

SEP 23 1983

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received FEB 13 1984  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Governor Frank West Rollins House

and/or common Saint Peter's Rectory

**2. Location**

street & number 135 North State Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Concord

N/A vicinity of

state New Hampshire

code 33

county Merrimack

code 013

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester

street & number 153 Ash Street

city, town Manchester

N/A vicinity of

state New Hampshire

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Merrimack County Courthouse  
Merrimack County Registry of Deeds

street & number PO Box 248 North Main Street

city, town Concord

state New Hampshire

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title None has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date N/A  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town

state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Governor Frank West Rollins House, located on North State Street, was built for Rollins in 1890 by the Boston Firm of Andrews, Jaques and Rantoul. It is one of the finest examples of the shingle style in the area, as well as a showplace filled with Colonial Revival details, including a room designed by naval architects to simulate a ship's cabin.

The house is set close to the street, while separated from it by a stone wall, which lines its east and north boundaries. A driveway entered into between two stone piers, lines the south boundary, circling to the north in back of the house, separating it and the barn. Two pine trees shade the corners of the front yard.

The house is a two and one-half story framed dwelling, with steep intersecting gable roofs covered by red slate, resting upon a foundation of flat bedded stones. All elevations of the house are covered by dark stained cedar shingles, the first story by wide shingle courses, and the second story by narrow courses, each alternating course having double butts. The house's shingle cover is interrupted only by a variety of window sizes, shapes and types. A moulded cornice separates the first and second stories, and intersects the gables, forming full pediments. The flaring eaves of the house are supported by ornamental sawn lookouts.

Three brick chimneys serve the seven fireplaces located throughout the house. The massive exposed main chimney rises along the main wall of the front east facade, serving as a focal point. It has a granite base and ornamental panelling along its upper surface. Two smaller chimneys rise from the east and west intersecting gable roofs.

The east facade is composed of the main gable slope intersected to the north by a gabled section whose wall abutts the main wall and projects slightly. The south section of the facade, focused around the chimney, contains on the first story two twelve light casement windows flanking the chimney base. On the second story to the south of the chimney is a 6/6 sash window, and to the north a large oval window with leaded glass. Set against the projecting side wall is a six light casement window. The east wall of the gabled projection contains on its first story an 8/8 sash window to the south, and an oriel window set under the moulded cornice to the north. The oriel draws attention as the frieze is enlarged and topped by a dentil course. At the same time it appears to be contained in the same plane as the wall, as its corbeled braces are hidden from view by two shingle courses extending from the sill, the bottom course having saw-tooth edges. It is composed of four 6/1 sashes. Centered over the oriel window on the second story is an 8/8 sash window, and to the south, a paired 6/6 sash window. The gable itself is distinguished by a three sided oriel window set under the cornice. It is composed of a paired sash window flanked on each side by a narrow sash, all window sashes containing multi-quarrels over single lights. A narrow louvered opening is centered in the gable near the ridge.

Intersecting the main wall and enclosed on the north by the abutting side wall is a gable roofed portico, supported by fluted pine posts. Its projection is masked by details common to the facade. Its shingled tympanum with bottom saw tooth edge is en-framed by a moulded cornice with dentils, and flared eaves supported by heavy beams. The doorway is flanked by side lights of leaded glass. A screen door covers a heavy three panel wooden door, the upper panel inset with a circular window. To the north-east of the doorway is the side wall, containing a tri-part casement window with leaded glass, on its first story, and a paired six light casement window on the second story

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above the portico roof. There is also a built in bench against the south corner of the abutting wall and another between the wall and northeast portico post. A raised pavement enframes the portico and south main wall, surrounded by a low brick wall with granite top. A lantern on a metal post rises from the southeast corner of the wall.

The south elevation retains an uneven profile as its second story overhangs the first, braced by a shingled support on each end. In addition, the first story extends beyond the second to the west, forming the south edge of the formerly balustraded deck along the west elevation. The first story contains in its abutting west corner a 6/6 sash window, and in the center an oriel window set under the second story overhang, supported by a projecting shingled base. As on the east oriel, the frieze is enlarged with a dentil course, and two shingle courses extend from the sill. The oriel houses a pair of single casement windows, framed on each side by a single casement window, above all of which are leaded glass transom lights. The second story contains a single 6/6 sash window in its east corner. In the gable, set under the cornice, is a paired two light sash window decorated by bottle glass and inset with stained glass crests. Centered, above in the pediment, is a narrow louvered opening.

