

New Hampshire: the Switzerland of America

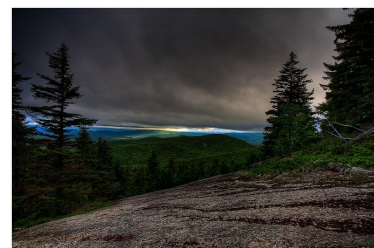


Special points of interest:

- Businesses
- School Districts
- History
- Current populations

White Mountain Region

New Hampshire is known as the Switzerland of America because of its beautiful mountains, most of which belong to the White mountain range. While the mountains offer beautiful scenery and vigorous exercise for the outdoors men. The region has a lot more to offer for those not interested in out doors activities. This region is rich in history, thriving businesses and a great safe environment for children. This newsletter is an accumulation of the best of the best that you can get from the White Mountain region



New Hampshire facts

Before you get started learning about the white mountain region have some facts about New Hampshire as a state.

New Hampshire was the 9th state to join the United States of America and was one of the 13 original colonies

The New Hampshire State motto is "Live free or Die" a

quote from John Stark, a war hero of the battle of Bennington

The State tree is the White birch

The State rock is granite

The State wildflower is a Lady Slipper

The State bird is the Purple

Finch

The State Animal is the White Tailed Deer

The State fruit is the Pumpkin

The State Rock is Granite

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Local Businesses

The businesses in the white mountain region are mostly about playing to the local scenery and natural beauty of the area. There are lots of business celebrating the historic value of the towns they are located

in. There is plenty of room for fresh ideas and new things these old towns haven't seen yet. Though the stereo type is that mountain towns are small, there are actually relatively big towns like Conway,

Littleton and Haverhill. These are some of the most well known and loved businesses in the area

Alpine Adventures

Alpine Adventures
41 Main Street
Lincoln, NH
Ph: 603-745-9911

One of the longest and highest zipline canopy tours in the northeast.

The first and one of the largest Zipline attractions in the northeast.

Over three miles of ziplines, bridges and platforms, along with off-road "safari" tours



Bretton Woods

**Omni Mount Washington Resort, 310 Mount Washington Hotel Road, Bretton Woods, NH
03575 800-843-6664**

From a historic four-diamond grand hotel to a charming cozy inn, the Omni Mount Washington Resort has the perfect accommodations for experiencing this renowned and invigorating New England resort amid the spectacular Presidential Range. Or choose a private, comfortable townhome or modern lodge with access to full resort amenities. It's more than a vacation – it's a grand adventure.

www.omnihotels.com

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Conway Scenic railroad

NORTH CONWAY/ **CONWAY COACH FIRST** **CLASS DOME DINING** **CAR^**

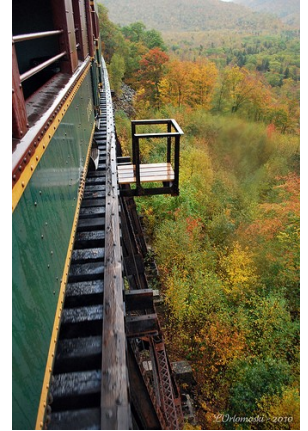
(55-minute roundtrip) (max. 38 seats) (max. 24 seats) (max. 47 seats)

Adult \$14.50 \$18.00 \$22.00
\$31.50(Lunch @ 1:30PM)

Child, 4-12 years \$10.00
\$13.00 \$18.00 \$23.50

Ages 1, 2, 3 FREE* \$8.00
\$11.00 \$ 7.50

The rail line from Great Falls and Conway to North Conway Railroad built the North Conway station. The train passes by all the scenic areas of the mountains of President Ulysses S. Grant and extended to Intervale in October 1874. That same year, the Portsmouth,



Clark Trading Post

Route 3

North Woodstock, NH
03251

Ph: 603-745-8913

The Clarks have been providing quality family entertainment for over 70 years. An admission ticket will provide fun for any age as you step back in time. Exhibits include a replica of a hook and ladder house, Tuttle's Rustic House and Merlin's Mystical Mansion, which will turn your whole world upside down. A ride on the White Mountain Central Railroad will take you across the Pemigewasset River and the bumper boats in Old Mill Pond are sure to cool you off!

