

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY #** MIL0063**Name, Location, Ownership**

1. Historic name Goldman Dam / Morse & Kaley Dam
2. District or area MIL-DTW
3. Street and number Souhegan River at Mt. Vernon Rd.
4. City or town Milford
5. County Hillsborough
6. Current owner Helen Goodwin Trust

Function or Use

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

Architectural Information

9. Style Other: Concrete Gravity Dam
10. Architect/builder NH Water Resources Board
11. Source NH Dept. of Environmental Services files
12. Construction date 1966-67
13. Source NH Dept. of Environmental Services files
14. Alterations, with dates None

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 Foundation
28. Acreage <1.00



35. Photo #1 Direction: Southwest

36. Date 11/4/2010

37. Reference #:MIL0063-01

29. Tax map/parcel # N/A

30 UTM reference 19 283494 E; 4745900 W

31. USGS quadrangle and scale Milford 1:24,000

Form prepared by

32. Name John J. Daly

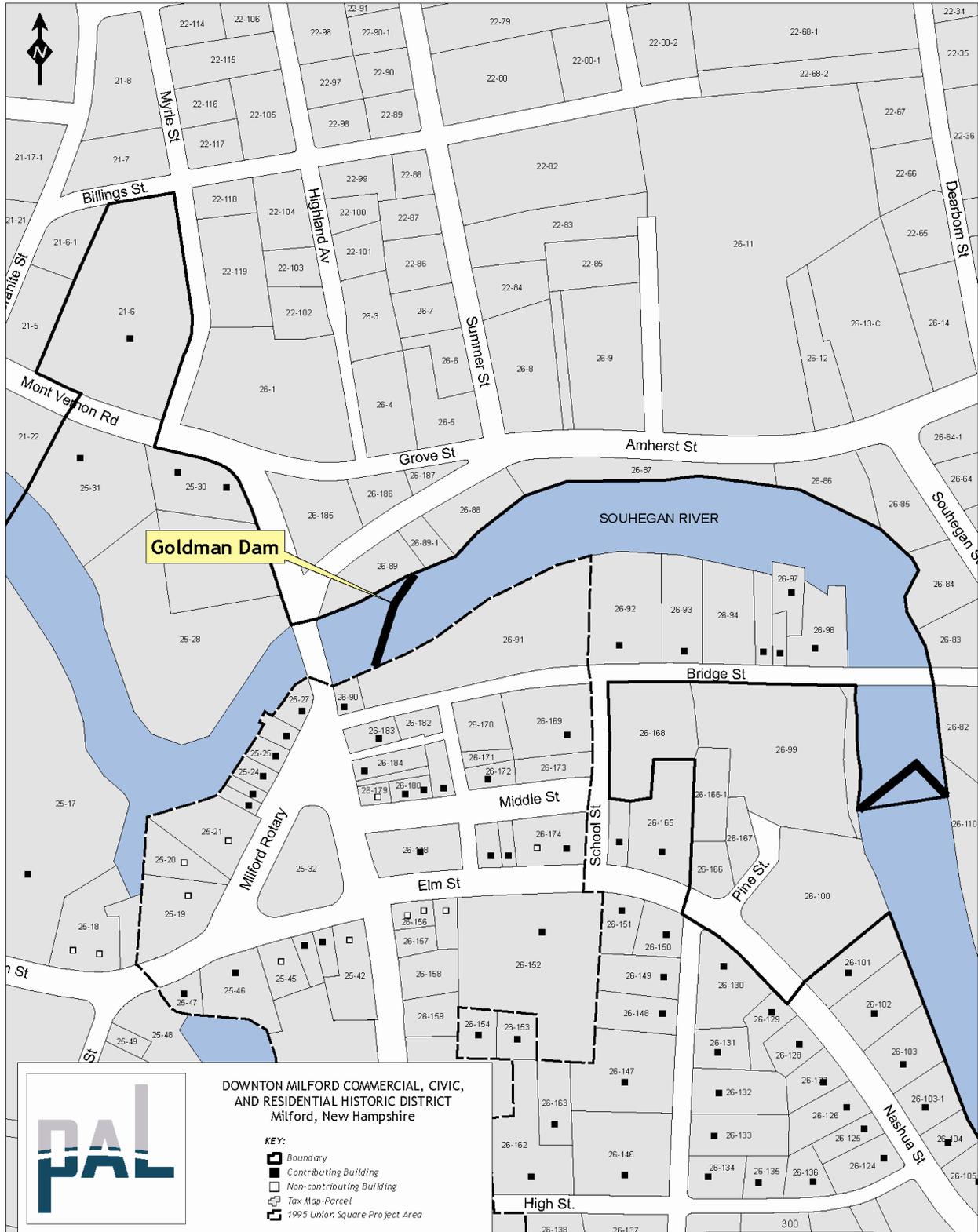
33. Organization PAL, Pawtucket, Rhode Island

34. Date of survey 11/04/2010

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

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

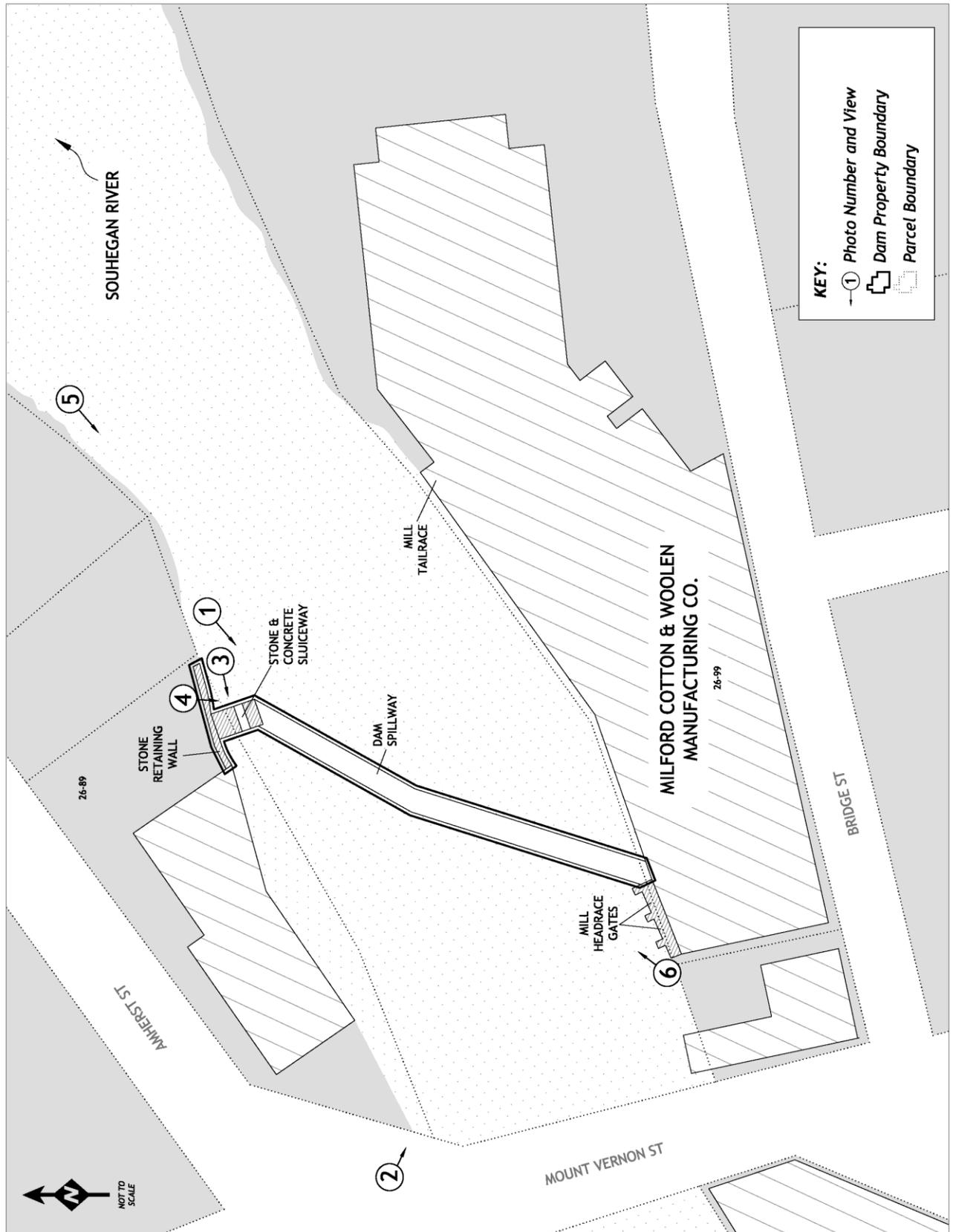


PLEASE USE ADDITIONAL CONTINUATION PAGES AS NEEDED

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

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



INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063****41. Historical Background and Role in the Town or City's Development:**

