



Car Tour Guide
of
Historic
Fremont, NH

Incorporated June 22, 1764
as Poplin

Written & Compiled by:
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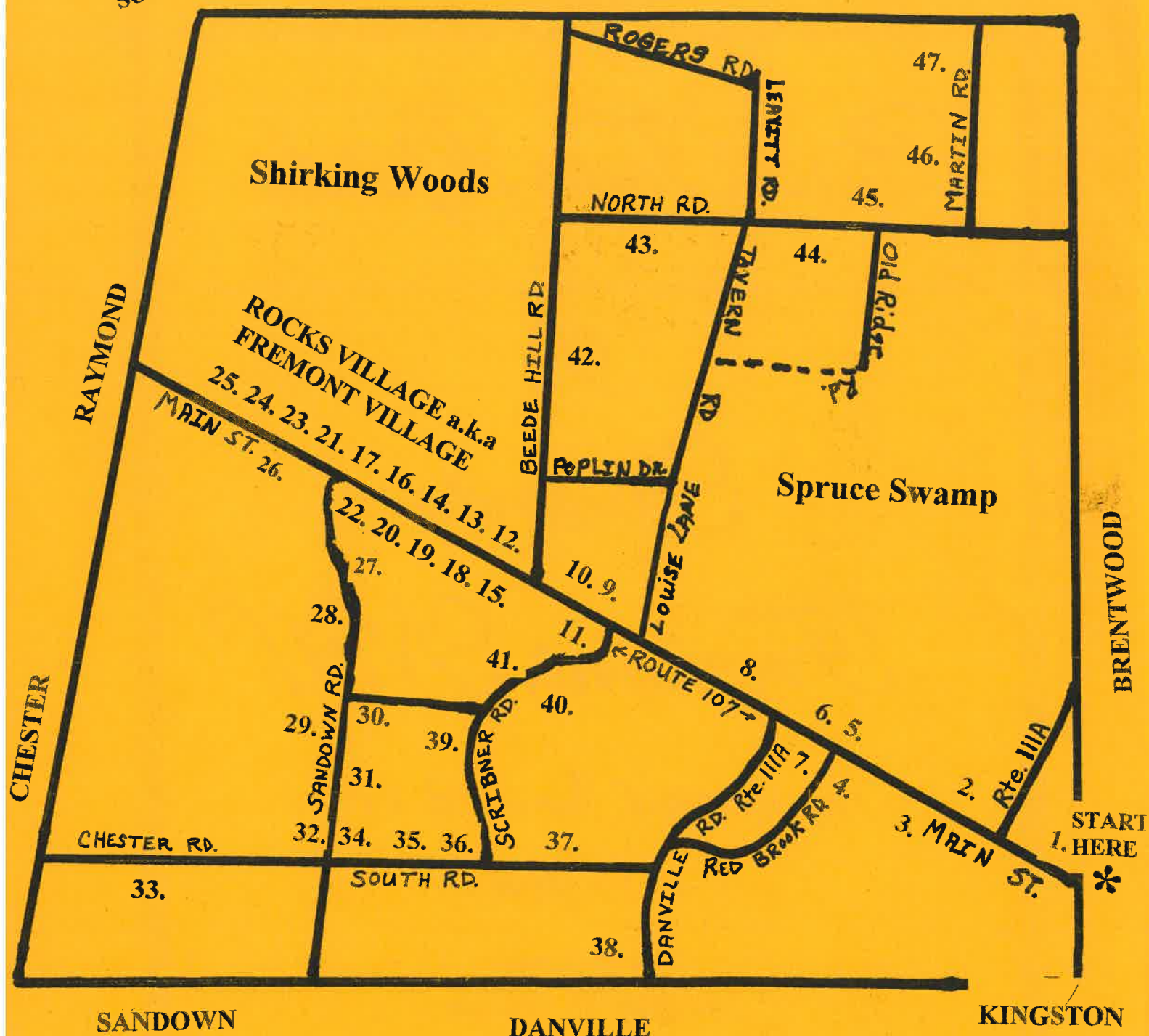