The Brick Store

Route 302 in Bath

The Brick Store is a genuine old-fashioned general store that dates back as far as 1790.

Here, you can get distinctive New England specialties. Nothing can compare to visiting our store in Bath, New Hampshire and experiencing the

sights, sounds, and smells that greet you there.



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White Mountain regional School District

The mission of The White Mountains Regional School District is to form a partnership with parents and the community to prepare all students to become lifelong learners in a safe environment with high expectations so that they will become responsible, productive citizens in an ever-changing society. It's goals are

1. Create a district culture that encourages community involvement where the focus is on improving our education system as a whole and is not hampered by individual agendas. .2. Implement standards based instruction and reporting to include benchmark assessments, to ensure all students achieve NH state standards. 3. Institute financial policies and practices that ensure public transparency and enforce sound cost management. 4. Develop a Communications Plan that promotes parental and community support and involvement through clear, open, and timely communication. There are five different schools that are a part of this district.

North Country Class

127 Regional
Road
Whitefield, NH
03598
Phone: 603-837-
9827
Fax: 603-837-
2256

This is a public school is for students prekindergarten to 8th grade. It's a relatively small school with only ten staff in total making the school run. It's philosophy is To provide a stable, nurturing, and respectful environment where children can grow emotionally, socially, and academically. Partnerships shall be formed between the student, family, and their team, which supports the emotional and

social growth of the child. Students will be taught to approach situations honestly, accept responsibility or their behavior, and assist in designing plans to practice behaviors that bring positive outcomes. This will support the ultimate goal of successful reintegration into an inclusive setting.

Jefferson Elementary School

178 Meadows Road
Jefferson, NH 03583
Phone: 603-586-4363
Fax: 603-586-4540



This is another small school with only about 100 kids currently enrolled. The school teaches from prekindergarten to 6th grade. In addition to academic excellence, the school follows the Positive Behavioral Interventions and

Supports (PBIS) philosophy in which students and staff partake in the Jefferson Giant STEPS (Safe choices, Take responsibility, Encourage friendships, Positive attitudes, Self-control) in our pursuit of high standards in personal conduct.

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Lancaster Elementary School

51 Bridge Street, Lancaster NH
03584,

Phone: 603-788-4924

Fax: 603-788-2216

This school is also relatively small teaching kids prekindergarten to 8th grade. They have no listed information to about there student body size but parent reviews rate it as a great and caring environment



Whitefield Elementary School

34 Twin Mountain
Road
Whitefield, NH 03598
Phone: 603-837-3088
Fax: 603-837-9161

They also educate pre-kindergarten kids to 8th grade. The schools

priorities will be to create a safe learning community where students can devote all of their energies to learning. This is done by creating small communities within each class-

room and discussing academic and behavioral expectations that later extend into the school as a whole.

White mountain Regional High school

PO Box 338
127 Regional Road
Whitefield, NH 03598
Phone: 603-837-2528
Fax: 603-837-3811

This school educates children from 9th to 12th grade.

WMRHS is a progressive, comprehensive high school which embraces change that improves the quality of education for our students. We offer courses in core academics, the performing and visual arts, and career and

technical programs so that all students are highly engaged and motivated in coursework that interests them and prepares them for their future as 21st citizens.



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Populations of the White Mountain Towns

Albany-691
Bartlett- 2,955
Bath- 978
Benton- 343
Bethlehem-2,473
Campton-3,175
Carroll-791
Chatham-289
Conway- 9,175
Easton-307
Ellsworth- 87
Franconia-1,045
Gorham-2,928
Harts Location- 34
Haverhill-4,826
Jackson- 879
Jefferson- 1,104
Landaff-410



Populations of White Mountain Towns Continued

Lisbon- 1,723
Littleton-6,286
Lyman-566
Monroe-827
Piermont-729
Randolph-418
Shelburne-387
Sugar Hill-648
Thornton- 2,199
Warren- 948
Waterville Valley-286