The west elevation is composed of the rear main gable slope, intersected on the north by a gable roofed wing, with abutting one bay enclosed entry porch from its south facade. The south section of the main block contains on its abutting first story a doorway with hood in the north corner. The door has six panels, the top four glazed. Flanking each side of the door is a 6/6 sash window. Three stone steps run from door sill to ground. To the south of the doorway is another 6/6 sash window, and further south a tri-part casement window of single leaded glass lights. The first floor roof forms a deck, entered onto through a second story door, located in the south corner. It is a two panel door, with four lights set into its top panel. A 6/6 sash window is located on each side of the door. Set against the wing wall, to the north, is a full height, tri-part sash window of 2/3 lights, all enlivened by leaded glass, reaching to the porch surface. The roof slope above is interrupted by a hip roofed dormer with shingled sides, housing a second, paired sash window of bottle glass.

The south elevation of the wing, contains along its foundation, cement steps descending to the cellar door, as well as a 6/6 sash window inset into the foundation. The first story contains a large 8/8 sash window. The second story houses an 8/8 and 6/6 sash window. Located in the gable, below the moulded cornice, are two 6/6 sash windows, offset to the right of the windows below. Centered above is a narrow louvered opening. The south elevation of the wing is intersected in the west by a gable roofed entry porch, enclosed by the west elevation of the wing, and another wall reaching to the south elevation. It has a shingled tympanum, moulded cornice, and flared eaves. Its south wall is framed by pine fluted pilasters, which rest upon the shingled base of the structure. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and transom lights. The west and east walls of the porch are composed of 20 lights enframed by an arched architrave, set upon the shingled base. Three stone steps descend from the door sill.

The west elevation of the wing contains, in the north, a 6/6 sash window. to the south of which is another 6/6 window, a narrow 4/4 window, and the lighted porch wall forming the southern corner. The roof above, is interrupted by a five-

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sided hip roofed dormer, with outermost sides shingled, in from which are housed two quarreled, casement windows, and central, paired multi-quarrel over single light sash window.

The north elevation contains both the main and wing gables, resulting in a two-peak outline. These gables overhang the second story and are supported by shingled projections. The first story contains, in the east, a 6/6 sash window, in the west an 8/8 sash window, and centered two 6/6 sash windows. The second story contains, in the east, a similar sash window to the one below it, and a second sash to the west. Centered, is a four light casement window, and 6/6 sash window. The east gable contains a two light sash window, while the west gable houses a paired, two light sash window.

The interior of the house combines high ceilings and wide hallways, with well-lighted rooms, to achieve an open atmosphere. There is a unity of mouldings and architraves throughout each floor. Pine covers all floors, except those in the dining room and library, which are covered by spruce centers, bordered by oak. Through the front portico is a vestibule with panelled wainscoting. Off the vestibule, to the north, was originally a reception room, containing an arched doorway along the west wall, leading to the main hall. The doorway is now sealed, and the room used as a study. It has a moulded cornice with dentil course, moulded architraves, and panelled ceiling. The focus of the room is the north wall fireplace and attached, recessed arched bookcase. The whole is framed by fluted pilasters, and bordered by a dentiled shelf with a railing. The fireplace, unlike the others in the house, is made of yellow tiles. The mantle shelf is supported by two Corinthian columns, and is enlivened above by floral swag carvings, surrounded by a pearl moulding border. The bookcase has a matched-board back, and pearl moulding applied to its cabinet door. West of the fireplace, is a blind ellipse housing a small statue. To the west of the vestibule is the main hall, with hanging crystal chandelier. To the south is the library, entered through a pair of hinged glass doors. Sliding panel doors are housed in the reveal. The ceiling and mouldings are similar to those of the study, hallway and dining room. Against the east wall is a brick fireplace. It is flanked by paired, fluted columns, supporting a mantle shelf, beneath which is a recessed inscription, enframed by a fret moulding. A panelled window seat is set into the oriel of the south wall, while the west wall is lined by built in bookcases of pine, with dentil courses and beaded edges.

