

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY #** MIL0064**Name, Location, Ownership**

1. Historic name McLane Dam
2. District or area MIL-DTW
3. Street and number Between Bridge and Souhegan Sts.
4. City or town Milford
5. County Hillsborough
6. Current owner Town of Milford

Function or Use

7. Current use(s) Dam
8. Historic use(s) Dam, Energy, Manufacturing

Architectural Information

9. Style Other: Concrete Gravity Dam
10. Architect/builder Putnam & Chase
11. Source Ramsdell 1901
12. Construction date 1846
13. Source Ramsdell 1901
14. Alterations, with dates _____
Rebuilt 1909
Rebuilt 1992
15. Moved? no yes date: _____

Exterior Features

16. Foundation Other: Bedrock
17. Cladding Does not apply
18. Roof material Does not apply
19. Chimney material Does not apply
20. Type of roof Does not apply
21. Chimney location Does not apply
22. Number of stories Does not apply
23. Entry location Does not apply
24. Windows Does not apply
Replacement? no yes date: _____

Site Features

25. Setting Downtown business district
26. Outbuildings None
27. Landscape features Stone walls

35. Photo # 1 Direction: Northeast36. Date 11/4/21037. Reference #: MIL0064-0128. Acreage Does not apply29. Tax map/parcel # Does not apply30 UTM reference 19 283736 E; 4745785 N31. USGS quadrangle and scale Milford 1:24,000**Form prepared by**32. Name John J. Daly33. Organization PAL, Pawtucket, RI34. Date of survey 11/4/2010

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064

39. LOCATION MAP: Location map of McLane Dam within the Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District (MIL-DTW).

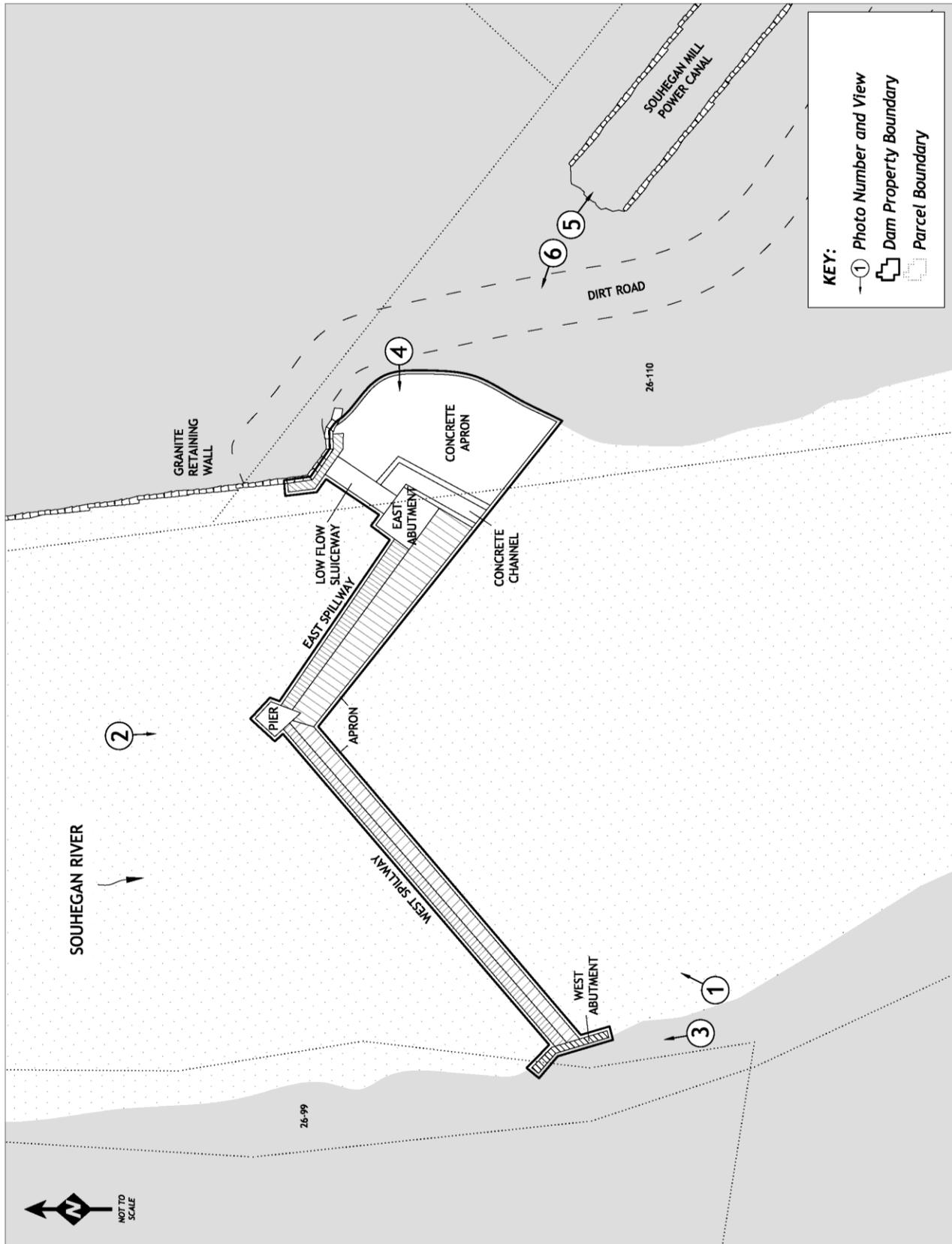


PLEASE USE ADDITIONAL CONTINUATION PAGES AS NEEDED

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064

40. PROPERTY MAP: Map showing physical boundaries of the McLane Dam and photo views.



INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064****41. Historical Background and Role in the Town or City's Development:**

The McLane Dam privilege has been dammed for industrial and electrical generation purposed since the early 19th century. Rebuilt in 1992 by the Wilton Hydroelectric Company, the current dam contains remnants of two earlier structures dating to 1846 and 1909. Although the structure is commonly referred to as the McLane Dam, after the longest-lived and most successful user of water power at the privilege; the partnership of Putnam & Chase actually constructed the oldest portion of the present dam structure in 1846.

Industrial Development of the McLane Dam Privilege**1810-1909**

The origins of the earliest dam on this reach of the Souhegan River are obscure. George Ramsdell's *History of Milford* relates that the proprietors of the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, who operated a mill at the Goldman Dam (sometimes known as the Morse & Kaley Dam, see NHDHR inventory # MIL0063), also owned land along the south (river right) bank of the river between Mt. Vernon Road and the present McLane Dam. Sometime between 1810 and 1846, they erected a crude dam on their property near the Bridge Street footbridge. A canal or penstock carried water from this dam downstream to a grist mill on the west bank of the river near the site of the present McLane Dam. This structure was abandoned at an unspecified date in favor of a wood dam erected further downstream near the current McLane Dam and powering the same facility (Ramsdell 1901:285).

Beginning in 1842, entrepreneurs Daniel Putnam and Leonard Chase (later joined by Leonard's brother Abel) operated an iron foundry at the privilege, just south of the present dam on the river's west bank. The foundry produced stove castings and blades for the Milford Plow Company, a consortium in which Putnam and Chase were partners. Neither Putnam, nor Chase, were experienced iron workers themselves, and they sold their foundry business in 1849 to Pratt, Hill & Company, who moved operations elsewhere in Milford soon thereafter. Simultaneously, Putnam & Chase were pursuing the idea of cotton textile production. In 1847 they, along with some other investors, incorporated the Souhegan Manufacturing Company and transferred the dam and water rights at their privilege to the new corporation. In 1848, the Souhegan Manufacturing Company erected a four-story cotton mill approximately 1,200 feet (ft) downstream of Putnam & Chase's dam and excavated a lengthy canal to supply its wheels with water. By 1850 the mill employed 150 persons, operated 5,000 spindles, and manufactured 4,000 yards per day of ticking fabric. The company was later purchased by or merged with the Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Corporation, which continued to produce textiles at the mill until it was destroyed by fire in 1872 (Driemeyer 2010:10, 14; Ramsdell 1901:286-288, 296-298, 430-434).