Town Histories of the White Mountain Regions

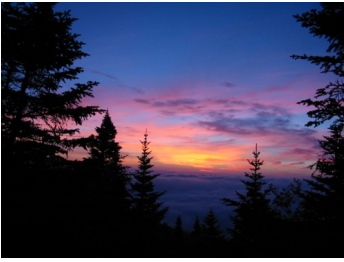
Woodstock

Woodstock was first granted in 1763 as Peeling, after an English town, to Eli Demerit and others. Many of the settlers were from Lebanon, Connecticut, and acquainted with that town's minister, Reverend

Eleazar Wheelock, who later founded Dartmouth College. The terms of the charter were not met, and in 1771 Governor John Wentworth re-granted the town to Nathaniel Cushman and others. In this grant, the

town was named Fairfield, after Fairfield, Connecticut. In 1840, the town was renamed Woodstock by act of legislature, after a historic palace in Woodstock, England.





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Albany

One of the grants made to soldiers who fought the French at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, in 1745, this town was first chartered in 1766 as Burton, to honor General Jonathan Burton of Wilton. In 1833, the town was incorporated and renamed Albany, probably in rec-

ognition of the charter of the New York City to Albany New York railroad in that same year. Mount Chocorua, Mount Paugus and the southeastern corner of the White Mountain National Forest are within Albany's borders. Also located in Albany is the Albany Bridge,

a 120-foot covered bridge spanning the Swift River, built in 1858.

Bartlett

Bartlett was named in 1790 to honor Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, the first chief executive to bear the name Governor, a representative to the Continental Congress, and one of three signers of the Declaration of In-

dependence from New Hampshire. Dr. Bartlett was second to sign the Declaration, placing his signature directly underneath the well-known signature of John Hancock. Dr. Bartlett founded the New Hamp-

shire Medical Society in 1791.

Bath

The Bath town charter, granted in 1761, set aside land in equal shares for 68 families, with a church and a school. The town was named for a prominent English statesman, William Pulteney, first Earl of Bath, who served as Secretary of War and

was known as one of the best orators in Parliament. Bath was one of the 16 towns involved in a protracted border dispute with the independent state of Vermont, before it was admitted to the Union in 1791. The town has three covered

bridges crossing the Ammonoosuc River that were built in the early 1800's.



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Benton

This community was first granted in 1764 as Coventry after the Connecticut home of many settlers, holding the name for over 75 years. In 1839, Governor Isaac Hill proposed renaming

the town Benton in honor of Thomas Hart Benton, senator from Missouri. The town was incorporated as such in 1840. Senator Benton was known for championing Western expansion

through establishment of express, railroad, navigation and telegraph interests. A prominent natural feature in Benton is Mount Moosilauke, a popular site for hikers.

Bethlehem

This community was first established in 1774 as Lloyd's Hills, the last of the provincial land grants. Probably because James Lloyd, for whom the town was named, was a loyalist, voters elected to

change to name following the Revolution. The name Bethlehem was selected on the last Christmas Day in the century, and the town was so incorporated on December 27, 1799. According to the US

Postal Service, Bethlehem is one of several US communities with holiday-themed names who have special holiday postmarks.



Campton

First chartered in 1761, the town may have been named for a friend of Governor Benning Wentworth, Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington. Another source indicates that when surveyors came to the area, they built a camp here, and the

name Campton comes from that. Conditions of the 1761 charter were not met, and a new charter was issued in 1767. An early settler was John Marsh, whose grandson Sylvester was born in Campton. Sylvester Marsh, a founder of the

Chicago meat-packing industry, came up with the idea of building a railway to the summit of Mount Washington. Marsh invented the cog rail mechanism and special brakes so the locomotive could scale the steep terrain, completing the railway in July 1869.

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Carroll

Carroll was originally granted as Bretton Woods in 1772, after Bretton Hall, an estate of Governor John Wentworth. The town was renamed Carroll in 1832, for Charles Carroll of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. A popular spot for visitors, the area's first innkeepers were Hannah

and Abel Crawford, who turned their log cabin into an inn and in 1828 built the Notch House. Abel and his son Ethan were well-known guides, escorting visitors to the summit of Mount Washington. Later, the railroad brought visitors into Fabyans Station, and in 1901, the Mount Washington Grand Hotel was

built at Bretton Woods. In July 1944, the Mount Washington Hotel was the site of an International Monetary Conference that resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Chatham

Chatham was first granted by the New Hampshire proprietors in 1767, and named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham and Prime Minister of England. Pitt was one of few who supported the Rockingham government in saying that

England had no right to tax the colonists. None of the 73 grantees dared settle in the wilderness, because it was inhabited by Pequawket Indians. In 1770 the land was granted to new settlers, including Abiel Chandler,

founder of the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College, and Samuel Langdon, one time president of Harvard College, who made the famous Blanchard Map of the North Country.