The Goldman Dam (a/k/a Morse & Kaley Dam) is located at a Souhegan River water privilege that has played a significant role in the Town of Milford's economic, civic, and industrial development. The present dam is not associated with any of these historical themes, however. Rather, it is a modern structure constructed by the town in 1966-1967 for scenic and recreational purposes.

Industrial Development of the John Shepard Mill Privilege**1741-1916**

Milford, originally part of Amherst, was settled circa 1740-1755. The early settlers enticed miller John Shepard to the area in 1741 to establish grist and sawmills, granting him 120 acres of land around the present-day Colonel John Shepard Bridge. Fulfilling his agreement, Shepard established a saw and grist mill, and possibly a carding mill as well, east of the current bridge location on the north bank of the river. The area around Shepard's Mill became the southwest parish of Amherst in 1782 and was first mapped on Samuel Holland's 1784 map of New Hampshire. The area remained an Amherst parish until 1794, when Milford was incorporated, taking its name from its location at Shepard's Mill and a nearby ford on the Souhegan River. No information has been located regarding Shepard's first damming of the river. The dam was likely a simple timber or timber and earth structure, in keeping with the resources that would have been readily available (Driemeyer 2010:6-7; Holland 1784; Ramsdell 1901:281).

In the late eighteenth century, water rights at the privilege were divided to serve industrial purposes on the north and south banks of the Souhegan. The saw and grist mills and accompanying water rights on the north side of the river remained in the Shepard family until 1805. Between that year and 1865, the history of privilege ownership on the north bank is not known. In 1865, William Gilson of Brookline purchased the property, which included a store, blacksmith shop, sawmill, gristmill, cooperage, and house (Wright 1979:488). Gilson, succeeded by his son Henry, used the sawmill for production of barrels and tubs, or their component staves, supplementing water power with steam beginning in 1870. Village maps for this period show a sawmill present on the north bank in 1854 and 1858 but do not depict a dam in that location. Maps drawn in 1885 and 1886 label the sawmill as the H.S. Gilson Stave and Kit (Tub) Manufactory or H.S. Gilson's Lumber & Cooperage Manufactory, respectively. Gilson's operation occupied three or four attached buildings (Burleigh 1886; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1885; Wright 1979:489).

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs show that water power for Gilson's mill was supplied by a wood gravity-type structure with a continuous spillway and stone abutments. The spillway was of hybrid construction incorporating both timber cribbing and triangular timber bents, perhaps to accommodate differences in the bottom of the river channel. The upstream side of the spillway was sheathed in wood planking. A low-flow outlet constructed of stone slabs was located near the location of the present-day low-flow outlet, and appears to have been retained for use in the current structure. Insurance maps of the same period confirm this design, and show the dam spillway angling on a slightly-curving footprint oriented southwest to northeast in the channel (see discussion below) (Milford Historical Society collection:P-890, P-1020; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1885).

In 1895, Smith Berry purchased Gilson's mill. Berry, a carpenter by trade, continued operation of the sawmill and associated stave manufacture, and also restored the operation of the grist mill. His operations continued until 1916, when he demolished the sawmill and sold its associated land parcel to Morris Goldman. Berry's wife Kate sold the gristmill on a separate parcel of land to a building contractor in 1928. The People's Laundry moved into the cooper's shop in 1902 and purchased the property in 1907. By 1924, all of Shepard's mills had been demolished (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1901; 1924; Bureau of the Census 1900; Wright 1979:219, 489-490).

While the north bank of the river was dedicated to saw and grist milling, industrial use of the south bank was developed to take advantage of the cotton textile boom of the late Federal Period, after the War of 1812. By 1789, 100 acres along the south side of the river were owned by William Crosby, who also possessed rights to half the river's flow. According to town historian George Ramsdell, "several kinds of business were carried on to a limited extent at the south end of the old Shepard dam", but these were not described in his writing (Ramsdell 1901:285). In 1789, Crosby sold a strip of his holdings along the river beginning at the bridge and ending at a point near the present McLane Dam to Ebenezer Taylor. Taylor in turn sold water rights and land to the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company in 1810 (Ramsdell 1901:285).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063**

The Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, the first to manufacture textiles mill in Milford, completed a substantial timber frame mill on the south bank of the Souhegan in 1813 and began production of cotton yarn in 1814. Beginning in 1824, the mill expanded operations to include weaving of cloth using power looms. The mill had 28 looms, employed 40 persons, and produced 4,000 yards of cloth per week. An economic downturn in 1833 led to the mill's closure and the dam was seriously damaged during an 1835 flood. After several years of inactivity, four Milford residents (names not provided in available texts) acquired the mill and water rights and began cotton fabric production again. This continued until 1860, when a new firm, Morse, Kaley & Company, leased the facility. The firm purchased the mill outright in 1870 and made several expansions to the premises, supplementing the water power with steam boilers and engines in the process (Bacon 1890:83; Driemeyer 2010:9-10; Ramsdell 1901:282; 285).

In 1899, the American Thread Company of New York purchased the property. They operated in Milford only seven years before closing the mill and moving operations to Holyoke, Massachusetts. The mill was then leased for manufacture of dress goods and towels to the Middlesex Linen Company, who were in turn succeeded as leaseholders by Summers Linen Mill in 1912 (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1907; 191; Wright 1979:232).

1916-1965

After a brief period of vacancy, the Morse, Kaley & Company mill was acquired and enlarged in 1916 by Morris Goldman and T.S. Morrow, owners of the Milford Manufacturing Company, which manufactured coarse linen cloth. The firm also consolidated the water rights to the river; buying out the former Shepard Mill privilege on the north bank from Smith Berry. At that time, the property consisted of the mill, miscellaneous office and storage buildings to the east and west of the mill, and a 50 foot strip of land abutting the north end of the dam on Amherst Street. The mill prospered making uniform linings during World War I, during which time Samuel Goldman, Morris' brother, bought a share of the company. In 1920, the name was changed to Milford Spinning and Weaving Corporation. The following year it was reincorporated as the Milford Textile Corporation. The firm's focus shifted from cloth for clothing to a canvas fabric used on airplane fuselage in 1925. In 1932, Samuel Goldman consolidated Milford Textile Corporation under his sole ownership (Wright 1979:232-233).

In 1926, ownership of the dam was transferred to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), which made repairs and also lowered the dam. Other than these minor modifications, maps and photographs for this period show that the dam remained essentially the same as it had in the late nineteenth century. Ownership of the dam was returned to the Milford Textile Corporation in 1951. The company continued production until 1960 and was dissolved as a corporation in 1965 (New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Section files for Dam No. 159.02; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1924, 1938, 1960; Wright 1979:232-233).