Maps of Milford from 1854 and 1858 confirm the written accounts. They show a dam at or near the structure's current location below Bridge Street, oriented on a southwest-northeast orientation with a single straight spillway. The west bank was occupied by Putnam & Chase's building just south of the dam and by [Lund?] & Morgan's Steam Mill (not associated with water use at the privilege) just north of the dam. On the east bank, the Souhegan Manufacturing Company's power canal led downstream from the dam to the mill of that company (Chase 1858; Clark 1854).

Between 1874 and 1890, ownership of the dam and water rights passed through a succession of private individuals, who apparently made little or no effort to redevelop the Souhegan Mills property (Carson 2002; Driemeyer 2010:10; Wright 1979:266). In 1890, four Milford investors purchased the water rights and land of the Souhegan Mill and formed the Souhegan Electric Light Company. The new company constructed a small hydroelectric generation facility at the base of the Souhegan Company's power canal and sold electricity to the town under contract. The generation facility and water rights passed through a series of owners who continued to operate the hydroelectric plant and made multiple incremental increases in the facility's generation capacity between 1898 and the 1940s (Wright 1979:266-268).

Meanwhile, the occupancy of Putnam & Chase's mills on west bank of the river at the dam went undocumented between 1858 and 1883. In 1883, John McLane moved his post office furniture manufacturing company to the premises. By 1885, insurance maps show that the dam was supplying hydropower to a multi-building complex with multiple tenants, including McLane, the W.L. Pierce and Co. Mackerel Kit (tub) Manufactory, N.H. Brown Plow Manufactory, S.B. Emerson Furniture Manufactory, and Mrs. H.A. Fuller-Dressing Case Frames. The latter two were in a building fronting Nashua Street (now demolished) that was powered by shafting from the buildings atop the mill race (Bacon 1890:81; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1885). L.R. Burleigh's "bird's-eye" aerial view of Milford from 1886 showed the dam as a run-of-the-

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY #** MIL0064

river structure with a single long spillway and raceway gates at both the west and east ends, and McLane's multi-building mill complex at the west end of the dam (Burleigh 1886).

Between 1890 and 1910, McLane continued to expand his west bank operations and utilized water not claimed by the Souhegan Electric Light Company and its successors. Basket manufacturing and granite polishing were added to his works during this period, although post office furniture continued to be his primary focus. By 1892, McLane occupied all of the wood-frame mills along Nashua Street, as well as those immediately adjacent to the dam. French & Heald Furniture Company had a large steam-powered mill (not extant) upstream of the dam on the west bank (D.H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1892, 1901, 1907; Wright 1979:229).

Based on historical map evidence, the dam may have been reconstructed between 1886 and 1892 to create a "dog-leg" footprint approximating that of the current structure. A late nineteenth-century photograph of the dam with a long spillway constructed of dry-laid, irregular, split stone slabs (probably granite). A two-leaf gate guarding McLane's mill race was located on the west bank. The photographer's view does not permit a clear view of the east end of the dam and east bank (D.H. Hurd & Co. 1892; Milford Historical Society collection:P-632; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1892).

1909-1985

In 1908, Milford Light & Power Company took over the dam and the Souhegan Electric Light Company premises. The new utility company undertook a major reconstruction of the dam in 1909. Workmen reconstructed the spillway by casting up to 2 ft of concrete around some unknown portion of the older stone dam, which was retained as core for the new structure. The east spillway leg was given a somewhat oversized apron to accommodate a sewer main within the structure (Meridian Land Services, Inc 1992; Wright 1979:266-268).

The Milford Light & Power Company, followed by the Souhegan Valley Electric Company and Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), continued to operate the hydroelectric facility on the former Souhegan Mill premises until the 1940s, when it was abandoned for unknown reasons. By 1959 the lower end of the canal near the power house was filled in with earth and silt had filled in much of the remainder of the canal. In 1963, the town purchased the dam and six acres of land from PSNH. During this period, the portion of the former Souhegan Mill property along Souhegan Street was used by a succession of short-lived light industrial operations unrelated to the hydroelectric companies or water use at the privilege (Dreiemeyer 2010:10; NH DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.03 and Dam No. 159.02; Northeast Hydrodevelopment Corporation 1988:3; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1938, 1960; Wright 1979:253, 266-268).

During the 1909 dam reconstruction, the intake gate for McLane's raceway was closed with a concrete retaining/training wall, ending industrial use of water power on the west bank. McLane died in 1911 and the company was sold to Robert and William E. Bourn, furniture makers from Templeton Massachusetts. After that company went bankrupt in 1935, Harold Reed of Newport, New Hampshire purchased McLane's mill and established the White Elephant Shop and museum in 1936-1938, thereby ending almost 100 years of industrial activity at the location. Fires in 1964 and 1966 destroyed those premises (Dreiemeyer 2010:21; Milford Historical Society Collection: P-180; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1907; Wright 1979:228-230).

Wilton Hydroelectric Company Dam Reconstruction, 1985-present

Beginning in 1985, newly-formed utility companies began exploring the possibility of rehabilitating the McLane Dam for hydroelectric generation. Records and correspondence for the dam on file at the Dam Bureau of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) show that between 1985-88, the Northeast Hydrodevelopment Corporation (NHDC) obtained a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission permit (FERC, permit no. 8924) and a Town of Milford lease agreement to rehabilitate the McLane Dam and operate a 400-500 Kilowatt hydropower facility. After delays in rehabilitating the dam, NHDC sold its assets to Wilton Hydroelectric Company, who completed the first of two rehabilitation phases in 1992 (New Hampshire DES Dam Bureau files for Dam No. 159.03).

Wilton Hydroelectric Company reconstructed the dam spillway and abutments and built a new sluice gate structure. The concrete of the dam spillway was encapsulated with reinforced concrete to thicknesses ranging from 12 to 18 inches. A 4 ft-wide apron was added to the west leg of the spillway. Photographs and plans show that the existing dam spillway was

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064**

left largely intact beneath its new concrete casing. The granite and wood gate and frame for the power canal on the east bank was entirely removed, as was a wasteway in the power canal immediately adjacent to the dam. A new reinforced concrete structure, intended as the intake gate structure to a proposed turbine forebay and power house, replaced the old gate. The granite east abutment was partially encased in concrete. A new west abutment was constructed 10 ft east of the 1909 abutment, encompassing part of the older dam's spillway, and a small waste gate located at the base of the spillway. Wilton Hydroelectric Company never completed the planned forebay, intake gates, and powerhouse at the east end of the dam because of funding issues. The gate structure is now used as a low-flow sluiceway and is fitted with stoplogs. Wilton Hydroelectric Company surrendered its FERC license in 1999 and left the dam in a state approximating its current appearance after some minimal site work was completed. The United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USF&WS) had assisted the Town of Milford with the preparation of fish passage designs for the dam in 1998. The town constructed portions of the passage between 2001 and 2005 on the concrete apron below the low-flow outlet, but the structure was never completed (Gomez and Sullivan Engineers, P.C. 2010a:5; Loiselle 2011; Meridian Land Services, Inc. 1992; New Hampshire DES Dam Bureau files for Dam No. 159.03).

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

- 18. Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1920.
- 23. Wood products mills and shops in NH.
- 27. Barrel making and commercial cooperages in NH, c. 1807-1850.
- 28. Metal working in NH for local and regional markets, 1630-present.
- 92. Hydropower in NH.
- 93. Electricity generation and distribution in NH.
- 130. Commerce, industry, and trade in NH village and town centers, 1630-present.

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:***Setting***

The McLane Dam (New Hampshire Division of Environmental Services Dam No. 159.03) is a run-of-the-river, concrete gravity type structure on the Souhegan River at the east edge of the Milford village. The McLane Dam impoundment extends upstream to the Goldman Dam within the Souhegan River channel, which curves around the north and east sides of the downtown Milford and delimits its geographic expansion. The 6-acre reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 42 acre-feet at normal pool elevations (dam dimensions are taken from Gomez and Sullivan Engineers, P.C. 2010a and 2010b; and Meridian Land Services, Inc 1992).

