

Connecticut River Byway Historic Markers

BRATTLEBORO AREA

Brattleboro, VT – ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

Here, in Brattleboro, was located the world's largest manufacturer of reed organs. For more than a century, reed and pipe organs made in Brattleboro were sold to homes and churches around the world. The unusual slate-sided factory complex on Bridge Street and the adjacent Esteyville neighborhood were developed in the early 1870s. Philanthropic and civic-minded, the Estey Company patented many manufacturing improvements and was a pioneer in equal pay for women.

Located on Canal Street, U.S. Route 5, opposite end of Bridge Street.

Brattleboro, VT – 'NAULAKHA': Rudyard Kipling's home

Rudyard Kipling's home near Brattleboro for 4 years after marriage to the American, Caroline Balestier, and after visiting her home, famed British writer built isolated 'Naulakha'. Here he wrote the 'Jungle Books' and other stories, and two daughters were born. In 1896 the Kiplings returned to England.

Located on U.S. Route 5, North of Brattleboro.

Brattleboro, VT – SITE OF FORT DUMMER

One and one-half miles south on Route 142 is the marker for Fort Dummer, built in 1724, becoming Vermont's oldest permanent white settlement. The actual site is now flooded by the water from the Vernon Dam. *Located near Railroad station.*

Guilford, VT – ROYALL TYLER: Early American Playwright

Boston-born Royall Tyler's play, 'The Contrast' was the first American drama to be performed in this country (1787) and his novel, 'The Algerine Captive' presented the first Yankee types in our literature. He came to Guilford in 1791 and was Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court for 9 Years.

Located on U.S. Route 5, at Guilford Center.

Guilford, VT – VERMONT SOUTHEAST GATEWAY:

Connecticut Valley Route

On this former wilderness trail to Canada, the pioneers built old Fort Dummer in 1724 below Brattleboro, then the frontier's most advanced outpost. Guilford, then the largest town in Vermont, was the scene of bitter strife between the 'Yorkers' and the Green Mountain Boys led by Ethan Allen.

Located on U.S. Route 5, near Massachusetts state line.

Chesterfield, NH – CHIEF JUSTICE HARLAN FISKE STONE

Born October 11, 1872, in a modest cottage 1.7 miles west of here on Horseshoe Road. Stone graduated from Amherst College and Columbia Law School, returning to the latter as Dean, 1910-1924. Attorney General of the United States in President Coolidge's Cabinet, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1924, and Chief Justice in 1941, serving until his death April 22, 1946. A teacher, lawyer, judge and judicial craftsman of the highest order, he held the affection and respect of the lawyers of the nation.

Located on NH 63, at its intersection with the Old Chesterfield Road in the village of Chesterfield.

Chesterfield, NH – FIRST METHODIST MEETING PLACE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

In 1772, "the people called Methodist" held their first religious meeting in this state on the James Robertson farm, 1.2 miles north of here, on Christian Street, with Philip Embury as the preacher. On June 20, 1803, Francis Asbury spoke here using as his text: "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us."
Located on the north side of NH 9, about 1 mile west of its junction with NH 63.

Hinsdale, NH – HINSDALE'S AUTO PIONEER

In the Holman and Merriman Machine Shop opposite this location, George A. Long of Northfield (Mass.) in 1875 built a steam-propelled four wheel automobile with a fifth wheel for steering. This vehicle, fired by hardwood charcoal, had a bicycle-type frame, ordinary wooden wheels, solid rear axle and could maintain 30 miles per hour, roads permitting. This early inventor patented and built another automobile, propelled by gasoline, now in the Smithsonian Institution.

Located at a parking lot on the south side of NH 119, about .2 mile east of its junction with northbound NH 63.

Westmoreland, NH – PARK HILL MEETING HOUSE

This church, built on the northeast corner of Cole Cemetery in 1762, was moved in sections by ox cart in 1779 to this location, then known as Federal Hill. A steeple with a bell cast by the Paul Revere Foundry was added in 1826. This edifice is recognized as one of the most beautiful churches in New England.

Located on the north side of NH 63 in the Park Hill section of Westmoreland, in front of the Meeting House.

BELLOWS FALLS AREA

Walpole, NH – FIRST CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGE

The first bridge across this river was built approximately 1/4 mile north of this location in 1785 by Col. Enoch Hale. This toll bridge, replaced in 1840, was recognized in the 18th century as one of America's outstanding bridges because of its unique engineering style. Its replacement was made a free bridge in 1904.

