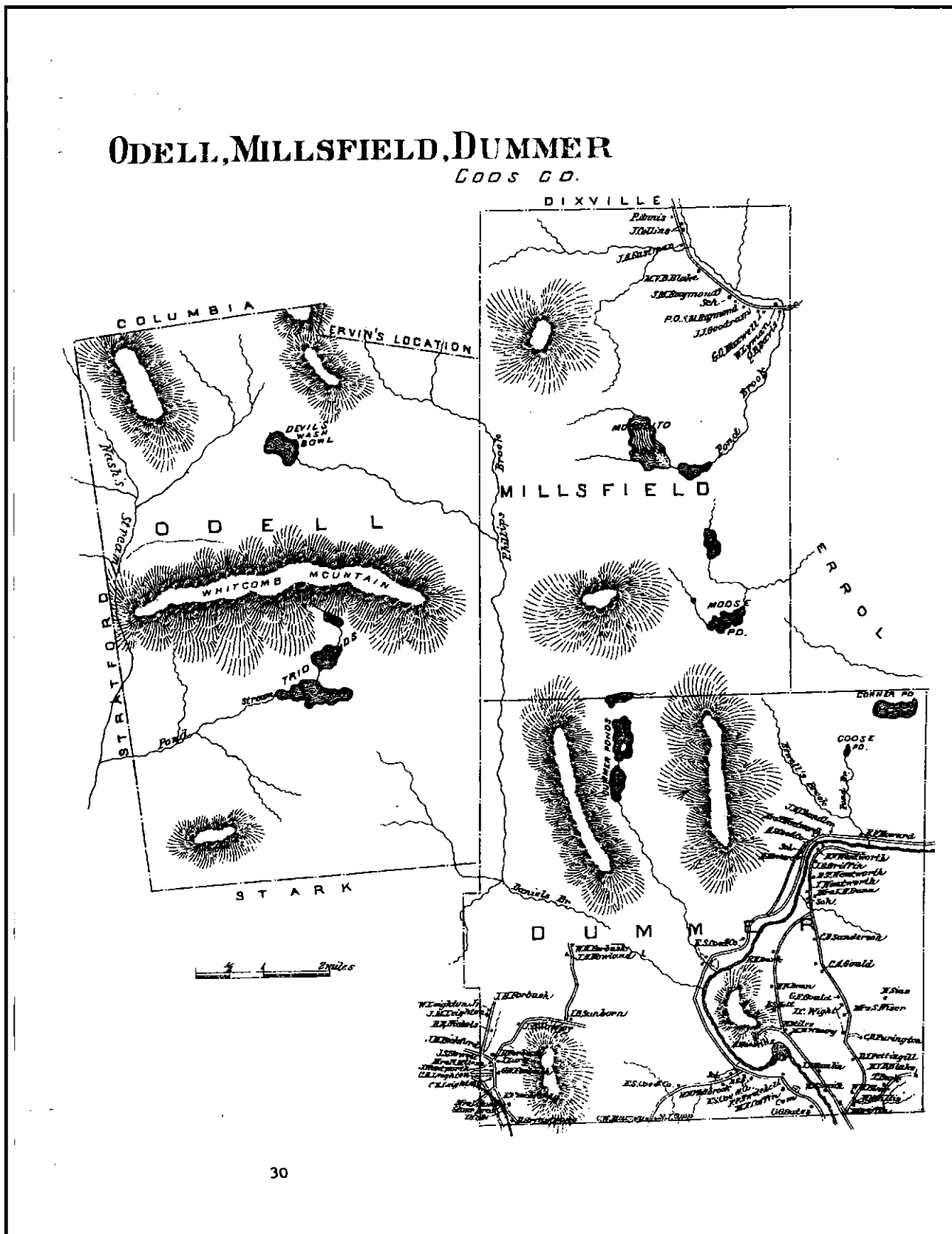
NR Criteria: A
 B
 C
 D
 E

If this Area Form is for a Historic District: # of contributing resources: _____
 # of noncontributing resources: _____

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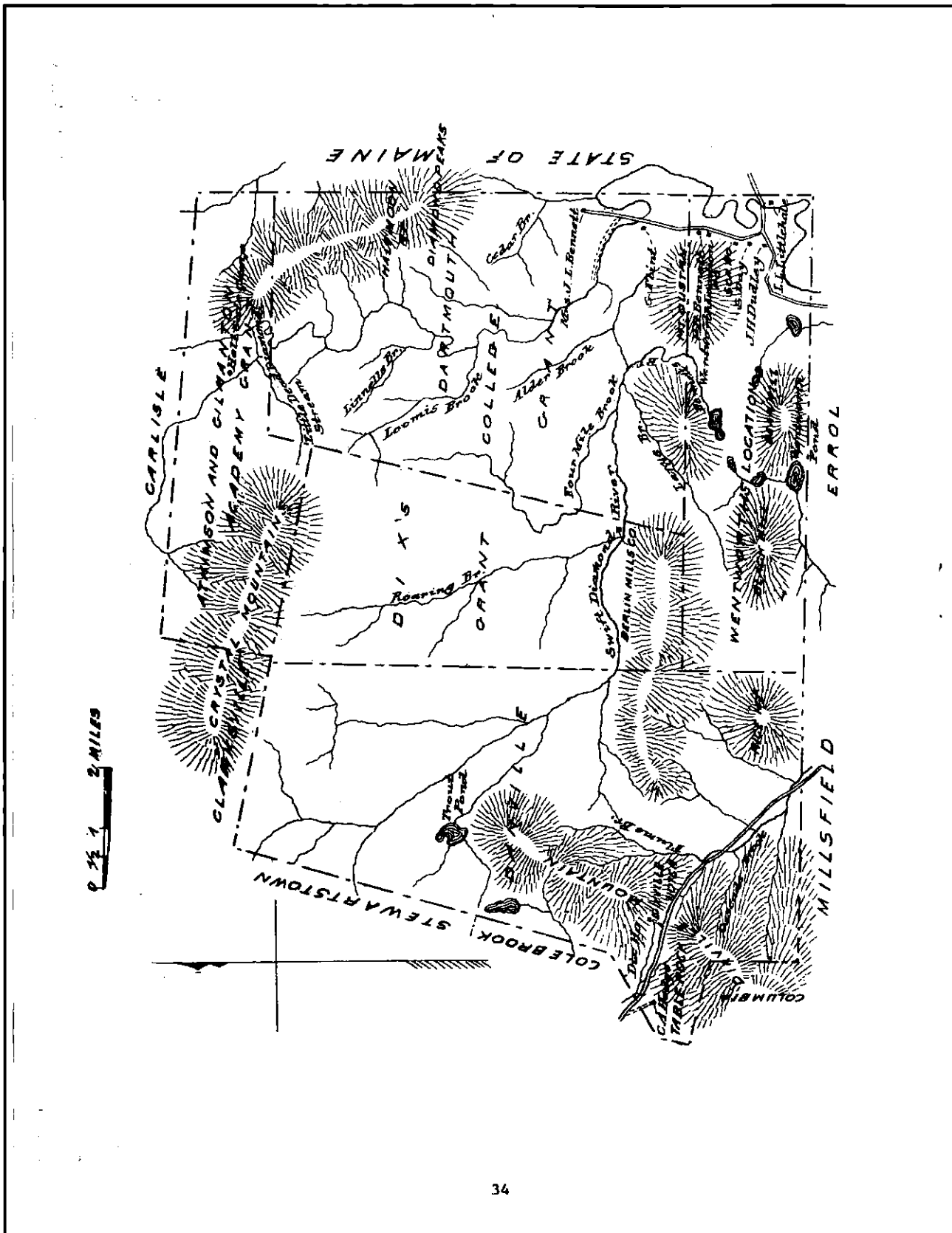
1892 D. H. Hurd Map - Odell, Millsfield and Odell



AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark

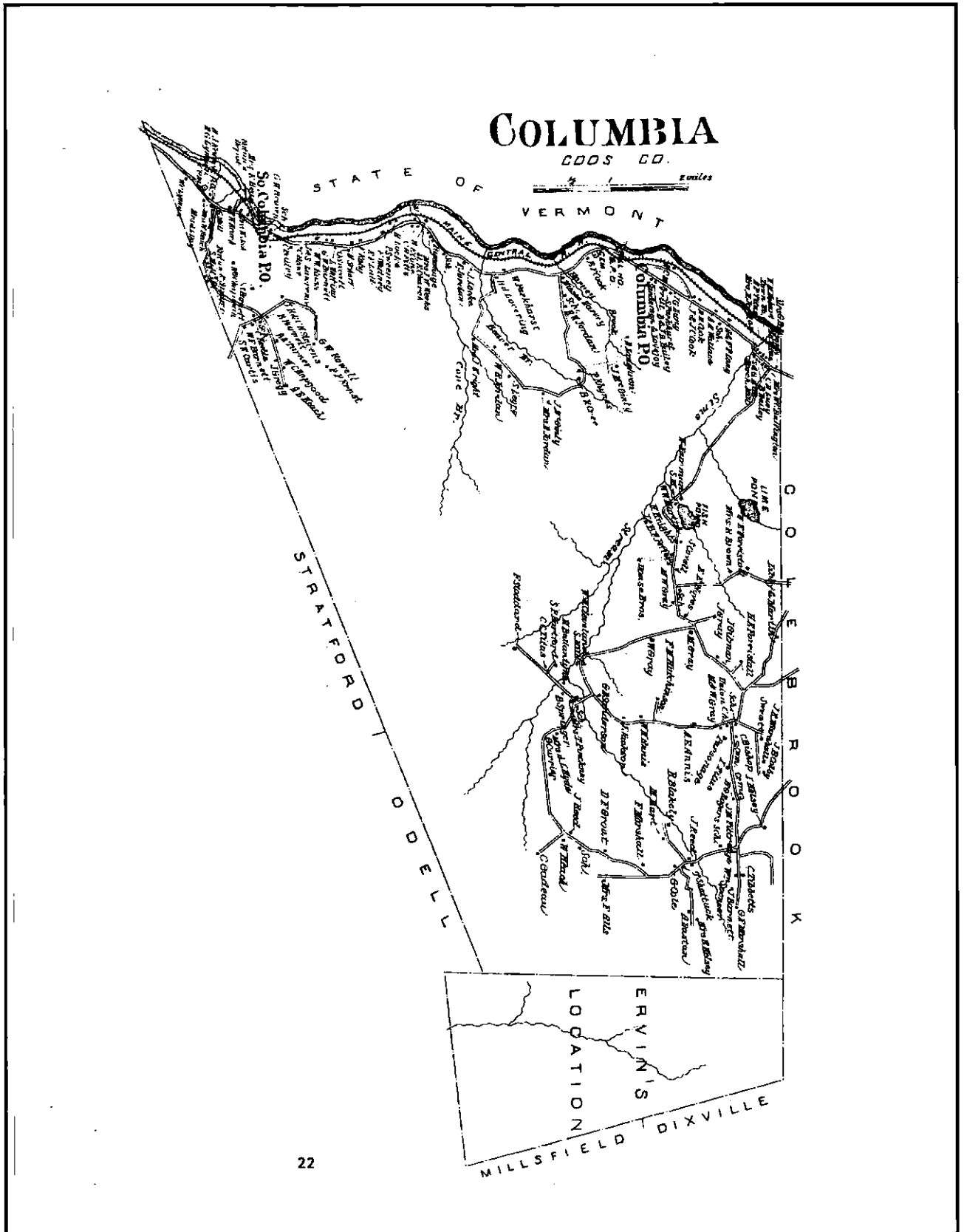
1892 D. H. Hurd Map - Dixville



AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark

1892 D. H. Hurd Map - Ervings Location and Columbia



AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark

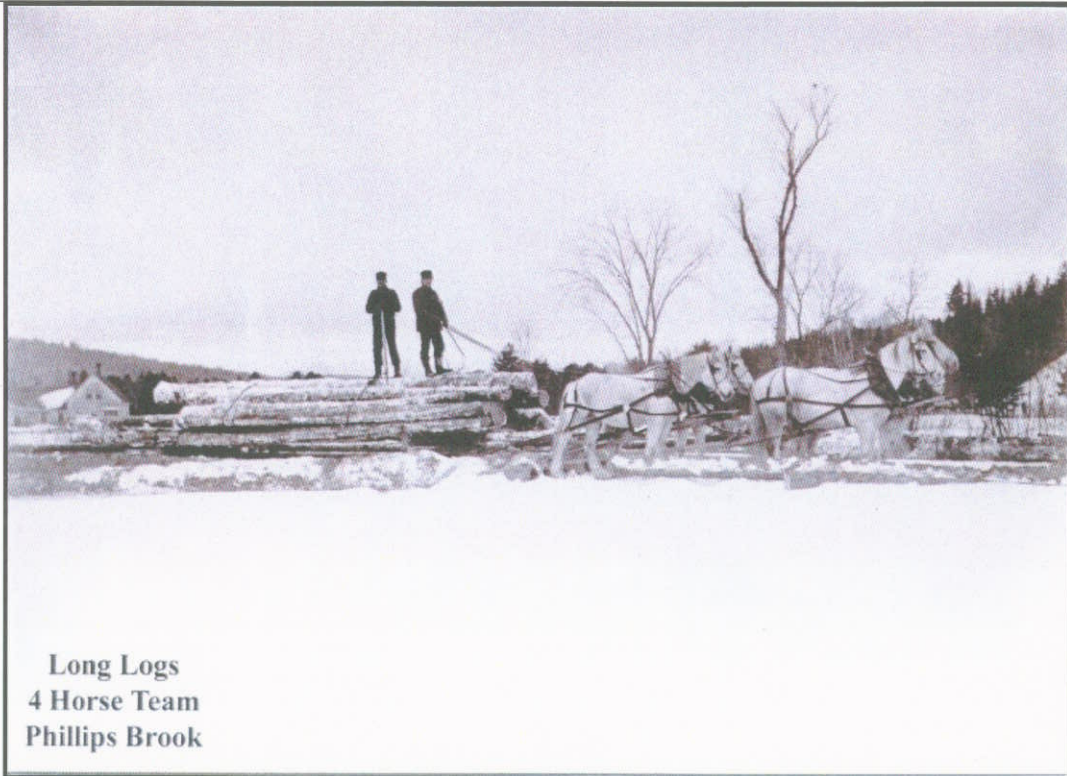


Photo 1 description: Logging the Cut Timber, Phillips Brook

Source: Monica Prusik, of Verso Paper for Granite Reliable Energy, LLC.