No buildings associated with industrial use of the river at the McLane Dam survive. Properties on the west riverbank extending approximately 225 ft upstream of the dam and 125 ft downstream of the dam are excluded from the Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District (Area MIL-DTW, Downtown Milford District). The Granite Square apartments, recently constructed on the former location of the McLane Mill (burned 1964 and 1966), occupy the west bank adjacent to the dam. The dry-laid stone foundation wall of a former McLane Mill building projects from the valley wall about 10 ft downstream of the west dam abutment. Further downstream of the dam, the steeply-sloping, wooded bank is 30-ft high and topped by residential and commercial properties within the established district. Properties on the east riverbank are not included in the Downtown Milford District. A narrow strip of pine trees fringes the shoreline at the east end of the dam and divides the river from residential development along Souhegan Street. Informal footpaths run through the woods along this bank.

Below the dam, the east bank of the river is a low, wooded floodplain. Through this area runs the power canal of the former Souhegan Mill (demolished). Dry laid fieldstone walls in ruinous condition line the canal's earth prism. Water in the canal is stagnant as the waterway is now detached from the river at both its upstream and downstream ends. The north end of the canal stops about 40 ft south of the McLane Dam and the canal's prism adjacent to the dam is now demolished. At the south end of the canal, approximately 600 ft of the canal's approximate 1,200 ft length are now filled with earth and used as a construction staging yard. A former hydroelectric power house, constructed at an unknown date, survives in highly altered condition at the south end of the canal. Approximately 200 ft upstream of the dam is the Swing Bridge (built 1889), a pedestrian suspension bridge. The bridge spans the McLane Dam impoundment and is identified as a contributing element to the Downtown Milford District.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064*****McLane Dam***

The McLane Dam is constructed on a “dog leg” plan extending east-west across the north-south flowing Souhegan River. Two concrete spillways are set at near right angles to each other and separated by a projecting concrete center pier. A low flow outlet is set at the east end of the dam, between the east spillway abutment and the east river bank. The overall length of the dam is approximately 210 ft and the dam creates an approximately 8 ft fall of water (head). The overall structural height of the dam spillway ranges from approximately 18 ft at the west abutment to 13 ft at the east spillway abutment.

The spillways are constructed of cast concrete bonded to an earlier concrete dam (built 1909), which in turn surrounds a stone core from an earlier dam (built 1846, see historical discussion below). The west overflow spillway trends on a southwest to northeast line and is 116.9 feet long with a compound-slope crest 12 ft in width. The east spillway, which trends on a northwest to southeast line, is 61.8 feet long with a 9 ft-wide crest. Both spillways have vertical upstream faces. An integrally-cast concrete apron extends downstream of the spillways from 4 to 15 ft at varying degrees of slope. Both the east and west spillway abutments consist of 18 inch-thick reinforced concrete walls set in front of earlier, dry-laid split granite block abutments. Broken stone armors the riverbank adjacent to the west abutment. The east abutment has an irregular trapezoidal footprint measuring 11 by 13 ft in plan. The pier dividing the spillways is also on an irregular trapezoidal footprint and constructed of concrete.

Between the east spillway abutment and east river bank is low-flow outlet. This structure, which was designed to serve as a gateway to a hydroelectric power canal, now contains three 5 ft-wide, 12 ft-high stoplog bays (see historical discussion). The stoplogs, or heavy wood planks, are stacked within vertical steel I-beams anchored into a concrete floor and to a steel frame at their top ends. This framework supports a plank maintenance walkway extending from the east bank to the east abutment. A split stone granite retaining wall lines the east river bank and extends upstream of the dam 75-100 ft and downstream 15-20 ft. At the low-flow outlet, the stone wall is faced with an 18 inch thick reinforced concrete wall and topped by a 6 ft high chain link fence. Poured concrete lines the river channel floor downstream of the low-flow outlet to create an apron. Atop this apron, two low concrete walls channelize the outflow of one of the three stoplog bays. These walls are the remnants of an unfinished fish passage.

The dam is in good condition. There is minor deterioration in the concrete at the base of the spillway (Gomez and Sullivan 2010b:2).

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The McLane Dam does not appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register. The structure, which was constructed in 1846 and rebuilt in 1909, was rebuilt again in 1992 by the Wilton Hydroelectric Company during an attempt to reinstitute hydroelectric generation at the site. The 1992 reconstruction resulted in the loss of the structure's integrity as a component of a 1909 hydroelectric generation facility. The current dam is less than 50 years of age, rendering it ineligible for the National Register. There is no information to suggest that the dam might rise to the level of exceptional importance required for properties less than 50 years of age to be considered individually eligible for the National Register (Sherfy and Luce 1979).

The McLane Dam is identified as a contributing resource within the Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District (Area MIL-DTW, the Downtown Milford District), which the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 2010. The Area form notes the dam's reconstruction in 1909, but not the structure's subsequent reconstruction in 1992. The dam does not meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the district because it lacks integrity to the period of the district's significance, which is defined as extending from 1783 to 1959 (Driemeyer 2010; NHDHR 2010; Sherfy and Luce 1979:10).

The McLane Dam has been the subject of project review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on two occasions. In both instances the dam was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the National Register. When Northeast Hydrodevelopment Corporation applied for a FERC permit to rebuild the dam in 1985, FERC consulted with the NHDHR (formerly housed within the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development) regarding the

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064**

potential effects of the project on significant properties. At that time, the dam was over 60 years of age. The NHDHR offered the opinion that there were "no known properties of architectural, historical, archeological, engineering, or cultural significance within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact" (Quinn 1985). In 1999, Northeast Hydrodevelopment Corporation filed a petition to surrender the current license for the McLane Dam Hydroelectric Project (FERC no. 8924). In correspondence with the NHDHR, the FERC Director of the Division of Licensing and Compliance offered an opinion of "no effect" for this undertaking, noting that "Although the dams associated with these projects are more than 50 years old, they do not meet the criteria for evaluation for eligibility due to the major renovations which have occurred to the structures (Robinson 1999). The NHDHR, in its official response, concurred with the FERC determination of effect (Dutton 1999).

45. Period of Significance: N/A

46. Statement of Integrity:

The McLane Dam has been radically altered to the point where it no longer conveys its historical associations. The complete reconstruction of the dam in the early twentieth century at the time of its conversion to support hydroelectric power generation destroyed the earlier stone dam that was associated with its functional association with Milford's mid-nineteenth century industrial development. The 1992 dam rehabilitation destroyed the physical attributes that were present during the period when the dam served its hydroelectric power function. Modern concrete encases the spillway and much of the abutments. The 1909 gate structure is now completely rebuilt in concrete and steel and the dam's connection to the historic power canal was cut by the filling of the southern portion of the canal with earth and the destruction of the northern end of the canal. These changes have obscured or destroyed the design, materials, and workmanship that were present in the historic structure. The removal over time of historic industrial facilities surrounding the dam has dramatically altered its historic setting and the ability of the dam to convey its significance in terms of feeling and association. The only aspect of integrity that remains intact is the dam's location.

47. Boundary Discussion:

The boundaries of the McLane Dam are limited to its current structural footprint and include the west and east spillways with their associated abutments, the low flow sluiceway, and the concrete apron below the sluiceway. These structural elements are located within the Souhegan River channel, as well as parcels 26-99 and 26-110, which flank the river to the west and east, respectively. Other buildings and structures on these flanking parcels are excluded from the boundaries of the dam.

48. Bibliography and/or References:

Maps and Plans

Barnes, Sherman L. and Stephen H. Gilson

1936 *Village of Milford, Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire*. September 1, 1936, Revised May 10, 1937. Milford Planning Board, Milford, NH.

Burleigh, L.R.

1886 *Milford, N.H.* L.R. Burleigh, Troy, NY.

Chace, J.

1858 *Map of Hillsboro Co., New Hampshire*. Smith, Mason & Co. Boston, MA.

Clark, Richard

1854 *Map of Milford, Hillsboro Co., New Hampshire*. Richard Clark, Philadelphia, 1854.

Holland, Samuel.

1784 *A Topographical Map of the Province of New Hampshire*. William Fadin, London.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY #** MIL0064

Hurd, D. H. & Co.

1892 *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire.* Hurd, D. H. & Co., Boston, MA.

