

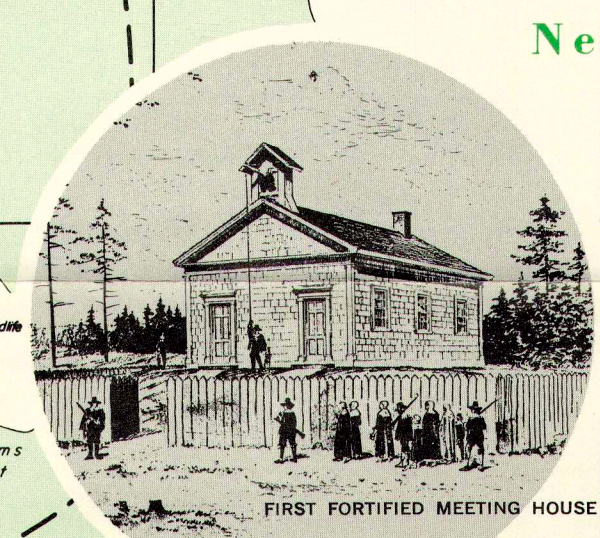
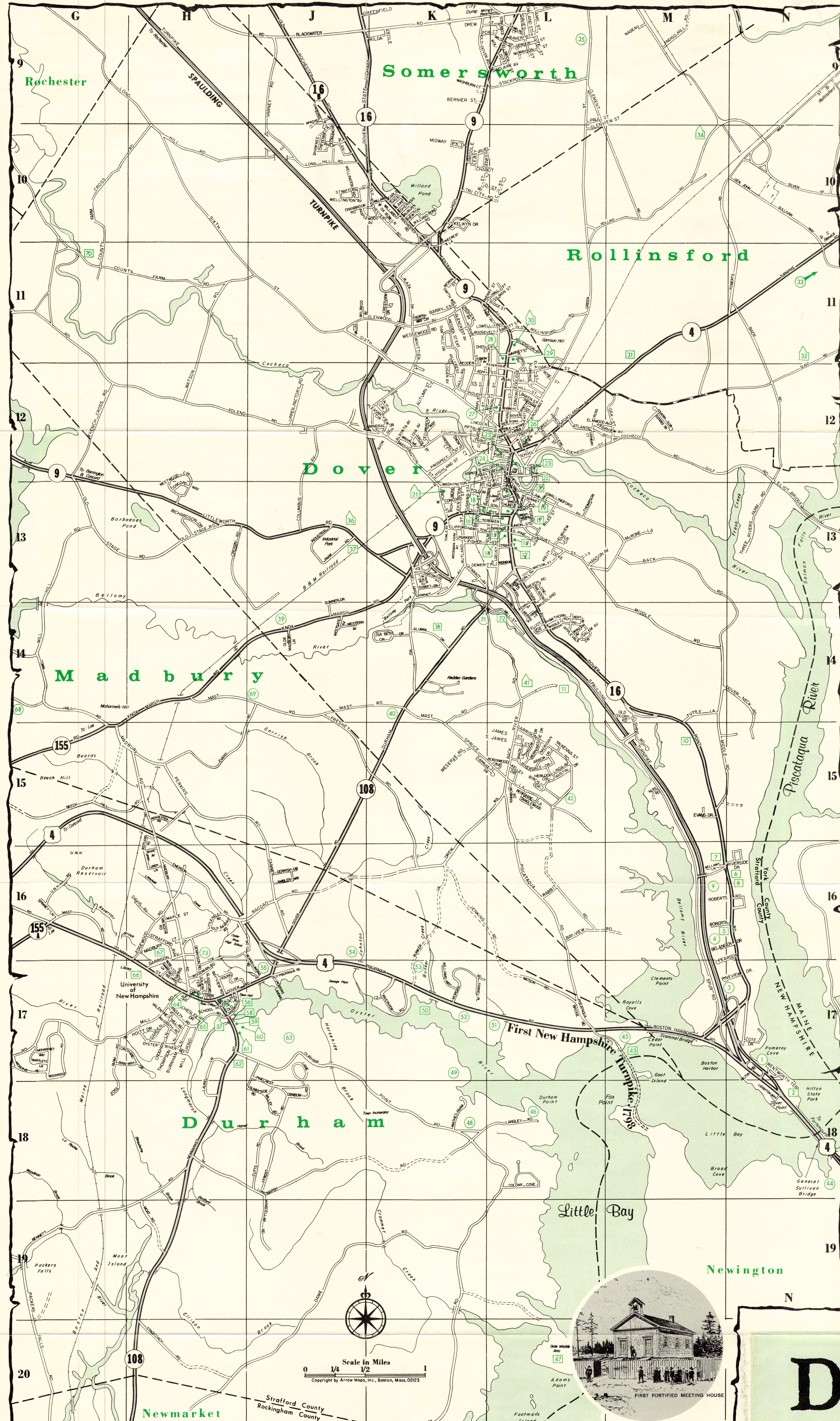
# Historic Landmarks...