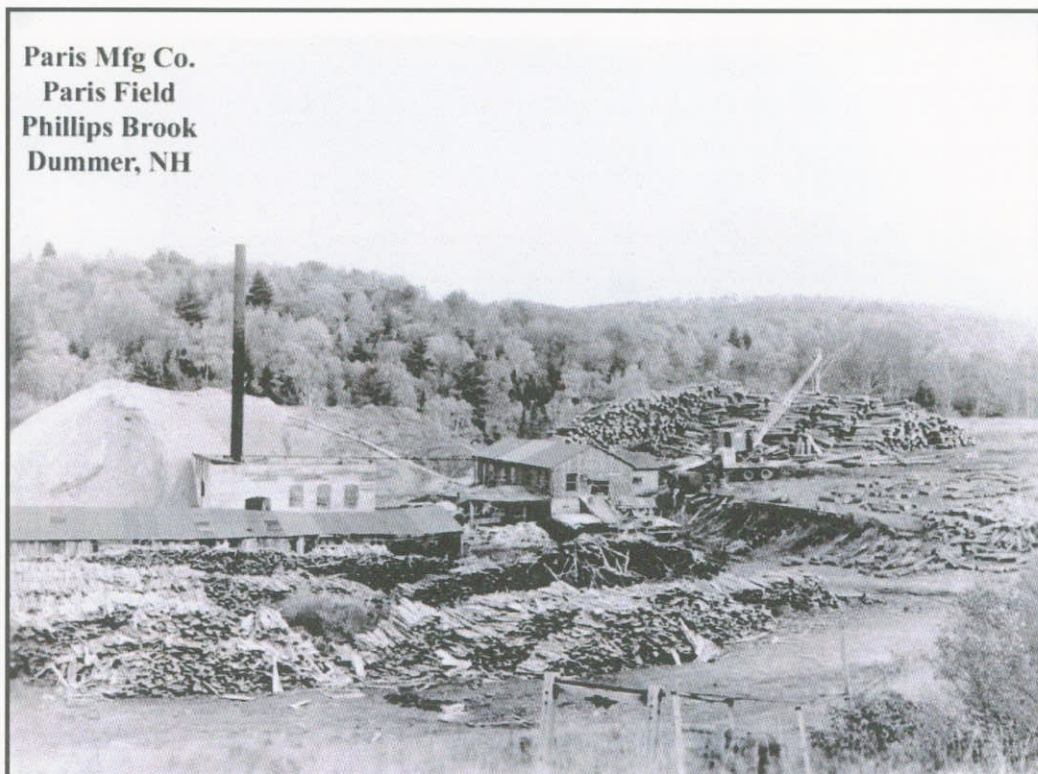


Photo 2 description: Paris Manufacturing Company, Dummer New Hampshire

Source: Monica Prusik, of Verso Paper for Granite Reliable Energy, LLC.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 3 description: The Hines Farm, Connected Farm Complex

Roll: 3 Frame: 13 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 4 description: The Hines Farm, Garage

Roll: 3 Frame: 12 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDH

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 5 description: The Hines Farm, Gift Shop

Roll: 3 Frame: 9 Direction: Northeast Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 6 description: The Hines Farm, Utility Shed

Roll: 3 Frame: 8 Direction: Northeast Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 7 description: The Hines Farm, Utility Shed

Roll: 3 Frame: 7 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 8 description: The McKinnon House

Roll: 1 Frame: 15 Direction: Southeast Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 9 description: The McKinnon House, Connected Farm View

Roll: 1 Frame: 13 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 10 description: The McKinnon House, Connected Farm View with Garage

Roll: 1 Frame: 14 Direction: South Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 11 description: The Sweatt farm, Main Dwelling

Roll: 3 Frame: 19 Direction: Southwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 12 description: The Sweatt Farm, Pole Barn

Roll: 3 Frame: 17 Direction: South Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 13 description: The Sweatt Farm, Garage/Storage Barn

Roll: 3 Frame: 22 Direction: South Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 14 description: The Sweatt Farm, Utility Shed

Roll: 3 Frame: 21 Direction: South Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 15 description: The Sweatt Farm, Utility Shed

Roll: 3 Frame: 18 Direction: South Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 16 description: The Companga House, Front Facade

Roll: 1 Frame: 1 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 17 description: The Companga House, 3/4 view

Roll: 3 Frame: 2 Direction: Northeast Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 18 description: The Stevens House, Main Dwelling

Roll: 1 Frame: 7 Direction: South Date taken: South Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 19 description: The Stevens House, Mobile Home

Roll: 1 Frame: 8 Direction: South Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 20 description: The Balsams Worker Housing - 6 Trailer Road Property

Roll: 3 Frame: 6 Direction: Northeast Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 21 description: The Balsams Worker Housing – 12 Trailer Road Property, House
Roll: 3 Frame: 5 Direction: Southwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 22 description: The Balsams Worker Housing – 12 Trailer Road Property, Garages
Roll: 3 Frame: 4 Direction: Southwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 23 description: Philips Pond Cabin

Roll: 4 Frame: 11 Direction: Northwest Date taken: January 2008 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 24 description: Philips Pond Cabin

Roll: 4 Frame: 5 Direction: South Date taken: January 2008 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 25 description: Philips Pond Cabin

Roll: 4 Frame: 6 Direction: Southeast Date taken: January 2008 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 26 description: Philips Pond Cabin – Utility Shed

Roll: 4 Frame: 12 Direction: West Date taken: January 2008 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 27 description: Philips Pond Cabin – View from Cabin to Pond

Roll: 4 Frame: 10 Direction: Northeast Date taken: January 2008 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 28 description: Dummer Pond Cabin

Roll: 4 Frame: 15 Direction: East Date taken: January 2008 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 29 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #1 - 1372 Millsfield Pond Road
Roll: 2 Frame: 23 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 30 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #1 - 1372 Millsfield Pond Road, Privy
Roll: 2 Frame: 24 Direction: West Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 31 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #4 - 1364 Millsfield Pond Road
Roll: 2 Frame: 14 Direction: Northwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 32 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #4 - 1364 Millsfield Pond Road, Utility Shed
Roll: 2 Frame: 15 Direction: Northwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 33 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #4 - 1364 Millsfield Pond Road, Privy
Roll: 1 Frame: 16 Direction: West Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 34 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #12 - 1332 Millsfield Pond Road
Roll: 1 Frame: 27 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 35 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #12 - 1332 Millsfield Pond Road, Utility Shed
Roll: 1 Frame: 26 Direction: Northwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



Photo 36 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #16 - 1322 Millsfield Pond Road
Roll: 1 Frame: 22 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: Granite Reliable Power Windpark