Meridian Land Services, Inc.

1992 *McLane Dam Hydro Project, Milford, NH. Project 222, July 10, 1992.* Meridian Land Services, Inc., Milford, NH.

Northeast Hydrodevelopment Corporation

1988 *Emergency Action Report and Request for Waiver of Emergency Action Plan: McLane Dam Hydroelectric Power Project, FERC #8924.* Northeast Hydrodevelopment Corporation, Nashua, NH.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Company

1885 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1892 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1901 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1907 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1912 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1924 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1938 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Update of 1924 map through 1938. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.1960 *Milford, New Hampshire.* Update of 1924 map through 1960. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.**Published Sources**

Bacon, George F.

1890 *Leading Business Men of Nashua and Vicinity.* Mercantile Publishing Company, Boston, MA.

Ramsdell, George A.

1901 *The History of Milford.* Rumford Press, Concord, NH.

Wright, Winifred A.

1979 *The Granite Town.* Courier Printing Company, USA.**Unpublished and Primary Sources**

Carson, Lorraine T.

2002 Lorraine T. Carson, Town of Milford, to Lee Mayhew, Town of Milford, personal correspondence dated November 24. On file, New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.02

Driemeyer, Laura B.

2010 Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District (Area MIL-CCR). New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Area Form prepared by Preservation Company, Kensington, NH. On file, Town of Milford, Milford, MA.

Dutton, Nancy C.

1999 Nancy C. Dutton, NHDHR, to J. Mark Robinson, FERC, letter, November 4. On file, New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.03).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY #** MIL0064

Gomez and Sullivan

2010a *Existing Information Report, Technical Memo: McLane and Goldman Dams, Souhegan River, Milford, NH.*
Prepared by Gomez and Sullivan Engineers, P.C., Henniker, NH. Prepared for Town of Milford, NH.

2010b Memo: Summary Notes and Photograph Log from August 4, 2010 Inspection. Prepared by Gomez and Sullivan Engineers, P.C., Henniker, NH. Prepared for Town of Milford, NH.

Loiselle, Deborah S.

2011 Deborah S. Loiselle, NH Department of Environmental Services to Mark Wamser, Gomez & Sullivan Engineers P.C., May 24.

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR)

2010 Determination of Eligibility for Area MIL-DTW. October 20. On file, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Concord, NH.

Quinn, Joseph F.

1985 Joseph F. Quinn, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer to Normand E. Hebert, Northeast Hydroelectric Corporation, letter, May 15. On file, New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.03.

Robinson, J. Mark

1999 J. Mark Robinson, FERC, to Nancy C. Dutton, NHDHR, letter, October 13. On file, New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.03.

Archives and Collections

Milford Historical Society collections, Milford, MA.

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services – Department of Water Resources
Dam Bureau File for the McLane Dam (Dam No. 159.03). Concord, New Hampshire.

Gomez and Sullivan Engineers, P.C., Henniker, NH.

Surveyor's Evaluation:

NR listed: individual _____
within district _____

Integrity: yes _____
no X

NR eligible: individual _____
within district _____
not eligible X
more info needed _____

NR Criteria: A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
E _____

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064

Date photos taken:



Photo # 2 Description: McLane Dam as seen from Bridge Street bridge.

Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0064_02

Direction: South



Photo # 3 Description: West abutment of McLane Dam.

Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0064_03

Direction: North

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064

Date photos taken:



Photo # 4 Description: East abutment, stop log sluiceway, and unfinished fish passage as seen from east bank.
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0064_04 Direction: Northwest



Photo # 5 Description: Former Souhegan Mills power canal on east bank, now disconnected from McLane Dam.
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0064_05 Direction: Southeast.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



Photo # 6 Description: View of McLane Dam and former location of Souhegan Mills power canal on east bank.
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0064_06 Direction: Northwest

PHOTO LOG:

- MIL0064_01
- MIL0064_02
- MIL0064_03
- MIL0064_04
- MIL0064_05
- MIL0064_06

I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper: Epson: Stylus Pro Printer, Photo Black T5801 Ink, Premium Photo Paper. The negatives or digital files are housed at/with: _PAL, Pawtucket, RI.

SIGNED:

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064

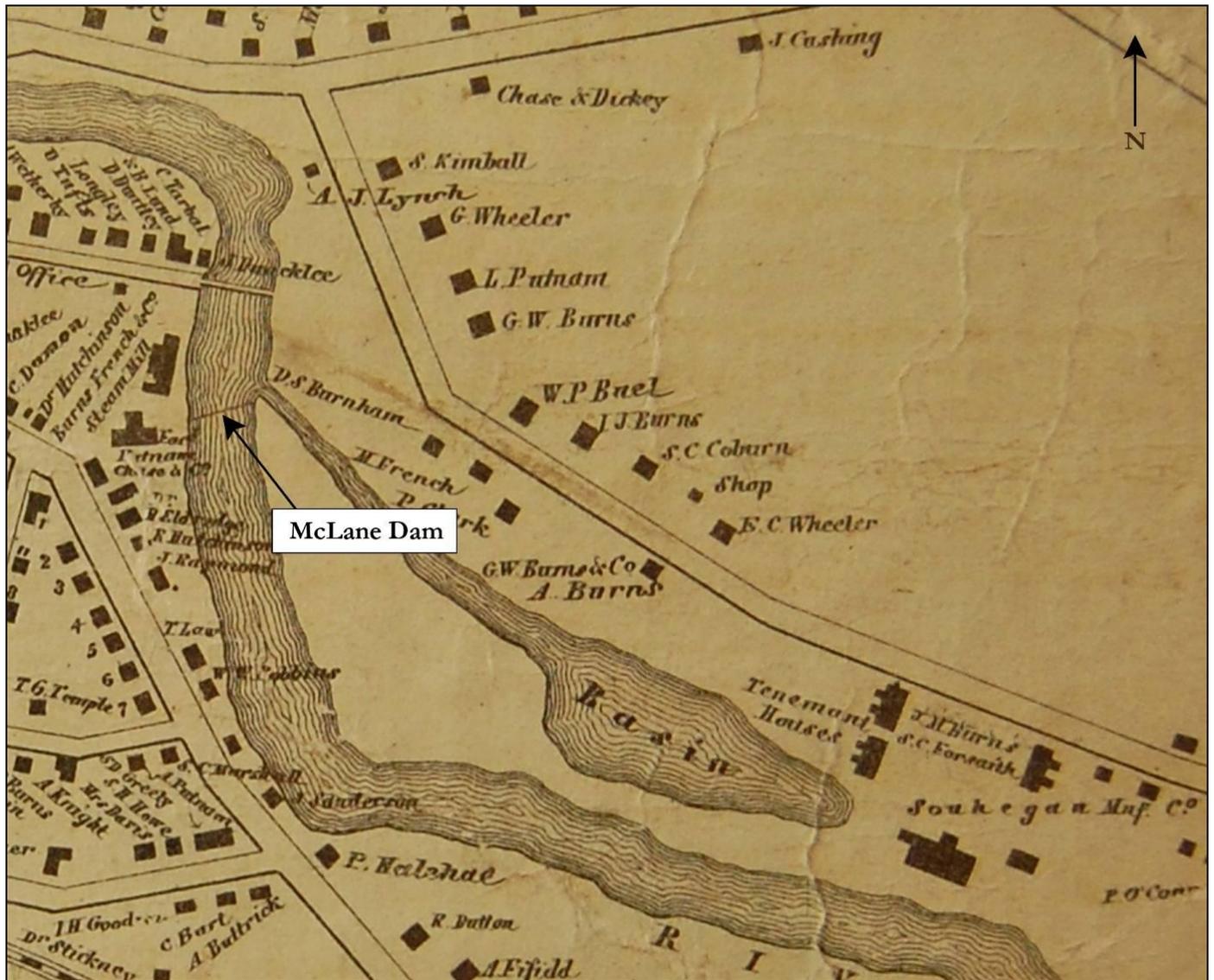
Historical Maps and Plans



1854 map of Milford village showing location of McLane Dam (source: Woodford 1854).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