Old Dover included what are now the towns of Durham, Lee, Madbury, Rollinsford, Somersworth and Newington. The sites shown on this map are mostly from the early periods, before the 19th century. Each location is numbered. This number is keyed to a letter and number in the marginal index. The symbol which encloses the number indicates the general character of the site:

- 1 HISTORICAL SITE — An historical event or a building site of historical interest. Some of these locations are only approximate.
- 2 POINT OF INTEREST — Something for the present day visitor to see or do. A few modern sites are included.
- 3 OLD HOUSES — A selected few of the oldest houses.

Sources used include:  
 History of New Hampshire — Jeremy Belknap  
 Landmarks in Ancient Dover — Mary P. Thompson  
 History of the Town of Durham — Everett S. Stackpole & Lucien Thompson  
 History of Stratford County — John Scales  
 Maps and other publications collected by Grant L. Davis

- 1 N17 Hilton's Point, now Dover Point. Edward and William Hilton in the ship "Providence" landed and started the first permanent settlement in New Hampshire, May 1623. It was named Bristol in 1633, changed to Northam in 1640, and finally Dover in 1642.
- 2 N18 Hilton State Park, picnic area and boat landing. Thomas Trickey's ferry ran from here to "Bloody Point" in 1640. The Portsmouth and Dover Railroad built a bridge here in 1871.
- 3 N17 The First Meetinghouse, 1633-1654. It had no bell. The Town ordered that "Richard Pinkham shall beat the drumme on the Lord's Day to give notice of the time of meeting."
- 4 M16 Jail, Stocks, and Pillory, 1660-1720.
- 5 N16 The Third Meetinghouse and Fort, 1654. Built by Richard Waldere, "The old House to be forty foot long twenty six foot wide, sixteen foot still, with six windows, two doors fit for each a house... The earth outside of the fortification 100 ft. square, built at the start of the Indian Wars in 1667, is still visible. Site is owned by First Parish Church of Dover."
- 6 N16 The First Public Burying Ground.
- 7 M16 Quaker Cemetery 1680. First Quaker Meetinghouse was here. On Dec. 22, 1662 three Quaker women, by court order, were tied to the tail of a cart, with bare backs, and whipped out of town. By 1679 religious liberty was allowed to all Protestants by the charter of the Province of New Hampshire.
- 8 N16 Roberts Farm. Thomas Roberts came with Edward Hilton in 1623. He and his descendants have lived on this farm since 1640.
- 9 M16 Pinkham's Garrison — one of the earliest, built by Richard Pinkham, a signer of the Dover Combination.
- 10 M15 Tuttle Farm. John Tuttle came to Dover in 1633 with Capt. Thomas Wiggins. Eight generations of Tuttle have farmed this land. Present house built 1780.
- 11 L14 Wingate's Slip, or Landing. White pine masts for the King's Navy, up to 132 feet long were hauled along the Mast Way, floated down the "Back River," and shipped to England.
- 12 L13 Pine Hill Cemetery, 1731. The first meetinghouse was built here before 1711. Part of this cemetery was an Indian burial ground.
- 13 L13 Quaker Meetinghouse, built 1768.
- 14 L13 Palmer House, 1760, 168 Central Avenue.
- 15 L13 Woodman Institute. Historical museum. The Damm Garrison, 1682, can be seen here, fully furnished.
- 16 K13 Old houses on Silver Street:  
 Greenman House, 1708, 17-19 Silver Street  
 Dow House, 1723, 30 Silver Street  
 Dr. Ezra Green House, 1737, 37 Silver Street. He served as surgeon with John Paul Jones on the "Ranger".  
 Anderson House, 1786-53 Silver Street. He was the first mayor of Dover, 1855.
- 17 L13 First Parish Church. Founded in 1633, this is the fifth meetinghouse, built in 1828 on the site of the fourth meetinghouse, 1738. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., New Hampshire historian, pastor of this church 1767-1786, rushed to Cambridge to preach to the troops after the battle of Lexington in 1775. A note to his wife said, "The people must excuse my absence next Sabbath if I should not return before it." Hundreds of Dover patriots served in the Revolutionary War.
- 18 K13 "Frisman Coffin's Garrison was ransacked but not burned in the Indian attack in 1689.
- 19 L13 Varney-Pendexter House, 1742, Hanson Street.