Construction of the Goldman Dam, 1965-Present

There is some confusion about ownership of the dam in the 1960s. After dissolution of the Milford Textile Corporation, Goldman retained ownership of the dam. However, the Town of Milford believed that it owned or was at least responsible for the structure, which was then in disrepair. The town elected to rebuild the structure despite the fact that there was no longer any manufacturing interest at the site. The town enlisted the help of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, which provided plans and cost estimates between 1964 and 1966 for the construction of the current structure. Correspondence between the municipality and the state indicates that the town's motives for keeping a dam at the location were based in the recreational and scenic potential of the impoundment. In 1964, a town memo requested that the Water Resources Board build a dam "that would form a scenic pool of water in the Souhegan River at Milford" (V.A.K., 1964). These sentiments were echoed in later correspondence and public meetings. In 1966, the town allocated \$20,000 to rebuild the dam. Francis C. Moore, civil engineer at the Water Resources Board, designed the structure, which was completed in 1967. The earlier timber dam's stone sluiceway was likely retained and incorporated into the new structure. Moore's plans for the new dam, however, do not confirm this (Milford Historical Society collection:P-890, P-1020; New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Section files for Dam No. 159.02; New Hampshire Water Resources Board 1964).

The question of the dam's ownership was resolved between 2002 and 2005 after multiple reviews of deed and estate transfers. In 2005, the DES Legal Unit determined that the Milford Textile Corporation had passed ownership of the dam to Samuel Goldman in 1965 when the corporation dissolved. Ownership of the dam subsequently passed to Goldman's great-granddaughter, the current owner (Barnsley 2005). Samuel Goldman's guardian sold the mill premises for \$42,500.00 in 1975, which ultimately passed to the Housing Resources Corporation through intermediaries and then to Housing Initiatives of New England, the present owner.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063**

The mill was listed in the National Register in 1982 and rehabilitated for use as apartments using the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program. In 2004-2006, Housing Initiatives of New England enlarged the mill substantially by adding an additional rental property called Lindsey Landing. The corporation also replaced all the windows in the complex. This work was not completed within the tax credit program and seriously undermined the integrity of the historic mill (Candee and Milliken 1982; Taylor 2010).

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

- 3. Early exploration and settlement in the interior of NH, 1623-1770.
- 18. Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1920.
- 22. Logging, lumbering, and sawmills, 1620-present.
- 27. Barrel making and commercial cooperages in NH, c. 1807-1850.
- 130. Commerce, industry, and trade in NH village and town centers, 1630-present.

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

The Goldman Dam (a/k/a Morse & Kaley Dam, New Hampshire Division of Environmental Services Dam No. 159.02) is a run-of-the-river, concrete gravity type structure on the Souhegan River at the north edge of Milford's commercial center and village. The dam is immediately adjacent to and within the viewshed of properties contributing to the Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District (Area MIL-DTW, Downtown Milford District). Adjoining the dam at its south end (river right) is the Milford Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company mill (40 Bridge Street, a/k/a Mill Apartments and Lindsey Landing), historically associated with the mill dam. This three-story wood, brick, and granite mill complex was individually listed in the National Register in 1982. The Goldman Dam is not within the boundaries of the National Register property (Candee and Milliken 1982). The mill complex extends downstream of the dam approximately 150 ft and is erected on a mortared split granite foundation that also serves as a dam abutment and river wall. At the north end of the complex, immediately upstream of the dam, a pair of vertical-lift water intake gates in a concrete frame is incorporated into the mill's foundation wall. The gate leaves have been removed and replaced with concrete slab walls blocking the mill's forebay/headrace behind the gates. Remnant portions of the gate lift mechanism gear train are set on granite and concrete footings above the openings. The mill's tailrace exits the mill downstream at the loft's northeast corner. No portions of the mill's historical power-generation equipment are retained within the building, whose residential spaces extend into areas formerly occupied by this infrastructure. The remnant portions of the mill's headrace and tailrace are only accessible from the river channel.

The north bank (river left) of the river immediately adjacent to and downstream of the dam is excluded from the Downtown Milford District and occupied by a modern garage complex and restaurant on Amherst Street, which parallels the river. The garage rests on a pair of dry-laid granite retaining/foundation walls within the dam impoundment. Two retaining walls stabilize the river's north bank immediately downstream of the dam. Adjacent to the dam is an approximately 20 ft long, 10 ft high wall of massive tabular split granite blocks that is similar in design to the dam's low-flow outlet (described below). Adjoining this wall to the east is a wall of massive, irregular 4-6 ft split granite blocks that appears modern in construction.

The dam's impoundment extends upstream approximately 3,000 ft within the Souhegan River channel on the north and east sides of downtown Milford and delimits its geographic expansion. The 6-acre reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 42 acre-feet at normal pool elevations. This portion of the river is also included within the bounds of the district (dam dimensions are taken from Gomez and Sullivan Engineers, P.C. 2010a and 2010b; and New Hampshire Water Resources Board 1964).

Approximately 135 ft upstream (west) of the Goldman Dam and within the dam impoundment is the Col. John Shepard Bridge (a/k/a Stone Bridge), which carries Mount Vernon Street (NH Route 13) across the Souhegan River. This two-span stone arch and steel structure was built in 1931 and is identified as a contributing resource to the Downtown Milford District. The south bank of the river adjacent to and upstream of the dam is occupied by series of two- and three-story wood frame commercial buildings at 87, 99, 111, 123, 127, 139 Union Square. These buildings are outside the viewshed of the dam, but rest on random-laid split granite masonry retaining/foundation walls that extend directly into the river impoundment. Opposite these buildings on the north bank of the impoundment is Emerson Park (built 1969), which is within the boundaries of the Downtown Milford District but identified as a non-contributing resource.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063*****Goldman Dam***

The Goldman Dam is constructed on a "dog leg" plan extending north-south across the east-west flowing Souhegan River. The overall length of the dam is approximately 195 ft and the dam creates an approximately 7 ft fall of water (head). The dam's poured concrete spillway flexes at a shallow 25-degree angle to take advantage of natural bedrock topography in the river channel. Cross section drawings show that the overall structural height of the dam spillway ranges from approximately 1 ft to 12 ft, with the shorter portions of the dam in the vicinity of the structure's apex, where bedrock outcroppings are visible. The south portion of the spillway is about 87 ft long. The north portion of the spillway is approximately 83 ft long. The dam's upstream face is vertical, with a short top slope angled at about 70 degrees. The downstream face of the dam is raked at a shallow 35 degree angle and there is no apron. The horizontal crest of the dam is about 18 inches wide.

A stone and concrete low flow outlet (a/k/a sluiceway) is incorporated into the north abutment of the dam. This substructure is 14.50 ft long and 10 ft wide. The bulk of the structure is constructed dry-laid, split-faced tabular granite blocks that incorporate a box culvert. Reinforced concrete has been cast onto the top, south, and west sides of the sluiceway to strengthen the structure and create grooves for stop logs (wood planks) at the culvert's intake. The spillway culvert is 5 ft wide and 10 ft long. The stone box culvert appears to be remnant portion of the earlier timber dam built at this location.

The dam appears to be in fair condition. There is some undermining of the structure along the toe of the dam, stones are missing in a short wingwall adjacent to the low-flow structure, and there is minor scouring of the spillway's crest and downstream face.

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The Goldman Dam does not appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1966-1967 by the Town of Milford, the structure is less than 50 years of age. The dam was neither built for the continuation of industrial production at the adjacent Milford Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company Mill; nor for the continuation of any other manufacturing or electrical generation activities at the privilege. Rather, the town erected the dam for aesthetic and recreational purposes. There is no historical information indicating 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 Goldman 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 period of significance for the district identified in both the NHDHR Area Form and Determination of Eligibility is 1783-1959. The Area Form notes the dam's reconstruction in 1966 in the text of the document, but not in the accompanying List of Properties. There is no discussion of the dam's construction date relative to the period of significance for the district. Properties that are less than 50 years of age that are "integral parts of a district" do not need to be of exceptional importance in order to qualify for listing in the National Register, provided that they are associated with one or more of the district's designated areas of significance and also date from within the district's defined period of significance (Sherfy and Luce 1979:10). Because the dam's construction date lies outside of the determined period of significance for the district, it fails to meet the established requirements for properties less than 50 years of age (Driemeyer 2010; NHDHR 2010).