Conway



Conway was named for Henry Seymour Conway, ambitious son of a prominent English family, who was elected to the House of Commons at age twenty, fought at the Battle of Culloden in Scotland, and with Pitt

and Rockingham supported the cause of the colonies. He was made Secretary of State in 1765, and the town was named Conway that same year. Early settlers in the area had named the area Pequawket,

known colloquially as Pigwacket, after the nearby mountain. Conway boasts many natural features such as Cathedral Ledge, Echo Lake State Park, and Mount Cranmore.



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Easton

This township was a portion of Landaff known as Eastern Landaff from that town's incorporation in 1774 until it was made a separate community and incorporated as Easton in 1867. The name seems to be a corrup-

tion of the word Eastern. One of the earliest settlers in Eastern Landaff was Asa Kinsman, and it is for this family that Mount Kinsman, the Kinsman Range, and Kinsman Notch are named. Like many New England families, the Kins-

man family purchased land in Ohio, and there is still a town named Kinsman in Trumbull County, Ohio.

Ellsworth

At the time of the original 1769 grant, this town was called Trecothick, in honor of Barlow Trecothick, Lord Mayor of London and head of the East India Company. Trecothick was one of the people who worked

to set New Hampshire up as a separate province with its own governor. Few settlements were made until after the Revolution, and the town was incorporated in 1802 as Ellsworth, to honor Chief Justice

Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut. That year Justice Ellsworth had negotiated a peace treaty with France that resulted in the Louisiana Purchase.

Franconia

Franconia was first chartered in 1764, but settlers were unable to meet the prescribed terms, and in 1772 it was regranted along with a substantial portion of Lincoln as Morristown. There was considerable conflict of claim between the origi-

nal grantees of Franconia and Lincoln and the Morristown grantees, and following a court decision that forfeiture of grant was illegal, ownership was returned to the original settlers. The western section of Franconia was at one time mined for copper and magnetic iron

ore. Franconia Notch is well known for its natural features, including the Old Man of the Mountains, which fell on May 3, 2003, Profile and Echo Lakes, the Flume, and the Basin. Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway was the first passenger tramway built in North America.





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Gorham

This territory was first granted in 1770 as part of Shelburne called Shelburne Addition. Shelburne settlers petitioned the Legislature in 1786 for an addition of land because they felt a large portion of their grant was useless due

to the mountains and rocks. It was incorporated as a separate town in 1836 and renamed Gorham at the suggestion of Sylvester Davis, a resident from Gorham, Maine, and a relative of the Gorham family who founded that

town in 1764. The Gorham family has long been part of New England history, first settling in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1643.

Harts Location

This long, narrow piece of land encompassing Crawford Notch bears the name of Colonel John Hart, who had fought in the French War. In 1772 the land was granted to Thomas Chadbourne of Portsmouth. Hart's Location was the site of the famous Willey's

Slide, an avalanche that killed Samuel Willey and his entire family in 1826. Mount Willey is named in their honor, as is the village of Avalanche. The town is also the gravesite of Abel Crawford, for whom Crawford Notch is named. Every four years this tiny

community gains national attention when, along with Dixville Notch, its residents are the first to cast votes in the New Hampshire presidential primary and election



Haverhill

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Jackson

As early as 1772 a road had been constructed through Pinkham Notch although the first recorded settlement in what is now Jackson dates to 1778 and the arrival of Benjamin Copp and his family. Other settlers in our area came from Madbury, New Hampshire, and they called their new settlement New Madbury. At the time of incorporation on Decem-

ber 4, 1800, Adams was adopted as the town name in honor of President John Adams. It remained so until 1829, when the name was changed to Jackson.

While the record, official or otherwise, is unclear as to who instigated the name change, it was motivated in response to the election of President Andrew Jackson, the hero of

the Battle of New Orleans. The popularity of President Jackson is reflected in that only one vote was cast for keeping Adams as the name. In 1853 Jackson was disannexed from the Coos County to Carroll County which had been established in 1840.