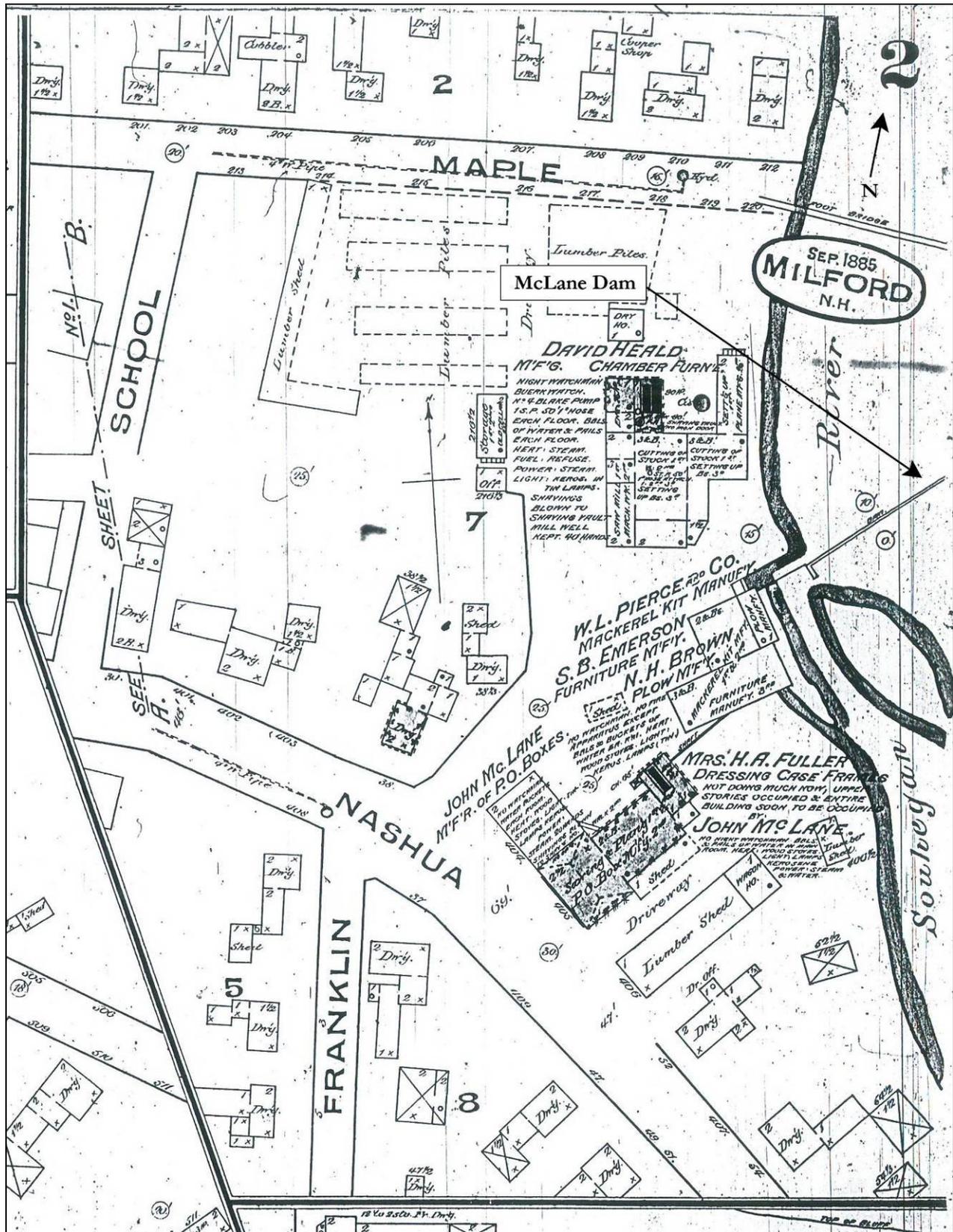
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



1858 map of Milford village showing location of McLane Dam (source: Goldman 1858).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

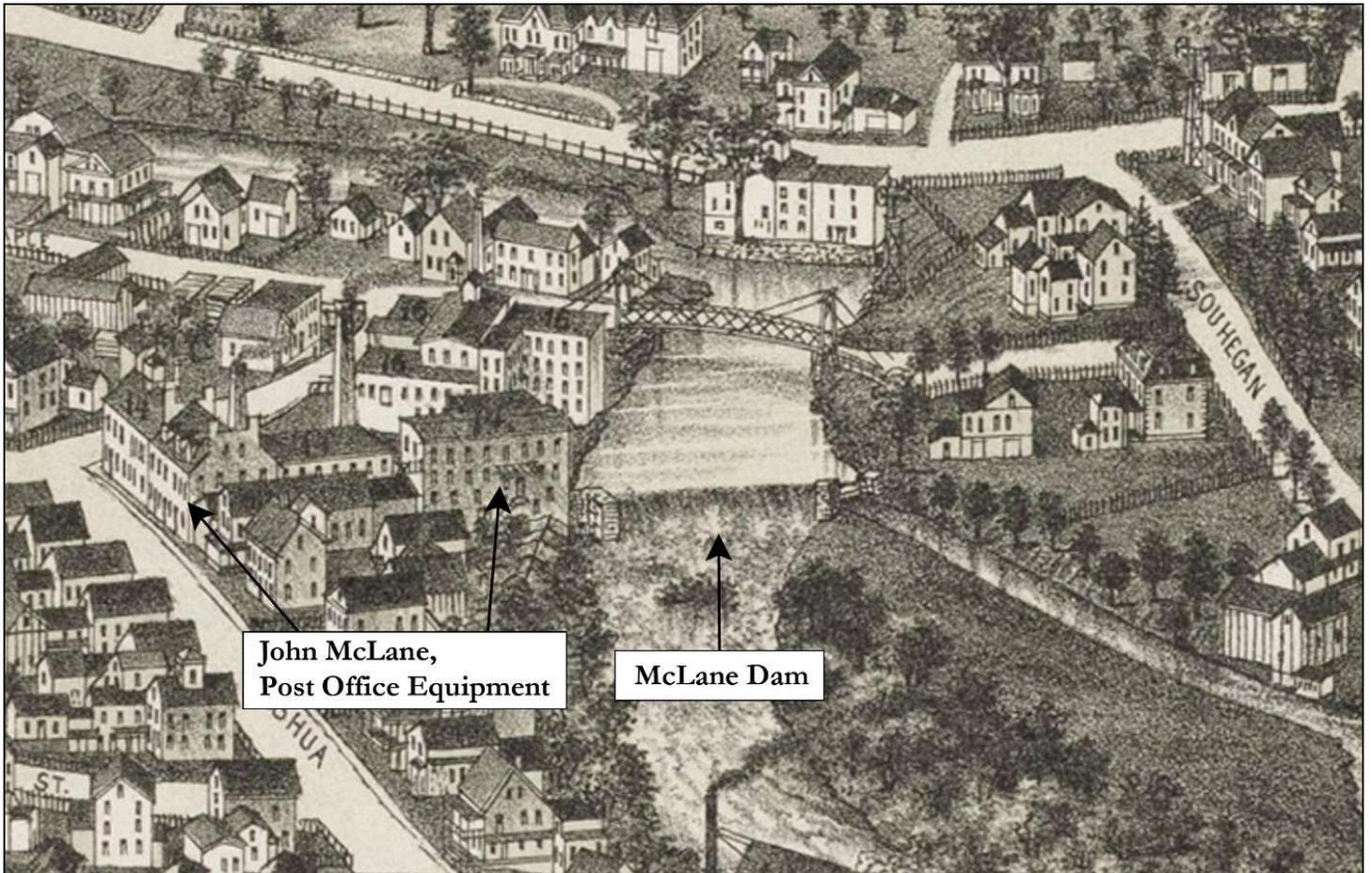
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



Insurance map of 1885 showing west end of McLane Dam (source: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1885).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