Located on the west side of NH 12, north of its junction with NH 123 and about .3 mile south of the present Vilas Bridge.

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Located on the north side of NH 63 in the Park Hill section of Westmoreland, directly in front of the Meeting House. This marker was erected in cooperation with the Westmoreland Historical Society. Plymouth, VT

Bellows Falls, VT – BELLOWS FALLS CANAL

Here first Canal in United States was built in 1802

The British-owned Company, which was chartered to render the Connecticut River navigable here in 1701, was 10 years building the 9 locks and dam around the Great Falls, 52 ft. high. After the railroad came in 1849, river traffic declined and the canal was used for water power only.

Located on Bridge Street, on side wall of bridge over canal.

Rockingham, VT – ROCKINGHAM MEETING HOUSE

Built in 1787, the second on this site, this simple but beautifully proportioned structure served the town as a house of public worship and town meetings for nearly a century. The church was restored in 1907, with its old box pews, high pulpit, and sounding board.

Located on Route 103 in village.

Westminster, VT – COURT HOUSE: Westminster "Massacre"

Northward stood the Cumberland County Courthouse, seat of New York's colonial administration.

Opposition to holding a court session led to the "Massacre" of March 13, 1775. Here the New Hampshire Grants on Jan. 16, 1777, declared their independence as "New Connecticut", later Vermont.

Located on U.S. Route 5, in Westminster village.

CLAREMONT AREA

Claremont, NH – FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Southerly on Old Church Road is located the first Roman Catholic edifice in New Hampshire. It was erected in 1823 under the direction of the Reverend Virgil Horace Barber, S.J. The building served St. Mary's parish and contained the first man Catholic School in the State.

Located on the south side of NH 12 and 103 about 1.5 miles east of the Connecticut River.

Claremont, NH – UNION CHURCH

Located easterly on Old Church Road, this wood-frame structure, built in 1771-1773, is the oldest standing Episcopal church in the State, serving the second oldest parish. The parish began in 1768 as a mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The first rector was Reverend Ranna Cossitt (1771-1785).

Located on NH 12-A, the Jarvis Hill Road, about 1 mile south of its junction with NH 12 and 103.

Charlestown, NH – FORT AT NO. 4

In 1744 the settlers at No. 4 (now Charlestown) built a great log fort enclosing many of the town's dwellings. The fort, northernmost in the Connecticut Valley, was besieged in 1747 by a large force of French and Indians who were beaten off by the 31-man garrison in a 3-day battle. The fort was never again attacked.

Located on the west side of NH 12, midway between the business and residential sections of Charlestown.

Charlestown, NH – GENERAL JOHN STARK'S EXPEDITION TO BENNINGTON, AUGUST 1777

To impede a British invasion from Canada into eastern New York, the New Hampshire legislature, on July 19, 1777, commissioned John Stark of Derryfield to recruit and lead a force of 1500 New Hampshire militiamen. At Charlestown's Fort No. 4, forces were assembled with food, medical supplies and military stores. On August 3, they marched west and, in the famed Battle of Bennington on August 16, they defeated the combined British-German forces, thereby achieving a major turning point of the war.

Located on the west side of NH 12, about 75 feet north of the marker titled "Fort at No. 4."

Springfield, VT – EUREKA SCHOOLHOUSE (1785)

This, the oldest Schoolhouse in Vermont, was in continuous use from 1785 to 1900 at Eureka Four Corners. In 1968 it was removed to this site and reconstructed by a Committee of Springfield Citizens, and the State Board of Historic Sites. State Board of Historic Site – 1970

Located on U.S. Route 11, south of downtown.

Springfield, VT– MILITARY ROAD

Crown Point Road had ferry and eastern terminus here. This historic road was built by British General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759-60, from Fort No. 4 across the river in Charlestown northwesterly to Chimney Point opposite newly captured Crown Point on Lake Champlain. The wars ended, Yankee pioneers flooded into the "Grants."

Located on U.S. Route 5, north of Cheshire Bridge.

Weathersfield, VT – WILLIAM JARVIS

Consul to Lisbon was First to Import Large Numbers of Merino Sheep to U.S.

In 1811, Consul Jarvis brought from Spain to his farm in Weathersfield Bow the prized Merino sheep, whose longer fiber revolutionized the woolen industry and stimulated sheep raising throughout the East. In the 1830's Merinos were the state's principal livestock.