Directly west of the vestibule is a coat room, leading into a bathroom, the two separated from the hall by a glazed panelled door. To the northeast is the dining room. It has a pressed metal ceiling, bordered by a moulded cornice with dentil course. Panelled wainscoting encircles the room, bordered on top by a dish railing with dentil course. Against the east wall, set in the oriel, is a panelled window seat. The south wall contains an ornate brick fireplace. Its mantle is supported by scrolled brackets, and is decorated above by a dentil course, pearl moulding and floral swag carvings suspended between sculptured rams heads, the whole surrounded by fretwork. In the northwest corner of the room is a recessed, arched cupboard, with matched boarding and carved shell back. To the direct south of the cupboard, is a doorway, leading to a pantry whose east wall is covered by a china closet with sliding glass doors. Continuing through another doorway, to the west, is a narrow cupboard area, and through a third doorway, the kitchen, whose west wall encloses an additional cold

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storage room. To the southeast of the kitchen is a small study.

The main staircase ascends the west wall of the main hall, in three runs, to the second floor. The original contract specified that it have a turned, twisted, pine newell with pearling, and four turned balusters per tread, topped by a double-moulded, mahogany handrail. The second story hallway is similarly balustraded along its interior edges.

The second and third story rooms and hallway have simple mouldings and fireplace mantles. A few changes have recently been made to the second floor. To the south, the bedroom, bathroom and study, have been partitioned off to form an apartment. Along the north wall, the closet and bathroom, which originally extended to the wall, were partitioned off so that behind them could be added two bathrooms, to serve the northwest and northeast corner bedrooms. A third bathroom is located against the east wall.

Entrance to the third floor is gained by the back winding staircase, set against the north wall, which ascends from the first to third floors. Its newell post is a plain column, sheathed in brass plates. Along the wall, there is painted matched board wainscoting, ascending to the third floor from the second floor landing. On the inside, the stairwell is enclosed by another run of matched boards.

The third floor has also been remodeled, so that unheated storage space against the north wall, behind a bathroom and the staircase, was converted to a bathroom to serve the northeast corner bedroom, and a bedroom in the western corner. To the southwest of the bedroom is a study, originally a bathroom. The east wall contains another bedroom, and to the south is the "Ship Room", so named due to its remarkable resemblance to a ship's cabin.

Upon entering the "Ship Room", through a door with bottle glass top panel, the eye focuses upon the central, tilted masthead, which appears to support the keel moulding of the ceiling. The room is entirely covered by finely finished, horizontal boarding. Extending from the south wall are two panelled reveals, which enframe a platform with panelled seats, set under the paired, bottle glass sash window, which lights the room. Resting upon the platform edge and the floor is a full size ship wheel. The east wall contains a wood stove, enframed by railed book shelves. The west wall is interrupted by the dormer, which contains more panelled seats. A long, protruding cabinet extends from the south wall to the dormer, and contains a bench, above which rest alternating, panelled shelves, the whole topped by a railing, forming an additional shelf. "Portholes", with painted covers to imitate an ocean view, dot the walls, containing lights, and lanterns hang from various walls. All fixtures in the room are brass, and a four foot high brass compass, set against the east wall, completes the effect.

Located to the immediate west of the house is a large barn, now used as a garage and storage building by the church. It is a one and one-half story structure, covered by shingles to match the house. Its main gable is intersected to the north by another gable, whose face projects from the east main wall. A small chimney rises from the projecting gable slope, and a louvered cupola with weathervane rests upon its ridge. The barn was designed to complement the house. The moulded cornice, flaring eaves and paired sash windows common to the main house, are present, as well as additional ornamentation, such as scrolled brackets. To the immediate northwest of the barn is a 9'x11' gable roof shed, with single shallow arched entryway. It has a brick base, over which is a shingled tympanum with moulded cornice to match the house and barn.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1890 **Builder/Architect** Andrews, Jaques and Rantoul

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Frank West Rollins House, built in 1890 by the prestigious Boston firm of Andrews, Jaques and Rantoul, is a unique architectural showplace, which still retains its integrity, and the creativeness of the original design. The house is not only one of the few homes in the area to exhibit the developed Shingle style, but also significant for its "Ship Room", designed by naval architects. In addition, its owner was a notable in law, banking, literature, and conservation, as well as the 45th governor of New Hampshire, whose achievements were made during his residence in this home, designed and constructed for himself.