CAR TOUR GUIDE MAP OF Fremont, NH

~ Not to Scale ~

EPPING



Some Helpful Directional Guidance Tips For Your Tour

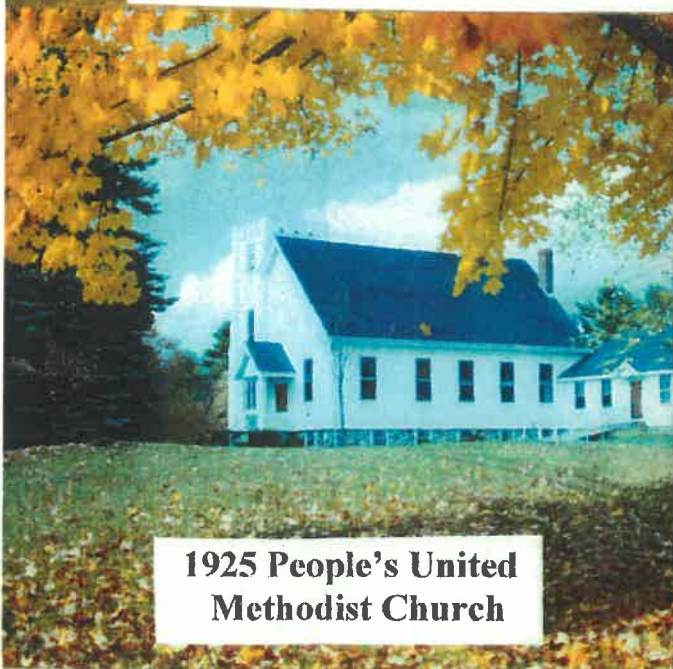
- 1.) Asa Wood's Tavern is right on the Fremont-Brentwood town line on Rte. 107.
- 2.) The Northeast Grid Powerlines are just west of Red Brook Road.
- 3.) The Fremont Railroad Depot is just west of the Fremont Public Library on Rte. 107.
- 4.) The Meetinghouse & Village Cemetery is 1/8 mile west of Scribner Rd on Rte. 107.
- 5.) The Village Schoolhouses are on the west corner of Beebe Hill Rd. & Rte. 107.
- 6.) The Weigh Scales are 1/8 mile west of the Brown Gunsmith Shop on Rte. 107.