Located on U.S. Route 5, Weathersfield Bow.

WINDSOR AREA

Cornish, NH – CORNISH-WINDSOR BRIDGE

Built in 1866 at a cost of \$9,000, this is the longest wooden bridge in the United States and the longest two-span covered bridge in the world. The fourth bridge at this site, the 460-foot structure was built by Bela J. Fletcher (1811-1877) of Claremont and James F. Tasker (1826-1903) of Cornish, using a lattice truss patented by architect Ithiel Town in 1820 and 1835. Built as a toll bridge by a private corporation, the span was purchased by the State of New Hampshire in 1936 and made toll-free in 1943.

Located on NH 12-A, across the Connecticut River from Windsor, Vermont.

Cornish, NH – SALMON PORTLAND CHASE

In this house was born Salmon P. Chase, U.S. Senator from Ohio (1849-1855), Governor of Ohio (1855-1859), a founder of the Republican Party and leader in the anti-slavery movement. After serving as Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York was named in his honor.

Located on NH 12-A about 2 miles north of the Claremont-Cornish town line.

Cornish, NH – THE CORNISH COLONY

The Cornish Colony (1885-1935) was a group of artists, sculptors, writers, journalists, poets, and musicians who joined the sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens in Cornish and found the area a delightful place to live and work. Some prominent members were sculptor Herbert Adams, poet Percy MacKaye, architect Charles A. Platt, and artist Stephen Parrish and nearby is the studio of his son, Maxfield Parrish, now a museum.

Located on NH 12-A, just north of the entrance to the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.

Cornish, NH – WINSTON CHURCHILL

American author of best-selling novels, such as "Coniston", written between 1898-1941 and partly based upon actual experience in New Hampshire politics. His nearby residence, "Harlakenden House", was built in 1898 and burned in 1923. It also served as a summer home for President Woodrow Wilson in 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Located on the west side of NH 12-A about 200 yards south of the Plainfield-Cornish town line.

Plainfield, NH – KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY

This school, known first as Union Academy, was chartered June 16, 1813 "to train young men for leadership in the ministry." The original building, located about 1,000 feet west of here and dedicated January 9, 1815, was destroyed by fire in 1824. Now known as Kimball Union Academy to honor benefactor Daniel Kimball, traditionally it has afforded a broad education to all who have attended.

Located on the west side of NH 120, just south of its junction with Main Street in the village of Meriden.

Windsor, VT – WINDSOR: Site of Constitution House

Windsor, settled in 1764, became the political center for the Connecticut Valley towns. Here the state was named and her constitution adopted; here were printed many of the first Vermont imprints and the state's oldest newspaper (1783). Its Yankee inventors made it the cradle of the American machine tool industry.

Located on U.S. Route 5, North entrance of village.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION AREA

Hartford, VT – THERON BOYD HOUSE

This Federal style house, built in 1786, has undergone little alteration and is one the finest houses from this period in Vermont. It was built by William Burtch, whose father came to Hartford, VT, from Stonington, CT about 1766. Burtch eventually owned some 500 acres. The brick ell, constructed circa 1830 for James Udall, was originally 2 stories; a lightning strike in 1936 burned most of the second story. Theron Boyd, who acquired title to the house and 30 acres from his grandmother, preserved the property and become a 'Vermont folk hero' by resisting the mounting pressures of real estate development in Vermont. Original architectural features of the 1786 main block include 12 light over 12 light sash; a Connecticut River Valley style double leaf frontispiece and multiple panel secondary doors; split pine clapboards, with feathered end joints, retain traces of original ochre paint and are affixed by wrought butterfly head nails; a double denticulated cornice with traces of original white paint; and a massive centrally located brick chimney for fireplaces. The 1830 period brick ell is laid in a common bond pattern with a row of header bricks in the tenth course. The tall brick chimney is for the summer kitchen and the three arched bays for carriages.

Located near house on Hillside Road.

Hartford, VT – VERMONT-NH GATEWAY: Gateway to Green Mt. State

White River Junction, a natural transportation center, is where highways, rivers and railways converge. In 1759 the rapids at the confluence of the White and Conn. Rivers nearly brought death to Robert Rogers and 3 Rangers. Vermont's first train ran from the Junction to Bethel in 1848.