**Architecture:** One of the most developed and best examples of the Shingle style in the area, the Rollins House has been noted as "...one of the finest in the city"<sup>1</sup>, located "...in one of the best parts of Concord."<sup>2</sup> Sheathed from foundation to roof by shingles, the house exhibits the details of the style unmatched by any other dwelling in the area. The house interweaves verticle masses with horizontal plane over plane, causing the unity of elements to interlock, and project beyond each other. The unity of plan and material, so important in the Shingle style, is exhibited through such details as the continuous moulded cornice, and paired, leaded windows of the exterior, and by the common mouldings, trims, and decorative mantles of the interior. The horizontal is emphasized further by flaring eaves, oriel windows, entryways and porch, as well as by the Colonial Revival wainscotings and plate railings, which enrich the interior of the house. In this way, the strength of mass is achieved, along with the order and discipline sought by the architects.

The extremely high standards of Rollins and the architects, which resulted in this building, are reflected in the original contracts, still kept in the house's safe. Bricks were to be the best hard burned, all new and of uniform size. All interior glass was to be of German manufacture. Over \$200 was allotted for the fireplace mantles, with an additional \$75 for the reception room, all to be designed individually by the architects. No expense was spared, and no detail overlooked, resulting in the house being featured in New Hampshire Homes, a book of outstanding houses of the state. It stated that the Rollins House, "in elegance of finish, solidity of construction, and convenience of arrangement, is probably the equal of any other residence in New England".<sup>3</sup>

Perhaps the most significant detail of the house is the "Ship Room". The Rollins House is the only house in the area, if not the state, to contain such a room, designed apart from the house by specific architects. Designed by the naval architects Burgess and Packard of Boston, the room combines exact details, to perfectly replicate a ship's cabin. From the fine woodwork to the meticulous, detailed painting of the portholes, the room is a showplace by itself.

<sup>1</sup> Old Home Week Clippings, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> New Hampshire Homes, 1895, p. 4.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Mevers, Lacy and Morrill Page. Governors of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H. New Hampshire Historical Society, 1977.  
 New Hampshire Historical Society. Wonolancet Club History.  
 New Hampshire State Library. Collection of Old Home Week Clippings. Vol. 1, 1899-1900.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 52 acres  
 Quadrangle name Concord (NE/4 15') Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	19	2946100	4787460	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is a portion of Parcel #1892-1974A, of the City of Concord Assessors Map #60, having a frontage of approximately 110'. It is bordered on the north by Church Street, on the east by North State Street, and the south by (cont)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

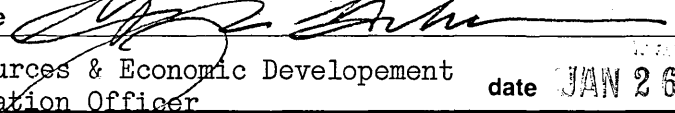
name/title Karen R. Johnson  
 organization New Hampshire Art Association date August 8, 1983  
 street & number 24 West Bridge Street Box 1075 telephone (603)-622-0527  
 city or town Manchester state New Hampshire

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

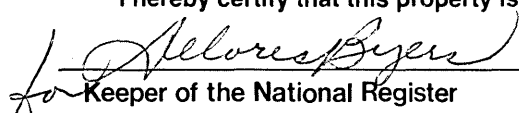
national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature   
 title Commissioner, Dept. of Resources & Economic Development date JAN 26 1984  
N.H. State Historic Preservation Officer

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

  
 Entered in the National Register date 3/15/84  
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief of Registration