Photo 37 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #19 – 1316 Millsfield Pond Road

Roll: 1 Frame: 18 Direction: North Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR

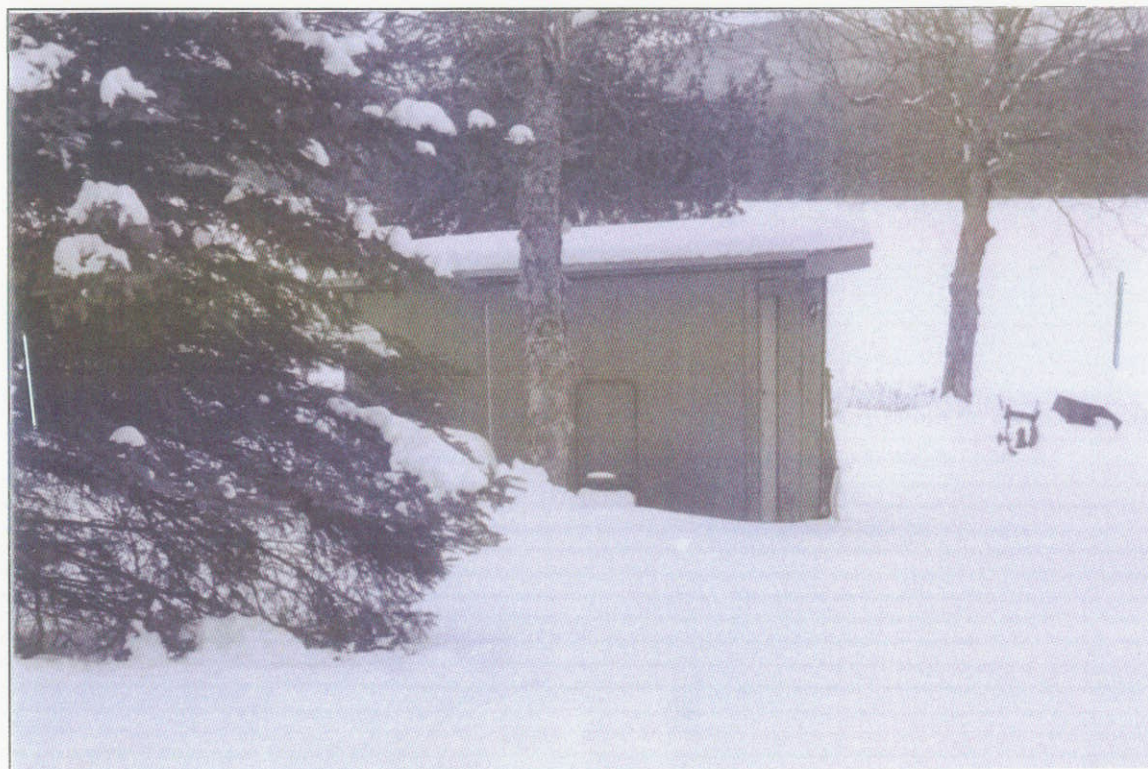
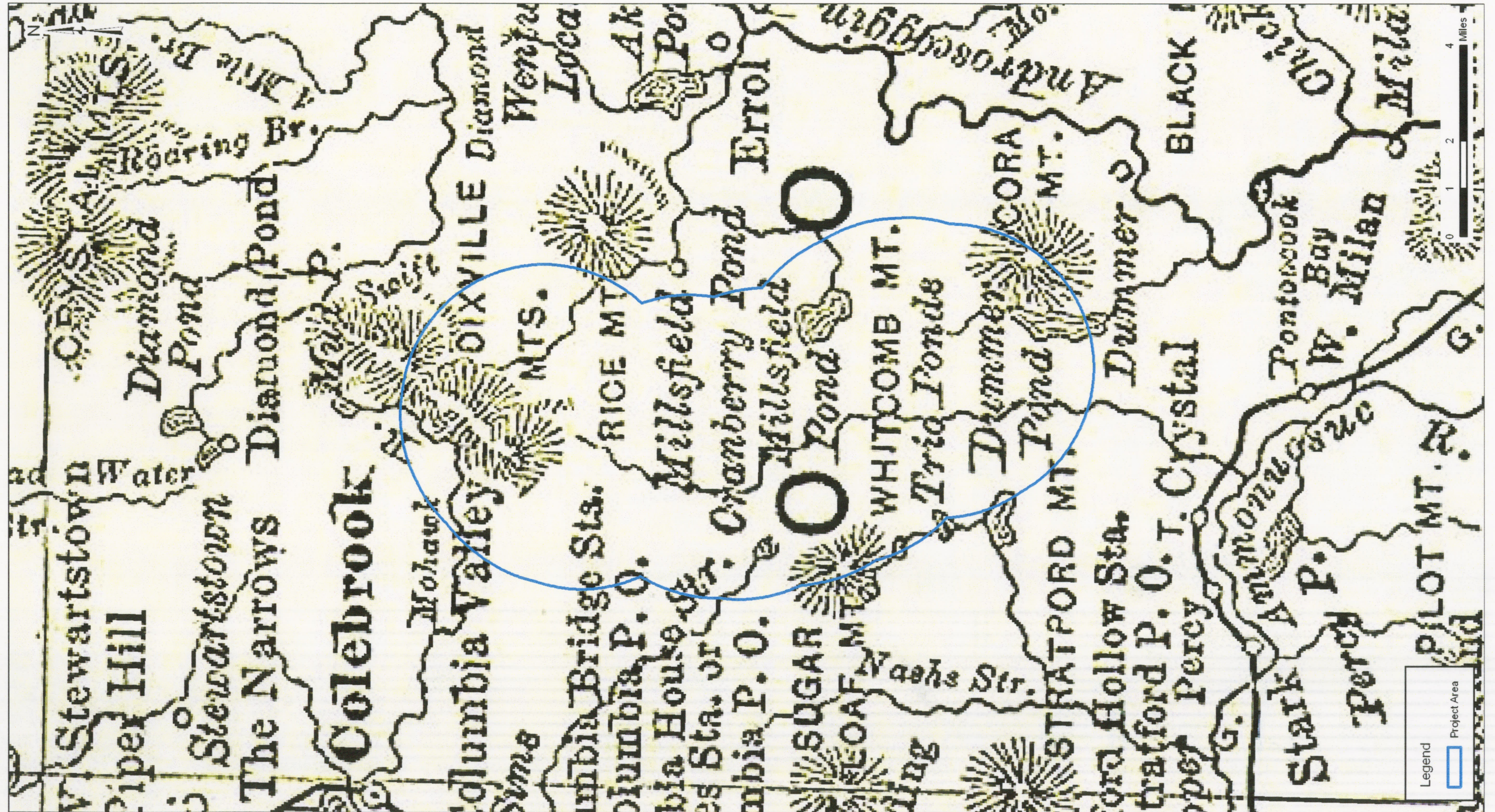
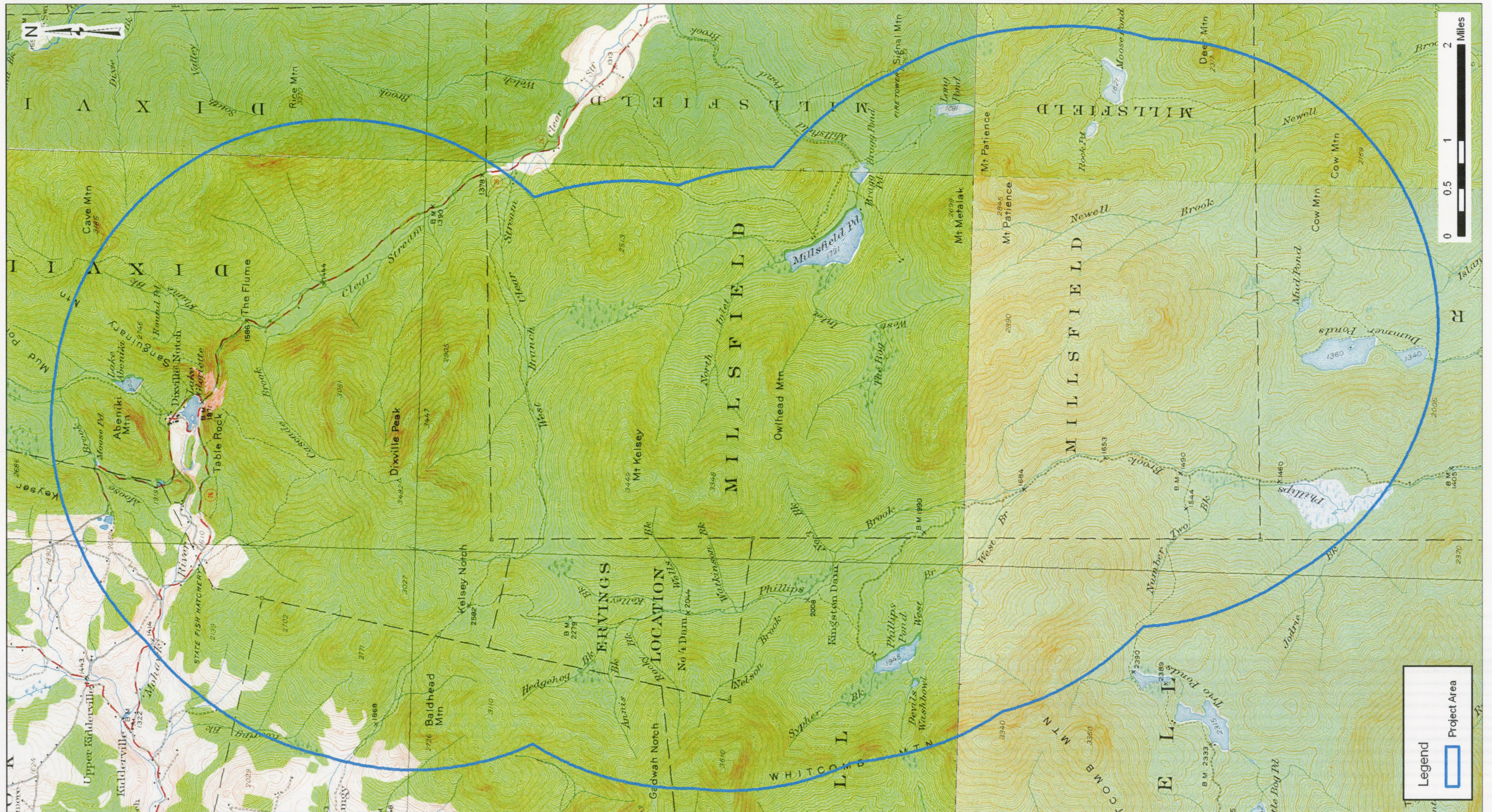


