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NORTHEASTERN VERMONT NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

An area of undetermined size in the northeast corner of Vermont is being studied by the National Park Service as a possible national recreation area.

In general, the "Northeast Kingdom"--as Vermonters call this section of their State--will be studied for its recreation potential, but the survey cannot be made until spring as the wilderness heart of the area is snowed in during winter and is relatively inaccessible at all times.

Under consideration is a tract of land about 37 miles long from north to south, averaging about 18 miles wide, and embracing approximately 450,000 acres, most of it in Essex County but with some marginal parts in adjoining Caledonia County. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian line, on the east by the Connecticut River and the State of New Hampshire, on the south by U. S. Highway 2, and by Vermont Highway 114 on the west.

This northeast corner of Vermont lies in the White Mountain section of the Appalachian Highlands and includes the Caledonia Mountains. About 85 percent of the land is between 1000 and 2,500 feet above sea level, with a maximum elevation of 3,420 feet on East Mountain. Five mountains rise to more than 3,000 feet, including the isolated hump of Monadnock Mountain near the New Hampshire border. Altogether, the landscape is pleasing, with ~~its mountains surrounded by glaciers~~ <sup>rounded, wooded mountains</sup> placid stream valleys, lakes and marshes, ~~and its mountains rounded by glaciers.~~

In the west central part of the study area are two low mountain ranges virtually surrounding Island Pond basin, which is drained by the Nulhegan

River and its tributaries. The Moose River drains a second basin to the south. Both rivers are small and of little value other than for fishing. Throughout the whole area are 32 lakes and ponds, but only 6 ~~lakes~~ are more than a mile long, some of which have summer cottages on the shorelines.

This northeastern section of Vermont is practically uninhabited except for some small towns and farming land around the periphery. Nearly all the land is forested and in private ownership, its primary use being logging and the cutting of pulpwood. Some small stands of virgin forest probably remain, however, at places where logging would be difficult.

Various types of evergreens grow in this section, along with maples, birch, beech, ash and other deciduous trees. Deer and black bear ~~and~~ ~~also present~~ <sup>also present</sup> roam the forests, . ~~Also present~~ are bobcat, rac<sup>c</sup>oon beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, porcupine and snowshoe hare.

The Darling State Forest Park--3,725 acres--in the southwestern part of the study area includes Burke Mountain and its surrounding countryside. A road leads to a tower on the 3,267-foot summit, and ski trails and slopes are maintained on its sides. In addition, there are picnic and campgrounds, shelters and a recreation building.

The 450-acre Maidstone State Forest, where swimming and picnic facilities are available, is located on Maidstone Lake at the Edge of the wilderness in Essex County and near the Connecticut River.

Within the study area are two sites which have been included in a flood-control and power inventory of the New England-New York Inter-Agency Committee report on the Connecticut River drainage. The Victory Site would occupy the Moose River basin with a reservoir of almost 29,000 acres. The Browns Mill Dam on Paul Creek, near Maidstone Lake, would be a power project with about 800 acres of reservoir surface. ~~Neither project, however, is designated for recreation use.~~ F?

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Under consideration is a tract of land about 37 miles long from north to south, averaging about 18 miles wide, and embracing approximately 450,000 acres, most of it in Essex County but with some marginal parts in adjoining Caledonia County. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian line, on the east by the Connecticut River and the State of New Hampshire, on the south by U. S. Highway 2, and by Vermont Highway 114 on the west.

This northeast corner of Vermont lies in the White Mountain section of the Appalachian Highlands and includes the Caledonia Mountains. About 85 percent of the land is between 1,000 and 2,500 feet above sea level, with a maximum elevation of 3,420 feet on East Mountain. Five mountains rise to more than 3,000 feet, including the isolated hump of Monadnock Mountain near the New Hampshire border. Altogether, the landscape is pleasing, with rounded, wooded mountains, placid stream valleys, lakes and marshes.

In the west-central part of the study area are two low mountain ranges virtually surrounding Island Pond basin, which is drained by the Nulhegan River and its tributaries. The Moose River drains a second basin to the south. Both rivers are small and of little value other than for fishing. Throughout the whole area are 32 lakes and ponds, but only six are more than a mile long, some of which have summer cottages on the shorelines.

This northeastern section of Vermont is practically uninhabited except for some small towns and farming land around the periphery. Nearly all the land is forested and in private ownership, its primary use being logging and the cutting of pulpwood. Some small stands of virgin forest probably remain, however, at places where logging would be difficult.

Various types of evergreens grow in this section, along with maples, birch, beech, ash and other deciduous trees. Deer and black bear roam the forests. Also present are bobcat, raccoon, beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, porcupine and snowshoe hare.

The Darling State Forest Park--1,725 acres--in the southwestern part of the study area includes Burke Mountain and its surrounding countryside. A road leads to a tower on the 3,267-foot summit, and ski trails and slopes are maintained on its sides. In addition, there are picnic and campgrounds, shelters and a recreation building.

The 450-acre Maidstone State Forest, where swimming and picnic facilities are available, is located on Maidstone Lake at the edge of the wilderness in Essex County and near the Connecticut River.

Within the study area are two sites which have been included in a flood-control and power inventory of the New England-New York Inter-Agency Committee report on the Connecticut River drainage. The Victory Site would occupy the Moose River basin with a reservoir of almost 29,000 acres. The Brown's Mill Dam on Paul Creek, near Maidstone Lake, would be a power project with about 800 acres of reservoir surface.

