



PUBLIC ART AT SETTLERS GREEN

DISCOVER PUBLIC ART THROUGHOUT
SETTLERS GREEN OUTLET VILLAGE
AND SETTLERS GREEN STREETSIDE

- A PUBLICATION OF SETTLERS GREEN ART -

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INTRODUCTION

Public Art at Settlers Green

When we began building Settlers Green Streetside in late 2016, we wanted art to be an intricate part of its landscape. Settlers Green sent out a request for proposals to artists from throughout New England asking for submissions that reflected themes such as dance, community, whimsical, mountains, granite and fashion. Over 20 artists submitted work and six were chosen, including two local artists.

The artwork has been incorporated into the architectural planning of the shopping center's streetscape, along with gardens, play areas, and comfortable seating and other additions to the shopping experience at Settlers Green Streetside and Settlers Green Outlet Village.

We feel that public art is often a dynamic and enriching encounter on its own and experiencing it while shopping will be a delightful surprise to our visitors and shoppers.

Media includes sculptures in bronze, marble, granite, and weathered steel as well as painted murals.

1

MICHAEL ALFONO

Bronze Sculpture | "The Red Fox"



Michael Alfano is known for creating figurative and surrealistic sculpture to convey philosophical ideas and abstract concepts from literal models. His sculpture of The Red Fox depicts one of New England's indigenous creatures. Michael sculpted the bronze fox at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, where he studied one of their taxidermy specimens from the late 1800's.



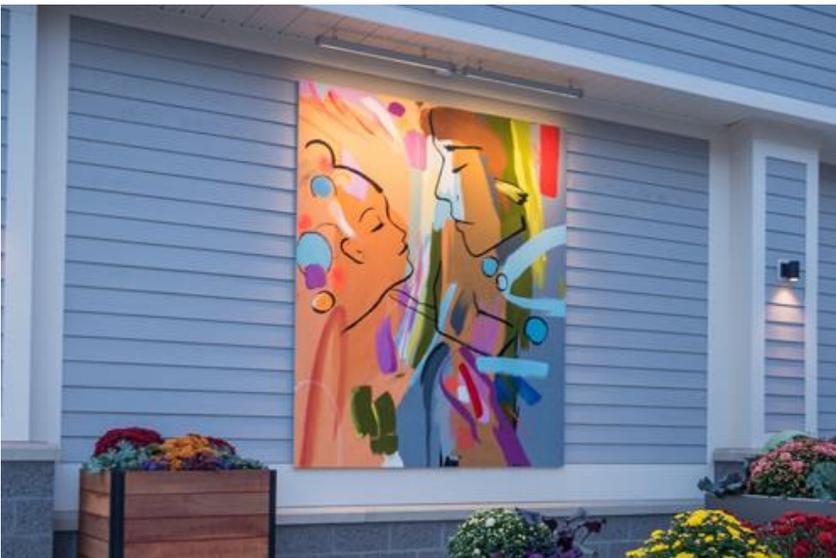
Brandli's Pizza Patio at Settlers Green Outlet Village

The Red Fox was named Copper by popular vote in 2017. Copper has found his home here with his nearby friends Saco & Tuck, The Bronze Bears.

2

REBECCA KLEMENTOVICH

Painted Mural | "Can We Talk?"



Rebecca Klementovich completed her work on-site at Settlers Green Streetside in August 2017. She chose to feature one mural inspired by a series of works titled, "When Warhol died, he told me this." The murals are designed to communicate a special moment in time, according to Klementovich. Using house paint and canvas, the mural depicts two semi-abstract faces in an enchanting moment of communication right before a kiss.



The Pathway by Francesca's at Settlers Green Streetside

3

KRISTEN POBATSCHNIG

Painted Mural | "Waterfall in the Woods"



 The Porch by Suite M30 at Settlers Green Streetside

Kristen Pobatschnig's three-part abstract mural is inspired by the Sabbaday Falls, Arethusa Falls and Champney Falls, all found in the White Mountain National Forest.

The piece consists of three abstract painted plexiglass panels, each measuring 8'x3', to create a tri-panel mural. The piece is an abstract representation, utilizing bright, iridescent paint and powdered pigments. Each panel explores a different view and element of the falls.

4

DALE ROGERS

Cor-Ten Steel Sculpture | "Star Dancers"



 Across from Barley & Salt at Settlers Green Streetside

Dale Rogers' creation, Star Dancers, is welded with weathering steel, often referred to by the genericized trademark COR-TEN steel. It is a group of steel alloys which were developed to eliminate the need for painting, and form a stable rust-like appearance if exposed to the weather for several years.