1800 Twin-Porch Meeting House



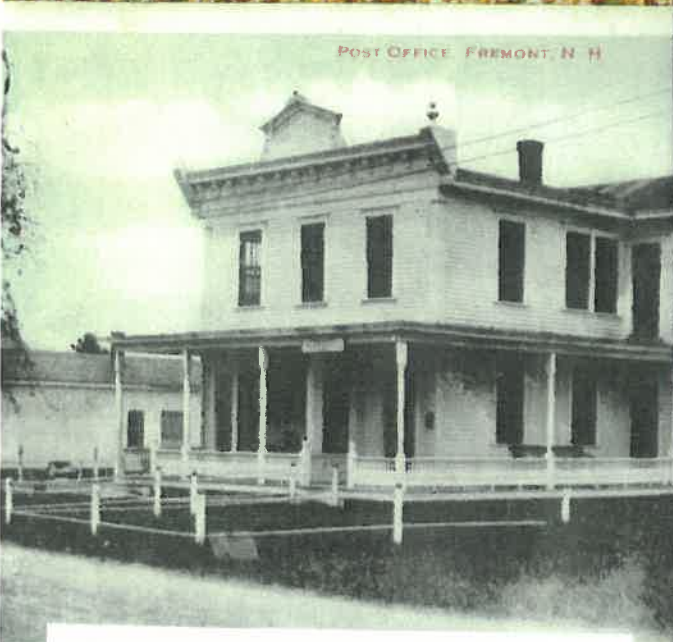
1858 Wedding House



**1925 People's United
Methodist Church**



**1819 Village Cemetery
& Dr. Hardy's Tavern**



**1891 Old Post Office & Gagnon's
Pool Room, Candy & Barber Shop**



Circa 1740 Cavil Mill



Winter Scene on Beede Hill



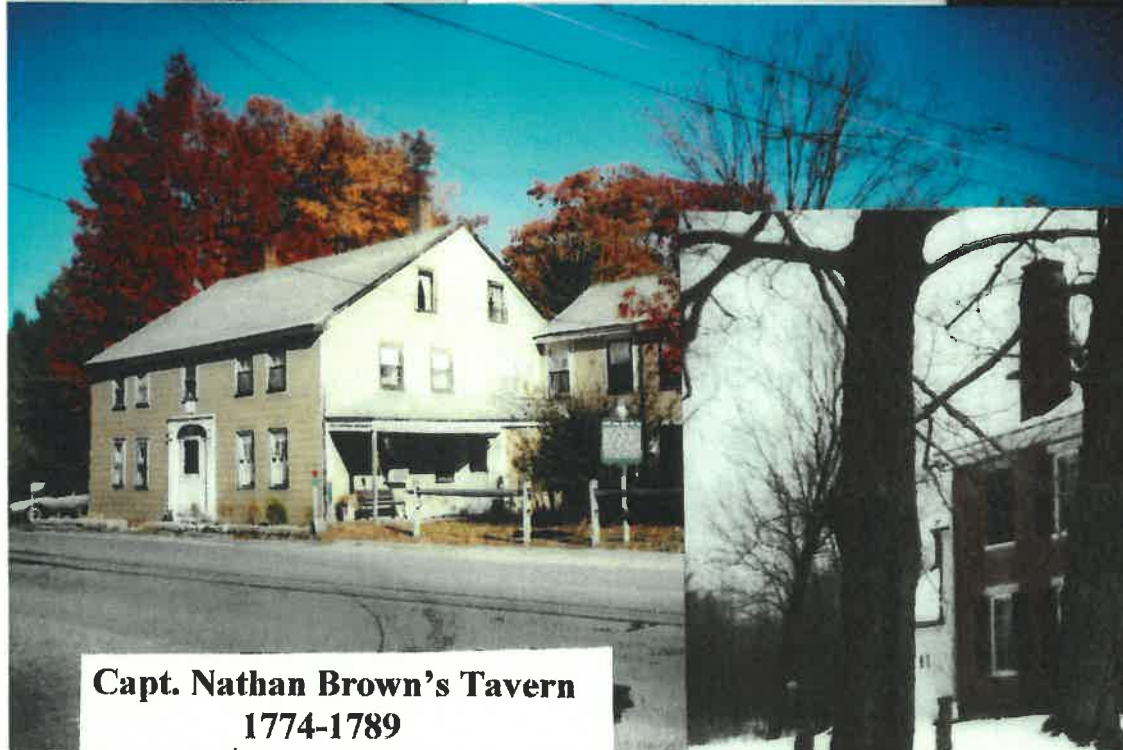
1778 Enoch Smith House



**1911 Tin-sided Town Hall
& War Monument**



1791 Smith-Currier Barn



**Capt. Nathan Brown's Tavern
1774-1789
Site of 1st Town Meeting in 1764**



1839 Elisha Scribner House

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Car Tour Guide of Historic Fremont, NH

Incorporated as Poplin on June 22, 1764

Historic Fremont, New Hampshire ~ Old Poplin ~

is a hotbed of historical happenings! This scenic town located in the southeast corner of the Granite State has a fierce reputation of Yankee independence & self-reliance, and a colorful history to back it up. Fremont's history dates back to 1638 when it was founded as part of the huge territory that once comprised the Town of Exeter located ten miles east of Fremont. This makes Fremont one of the oldest settled areas within the United States having been founded only 18 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.

Settlers began moving westward from Exeter and the seacoast into present-day Fremont starting in the 1720's ~ roughly the same time Indian attacks on the New Hampshire frontier began to subside. When Brentwood separated from Exeter in 1742, Fremont became part of that town until 1764 when the western half of "old Brintwood" was separated and incorporated as a new town called "POPLIN." The selection of the name "Poplin" remains a mystery.