45. Period of Significance: N/A**46. Statement of Integrity:**

The Goldman Dam replaced an historic timber dam that serviced industrial production on the Souhegan River from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. It retains its integrity as a 1966 concrete gravity structure. There have been no significant alterations to the dam since this date of construction.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063****47. Boundary Discussion:**

The boundaries of the Goldman Dam are limited its current structural footprint and include the spillway, the sluiceway, and the north retaining wall. These structural elements are located within the Souhegan River channel, as well as parcels 26-89 and 26-91, which flank the river to the north and south, respectively. The headrace gates of the Milford Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company are excluded from the current dam footprint, as the current dam was constructed for scenic and recreational purposes not associated with the operation of the industrial facility.

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.

Chase, 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.

Hurd, D. H. & Co.

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

New Hampshire Water Resources Board

1964 *Milford Town Dam*. January 24, 1964. New Hampshire Water Resources Board, Concord, NH.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Company

1885 *Milford, New Hampshire*. September, 1885. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1892 *Milford, New Hampshire*. January, 1892. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1901 *Milford, New Hampshire*. November, 1901. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1907 *Milford, New Hampshire*. December, 1907. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1912 *Milford, New Hampshire*. June, 1912. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1924 *Milford, New Hampshire*. July, 1924. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1938 *Milford, New Hampshire*. July, 1924 updated through 1938. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

1960 *Milford, New Hampshire*. July, 1924 updated through 60. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York, NY.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063*****Published Sources***

Bacon, George F.

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

Candee, Richard and Cynthia Milliken

1982 Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company: National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. On file, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Concord, NH.

Ramsdell, George A.

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

Sherfy, Marcella and W. Ray Luce

1979 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Wright, Winifred A.

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

Barnsley, Kerry

2005 Kerry Barnsley, DES Legal Unit, to James W. Gallagher, P.E., DES, Memo December 14. On file, New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.03.

Driemeyer, Laura B.

2010 New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Area Form: Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential historic District (Area MIL-CCR). Preservation Company, Kensington, NH. On file, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Concord, NH.

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.

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR)

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

Bureau of the Census

1900 Population Schedules, Milford, NH. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1900*. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

V.A.K.

1964 Town of Milford, to Water Resources Board, memo, January 30, 1964. On file, New Hampshire DES-Water Resources Branch files for Dam No. 159.03.

Taylor, Cindy

2010 Cindy Taylor, Housing Initiatives of New England, personal communication with the author, December, 2010.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

Archives and Collections

Milford Historical Society collections, Milford, NH.

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

Surveyor's Evaluation:

NR listed: individual _____
within district _____

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

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

Integrity: yes _____
no _____

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

Date photos taken: 11/4/2010



Photo # 2 Description: Goldman Dam and gates into Milford Cotton & Woolen Mill
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0063_02 Direction: South



Photo # 3 Description: Stop log sluiceway at north end of Goldman Dam.
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0063_03 Direction: West

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

Date photos taken: 11/4/2010



Photo # 4 Description: Detail of gates for Milford Cotton & Woolen Company at south end of dam.
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0063_04 Direction: South



Photo # 5 Description: View of Goldman Dam and Downtown Milford Commercial, Civic, and Residential Historic District (Area MIL-DTW)
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0063_05 Direction: West

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

Date photos taken: 11/4/2010



Photo # 6 Description: Goldman Dam as seen from Milford Cotton & Woolen Company.
Roll and Frame # OR Digital file name: MIL0063_06 Direction: Northeast

PHOTO LOG:

- MIL0063_01
- MIL0063_02
- MIL0063_03
- MIL0063_04
- MIL0063_05
- MIL0063_06

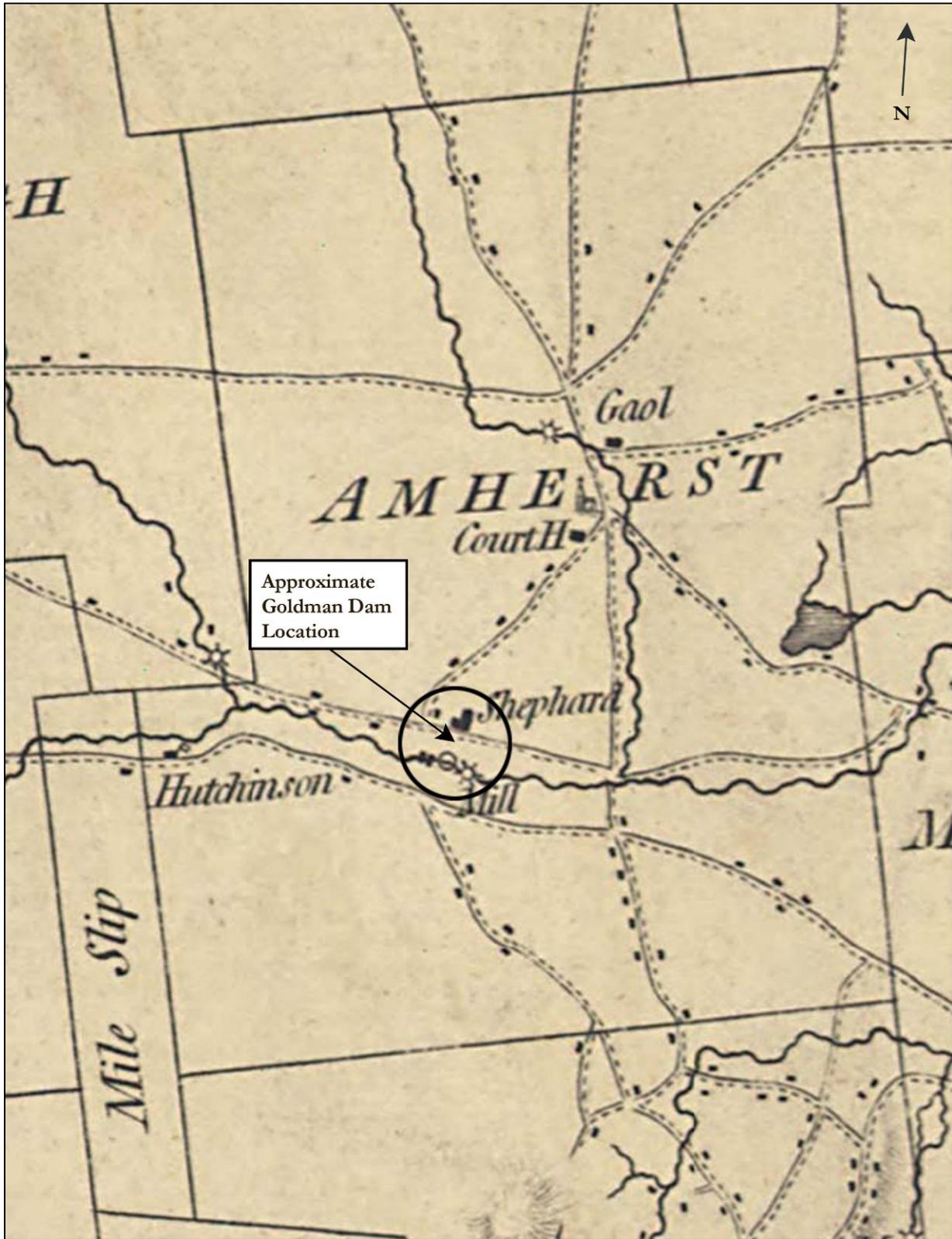
I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper: 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 # MIL0063