Located on U.S. Route 4, west of White River Jct.

Norwich, VT – ALDEN PARTRIDGE (1784-1854)

A native of Norwich, Vermont, Alden Partridge was a pioneer in American military education. Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point from 1815 to 1817, he returned here in 1819 to found the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, which, in 1834, became Norwich University, now located in Northfield, VT. Partridge's innovative curriculum, called the 'American System of Education', combined military, practical, scientific and liberal instruction. The educational system established here served as a model for eighteen military academies and colleges founded throughout the United States. The Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 and the 1916 legislation which created the Reserve Officers Training Corps are extension of Partridge's theories of education.

Located on the Norwich Green in front of bandstand.

Norwich, VT – EARLY SETTLERS & ALLEN R. FOLEY

Site of a log hut where the Hutchinson and Messenger Families were the first to winter in Norwich in 1765. Erected by the Norwich Historical Society in memory of Professor Allen Rich Foley, Vermont Legislator and Historian 1898-1978.

Located on U.S. Route 10A East, at Ledyard Bridge.

Norwich, VT – FIRST PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL: Located on this site.

On June 17, 1785, the Vermont General Assembly enacted a law which designated "the place for keeping a County Grammar School in and for Windsor County, shall be at the house commonly known by the name the Red Schoolhouse in Norwich," thus initiating the provision of Vermont's First Constitution for schools of secondary learning.

Located on U.S. Route 5, in the village on the lawn near the Congregational Church.

Norwich, VT – THETA CHI FRATERNITY

Near this spot stood the Old South Barracks of Norwich University where, at 9:00 pm on April 10, 1856, Theta Chi Fraternity was founded by Frederick Norton Freeman and Arthur Chase.

Located on U.S. Route 5 near St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

Plainfield, NH – KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY

This school, known first as Union Academy, was chartered June 16, 1813 "to train young men for leadership in the ministry." The original building, located about 1,000 feet west of here and dedicated January 9, 1815, was destroyed by fire in 1824. Now known as Kimball Union Academy to honor benefactor Daniel Kimball, traditionally it has afforded a broad education to all who have attended.

Located on the west side of NH 120, just south of its junction with Main Street in the village of Meriden.

WELLS RIVER/ HAVERHILL/ WOODSVILLE AREA

Haverhill, NH – EBENEZER MACKINTOSH (1737-1816)

Born in Boston and a veteran of the 1758 Battle of Ticonderoga. As a known participant in the Boston Tea Party, for his own and his children's safety, he walked to North Haverhill in early 1774. He later served in Northern Army under Gen. Gates in 1777. He was a shoemaker by trade and practiced his vocation here for the rest of his life. He is buried nearby in Horse Meadow Cemetery.

Located in North Haverhill, just east of Horse Meadow Cemetery, on the west side of NH 10, about 1.7 miles south of its junction with NH 135.

Haverhill, NH – HAVERHILL CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Register of Historic Places, 1987. Town of Haverhill granted 1763. "The Corner" was part of a mile-wide strip of land claimed by both Haverhill and Piermont and finally divided between them. Haverhill Corner's architecture reflects its history as Grafton County seat, 1793-1891, home of Haverhill Academy, founded 1794, and the northern end of the first Province Road from the coast (later the Coos Turnpike, now Court Street). Colonel Charles Johnston settled here in 1769 and promoted village growth. His house and Governor John Page's still stand, with other notable dwellings, taverns, church, library, and school buildings. *Located at intersection of Court Street and Route 10.*

Haverhill, NH – ROGERS RANGERS

This rivers' junction two miles north was rendezvous for Rogers Rangers after their destruction of St. Francis, Que., October 4, 1759. Pursuing Indians and starvation had plagued their retreat and more tragedy awaited here. The expected rescue party bringing food had come and gone. Many Rangers perished and early settlers found their bones along these intervals.

Located on the west side of NH 10, about 2 miles south of Woodsville village.

Haverhill, NH – THE BEDELL BRIDGE

The last of five 19th century bridges which have existed at this location was erected in 1866 by a local entrepreneur, Moody Bedell, who had operated a ferry service here prior to the first bridge in 1805. The 396-foot structure was the largest surviving example of a two-span covered bridge utilizing Burr truss and timber arch design. Following several years of human effort which corrected decades of deterioration, the newly-restored landmark was destroyed by a violent windstorm on September 14, 1979.