Jefferson

This territory was first granted in 1765 as Dartmouth, after William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth and patron of Dartmouth College. The location was so deep in unexplored territory that few took up their claims, and a regrant was issued to sev-

eral influential men from about the state. Those who did settle the area included Samuel Hale and Colonel Joseph Whipple of Portsmouth, who cut trails through the forests to build a manor house. Colonel Whipple was a brother of William

Whipple, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and an ardent supporter of Thomas Jefferson. At the Colonel's suggestion, the town was incorporated in 1796 as Jefferson, four years prior to Thomas Jefferson's election as President.

Landaff

Landaff was first granted in 1764 to James Avery and over sixty other colonists. The town was named for the Bishop of Landaff in Cardiff, Wales, chaplain to King George III. In 1770, Governor John Wentworth, discovering that few had

settled their claims, proposed using the site for Dartmouth College. The claim was declared forfeited and a regrant of the land was issued to the college. The town was incorporated as Landaff in 1774. After the Revolution, some of

the earlier grantees claimed that the forfeiture was not legal. The courts agreed, and the college had to abandon title.



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Lincoln



Long before Abraham Lincoln's birth, this town was named in 1764 for Henry Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln, a cousin to the Wentworths. He held the position of Comptroller of Customs for the port of London under George II and George III, which was important to trade

between America and England. In 1772, on claim of forfeiture by Sir Francis Bernard and others, a regrant was issued. However, a court decision in the case of Landaff and Dartmouth College that such forfeiture was illegal returned ownership to the original grant recipi-

ents. A portion of Lincoln, known as Pullman, was one of the earliest lumber towns. Lincoln is second-largest town in land area; only Pittsburg is larger.

Lisbon

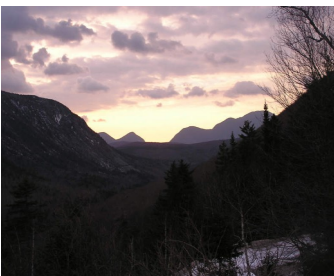
Governor Benning Wentworth granted a charter in 1763 under the name of Concord, opening the township which became Lisbon. No settlement was made under that charter, and in 1768 another was made under the name of Gunthwaite. At town

meeting in 1824 it was voted to name the town Lisbon after Lisbon, Portugal..Samuel Martin was the first white man known to travel through the unbroken wilderness which became Lisbon. The year was 1749. He came with his young son on a hunting

trip and remembered the area. When settlement was made in Gunthwaite in 1768, Martin came with his family and built a log cabin near Henry Pond, one-half mile from the present village center.

Littleton

Littleton was part of the 1764 charter called Chiswick, which included territory in Lisbon, Littleton, Dalton, and Sugar Hill. In 1770, a charter was issued under the name Apthorp to Colonel Moses Little and others who had purchased a portion of



the Chiswick grant from the original grantees. The name Apthorp was in honor of George Apthorp, head of one of the wealthiest mercantile establishments in Boston. In 1784, Apthorp was separated into two towns, one being incorporated

as Dalton, and the other as Littleton. The name Littleton was selected in honor of Colonel Moses Little, who had held the post of Surveyor of the King's Woods under Governor Wentworth.

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Lyman

Granted in 1761, this town bears the name of General Phineas Lyman, an active commander in the Seven Years' War with France and Spain. General Lyman was compensated for his services by grants in Lyman, Grantham,

and Lisbon, and 11 towns in what is now Vermont. The original grant recipients included ten others also named Lyman, which probably affected the selection of the town's name. Due to the remote location, settlers experienced difficul-

ties in taking up the claim, and the grant was renewed in 1769. A section of Lyman was taken by legislature in 1854 to form the town of Monroe.



Monroe

Monroe was first known as Hurd's Location or West Lyman. In 1769, James Hurd was granted five islands in the Connecticut River between Lyman and Barnet, Vermont by Governor John Wentworth. Descendants of James Hurd

wanted to name the town after him when it was separated from Lyman in 1854, but lost out to the name Monroe. President James Monroe, for whom a mountain in the Presidential Range had been recently named, toured the region during his

presidency. Monroe contains part of the Ammonoosuc Gold Fields, extensive mineral deposits that have never been successfully mined.