- 20 L13 Hale House, built by William Hale in 1806. General Lafayette was entertained here at a "grand party" in 1825.
- 21 K13 Coffin House, 1722, 49 Arch Street.
- 22 L12 Cochecho Falls. Water power important from the beginning. Richard Waldere had a sawmill here in 1642. Mills continued in the Waldron family until 1820. The Cochecho Mfg. Co., starting in 1821 built the big brick cotton mill which dominated Dover for over 70 years.
- 23 L12 Cochecho Landing. Shipping was a thriving industry in the early days. Its downfall began with the arrival of the railroads.
- 24 K12 Peter Coffin's Garrison. Fortified 1684 by order of N. H. Provincial Govt. Burned by Indians June 18, 1689.
- 25 L12 Major Richard Waldere built a stockade around his trading post in 1673. On June 18, 1689 Indian warriors sleeping in the houses opened the gates at Waldron's, Coffin's and Otis' garrisons. 25 people, including Major Waldere, were killed, 29 others taken captive to Canada.
- 26 L12 Old Waldron Cemetery. Major Waldere's grave is here.
- 27 L12 Richard Otis' Garrison. Fortified 1684, burned by Indians, 1689.
- 28 L11 Capt. John Heald's Garrison. In 1697 the government ordered the bridge at Cochecho Falls to be repaired in order that Heald's garrison might be relieved in case of an attack.
- 29 L11 Ebenezer Varney House, 1696.
- 30 L11 Varney-Ogden House, 1727, 751 Central Avenue.
- 31 M11 Wentworth Farm. William Wentworth settled on this farm in 1652. His descendants include three Governors of the Province of New Hampshire, John Wentworth, Lt. Gov. 1717-30; Benning Wentworth 1741-67; and John Wentworth 1767-73. This dynasty ended with the Revolutionary War.
- 32 N11 Ordway House. Built about 1690 by Capt. Philip, made into present abode in 1735, remained in Philip family until about 1900.
- 33 N11 The first sawmill in the new world was at Quaquegan Falls. Built about 1652 by Thomas Wiggins and Symon Bradstreet, it started a major industry. In 1728 Samuel Tabetts conveyed to his daughter Judith a "one-eighth part of a single saw in the middle sawmills." About 15 other mills were built.
- 34 M10 Moses Carr House, about 1720. The Pike family graveyard, with dates from 1701, is nearby.
- 35 N11 Summersworth originally called Great Falls, would have been Summersworth except for a spelling error by the Provincial secretary in 1754.
- 36 J13 Willey House, before 1744, 41 Littlewood Road.
- 37 J13 "The Arch." The Boston & Maine Railroad reached Dover in 1841. This massive stone arch replaced earlier bridge here.
- 38 K14 Dunaway Fields and Dover High School.
- 39 J14 John Hanson, a Quaker, was away from home when Mohawk Indians killed 2 children, took the mother and 4 children to Canada. This was the last Indian raid in Dover, August 27, 1724.
- 40 K14 Torr Garrison. The Torr family has lived here since before 1710.
- 41 L14 Abigail Bibber House, 202 Mast Road. Sold by John Drew, Jr., to his sister Abigail Bibber, March 4, 1734/5.
- 42 L15 Damm Garrison. Moved in 1915 to the Woodman Institute, 192 Central Ave.
- 43 M17 Piscataqua Bridge. Built 1794, toll bridge, 2362 feet long, in water 30 feet deep. Damaged by ice in 1830 and 1834, destroyed by ice Feb. 18, 1855.
- 44 N18 "Bloody Point." In 1632 armed representatives from Hilton's Point and Strawberry Bank (Piscataqua) came together here in a dispute over the claims of both settlements. There was no battle, but hence the name "Bloody Point." Newington later became a separate town.
- 45 M17 Meader's Garrison. John Meader had a 100 acre farm here in 1656. On July 18, 1694, 250 Indians under deVilliers attacked the Oyster River settlements at dawn. Five of the twelve garrisons were destroyed; Adams', Drew's, Edgely's, Meader's and Beard's. About 15 other houses were burned; 94 settlers were killed or captured.
- 46 L18 Rickford Garrison. Thomas Rickford successfully defended his house alone, by shooting orders as he had a squad of soldiers there, and appearing at windows in different clothing. Darby Field, in 1642 the first man to climb Mount Washington, owned this farm in 1629.
- 47 L20 Adams Point, formerly Mathews or Mathes Neck, 1654. Now a wild life refuge. University of New Hampshire Estuarine Laboratory is here.