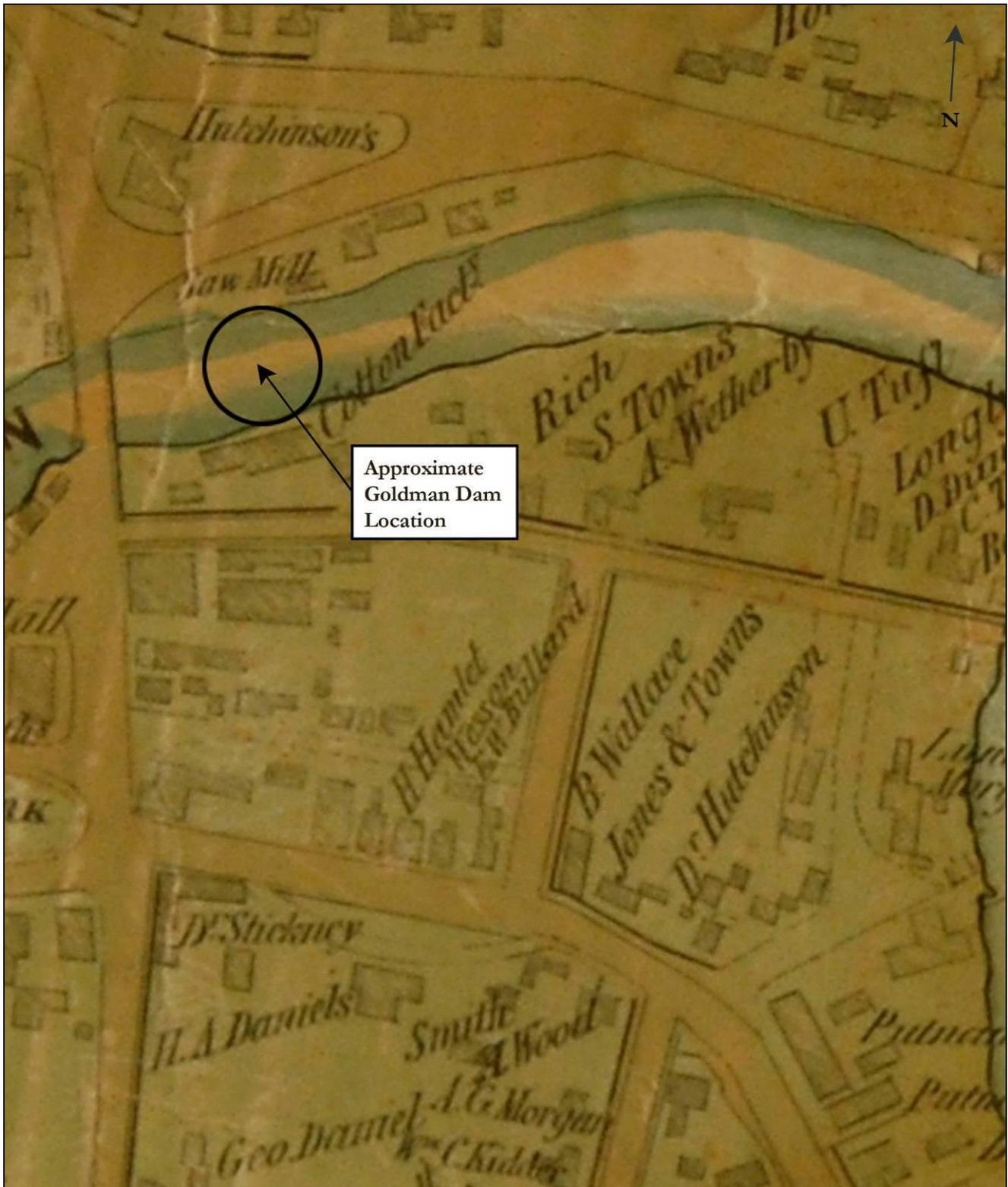
Historical Maps and Plans



1784 map of Amherst including future territory of Milford showing location of Shepard's Mill (source: Goldman 1784).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

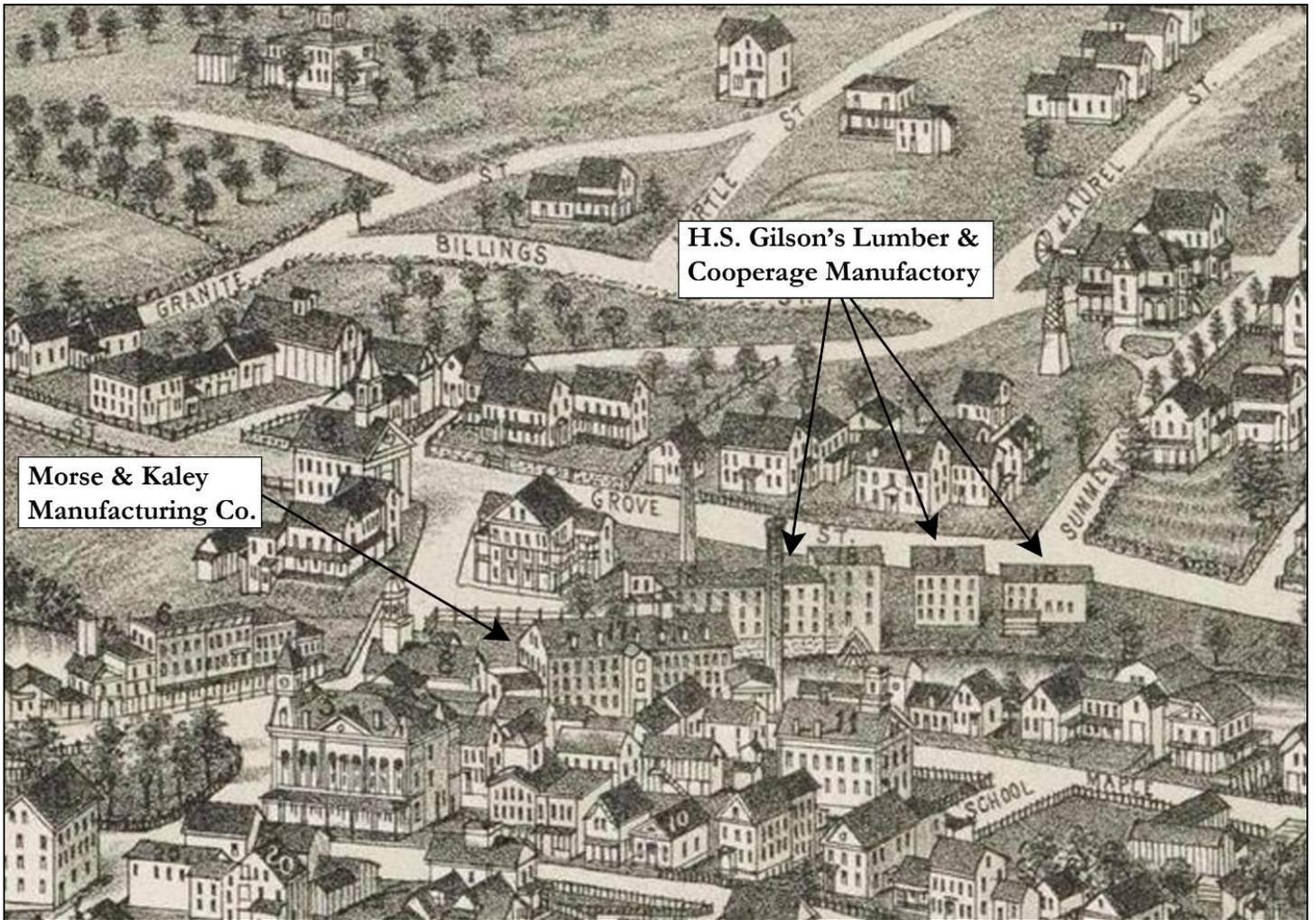
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1854 map of Milford village with approximate location of Goldman Dam indicated (source: Woodford 1854).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