The town changed its name from Poplin to FREMONT on July 8, 1854 in honor of the then famous American West Pathfinder ~ *John Charles Fremont*. Later in 1856, John C. Fremont became the first candidate nominated for President of the United States by the newly founded Republican Party which has the distinction of being officially founded at Exeter, NH on October 12, 1853. Though John C. Fremont lost the presidential election, he paved the way for Abraham Lincoln's successful presidential bid four years later in 1860. John C. Fremont (1813-1890) was neither a Fremont native, nor a visitor to the town.

For a small town, Fremont is fortunate to have many fascinating and historic claims to fame. It was the site of **FOUR RIOTS** including the first MAST TREE RIOT in America which took place in 1734. David Dunbar, Lieutenant Governor & Surveyor General of the King's Woods in New Hampshire, was threatened with death by locals if he dared visit Copyhold Mill (which formerly stood near the present-day Fremont-Brentwood town line off Mill Road) to confiscate certain illegally cut white-pine trees that were to be reserved as masts for ships in the King's Royal Navy. This riot was one of the very first outright rebellions protesting unfair British law in colonial America ~ occurring some 40 years before the first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Fort William & Mary in New Castle, NH, and 41 years before the Battle of Lexington & Concord in 1775.

THE RIOT of 1757 occurred near 848 Main Street when British soldiers tried to capture John Kenniston, a presumed French & Indian War deserter from town whom the British would have

probably killed if Kenniston had been captured. Locals angrily and violently chased the British out of town down to Kingston and eventually to Amesbury, MA. The overwhelmingly outnumbered British soldiers were in great fear of their lives during the riot.

The **1861 CIVIL WAR RIOT** at Liberty Square in Fremont Village (intersection of Sandown Road & Main Street) occurred when southern sympathizers attempted to shoot at the Union flag flying on a 150 foot-high Liberty Pole that was being raised by throngs of spectators on July 4th, 1861 thus causing a small riot where some people were injured. The riot "was squelched by our brave boys in blue" who were rallying for new Union Army enlistments during the Liberty Pole Raising celebration. This was the first Civil War riot in New England and one of the first four to take place in the United States during the "War Between The States."

The **SAINT PATRICK'S DAY RIOT of 1874** took place when out-of-town railroad workers went on a celebratory drinking spree and attacked homes and individuals in Fremont & nearby Raymond. Fremonters rallied and the leaders of the riot were captured & jailed for disturbing the peace.

Fremont is proud to be the childhood home of **DAVID KENNISTON** a.k.a **DAVID KENNISON** (1736-1852) the last surviving member of the historic 1773 Boston Tea Party! Kenniston later dropped the "T" in his last name as a symbolic gesture to the "T" in Tea Party. He died a hero in Chicago, IL in 1852 at the remarkable age of 115 years! A monument to his memory stands in Chicago's impressive, sprawling Lincoln Park.

Fremont is also home to several local landmarks including the well-known **SPAULDING & FROST COOPERAGE** – the oldest barrel-making factory in the world. It was founded in 1874 and operated until 1999. The world's largest barrels were made at this Cooperage in 1976 & 1998 – both measuring over 15 feet high and 10 feet wide. Fremont's historic **1800 TWIN-PORCH MEETING HOUSE** – a National Historic Landmark – is one of only two 18th century Twin-Porch Meeting Houses still standing in the United States – the other is at Rockingham, VT; The **JOHN BROWN FAMILY GUNSMITHS & GUN SHOP** operated between 1845 & 1907, with the gun shop serving as a Civil War Recruiting Office in 1861; **THE SHAGG'S** – a rare all-girl rock band of the 1960's & 70's, have recently been the subject of immense national media & major city theater plays, due to their "*pure, unique & honest*" alternative rock music style.

Fremont made national news as the site of a famous **B-52 BOMBER PLANE CRASH** in 1959. It became the first B-52 crash to not claim any lives. The intriguing **1843 POPLIN TREASURES** in Fremont's huge Spruce Swamp caused great newspaper and public excitement at the time. The several 1965 Fremont **UFO SIGHTINGS** (Unidentified Flying Objects) were reported extensively in John G. Fuller's 1966 national best-selling book titled: "*Incident At Exeter.*" Other Fremont UFO sightings took place in 1993 & 2002 – some making news headlines as well. The **FREMONT SNOWMOBILE GRASS DRAGS & WATER RACES** held at the Peterson Farm on Martin Road have taken place annually since 1982. This is the second largest Snowmobile Grass Drag Competition held in North America – attracting roughly 20,000 people each Columbus Day weekend.