Dale Rogers is a full-time metal sculptor from Haverhill, MA. Other popular works includes the giant Dog and Bone on Interstate 495's Exit 48 in Haverhill.

5

ANTOINETTE SCHULTZE

Granite Sculpture | "Remembrance"



 The Pathway by Francesca's at Settlers Green Streetside

At more than nine feet tall, "Granite Mother" is the largest featured piece at Settlers Green. Made of granite and inlaid colored cast glass, an opening in the design offers an exploratory window to view the shopping center, while the round blue inlaid glass creates a sundial, reflecting blue light onto the landscape. Antoinette has chosen to use granite as the medium for the sculpture given its importance to New Hampshire, the Granite State, giving it a strong sense of place while at the same time offering a little whimsical magic into the design.

6

MELANIE ZIBIT

Marble Sculpture | "Caryatid"



 Food Courtyard at Settlers Green Outlet Village

Melanie's sculpture "Caryatid" is carved from a six-foot block of marble from East Rutland, Vermont.

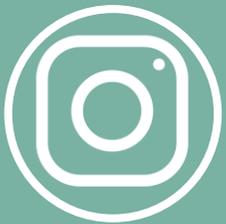
Like the Greek columns called "Caryatids," the sculpture is intended to stand watch over the marketplace and serve as a landmark for both Settlers Green and the North Conway community.

7



 The Courtyard near JCrew at Settlers Green Outlet Village

The Bronze Bears: Our beloved bronze bears came to us in 2015 from Fiberglass Farm in Belfast, Maine. Saco, named after the nearby Saco River, is the momma bear. Tuck named after Tuckerman Ravine, a popular ski mecca on Mt. Washington, is the name of the baby bear.



#SeenAtSettlers Photo Contest

Instagram your photos of the bears using #SeenAtSettlers @settlersgreen to be entered to win gift cards to shop! Weekly drawings in July & August, and monthly throughout the rest of the year.

8

ERNIE BROWN

Painted Mural | NH Heritage



Around the corner from Levi's at Settlers Green Outlet Village

Four distinct parts of New Hampshire history are highlighted in this mural. First comes Indian life prior to the arrival of white men. Second is the Colonial Period (approx. 1620-1800), and then the transition from peaceful coexistence with the Indians to the years of conflict. Third comes the early Industrial Period from 1800 through the 1860s, which was largely an agriculturally based era. Finally, the late industrial era from the 1860s through about 1915 and beyond portrays the zenith and decline of the mills, followed by the emergence of a diversified economy. The combination of tourism, light industry, skiing and attractions, as well as the depression and World War II have all been formative factors in the state as we know it today.

This is a replica of a mural painted by local artist Ernie Brown. The original artwork is a part of a private collection of Sut and Margaret Marshall.

Completed in 1999, the NH Heritage mural showcases 300 years of New Hampshire history through five panels beginning with the Native Americans and ending at the 2000 election.

Scenes include Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the rise of travel and tourism including grand hotels, covered bridges and snow trains, as well as key figures in the history of the state such as American Revolution soldier John Stark, who famously said "Live free or die: Death is not the worst of evils."

Jump to the next page for an in-depth look at the mural's details.

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ERNIE BROWN



INDIAN LIFE

We see a land populated by Indian tribes and wild beasts, such as bears, moose, wolves and beavers. Indian dwellings known as wigwams, dot the countryside. Indian language and culture is highly developed, as is the use of tools and metals. The first true ruler of New England was Chief Passaconaway, who founded a tribal confederacy in 1627. This chief was feared and respected by the Europeans who settled here. His heir, Kancamangus, realized white men were a bad influence on Indian society, and eventually moved his people north to Canada.

