

PRESERVE GUIDELINES

This natural area is open to the public for recreation and education. Please, for the protection of this area and its inhabitants, and for everyone's enjoyment:

- ◆ FOOT TRAVEL ONLY
- ◆ NO PETS
- ◆ CARRY OUT TRASH
- ◆ STAY ON TRAILS IN WETLAND
- ◆ NO REMOVAL OR DESTRUCTION OF PLANTS OR MINERALS
- ◆ HUNTING ONLY IN THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE PRESERVE (SEE MAP)
- ◆ NO CAMPING OR OPEN FIRES

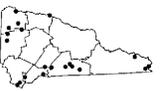
TO REACH THE PRESERVE

From Route 9 between Routes 123 North and 31 South, turn north onto Loveren Mill Road. Cross the bridge and park in the pull-out on the right. The preserve is marked with a sign at the entrance of a woods road just up and across from the parking area. Follow the woods road 0.25 miles to the preserve trailhead, which is marked by a trail sign and trail register.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

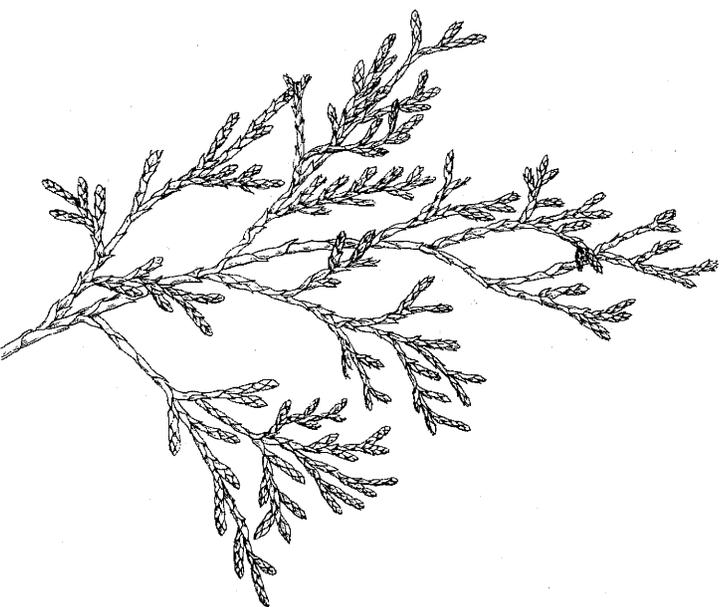
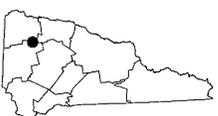
The Nature Conservancy is an international, non-profit conservation organization. Our mission is to preserve the full array of biological diversity by finding, protecting, and maintaining the best examples of natural communities, ecosystems, and endangered species in the natural world. In New Hampshire, the Conservancy owns 23 nature preserves, has protected more than 71,000 acres of land, and represents more than 6,000 members. For more information about our work, please contact us:

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LOVERENS MILL CEDAR SWAMP

Antrim & Stoddard, New Hampshire



Atlantic White Cedar

The
Nature
Conservancy®
Saving the Last Great Places

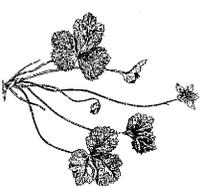
ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMPS

Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) ranges from southern Maine to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, mainly in freshwater wetlands along the coast. With a combined total of less than 500 acres, Atlantic white cedar swamps are one of the rarest wetland types in New Hampshire. Only four of the State's unique Atlantic white cedar swamps are larger than 40 acres. Threats to the cedar habitat include development, timber harvesting, pollution, and groundwater changes. The cedar swamp at Loverens Mill is nearly 50 acres and is the second largest in the State. Because of the size of the cedar stand, maturity of its cedar trees (up to 130 years old), abundant regeneration, diversity of associated flora, ecological integrity of the surrounding landscape, and stable hydrology, the Loverens Mill site is the highest quality boreal cedar swamp in New Hampshire — and perhaps in all of New England.



Blue bead lily
Clintonia borealis

The boreal nature of Loverens Mill Cedar Swamp is due to its relatively high elevation (1,083 feet) and a ring of surrounding hills, which funnel cold air to the site. This cold environment supports northern boreal species — such as tamarack, black spruce, balsam fir, leatherleaf, labrador tea, bunchberry, goldthread, blue bead lily, creeping snowberry, and boreal lichen species — not typical in the southern part of the State.



Goldthread
Coptis groenlandica

A lichen study at the site revealed a number of species that are indicators of high air quality and lack of disturbance. This is largely due to the extensive intact woodland that surrounds and buffers the swamp. Another study examined the pollen in peat core samples and determined that cedar has been present in this location for over 4,000 years, indicating that the site has excellent long-term viability. Loverens Mill is an extremely important habitat, and the establishment of this Preserve in January of 1999 fulfilled a long-standing goal of The Nature Conservancy of New Hampshire.

HISTORY OF THE LOVERENS MILL SITE

The homestead and saw and grist mills were first built in 1798 by Samuel Dinsmore, a Revolutionary War veteran from County Antrim, Ireland. Through several ownerships, the mill became a large manufacturer of barrels and pails, and the grist mill was rebuilt. In 1864, Josiah Loveren, from a prominent family of builders in nearby Deering, married Nancy Peabody and bought the mill operation from her father. Under Josiah, the mills flourished and were greatly expanded to produce timbers, shingles, and siding, much of it used for houses in Antrim Village. A contemporary historian wrote, "This mill has great power, is kept in complete repair, and turns out lumber of all kinds in large quantities." The mill was an overshot type — the water was ponded behind the wheel and delivered to the top of the wheel, thus utilizing the power of gravity and the full vertical diameter of the wheel. Overshot mills were the most efficient of their time.

To this day, the site is named after the man who made the mills flourish. Josiah Loveren died in 1888, and his son John maintained the mills until the early 1900's, when they became idle until purchased by the Batchelder family. The Batchelders manufactured a variety of products, including cable reels, crib dowels, and small boxes that held the sound mechanism for "Mama" talking dolls! Sometime in the 1920's, the Batchelders closed the Loverens Mills and moved operations to Marlborough. Visible remnants of the homesteads and mill dam, foundation, and sluiceway remain near the banks of the North Branch of the