Photo 38 description: Millsfield Pond - Lot #19 – 1316 Millsfield Pond Road, Utility Shed

Roll: 1 Frame: 19 Direction: Northwest Date taken: December 2007 Negative stored: NHDHR



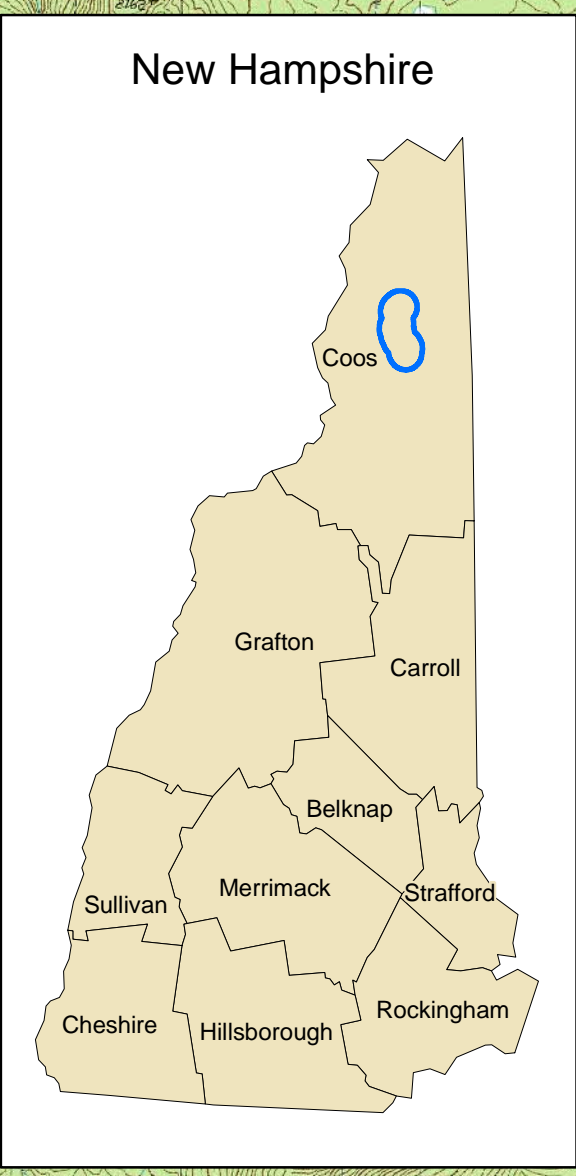