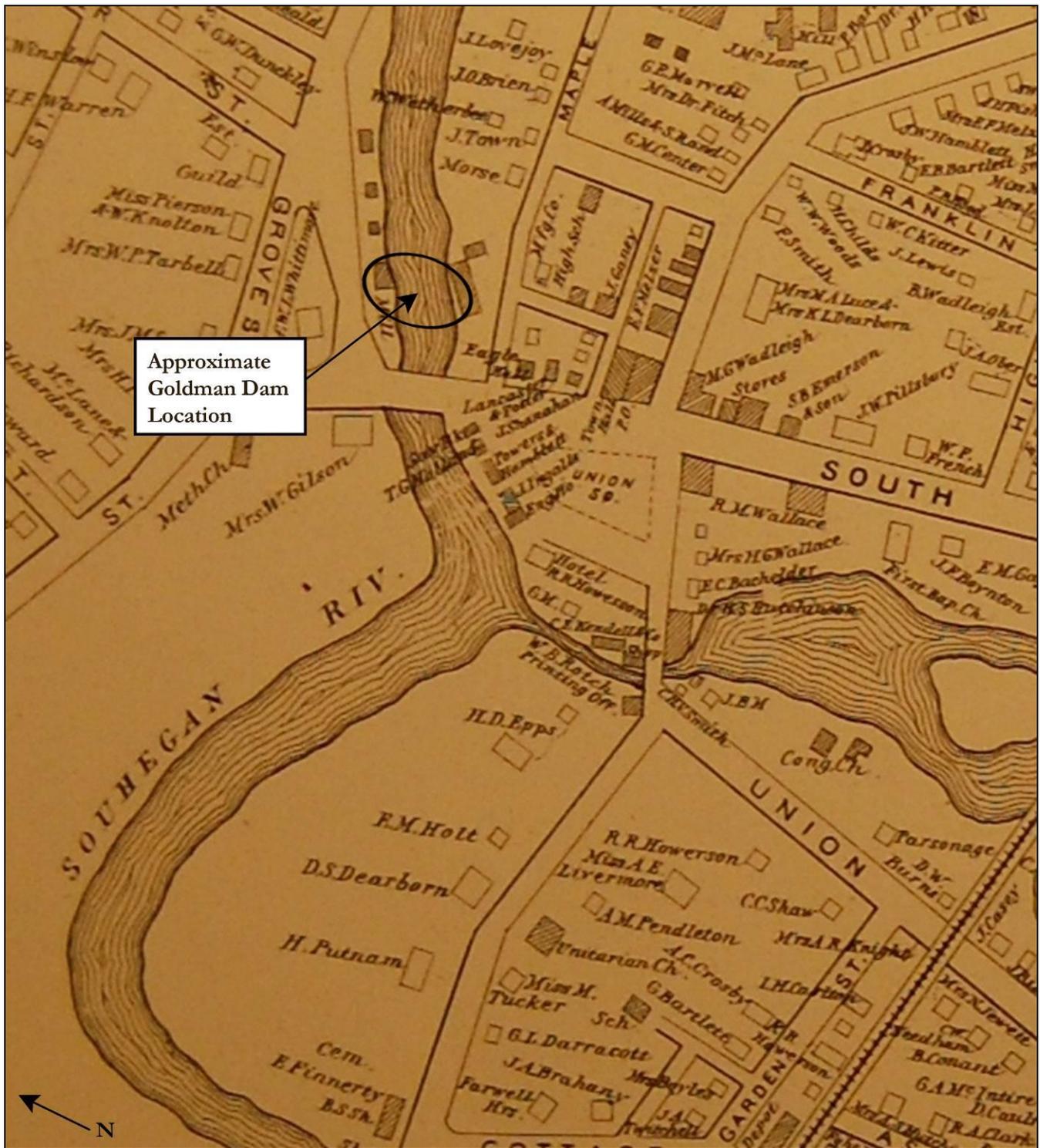
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063



1886 aerial lithograph view of Milford village showing locations of Morse & Kaley Manufacturing Co. and H.S. Gilson's Lumber and Cooperage Co. flanking the Goldman Dam (hidden) (source:Burleigh 1886).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

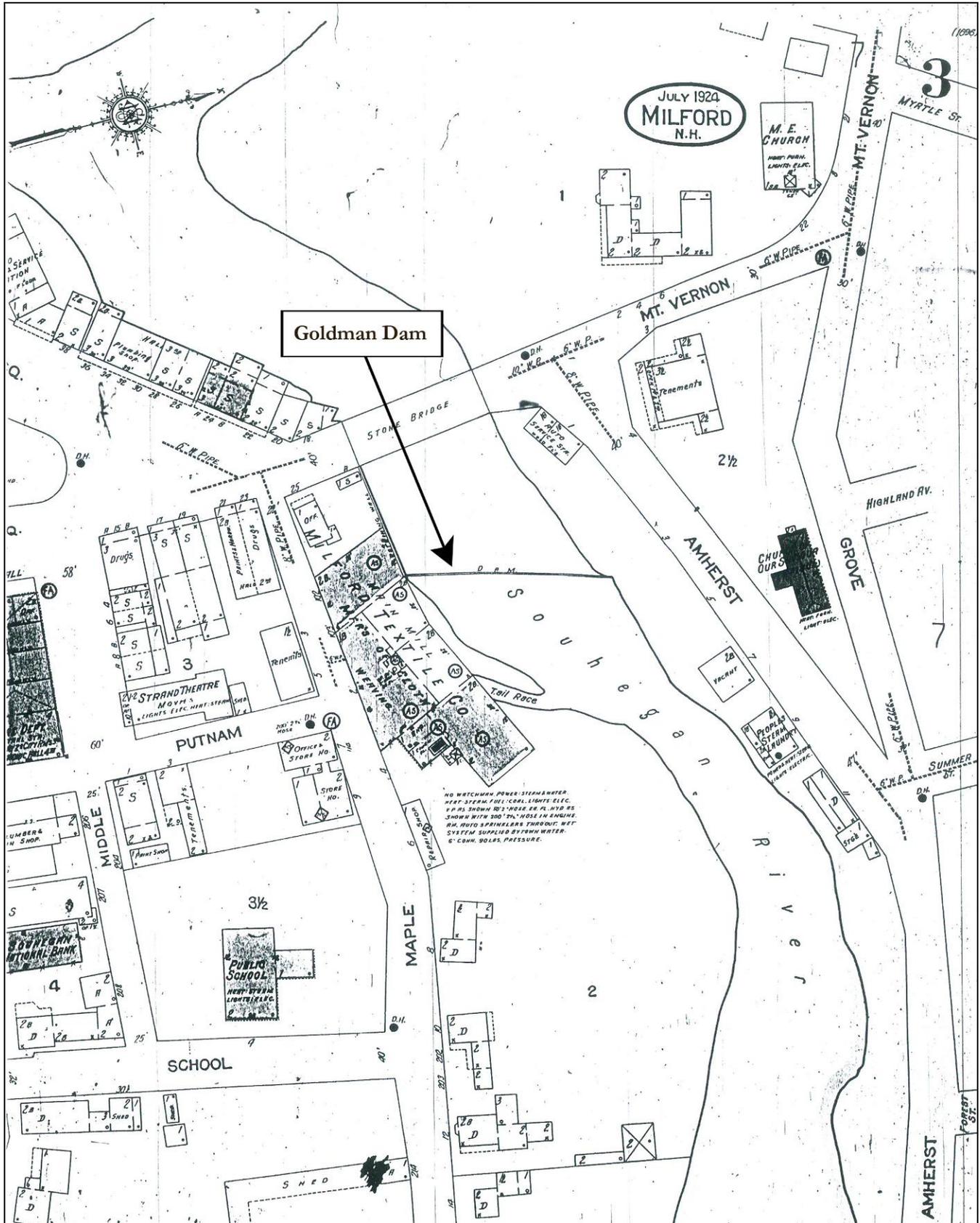
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063