Fremont has one of only two known **tin-sided TOWN HALLS** in New England – the other is at Shoreham, VT. Though box-like and relatively plain, this unusual tin-sided 295 Main Street landmark built 1911, was considered a modern, practical, cost-effective, fire-resistant alternative to wood & brick-sided buildings since Fremont had experienced several destructive fires during its long history. At the time, the Fremont Town Hall was hailed as one of the "most modern,

practical halls ever built in New Hampshire" boasting two stages, a ticket booth, indoor restrooms, a spacious kitchen, dining room, town offices, coatrooms, ante rooms, and more.

The unique **1908 FREMONT BAND HOUSE** was the only band house built in New Hampshire to serve solely as a place to hold band practices. It now stands at 57 Sandown Road.

During the last years of the 19th century, Fremont was home to the **1885 FELLOWS BRICK YARD** on Martin Road – one of the largest brickyards in New Hampshire at that time producing 7,000,000 bricks a year. The brickyard employed roughly 100 workers, and consisted of a company store, saloon, blacksmith shop, barber shop, boarding houses, and several company owned houses – in essence creating a "town within a town." The brickyard & village were destroyed in a spectacular fire in 1912.

Three **TORNADOES** have struck Fremont causing minor damage in 1929, 1940, and on June 9, 1953 – the same day the famous *Worcester Tornado* struck killing 94 people in Massachusetts. That tornado spawned at least two other known twisters, one touching down in Fremont, wrecking havoc in Shirking Woods & Spruce Swamp; and the other at Exeter, NH – causing serious damage and injuries at the Exeter Country Club and to other buildings nearby.



Fremont was once home to several prominent people including:

- * **JOSIAH H. L. TUCK** – an early pioneer and inventor of American submarines.
- * **HERBERT JANVRIN BROWNE** – noted U.S. Meteorologist / Newspaper Editor.
- * **GRANVILLE WOOD** – a pioneer & maker of early Melodians & Pipe Organs.
- * **LAURA FELLOWS NOYES** – early 20th century Surgeon & Physician.
- * **DANIEL JAY BROWNE** – noted 19th century U.S. Agricultural Scientist / Writer.
- * **"LORD" TIMOTHY DEXTER** – New England's most noted eccentric lived in Poplin between 1787 & 1790 becoming very rich and quite eccentric.
- * **JOHN & ANDREW BROWN** – prominent 19th century New England Gunsmiths.
- * **JOSEPH LANE** – a noted 19th century Architect who designed Oglethorpe University and one of Georgia's former State Capital buildings.
- * **JOHN PAGE SANBORN** – prominent Rhode Island State Senator & Newspaper Owner & Editor.



The following landmarks are included in this
CAR TOUR GUIDE to Historic Fremont Sites.

There are five New Hampshire State Historic Markers located in Fremont all located along NH Route 107 between NH Route 111A (at Brentwood Road) to the east, and Sandown Road to the west. Fremont has the second largest number of State Historic Markers in New Hampshire. *Please respect public & private property and enjoy your journey into Fremont's fascinating & colorful past.*

4.)