Located near the site of the old bridge, in Bedell Bridge State Park, which is on the west side of NH 10, south of its junction with NH 25.

Bath, NH – BATH

Settled in 1766 by Jaasiel Harriman whose cabin was near the Great Rock. His nine year old daughter Mercy carried dirt in her apron to the top of this unique rock formation. Here she planted corn, pumpkins, and cucumbers, making the first garden in town. Three well-preserved covered bridges are to be found here. Among its many fine homes is the Federal mansion built by Moses P. Payson in 1810.

Located on the west side of US 302, .5 mile south of the village of Bath.

Bradford, VT – BRADFORD

Home of Maker of First Globes and Birthplace of Adm. Clark. James Wilson, a Bradford farmer and self-taught engraver, in early 1800's made and sold the first geographical globes in the U.S. Adm. Chas. Clark, born here in 1843, was Captain of the "Oregon" which sailed around Cape Horn to defeat Spanish at Santiago Bay in 1898. *Located on U.S. Route 5, North Main Street.*

Bradford, VT – JAMES WILSON, GLOBE MAKER

100 yards behind this marker is the site where James Wilson had his home and workshop. Between 1808 and 1810 Wilson made and sold the first terrestrial and celestial globes in North America. Wilson was a farmer and blacksmith b. 1736 in Londonderry N.H. who moved to Bradford in 1795. He taught himself astronomy and geography, studied with Amos Doolittle in CT to learn engraving, skills he needed to make globes. Wilson died in Bradford in 1855 at the age of 92.

Located at I-91 rest area in Bradford.

ST JOHNSBURY AREA

Littleton, NH – KILBURN BROTHERS STEREOSCOPIC VIEW FACTORY

Here, from 1867 to 1909, the world famous Kilburn brothers, Benjamin and Edward, produced and distributed thousands of stereoscopic views. Their collection, largest in the world and collector's items today, provided popular parlor entertainment for generations.

Located on the lawn of the old factory, at the intersection of Kilburn and Cottage Streets (US 302), south of the river, in downtown Littleton.

St. Johnsbury, VT – FIRST PLATFORM SCALE

After experimenting with new types of farm equipment, plows and stoves, Thaddeus Fairbanks invented the platform scale here in 1830. With his brothers Erastus and Joseph, he founded the company which still bears their name. Many St. Johnsbury public institutions were gifts of this talented family.

Two identical markers: U.S. Route 2, west of village at original factory location; U.S. Route 2, east of St. Johnsbury at the Fairbanks-Morse Co. office.

St. Johnsbury, VT – ST. JOHNSBURY TRADE SCHOOL

Vermont's first and for many years only four year vocational school opened on Western Avenue on September 3, 1918. Needing skilled workers during World War I, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. started an all-day co-operative school where men could learn a skilled trade, earn money and obtain a high-school education. The original building, known as the Casino, was partially remodeled in 1919 and completely remodeled in 1927. The first out-of-town students arrived for vocational training in 1927. The "new" Trade School Building, built in 1942 on the site of Sir Thaddeus Fairbanks' estate, is currently the St. Johnsbury Middle School. Principals of the Vocational/Trade School: Stanley J. Steward 1918-1923; G. Maynard Trafton 1923-1941; Everett Winslow 1941-1942; G. Maynard Trafton 1942-1946; Lewis J. Streeter 1946-1970

Located at St. Johnsbury Middle School, Route 5

Concord, VT – FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL: Pioneer in Teacher Training

The first recognized school in America for the purpose of training teachers was conducted near here by the Rev. Samuel Read Hall, 1823-25. Practice teaching was employed with 'Lectures on Schoolkeeping' which became in 1829, the first professional book for teachers (2.4 miles south at Concord Corner).

Located on U.S. Route 2, at Concord Corner Road.

East Concord, VT – GEORGE LANSING FOX: One of the four Dorchester Chaplains

Called from his Gilman parish to serve as a Chaplain in World War II, First Lieutenant Fox died when the Dorchester was torpedoed in the North Atlantic. Giving his life jacket to a soldier, he perished with 3 other chaplains, in one of the most heroic acts of the War.

Located at Methodist Church.