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

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

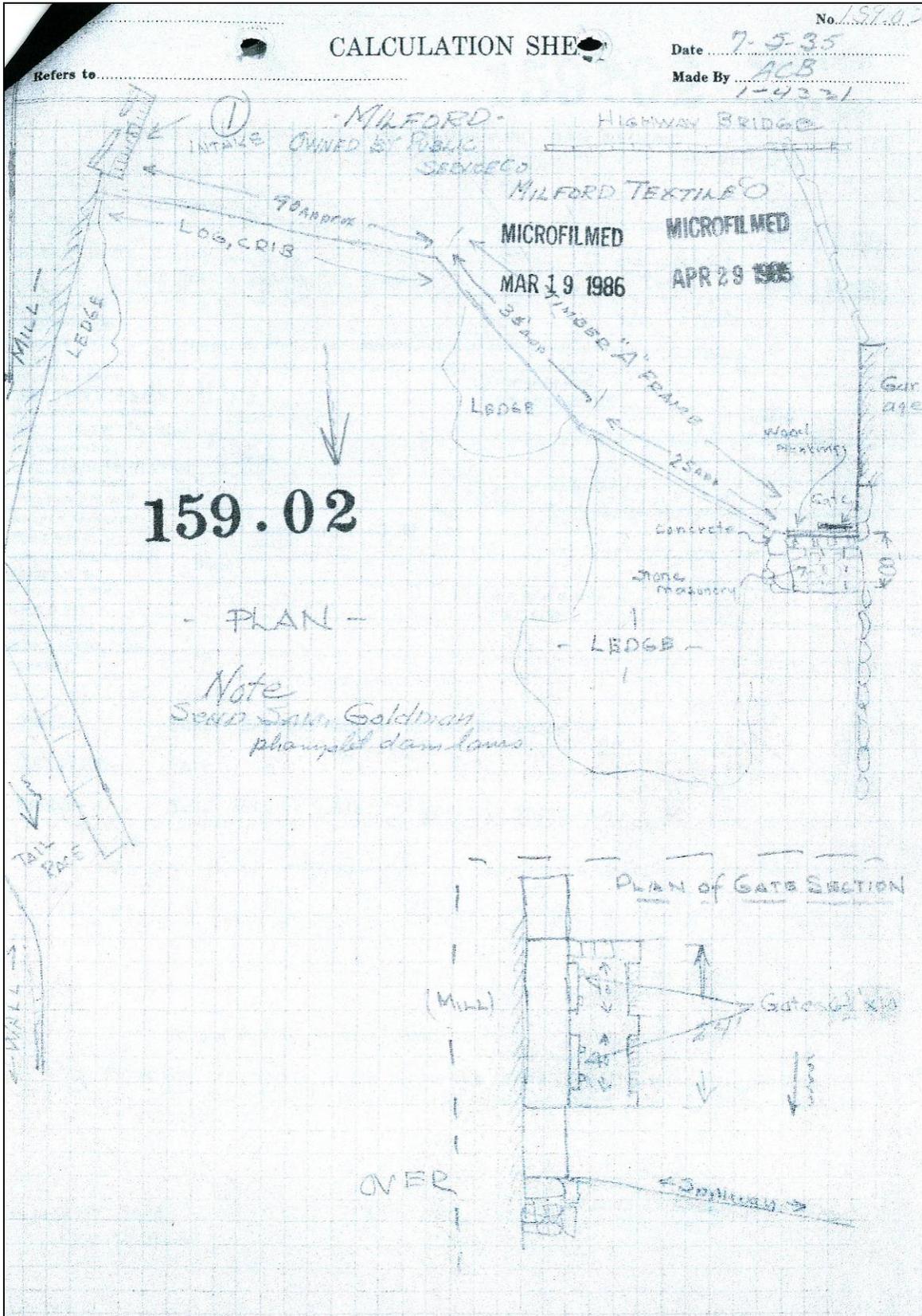
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063



Insurance map of 1924 showing location of Goldman Dam (source: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. 1924).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

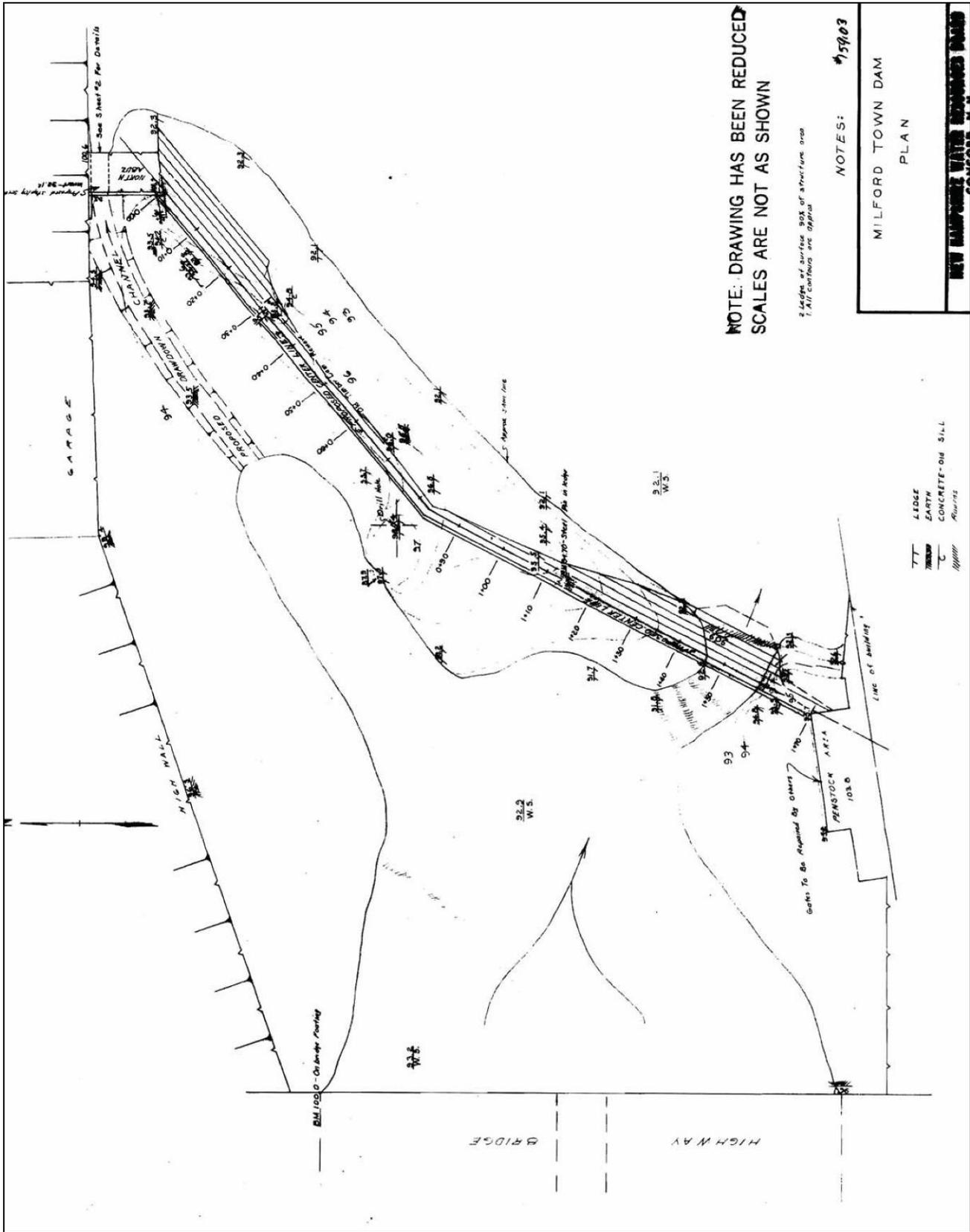
NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063



1935 sketch plan of the Goldman Dam (source: New Hampshire DES – Department of Water Resources Dam Bureau File for the McLane Dam [Dam No. 159.03]).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