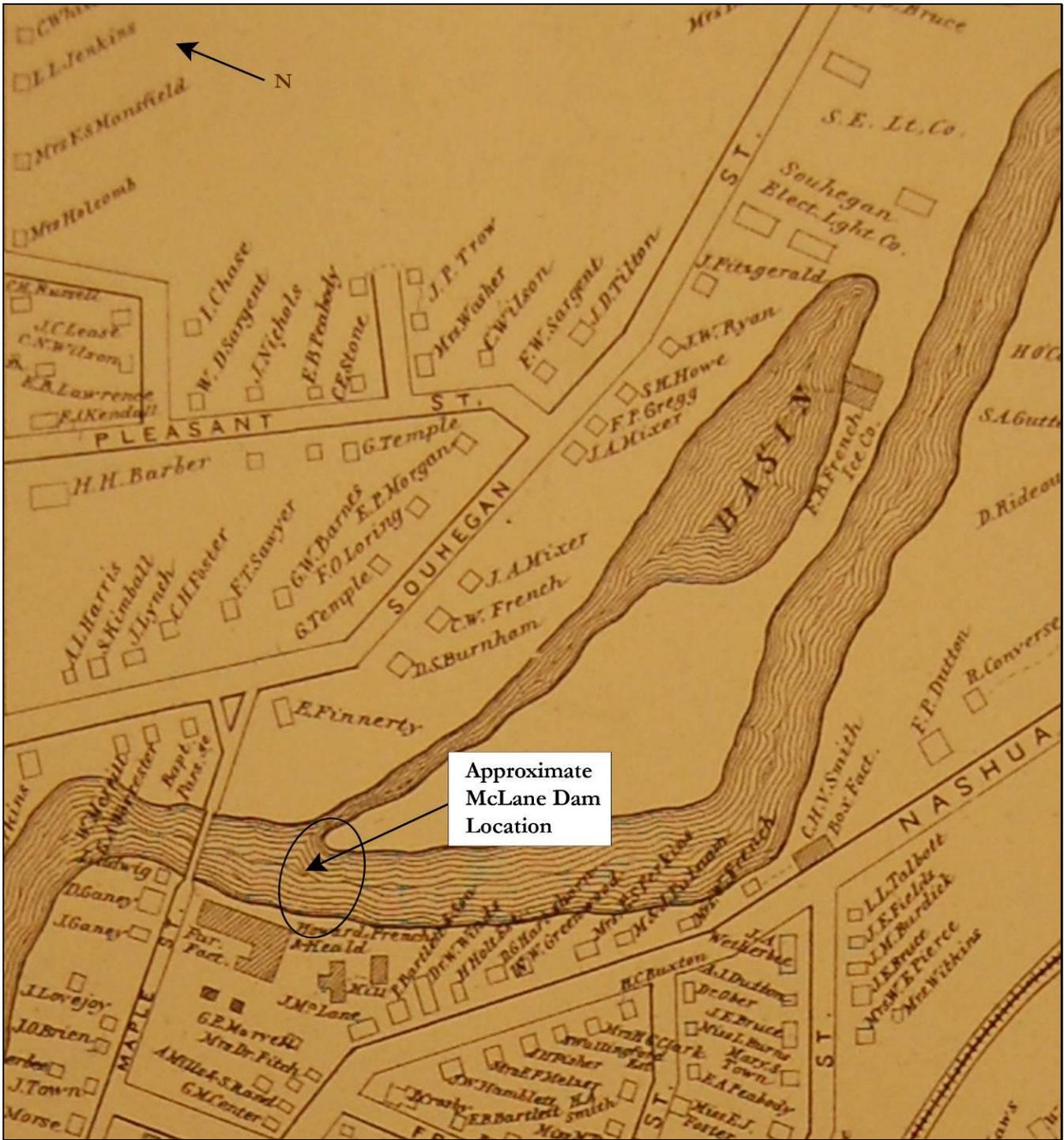
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



1886 aerial lithograph view of Milford village showing McLane Dam flanked by McLane's post office furniture factory at left and power canal to former Souhegan Manufacturing Co. at right (source: Burleigh 1886).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

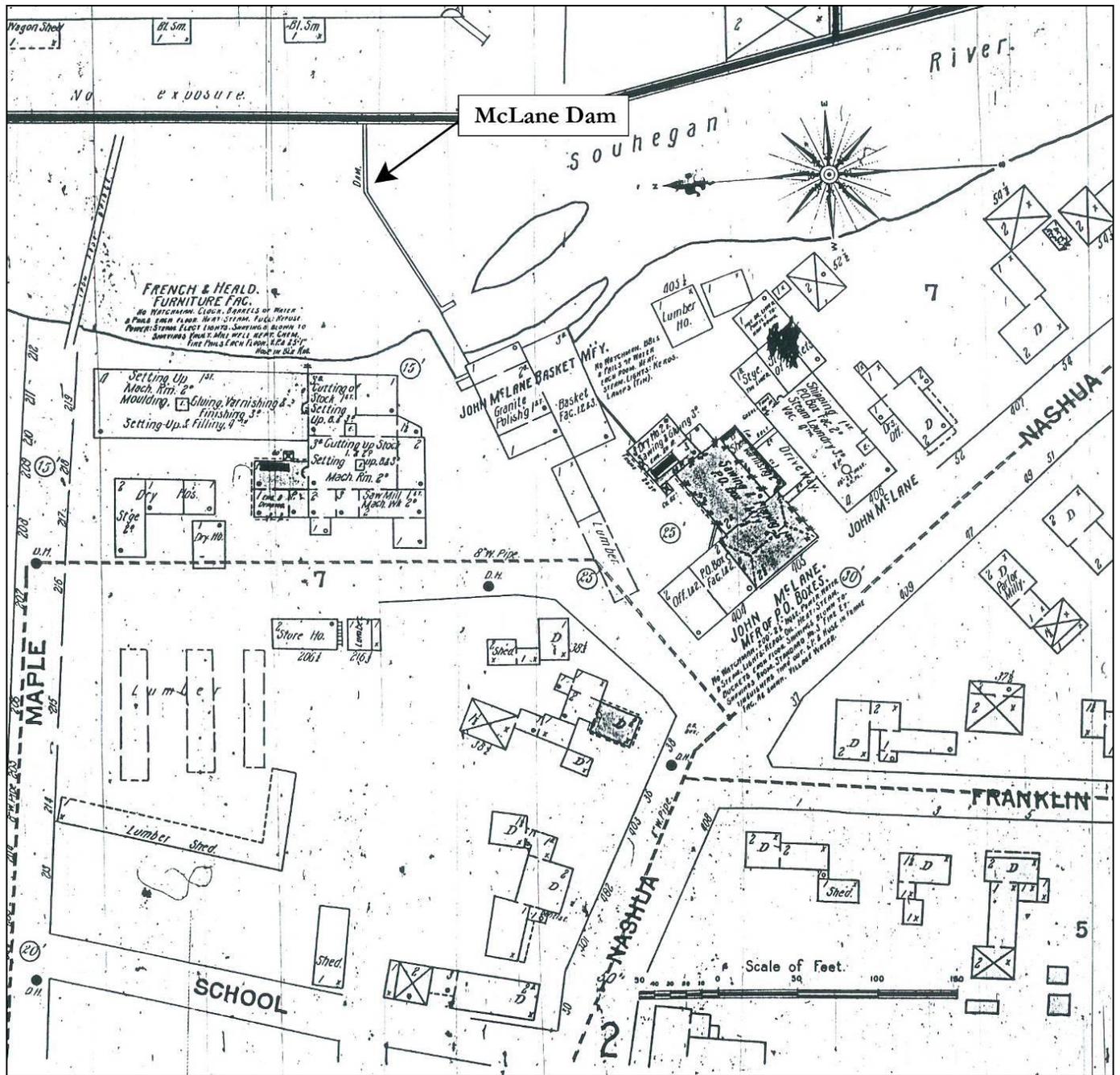
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



1892 map of Milford village with approximate location of McLane Dam indicated (source: Hurd 1892).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