Under consideration is a road about 37 miles long, extending from the north to the south, and crossing the Connecticut River at its mouth. It is located on the north side of the Connecticut River and the road of New Hampshire, on the north side of Vermont Highway 10, on the west.

This road, which is located in the White Mountains region, is a road of about 37 miles long, extending from the north to the south, and crossing the Connecticut River at its mouth. It is located on the north side of the Connecticut River and the road of New Hampshire, on the north side of Vermont Highway 10, on the west.

In the east-west part of the study area are two low mountain ranges. The Moose River basin, which is located by the Moose River and the Connecticut River, is a low mountain range. The Paul Creek basin, which is located by the Paul Creek and the Connecticut River, is a low mountain range. The Victory Site, which is located by the Victory Site and the Connecticut River, is a low mountain range. The Brown's Mill Dam, which is located by the Brown's Mill Dam and the Connecticut River, is a low mountain range.

This mountain range of Vermont is generally unimproved except for some small towns and logging land around the perimeter. Nearly all the land is covered and in private ownership, the primary use being logging and the cutting of pulpwood. Some well stands of virgin forest probably remain, however, in places where logging would be difficult.

Various types of evergreen grow in this section, along with spruce, fir, hemlock, and other deciduous trees. Deer and black bear are common. The forest is a mixture of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees, with some areas of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees. The forest is a mixture of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees, with some areas of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees.

The Grand State Forest, which is located in the northwestern part of the study area, is a large forest. It is a mixture of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees. The forest is a mixture of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees, with some areas of spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous trees.

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Under consideration is a tract of land about 37 miles long from north to south, averaging about 18 miles wide, and embracing approximately 450,000 acres, most of it in Essex County but with some marginal parts in adjoining Caledonia County. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian line, on the east by the Connecticut River and the State of New Hampshire, on the south by U. S. Highway 2, and by Vermont Highway 114 on the west.

This northeast corner of Vermont lies in the White Mountain section of the Appalachian Highlands and includes the Caledonia Mountains. About 85 percent of the land is between 1,000 and 2,500 feet above sea level, with a maximum elevation of 3,420 feet on East Mountain. Five mountains rise to more than 3,000 feet, including the isolated hump of Monadnock Mountain near the New Hampshire border. Altogether, the landscape is pleasing, with rounded, wooded mountains, placid stream valleys, lakes and marshes.

In the west-central part of the study area are two low mountain ranges virtually surrounding Island Pond basin, which is drained by the Nulhegan River and its tributaries. The Moose River drains a second basin to the south. Both rivers are small and of little value other than for fishing. Throughout the whole area are 32 lakes and ponds, but only six are more than a mile long, some of which have summer cottages on the shorelines.

This northeastern section of Vermont is practically uninhabited except for some small towns and farming land around the periphery. Nearly all the land is forested and in private ownership, its primary use being logging and the cutting of pulpwood. Some small stands of virgin forest probably remain, however, at places where logging would be difficult.

Various types of evergreens grow in this section, along with maples, birch, beech, ash and other deciduous trees. Deer and black bear roam the forests. Also present are bobcat, raccoon, beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, porcupine and snowshoe hare.

The Darling State Forest Park--1,725 acres--in the southwestern part of the study area includes Burke Mountain and its surrounding countryside. A road leads to a tower on the 3,267-foot summit, and ski trails and slopes are maintained on its sides. In addition, there are picnic and campgrounds, shelters and a recreation building.

The 450-acre Maidstone State Forest, where swimming and picnic facilities are available, is located on Maidstone Lake at the edge of the wilderness in Essex County and near the Connecticut River.

Within the study area are two sites which have been included in a flood-control and power inventory of the New England-New York Inter-Agency Committee report on the Connecticut River drainage. The Victory Site would occupy the Moose River basin with a reservoir of almost 29,000 acres. The Brown's Mill Dam on Paul Creek, near Maidstone Lake, would be a power project with about 800 acres of reservoir surface.

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This section of Vermont lies in the White Mountain section of the Appalachian Highlands and includes the Colchester Mountains. About 85 percent of the land is between 1,000 and 2,000 feet above sea level, with a maximum elevation of 2,430 feet in East Mountain. Five mountain peaks are more than 2,000 feet high. The land is mostly wooded, with scattered fields and pastures. The landscape is pleasing, with rounded, wooded mountains, fields, streams, valleys, lakes and meadows.

In the west-central part of the study area are two low mountain ranges, the White Mountains and the Green Mountains, which are bounded by the White River and the Connecticut. The Moose River basin is a small basin to the south. Both rivers are small and of little value other than for fishing. The White Mountains are mostly low hills and rounded, but only a few are more than 2,000 feet high. Some of which have summer residences on the slopes.

This mountainous section of Vermont is geographically somewhat an exception for some small towns and farming land around the periphery. Nearly all the land is forested and in private ownership. The primary use being logging and the cutting of pulpwood. Some small areas of virgin forest probably remain, however, as these areas logging would be difficult.

Various types of evergreens grow in this section, along with spruce, fir, hemlock, and other deciduous trees. Bear and black bear roam the forests. Also, moose and lobster, raccoon, beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, porcupine and skunk are found.

The Colchester State Forest (Vermont State-1,782 acres) in the mountainous part of the study area in the White Mountains and the surrounding area. A road leads to a tower on the 3,000-foot summit, and old trails and signs are maintained on the slopes. In addition, there are plants and compounds, shrubs and a few small buildings.