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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
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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 <sup>rounded, wooded mountains</sup> ~~the mountains are surrounded by glaciers~~ placid stream valleys,, lakes and marshes, ~~and the mountains surrounded 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~~ <sup>also present</sup> ~~also present~~ 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 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.

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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 17 miles long from the north end of the study area to the south end, and extending approximately 10 miles west of it to the Connecticut River. The road would be a two-lane highway, and it is planned to be built by the Connecticut State Highway Department. It is planned to be built by the Connecticut State Highway Department, on the route of the old Connecticut River and the route of the old Connecticut River, on the west.

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In the east-central part of the study area are two small ponds, which are situated on the route of the old Connecticut River, on the west. It is planned to be built by the Connecticut State Highway Department, on the route of the old Connecticut River and the route of the old Connecticut River, on the west.

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Various types of evergreen grow in this section, along with deciduous trees. The evergreen trees are spruce, fir, and hemlock. The deciduous trees are maple, beech, and birch.

The study area is located in the north-central part of the study area. It is planned to be built by the Connecticut State Highway Department, on the route of the old Connecticut River and the route of the old Connecticut River, on the west.



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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.

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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 tract of about 17 miles long from north to south, averaging about 18 miles wide, and extending approximately 15,000 acres. It is located on the north by the Canadian line, on the east by the Connecticut River, and the south by U. S. Highway 6. It is bounded by Vermont, Highway 104 on the west.

This tract, corner of Vermont, lies in the White Mountain section of the State. It includes the Colchester Mountains. About 85 percent of the land is between 1,000 and 2,500 feet above sea level, with a maximum elevation of 3,400 feet on Mt. Mansfield. The mountainous terrain near the New Hampshire border includes the isolated range of Mount Mansfield, which is a wooded mountain, although the landscape is pleasing, with rounded, wooded mountains, fields, streams, valleys, lakes and marshes.

In the west-central part of the study area are two low mountain ranges, including the isolated Paul Peak, which is situated by the Connecticut River and the Indian River. The Moose River flows a short distance to the south. There are small and of little value other than for fishing. The terrain is rugged and the land is rugged and rugged, but with a few small lakes, some of which have summer cottages on the shores.

This tract, corner of Vermont is a ruggedly mountainous area for some small farms and logging land around the Paul Peak. Nearly all the land is rugged and in private ownership. The terrain is rugged and the land is rugged and rugged, but with a few small lakes, some of which have summer cottages on the shores.

Various types of evergreens grow in this section, along with maple, birch, ash and other deciduous trees. There are black bears, deer, and various other animals and birds, and some small lakes, some of which have summer cottages on the shores.

The Paul Peak Forest, 1,752 acres, in the northwestern part of the study area includes Paul Peak and the surrounding mountains. A road leads to a town on the 3,400-foot summit, and the trail and slopes are maintained on the mountain. In addition, there are some small lakes, some of which have summer cottages on the shores.