Piermont

Situated on the Connecticut River just west of the White Mountain National Forest, this town was named for Piedmont in the Italian Alps. The majority of those named in the charter were titled

Honorable or Esquire, or had a military title. Though the charter was issued in 1764, the first settlements were not made until about 1768. Lake Tarleton, on the town's eastern border, was once on the prop-

erty of Colonel William Tarleton, a tavern keeper who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1791, and member of the presidential Electoral College in 1804.



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Randolph



In the charter of 1772, this territory was granted to John Durand, his son John, and Edward Parry, Thomas Brown, and Charles Henzell. The town was named Durand, for John Durand, who was a member of the London Board of Trade

and an associate of Governor John Wentworth. In 1824, Governor Levi Woodbury renamed it Randolph, in honor of his friend John Randolph of Virginia. Randolph was a long-time member of the House of Representatives, an advocate of

states' rights, and a descendant of Pocahontas.

Shelburne

This territory was first chartered in 1769 and named for William Petty Fitzmaurice, Earl of Shelburne. Lord Shelburne was a supporter of independence for the American colonies, and at his insistence, the king recognized the independence

of the United States. The first survey of the grant found much of the land covered with water and mountains. In 1770, the seven grantees petitioned for additional property, and were given another 40 thousand acres, known as Shelburne Ad-

dition. The town was incorporated in 1820 when Shelburne voters chose to keep the name. Shelburne Addition was separated and incorporated as Gorham in 1836.



Sugar Hill

Sugar Hill was part of the 1768 charter of Gunthwaite, which was renamed Lisbon in 1824. Though settled about 1789, this town is New Hampshire's youngest, incorporated in 1962. After considerable litigation, it was carved out of

Lisbon to be an independent voting unit. The name Sugar Hill comes from a large grove of sugar maples in the hills. In 1929, Austrian Sig Buchmayr established the first organized ski school in the United States near Peckett's-on-Sugar Hill,

one of the earliest resorts to promote winter vacationing.

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Thornton

Thornton was chartered in 1763, and named for Dr. Matthew Thornton. The grant was given to him in return for his service as surgeon in the Pepperell expedition of 1745. Dr. Thornton, whose practice was in Merrimack, was one of the signers of the Decla-

ration of Independence, a justice of the Superior Court, speaker of the House of Representatives, member of the State Senate, delegate to the Continental Congress, and president of the state following the Revolutionary War. No settlements were made

under the first grant, and a second was issued in 1768; the first settlements were made in 1770.



Warren

This territory was granted in 1763 to John Page and others, and named in honor of Admiral Sir Peter Warren. Admiral Warren commanded the fleet during the conflict with Canada, which ended in the cap-

ture of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, in 1745. This action united the colonies with a common goal, and provided them with fishing and fur trading rights. In 1770, the grant was renewed and an additional section of

territory added to the grant when it was determined that the town line survey was incorrect. The town library bears the name of the first settler in Warren, Joseph Patch, who built a cabin there in 1767.



Water Ville Valley

Waterville was incorporated in 1829 from the Gillis and Foss Grant, and the John Raymond Grant. For many years the town was a popular summer resort. In 1911, the Weeks Act was passed, authorizing the federal government to

purchase lands for stream-flow protection, and to maintain those lands as national forests. The first land purchases for the White Mountain National Forest were in 1914, and as a result, the town of Waterville lost a substantial amount of

acreage. Major development of Waterville as a winter recreation area began about 1965. In 1967, by an act of the General Court, the town officially adopted the name Waterville Valley.



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The White Mountains are waiting for you



The White mountains A Summary

As someone reads through this they will realize that a lot of the towns included in the white mountain region are quaint and small so they don't have a lot to offer it's been my job to sway prove that it's not .Though there are a lot of

small towns they are rich in history and traditions.The region has a thriving school system which prides it's self on individualistic attention to each student.. Entrepreneurs have a lot of options for real estate in the mountains and a

wide variety of business are available to be opened because of the mountains unique setting. So don't let some of the small town sizes fool you, businesses will have no problem drawing a crowd