COLONIAL PERIOD

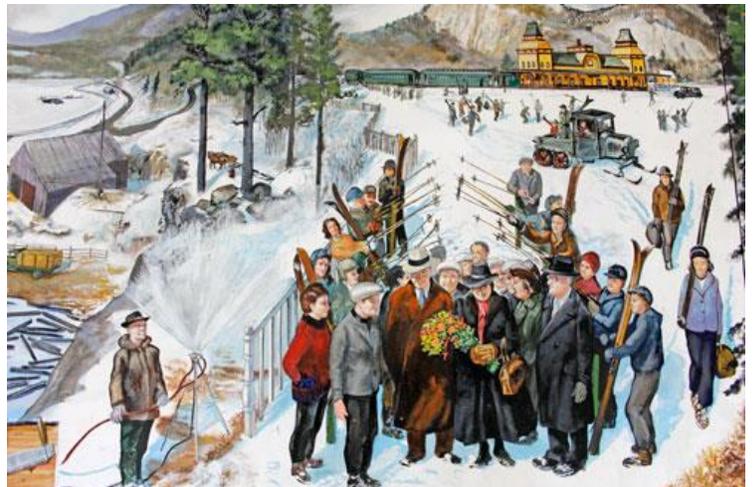
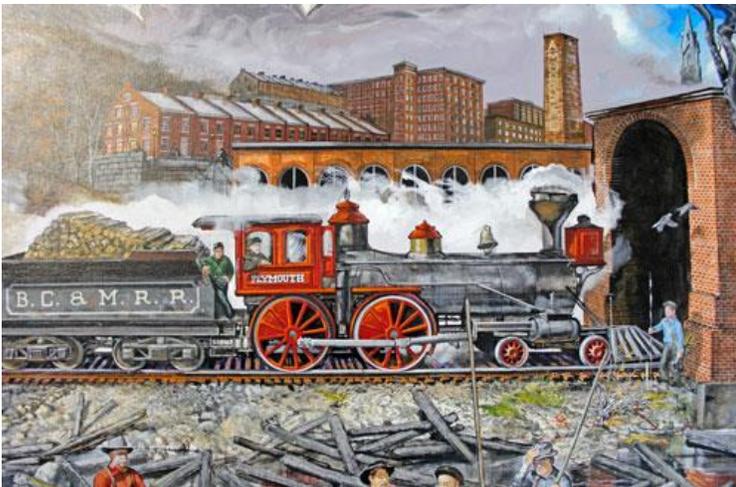
This era begins with the arrival of the ship Jonathon in 1623 to establish a fishing community in southern New Hampshire. Trapping, farming, fishing, log cabins and peaceful coexistence marked these early days. As the French and Indians combined to contain what they considered English encroachment on their lands, relationships with New England's Indian population deteriorated to warfare and the eventual disappearance of Indian tribes and culture. Portrayed here are Rev. Wheelwright, who established the town of Exeter; Roger's Rangers, the famous militia of the French-Indian wars; New Hampshire's first formal leader, Governor Wentworth and his son, Benning Wentworth and Gen. John Stark, who led this state's contingent at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and uttered the famous words "Live free or die." We see the construction of John Paul Jones' ship, the Ranger, at Portsmouth Navy Yard and Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the man whom the town is named.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

Concord Coaches, small farms, schools and an agriculturally based economy were all part of this era. We see a blacksmith shop, covered bridges, artists at work, hotels beginning to appear and the emergence of railroads. Notable personages of this era include legendary mountain man Abel Crawford, writer Nathaniel Hawthorne, women's rights activist Sarah Hale, publisher Horace Greeley and New Hampshire's only native son to become president – Franklin Pierce.

LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

Grand Hotels, logging as a major business and the emergence of mills as an economic and political power are portrayed here. Railroads continued as a major factor, as did French-Canadian immigrants, who provided cheap labor to the mills, railroads and granite quarries. We see lumbering operations in action, ice harvesting and the Old Man of the Mountains, as well as the emergence of skiing at the Cannon Mountain Tramway and the Skimobile in North Conway.