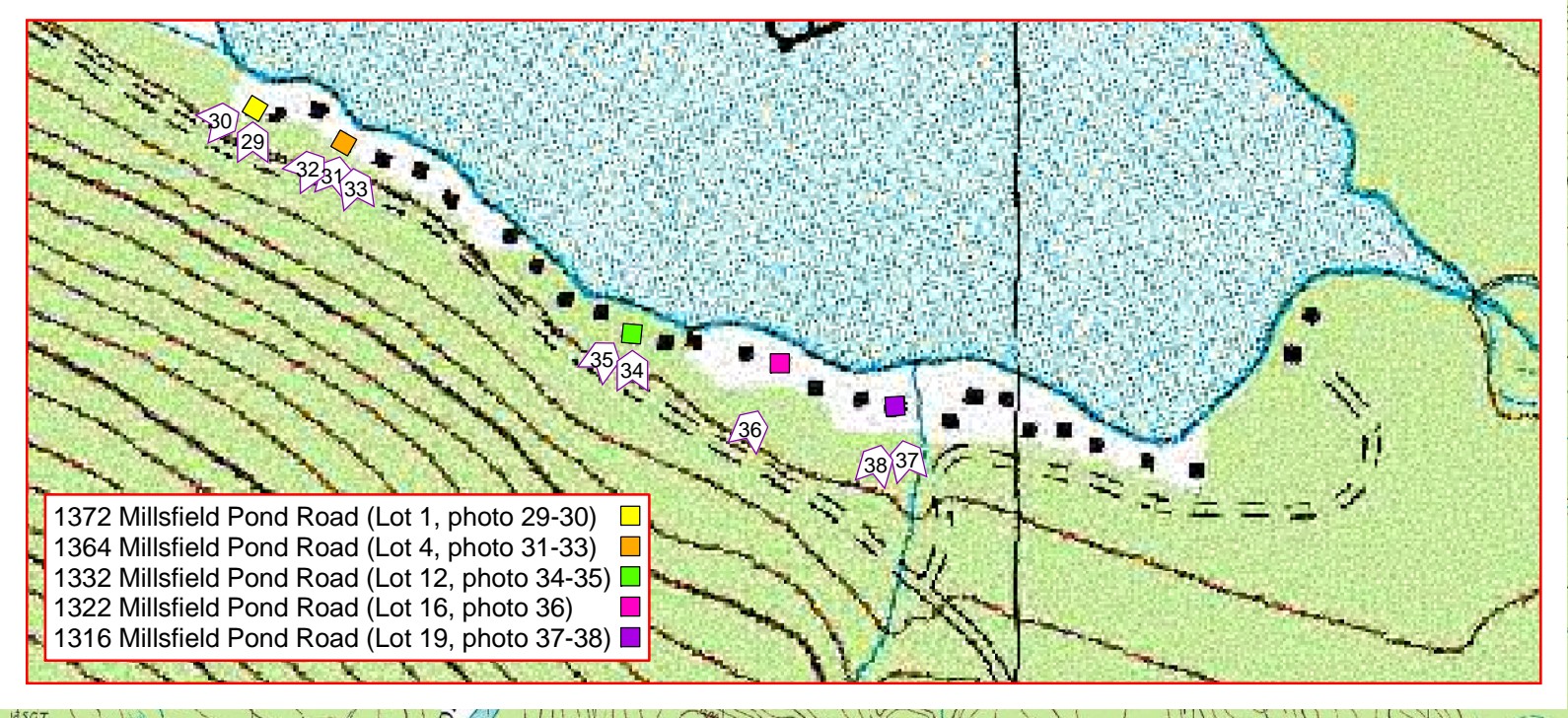
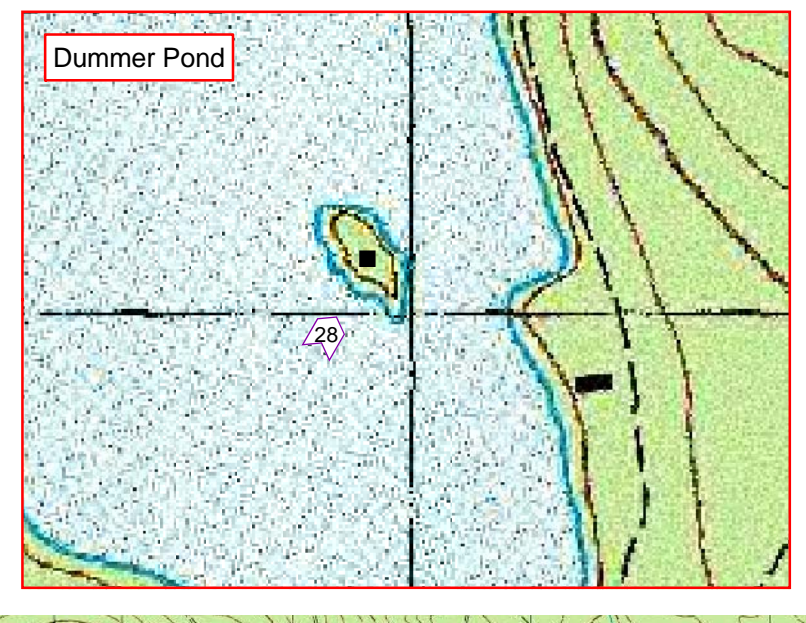
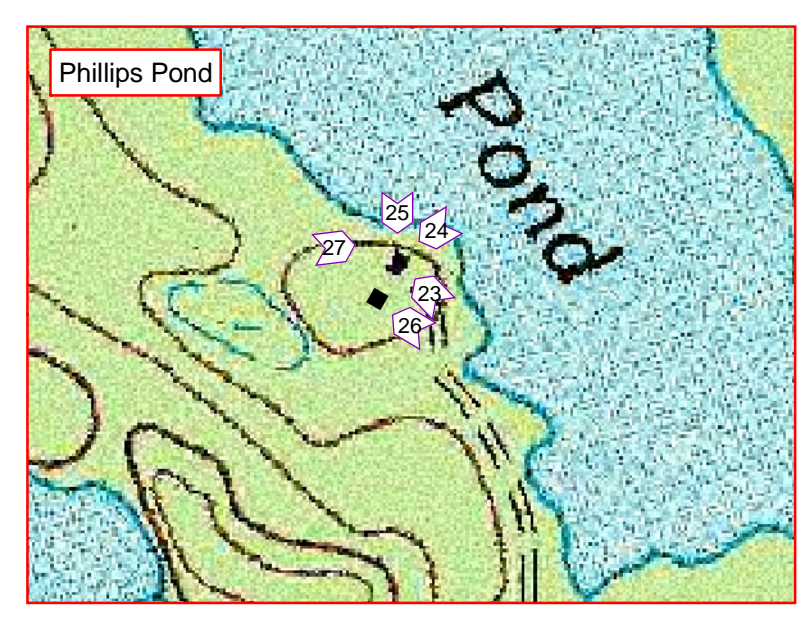
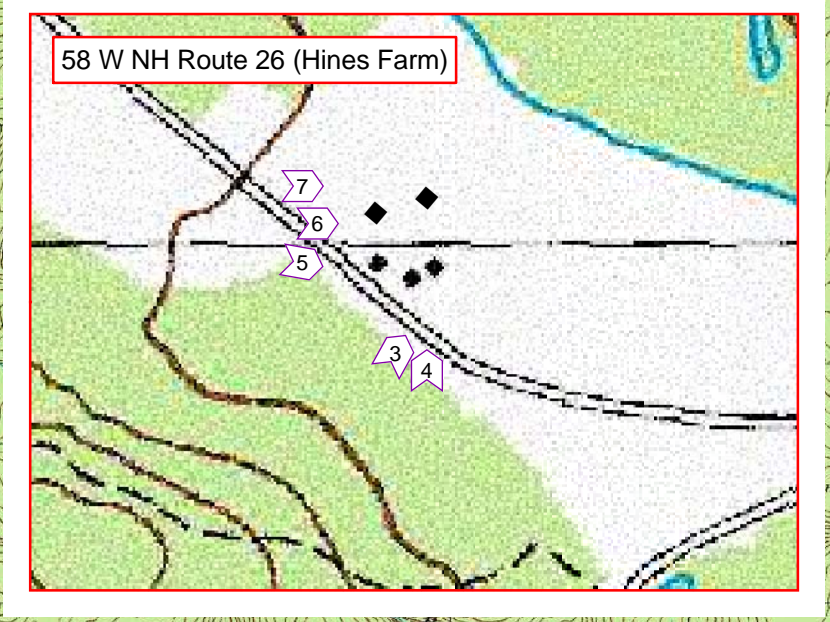
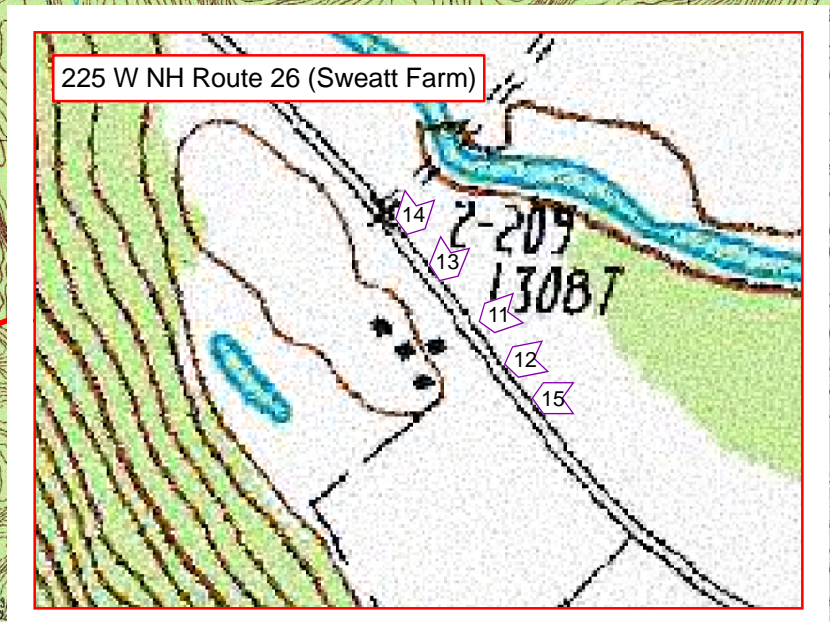
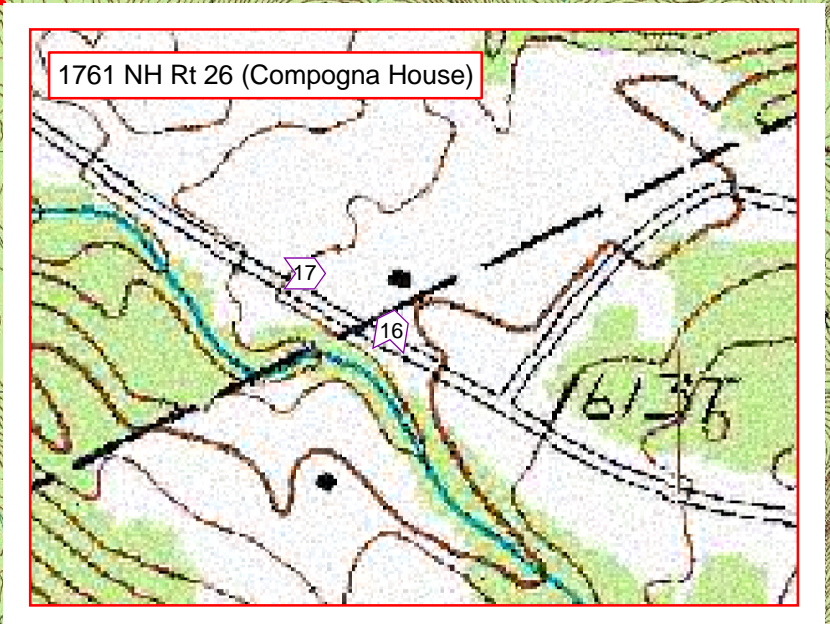