LANCASTER AREA

Lancaster, NH – LAKE COOS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL RANGE

Born Lancaster, founded in 1763, lies on the bed of glacial Lake Coos, formed as the glaciers receded 14,000 years ago. Today, the Connecticut, an American Heritage River, flows along the bottom of the ancient lake. You stand at a gateway to The Great North Woods region. To the east, aligned from north to south, are Mounts Madison, Adams, Jefferson, and Washington, the highest peaks of the White Mountains' Presidential Range. Mt. Washington, at 6288 feet, is the highest in the Northeast. The strongest winds ever recorded, 231 miles per hour, were measured on its summit on April 12, 1934.

Located on US 2, just east of the junction of US 3, at Christie's Maple Farm.

Lancaster, NH – WILDER-HOLTON HOUSE

This structure, erected by Major Jonas Wilder, from boards planed and nails wrought on the site, originally possessing a four-fireplace chimney and Indian shutters, is Coos County's first two-story dwelling. Construction was initiated on the noted "Dark Day" of May 19, 1780, which caused work to cease temporarily. Successively a home, a tavern, a church, and a meeting place, it is now a museum.

Located at the northern junction of US 2 and US 3.

Littleton, NH – KILBURN BROTHERS STEREOSCOPIC VIEW FACTORY

Here, from 1867 to 1909, the world famous Kilburn brothers, Benjamin and Edward, produced and distributed thousands of stereoscopic views. Their collection, largest in the world and collector's items today, provided popular parlor entertainment for generations.

Located on the lawn of the old factory, at the intersection of Kilburn street and Cottage Street (US 302), south of the river, in downtown Littleton.

Stratford, NH – LOG DRIVES

The dramatic process of conveying lumber logs and pulpwood from northern New Hampshire forests to manufacturing centers, by driving them down the Connecticut River, spanned the turn into the Twentieth Century. Hardy crews of "White-water men" risked life and limb in the hazardous work on the annual spring drives.

Located on the west side of US 3, about 1.7 miles south of the center of North Stratford.

Guildhall, VT – VERMONT MAJOR CROSS-STATE ROUTE

U.S. 2 is the major highway between the Atlantic and Lake Champlain. It leads through St. Johnsbury, the maple sugar center, down the Winooski River to Montpelier, through the tallest mountains of Bolton Gorge to Lake Champlain at Burlington, University center *and the state's largest city.*

Located on U.S. Route 2 to Lancaster, NH.

COLEBROOK AREA

Clarksville, NH – 45TH PARALLEL

At this point you stand on the 45th parallel, halfway between the Equator and the North Pole. At this point you stand also at longitude 71 degrees, 24' West from Greenwich, England. A line from this point through the center of the earth would emerge in the Indian Ocean 982 miles southwest of Perth, Australia.

Located in a triangular plot at the junction of NH 145 and Clarksville Pond Road.

Pittsburg, NH – REPUBLIC OF INDIAN STREAM

In 1832 the settlers of the area between Indian Stream and Hall's Stream, claimed by both Canada and the United States, set up the independent republic of Indian Stream. Yielding to New Hampshire in 1836, Indian Stream became part of Pittsburg and in 1842 was recognized by treaty as United States territory. *Located on the north side of US 3 at the Town Park.*

Stark, NH – CAMP STARK GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

In the spring of 1944 a high fence and four guard towers transformed a former Civilian Conservation Corps Camp on this site into New Hampshire's sole World War II prisoner of war camp. Approximately 250 German and Austrian soldiers, most of whom were captured in North Africa, lived in Camp Stark while working in the surrounding forest where they cut pulpwood vital to wartime industry. The camp closed in the spring of 1946 when the prisoners of war were returned to their homeland. Several maintained the new friendships they had formed with local New Hampshire residents.

Located on the south side of NH 110, about 1.6 miles east of the Stark Covered Bridge.

Stewartstown, NH – 45TH PARALLEL

As you stand at this point on the 45th parallel you are halfway between the Equator and the North Pole. *Located on US 3, about .5 mile north of West Stewartstown.*

Stewartstown, NH – METALLAK

Hunter, trapper, fisherman and guide, well and favorably known by the region's early settlers. "The Lone Indian of the Magalloway" was the last survivor of a band of Abnaki inhabiting the Upper Androscoggin. Blinded by accidents, Metallak died a town charge in 1847 at the reputed age of 120. He is buried in the North Hill Cemetery on road to the east.

Located on the east side of NH 145, about 1 mile north of Stewartstown village.

Stratford, NH – LOG DRIVES

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BYWAY