- 48 K18 Adams Garrison. Charles Adams bought land here in 1671.
- 49 K17 Drew's Garrison. William Drew, 1648-1669, was a fisherman. Thomas and James Drew returned after being captured in 1699 and had 14 children.
- 50 K17 Oyster River. The Indians knew the oyster beds here. The white settlements along this tidal river were called collectively "Oyster River" until the Town of Durham was incorporated in 1724.
- 51 L17 Davis Garrison, one of the seven garrisons successfully defended on July 18, 1694. Ensign John Davis bought the land in 1654. His sons Lt. James Davis and Sgt. Joseph Davis, bearing gunfire upriver, sent their families off by water and fought off the Indians.
- 52 K17 Joseph Smith Garrison, survived the 1694 attack.
- 53 K17 Bunker Garrison. Built by James Bunker in 1652. It was similar to the Damm Garrison at Woodman Institute. It was not attacked by Indians, because of its site. Destroyed in 1930.
- 54 J16 Jones Garrison. Ensign Stephen Jones, with Lt. James Davis and Capt. John Woodman, were appointed by the Provincial Government in 1692 to defend Oyster River, and their garrisons did survive.
- 55 J17 Beard's Garrison. 1640. William Beard was killed here by Indians, who cut off his head and set it on a pole.
- 56 H17 Old Durham Town Hall and Museum.
- 57 H17 Hill-Woodman-Frost-Sawyer House, 1649. Not attacked by the Indians. The cemetery has been used since 1796.
- 58 H17 Durham Landing. Laid out in 1703 as public property, on both sides of the River. Flat-bottomed gunboats and larger sailing ships were built here on "ways" rented at Town Meeting.
- 59 H17 General John Sullivan Monument. He left the Continental Congress in 1775 and served under Washington. Commanded at Rhode Island in 1778, led campaign against the Six Nations in New York in 1779, served three terms as Governor of N. H.
- 60 H17 Sullivan House, built about 1741 by Dr. Samuel Adams. Here General Sullivan had his law office, conducted his law farm, and kept his slaves. Five generations of Sullivans live in the nearby cemetery.
- 61 H17 Meghell House. About 1682. This house has a 30 foot well in one room.
- 62 H17 Town Pound. Stray animals were kept here until claimed by owners.
- 63 J17 Burham Garrison. On a well protected hilltop, this was not attacked.
- 64 H17 Valentine Smith House. About 1735, adjacent in 1835, has nine fireplaces.
- 65 H17 Ebenezer Smith House. About 1770. Lafayette visited here.
- 66 H17 University of New Hampshire.
- 67 H16 New England Center. Two spectacular modern steel and glass buildings in a woodland setting.
- 68 G14 Woodland Major House. Dec. 13, 1774, lightly protected Fort William & Mary at Fortsmith was attacked by New Hampshire patriots. Fort William & Mary was carried by boat to Durham. Major John Demerit then hid some of the powder here in his barn cellar. It was later used at Bunker Hill and Boston.
- 69 J14 Pudding Hill. Farmers brought their corn to William Dam and Clement Drew's mill to be ground into cornmeal — hence the name Pudding Hill, 1736.
- 70 G11 County Farm Bridge. The only covered bridge in Stratford County — 1870.
- 71 K14 John Gerrish's Garrison, near the falls at Back River, 1692.
- 72 L14 "Sawyer's". The Bellamy River ends at the head of tidewater on the Back River. Sawmills and gristmills were at "Bellamy's Bank" from before 1649. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company had a cotton mill here in 1822. Affluent Sawyer had mills here in 1826. Water power continued to operate cotton and wooden mills here until about 1950.
- 73 H16 Woodman Garrison. Capt. John Woodman came to Oyster River in 1659. Soldiers were stationed in this garrison between 1692 and 1696. The building burned in 1896. The hearthstone remains in the schoolyard.



DAMM GARRISON HOUSE (1675)

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**DOVER**

The first Permanent Settlement in NEW HAMPSHIRE

**350<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION**

1623-1973

**HISTORIC MAP**

PREPARED BY THE NORTHAM COLONISTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
 G. L. DAVIS

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