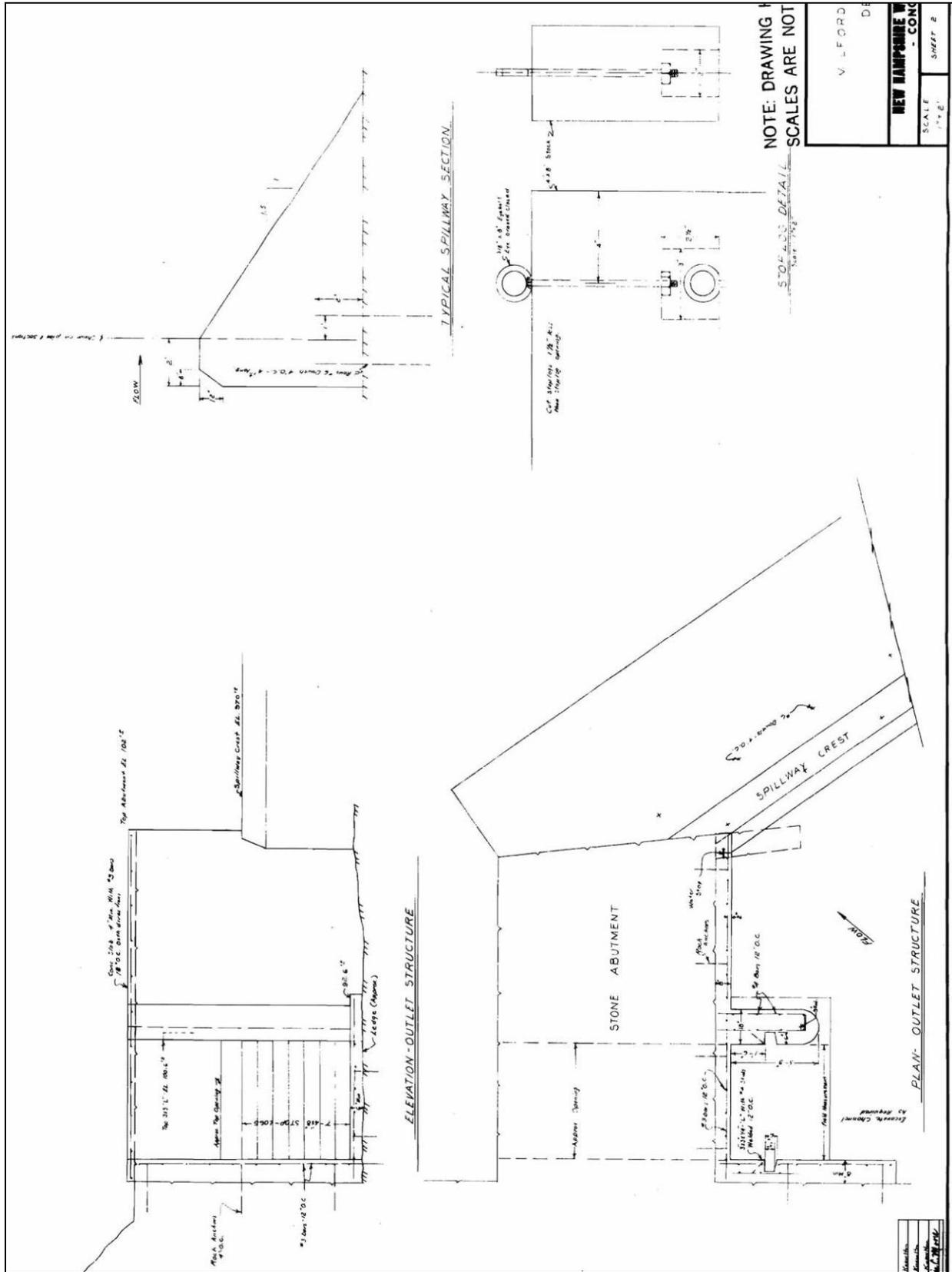
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Plan view from 1964 plans for Goldman Dam reconstruction (source: New Hampshire DES – Dam Bureau File for the McLane Dam [Dam No. 159.03]).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

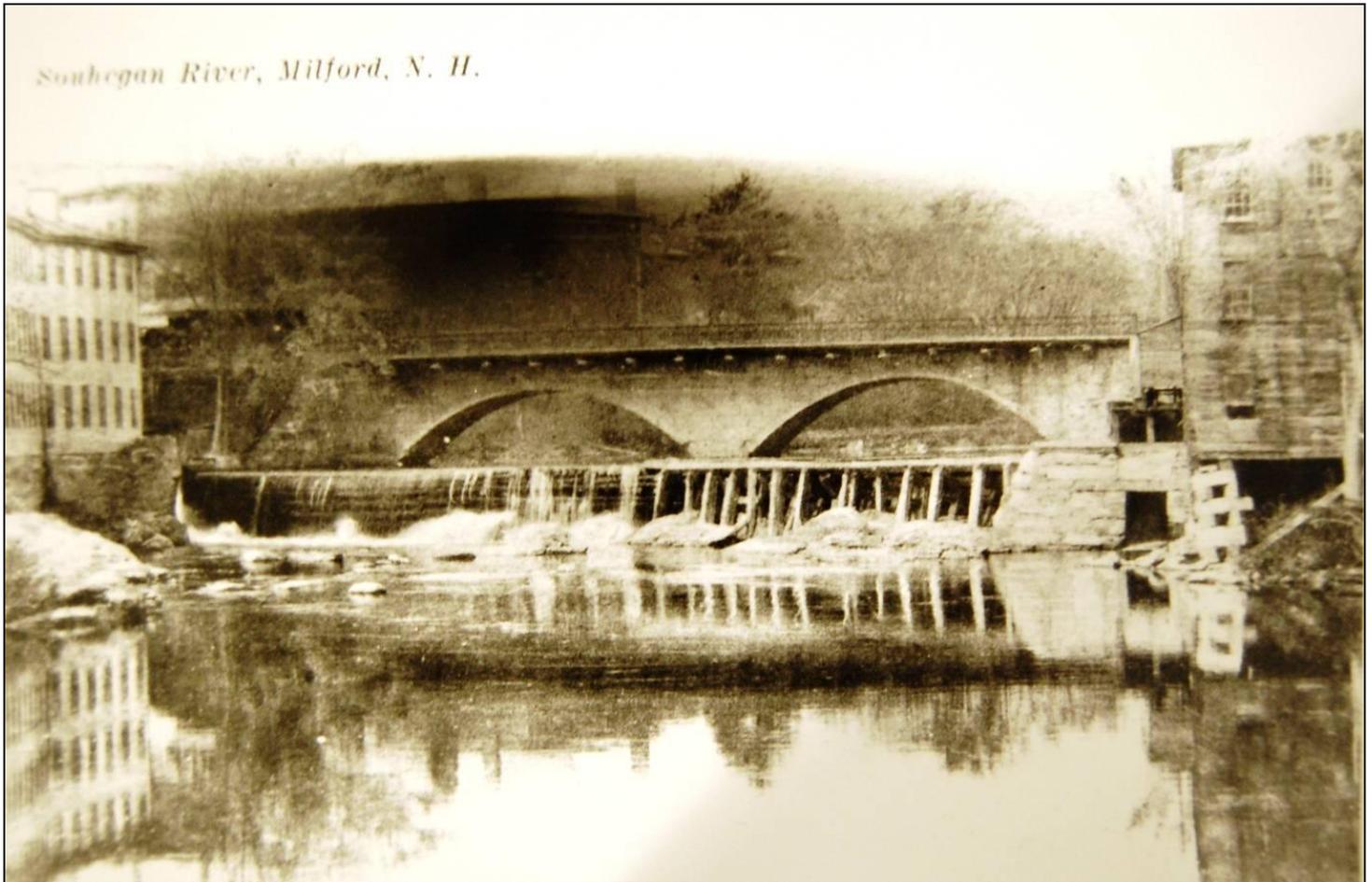


Sluiceway details and spillway cross section from 1964 plans for Goldman Dam reconstruction (source: New Hampshire DES – Dam Bureau File for the McLane Dam [Dam No. 159.03]).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063

Historical Photographs



View of the Goldman Dam between 1885 and 1924, looking west (upstream). Stone portion of sluiceway structure at right is likely still extant (Source: Milford Historical Society collections:P-890).

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # MIL0063



View of the Goldman Dam between 1912-1924, looking south from the north bank of the Souhegan River. River flows from right to left (source: Milford Historical Society collections:P-1020).