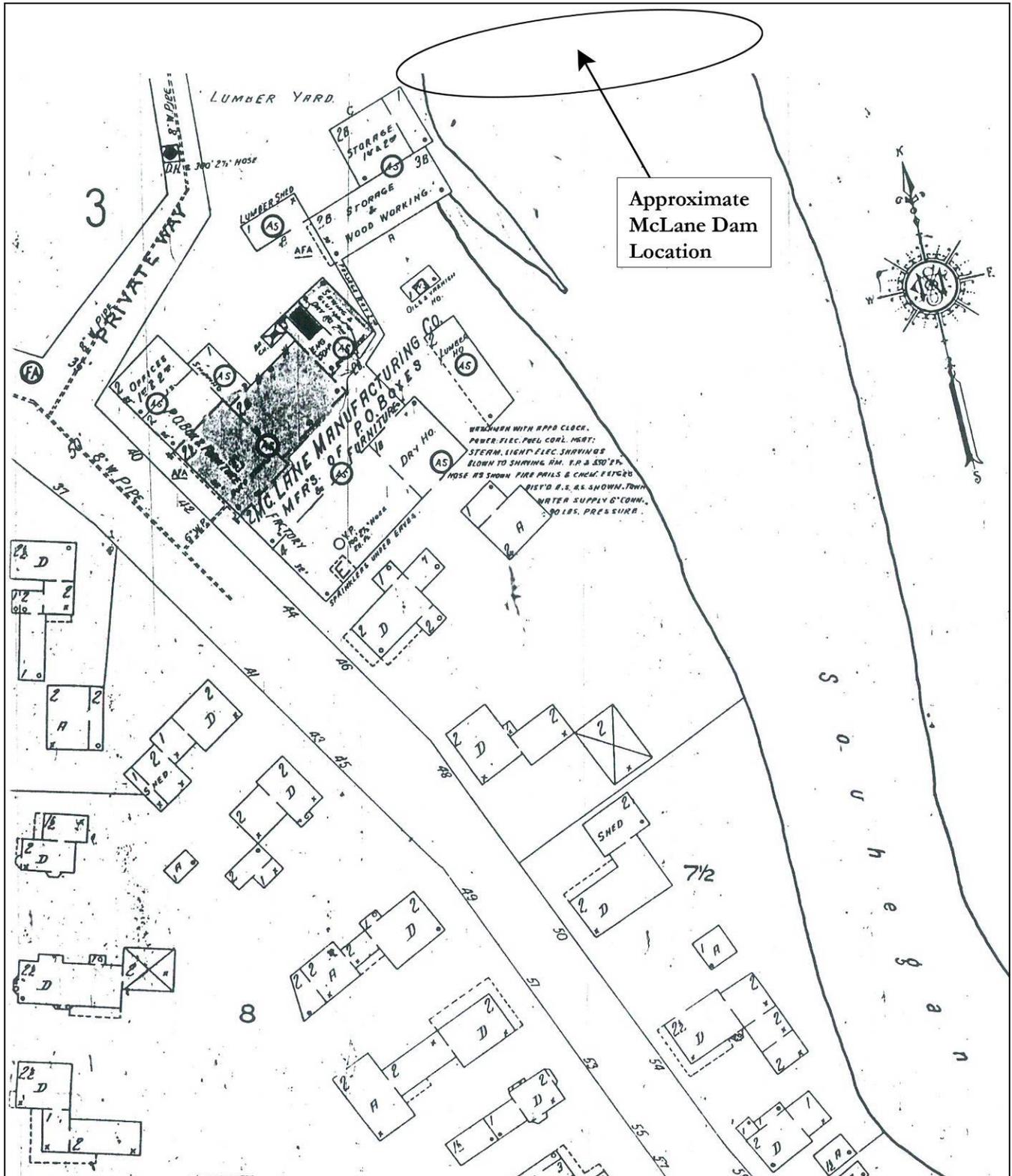
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



Insurance map of 1901 showing west end of McLane Dam (source: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1901).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



Insurance map of 1924 with approximate location of McLane Dam indicated (source: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1924).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

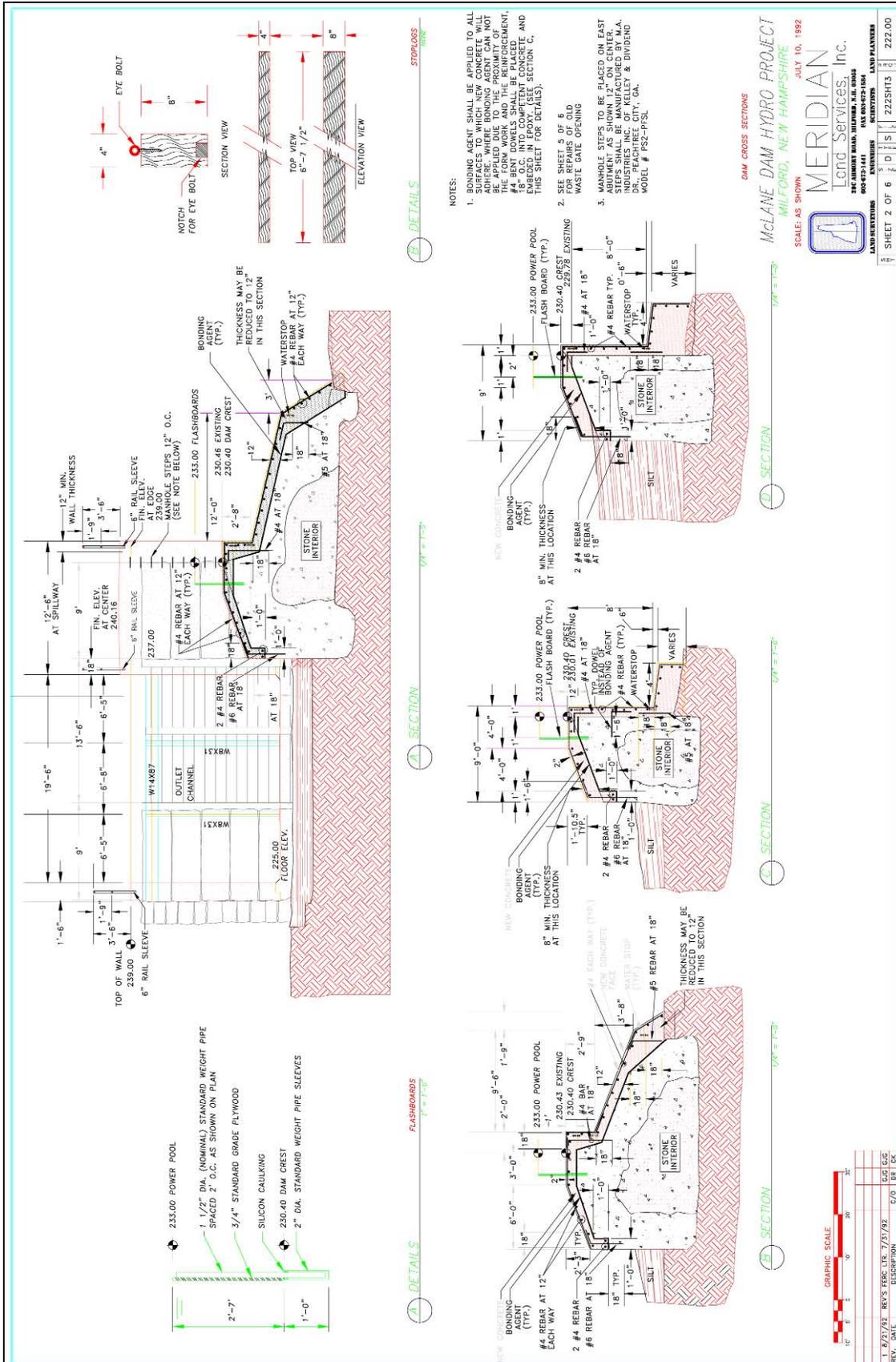
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



1936 Map of Milford showing location of McLane Dam (source: Barnes and Gilson 1936).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



Existing and proposed cross sections for the rehabilitation of the McLane Dam in 1992 (source: Meridian Land Services 1992).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064