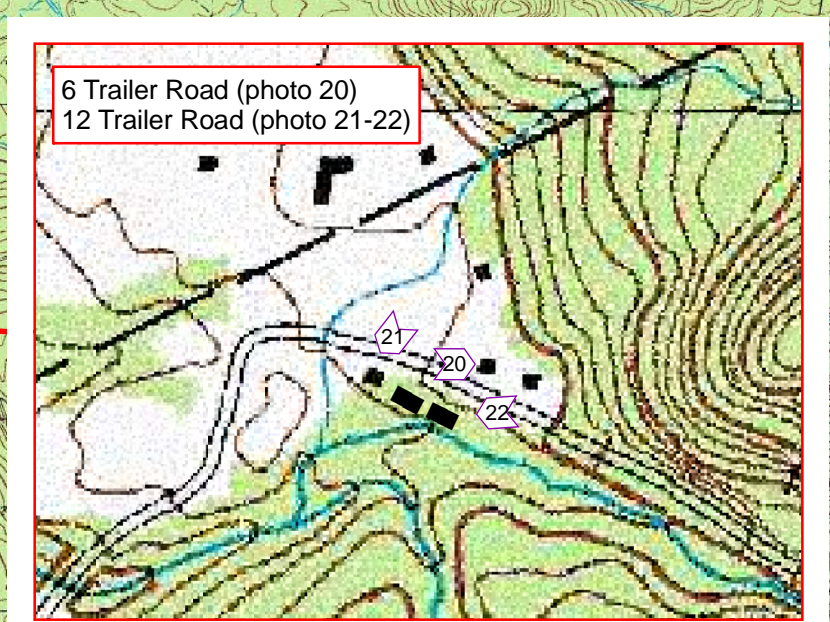
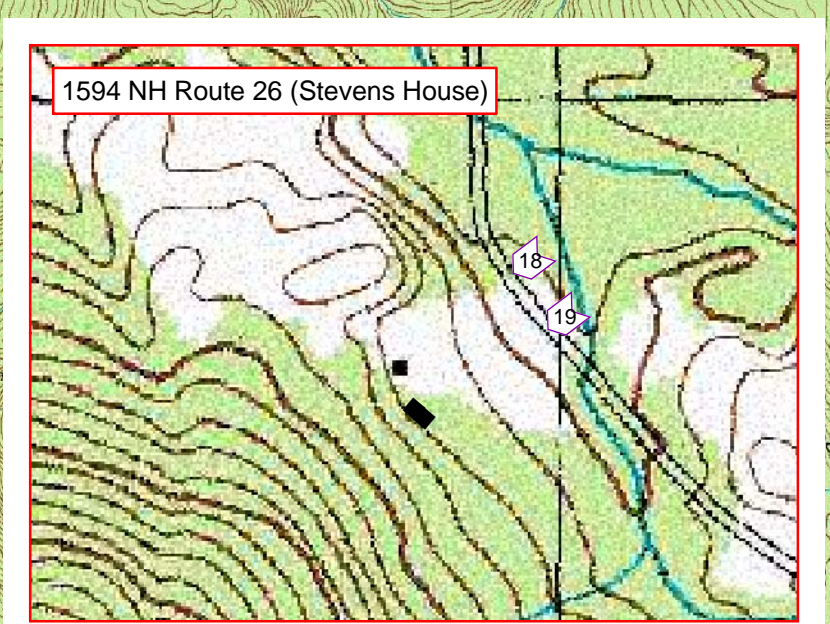
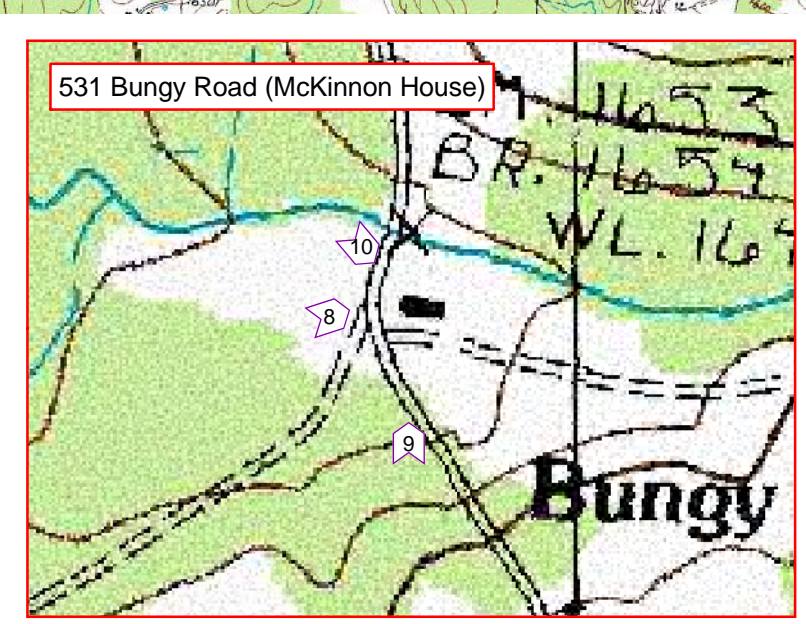
1895 Rand McNally & Company Map of New Hampshire, Library Atlas of the World, Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.