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Politics/Government: Frank West Rollins, born in 1860 in Rollinsford, N.H. became an influential and respected man at an early age. Educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, Rollins was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1882. He practiced law until 1884, when he became vice president and manager of his father's prestigious Boston banking firm, E.H. Rollins and Son. Rollins began his political career in 1894, becoming a member of the New Hampshire Senate, and later president of that body.<sup>4</sup> From 1899-1900 Rollins served as governor of the state.<sup>5</sup> Rollins first received recognition when he proposed his controversial "Fast Day Proclamation", calling for a revival of religion in New Hampshire towns. However, he is most noted as being the founder of "Old Home Week", still celebrated throughout New Hampshire today. Rollins conceived the idea of a week of celebrations in New Hampshire towns where old acquaintances could be renewed, and former residents could visit their old homes. As a result, the welfare of the towns would be promoted, by increasing the interest in the town among former residents. Described by the Boston Globe as being a "success beyond all anticipation",<sup>6</sup> over 30,000 people flocked to Concord on the final day of the first annual celebration.<sup>7</sup> States nationwide carried stories of the Governor, and credited him as "giving his state a new institution."<sup>8</sup> The idea became so popular that Vermont and Maine soon began similar programs. In addition, an Old Home Week Association was formed in 1899, of which Rollins served as president until 1914.<sup>9</sup> Rollins' other political contributions included an "Arbor Day", when work would be done to beautify public and private grounds, and he spent a majority of his last months in office lobbying for a scenic road through New Hampshire, to promote tourism. The Boston Herald reported that "...no Governor has within the past 50 years begun to make the mark Mr. Rollin's has."<sup>10</sup>

In addition to his term as Governor, Rollins involved himself in the community. He was a trustee and treasurer of St. Paul's School, a co-educational boarding school ranked among the very best in the country, and first president of the Concord Wonolancet Club in 1891, a prominent social club.<sup>11</sup>

In his spare time, Rollins was an accomplished author of stories and novels. His published works include "Ring in the Cliff", "Break o' Day Tales", "The Twin Hussars", and "The Lady of the Violets", some of which he wrote in the library of his home.<sup>12</sup>

Conservation: While governor, Rollins showed interest in better roadways and tourism. Following his term, he involved himself in the deteriorating condition of New Hampshire Forests, specifically the White Mountains area. The nineteenth century had been witness to severe forest fires, and stripping due to increased careless lumbering. A critical condition had been created, which called for action. In 1901, Rollins and five others founded an association whose objective was "To preserve the forests, protect the scenery...and cooperate in other measures of public improvement."<sup>13</sup> They named their group The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and chose Rollins as its

<sup>4</sup> Mevers and Page. Governors of New Hampshire. 1977, p. 193.

<sup>5</sup> Old Home Week Clippings, 1899.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.



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president. The Society is among the three oldest state based conservation organizations in New England, and per capita, is the largest conservation organization in the country, with a membership of over 5,000.

Rollins was instrumental during his term as Society president, in the enactment of a bill focused upon the creation of the White Mountains and Appalachian Mountains National Forests. The resulting Weeks Act, passed in 1911, appropriated money "to be used to acquire lands to protect the navigability of streams anywhere in the country".<sup>14</sup> Eleven million dollars was allotted to be used over a five year period, to purchase lands, as well as \$200,000 for fire protection.<sup>15</sup>

By 1912, over 30 thousand acres had been purchased on the northern slopes of the Presidential Range, part of what is now known as the White Mountain National Forest.<sup>16</sup> Although now only 85% complete of the original goal, the Forest draws over 12 million visitors annually. Similar tracts of land in New Hampshire were acquired as a result of the Weeks Act, including Mount Sunapee, Kearsage Mountain, Crawford Notch, and Franconia Notch, now heavily visited state parks.

Rollins remained Society president until his death in 1915. He lived to see additional accomplishments, including the implementation of a state forest fire protection program, and the establishment of the state's first nursery in Boscawen.<sup>17</sup> The Manchester Union Leader, reported at the time of Rollin's death that "Few men, if any, outside either branch of Congress exerted a more effectual influence than he in bringing about the establishment of the eastern forest reserve system."<sup>18</sup> In 1916, the executive committee of the society designated him their founder, and in 1917-1919, established Kearsage Mountain Reservation as a memorial to him.<sup>19</sup> It was renamed Rollins State Park in 1961.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>11</sup> New Hampshire Historical Society. Wonolancet Club History.

<sup>12</sup> The Granite Monthly, 1899, p. 122.

<sup>13</sup> A New Hampshire Everlasting and Unfallen. 1969, p. 20.

<sup>14</sup> A New Hampshire Everlasting and Unfallen. 1969, p. 7.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> New Hampshire Flea Market. 1902, p. 2

<sup>17</sup> A New Hampshire Everlasting and Unfallen. 1969, p. 24-27.

<sup>18</sup> A New Hampshire Everlasting and Unfallen. 1969, p. 20.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> News Release of Department of Recreation-"Rollins State Park." 1961.



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