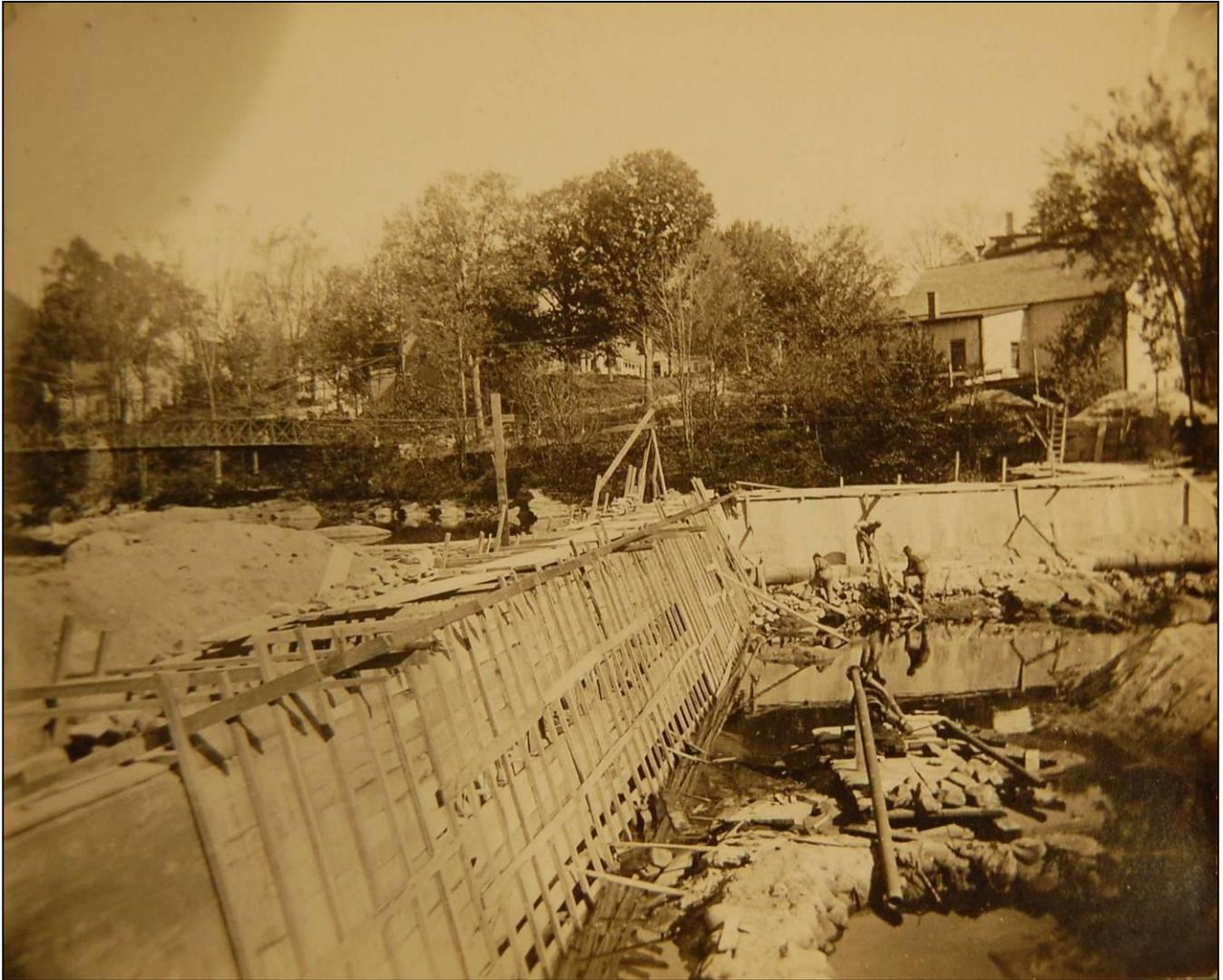
Historical Photographs



View of the McLane Dam before 1892, looking west. French & Heald Furniture Company (not associated with industrial use of the water privilege) is in the background (source: Milford Historical Society collections:P-632).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

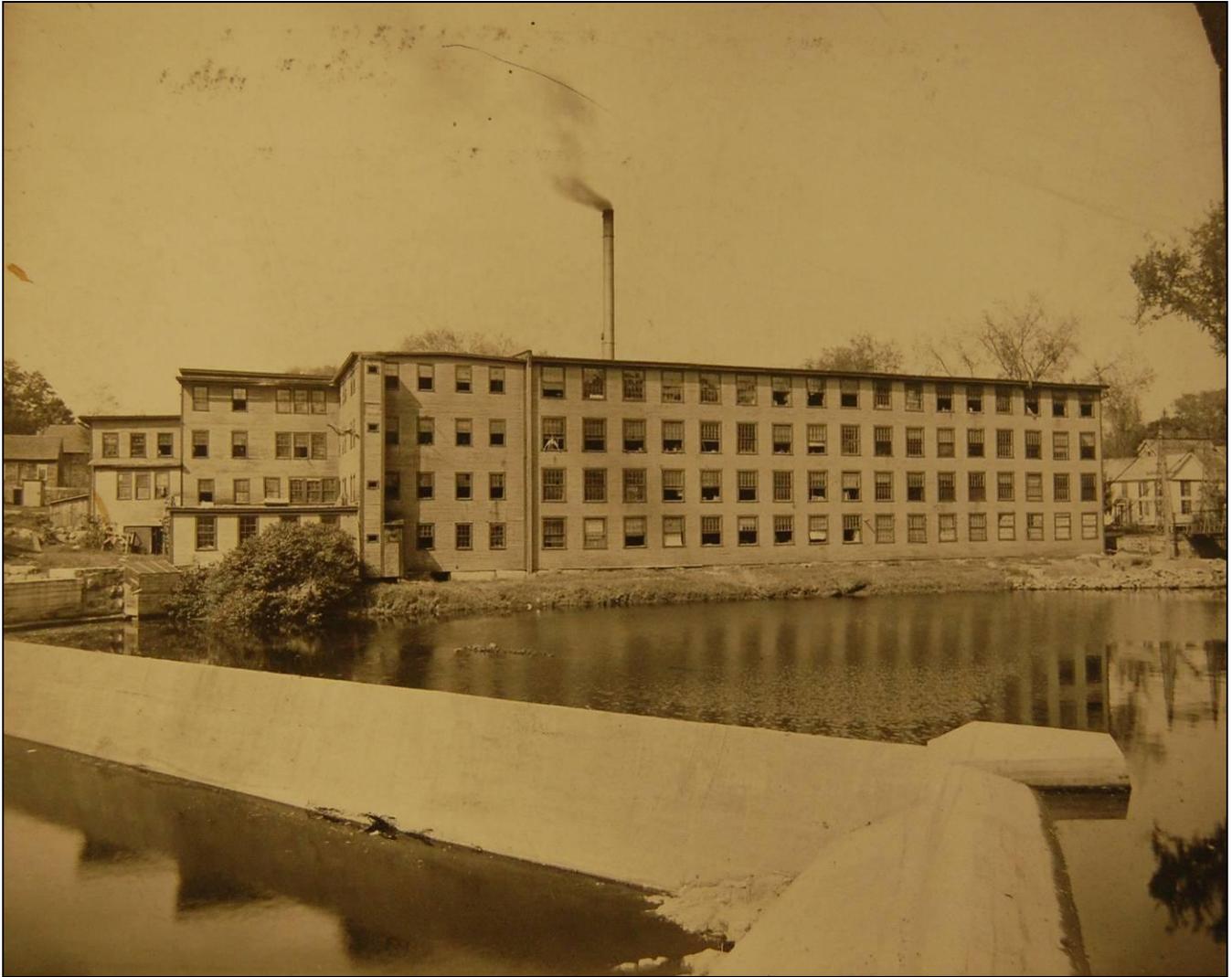
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



View of McLane Dam during reconstruction circa 1909, looking east (source: Milford Historical Society collections:P-1020).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



View of McLane Dam after reconstruction between 1909 and 1912, looking west. Former raceway for the McLane mills is at far left, now blocked with a concrete wall (source: Milford Historical Society collections:P-180).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0064



Photo of McLane Dam spillway under reconstruction in 1933, looking west. Rebar is in place for new concrete (source: Gomez and Sullivan).



Photo of McLane Dam gate (right of stone pier) under reconstruction. 1909 gate was removed entirely (source: Gomez and Sullivan).