Faces of the NH Heritage Mural

- 1) Chief Passaconaway – This giant of a man was well over six feet tall and was New England’s first true ruler. He founded the Penacook Confederacy of Indian tribes in 1627, and deeded Exeter to Reverend Wheelwright in 1692. He died at the ripe old age of 90 in 1670.
- 2) Kancamangus – This chief was Passaconway’s grandson, and the man for whom the highway from Conway to Lincoln was named. He didn’t want the white men to take Indian lands, and led many attacks on English coastal settlements, including an attack on Dover in 1689, just two years before his death in 1692.
- 3) Robert Rogers – This famous Indian fighter has gone down in history as the founder and leader of “Roger’s Rangers”. He and his men served as an early warning system and first line of defense for many of the isolated residents of small towns and villages throughout New Hampshire. He lived from 1731 to 1795.
- 4) Rev. John Wheelwright – Though he died in England in 167, the roots for which Reverend Wheelwright will be remembered are in Exeter. After being banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637 for his religious beliefs, he founded Exeter which integrated into the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1643. His banishment was lifted in 1644.
- 5) Bennington Wentworth – The name Wentworth is one that can still be found throughout New Hampshire. This man was the first Royal Governor of New Hampshire. During his long life (1696-1770) he deeded most of the first towns of New Hampshire, and kept quite a bit for himself, too!
- 6) John Wentworth – The Wentworth dynasty continued into the next generation with John, who became the second Royal Governor during his life (1737-1820).
- 7) John Stark – This Revolutionary War general led his New Hampshire men in some of the most celebrated battles of the Revolutionary War, including Bunker Hill, Bennington and Saratoga. Today, his famous words can be found on every New Hampshire license plate – “Live Free or Die”.
- 8) John Paul Jones – This famous man in American history sailed his renowned ship the Ranger, from its home at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to France. From the Bon Homme Richard he spoke these celebrated words- “I have not yet begun to fight!” He lived to see America become a nation. (1747-1792)
- 9) Josiah Bartlett – This esteemed man of medicine was not only the founder of the New Hampshire Medical Association, but was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in 1729, and served as Governor of New Hampshire from 1790 until his death in 1795.
- 10) Nathaniel Hawthorne – This familiar name in literature described and included the Granite State in many of his books and stories. He was born in 1804 and died in Plymouth, N.H. in 1864.
- 11) Daniel Webster – Perhaps New Hampshire’s most esteemed lawyer, orator and statesman, Daniel Webster will always be remembered for his wit, diplomacy and sense of fair play. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1801 and served as a State Representative from 1813-1817. He died in 1852.
- 12) Sarah Hale – Though she never became a household name, Sarah Hale, a New Hampshire native, was very ahead of her time as an activist for women’s rights and a talented writer. She lived from 1788 to 1879.

8

ERNIE BROWN

- 13) Abel Crawford – This pioneer and hearty mountain man lived the kind of life from which legends are born. As the most famous White Mountain guide ever, he led early travelers through the trails, woods and mountaintops where he himself overcame every kind of adversity. Crawford Notch will forever bear his name. (1765-1851)
- 14) Franklin Pierce – He was New Hampshire’s only native son to ascend to the nation’s highest office. As the 14th President of the United States. He served in office from 1853-1858. He was born in Hillsboro in 1804 and died in 1869.
- 15) Horace Greeley – This New Hampshire native became one of the most celebrated journalists and publishers of the mid-1800’s. He was editor of the New Yorker in 1834, founder of the New York Tribune in 1841 and uttered the words that led a generation to follow the setting sun – “Go west young man.” (1811-1872)
- 16) Benjamin Thompson – This little known philanthropist left 500 acres and \$400,000 to form the Thompson School of Agriculture, which later became the University of New Hampshire (UNH). He was born in Durham in 1806, and died in 1890.
- 17) Samuel Colcord Bartlett – This Congregationalist minister was the eighth president of Dartmouth and was instrumental in forming the present university system.
- 18) Mary Baker Eddy – As founder of the philosophy of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy reached thousands of people through the Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel and Christian Science Monitor. She was born in Concord in 1821, died in 1910.
- 19) Charles Sawyer – In the face of rampant clear cutting and wanton destruction of the White Mountains through foolish logging practices, Charles Sawyer pioneered the technique of selective cutting, which harvests lumber while preserving the integrity of the forest. He lived from 1824-1891.
- 20) James E. Henry – Known as the “heartless lumber king,” Henry went from poverty to the second largest landowner in the state. His horrible cutting practices devastated the mountains, causing the land around Lincoln to become known as Death Valley. His abuses were so blatant, that the practice of clear cutting was halted. Henry’s destruction had so devalued the land, that it was purchased for next to nothing by the government, paving the way for the creation of the White Mountain National Forest.
- 21) Celia Thaxter – Known as the Poet of the Isle of Shoals, this talented woman made her life among the beauty of the sea, the boats and the wild life of the historic Isle of Shoals. She was born in Portsmouth in 1835 and died in Appledor Island in 1894.
- 22) Edward McDowell – This composer drew his inspiration from the life he found in New Hampshire, and founded the Peterboro Art Colony. (1861-1908)
- 23) Robert Frost – This remarkable man wrote poems that touched a nation. Known simply as the Poet of New England, Frost won every award imaginable, yet drew his greatest pleasures from the landscape and life he found in New Hampshire. He was born in San Francisco in 1874, moved to Derry in 1900, and died in 1963. His words will always be remembered.





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