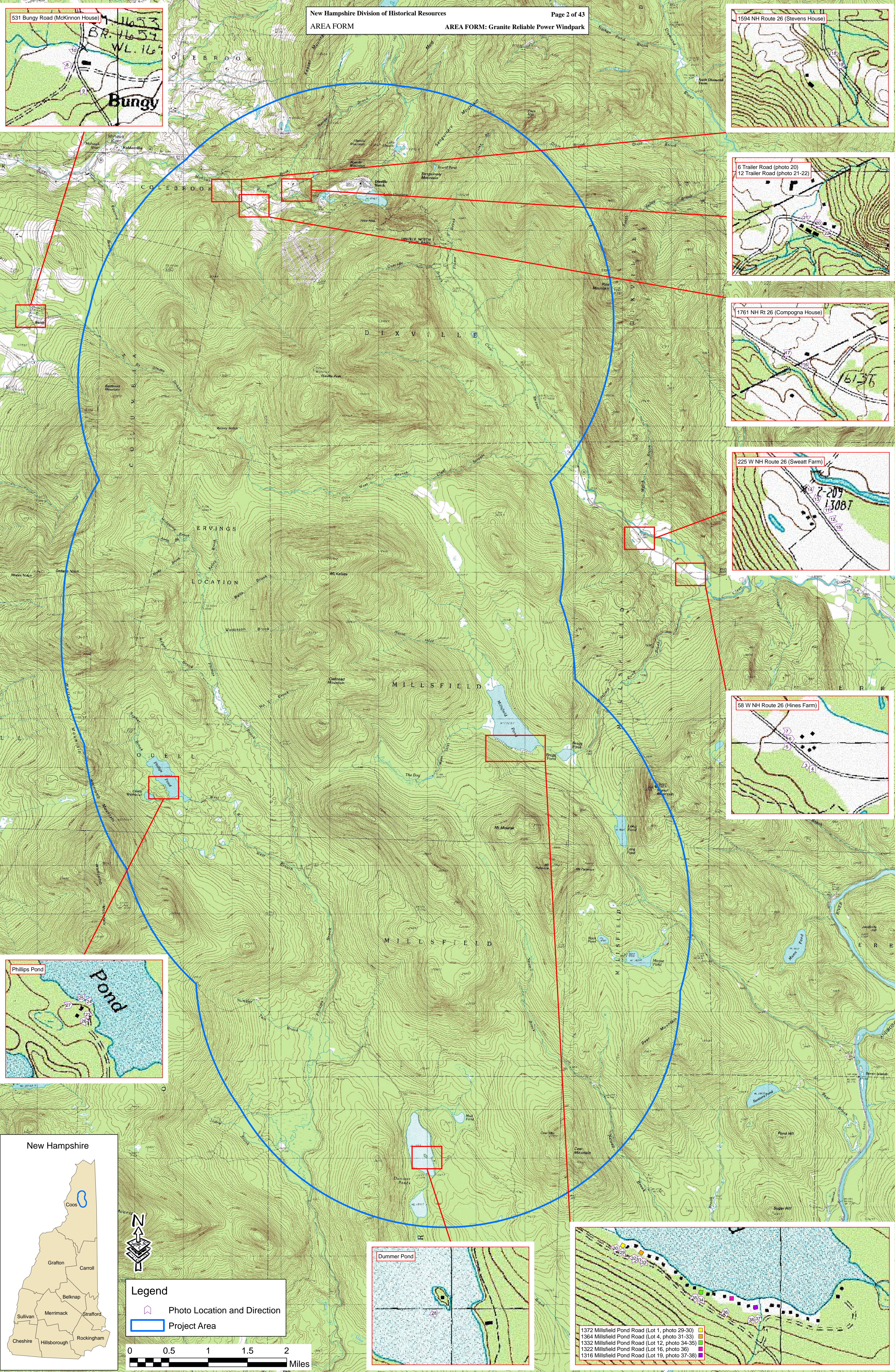
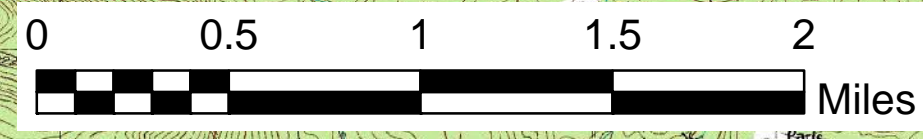
1930 Dixville, New Hampshire, Errol, New Hampshire, Milan, New Hampshire and Percy, New Hampshire. 15-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



1934 Dixville, New Hampshire, Errol, New Hampshire, Milan, New Hampshire and Percy, New Hampshire. 15-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



Legend
 Photo Location and Direction
 Project Area



- 1372 Millsfield Pond Road (Lot 1, photo 29-30)
- 1364 Millsfield Pond Road (Lot 4, photo 31-33)
- 1332 Millsfield Pond Road (Lot 12, photo 34-35)
- 1322 Millsfield Pond Road (Lot 16, photo 36)
- 1316 Millsfield Pond Road (Lot 19, photo 37-38)