*To best enjoy your Fremont tour, it is recommended that you **begin the tour at the Brentwood town line on NH Route 107 (Main Street)** and continue following Route 107 west to Fremont Village.*

- 1) **ASA WOOD'S TAVERN ~ 980 Main Street** – This historic old tavern was built circa 1761 and it operated as a tavern by Asa Wood periodically during the 1780's, 1790's and early 1800's. It was also known as "The Beehive" because it was an active boardinghouse during the early 20th century.
- 2) **NH STATE HISTORIC MARKER – THE 1734 MAST TREE RIOT**
located just west of NH Route 111A ~ This marker commemorates the 1734 Mast Tree Riot that took place ¼ mile east of the marker on the Fremont-Brentwood town line on Mill Road off NH Route 111A. This was the first Mast Tree Riot in America and one of the earliest armed rebellions against British rule in colonial America.
- 3) **1878 PINE DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE ~921 Main Street** –
This one-room school house was built in 1878, and used almost continuously between 1878 & 1950 when Fremont's first central school (Ellis School) was built by the Town.
- 4) **BENJAMIN BODGE HOUSE – 855 Main Street** – This house built circa 1784 was the home to Benjamin Bodge, a prominent Potter from Amesbury, MA. Bodge made pottery here between 1789 & 1792. This house has a hidden brick room believed to have been used as part of the Underground Railroad where escaped southern black slaves were hidden until they could safely reach freedom in Canada.
- 5) **SITE OF 1757 RIOT – 858 Main Street** – The Job Kenniston House formerly stood near this site circa 1739. It was here where British soldiers tried to capture John Kenniston, son of Job & Apphia Kenniston, as a presumed deserter of the French & Indian War 1757-1763. An angry mob chased the British soldiers into a nearby house, but escaped out the back door where they were further chased by rioters down to Kingston, NH and Amesbury, MA. This was also the childhood home between 1739 & 1750 of David Kenniston (b. 1736-d.1852) – the last surviving member of the historic 1773 Boston Tea Party.
- 6) **NORTHEAST GRID POWERLINES – Main Street 600 feet west of Red Brook Road** – In September & October of 1965 hundreds of people would line the highway here and search the skies for possible UFO sightings. Many were seen almost nightly darting back and forth without making any sound, and pulsating with bright red, orange, blue and green lights. Some locals claim UFO's would suddenly disappear, and then just as suddenly reappear almost out of nowhere. Sometimes a plane would chase the UFO's but to no avail. Other Fremont sightings took place in 1993 and 2002.
- 7) **JACKETHOLE – just west of 651 Main Street** – Jackethole received its unusual name when sometime prior to 1832, a girl, who supposedly roamed this old hollow, mysteriously disappeared and all they found was her jacket. Another undocumented story has

it that a man murdered his wife or a woman here, and all they found was her jacket. Though there have been allegations of murder & attempted murder in Fremont, the town has never had a confirmed murder, though it has had a convicted murderer by the name of Steven Roy who murdered his children's nanny in a Raymond, NH cemetery in 1992.

8.) OLD RAILROAD DEPOT – 564 Main Street – This historic structure built in 1897, replaced an 1874 Depot that burned in 1896. This former railroad line was originally the *Worcester, Nashua & Portland Railroad*, and was supposedly the busiest single line track in the United States carrying approximately eighteen regular freight trains and six passenger trains daily. The building now serves as a snowmobile clubhouse. An 1874 & 1903 Railroad Covered Bridge once stood 1/4 of a mile south of this Railroad Depot. The railroad south of NH Route 107 from Fremont to Nashua, closed permanently in 1934.

9.) 1800 TWIN-PORCH MEETING HOUSE & HEARSE HOUSE – 464

Main Street – This is the only unaltered 18th century Twin-Porch Meeting House in New Hampshire, and one of only two in the United States. It is a National Historic Landmark. The porches were built to contain staircases to the second floor, preserving valuable “auctioned-off box pews in the auditorium” Auctioned pews helped pay for constructing this Meeting House. Inside is a well-preserved Choir Stall, beautiful High Pulpit, Slave Pew, Deacon's Box, and numerous square box pews. All Town Meetings took place here between 1801 & 1911. In 1840 two wood stoves were installed in the building and removed in the 1920's. East of the Meeting House is the 1849 Hearse House used for housing a circa-1860 horse-drawn hearse last used in 1961. There was formerly a long Horse Shed containing several stalls that stood on the east side of the Meeting House prior to 1878. The local Militia often trained on the Meeting House Parade during the 1800's. The 1802 Town Pound once stood until 1819 under the large Elm tree located a few feet west of this historic New Hampshire Meeting House.

10.) DR. WILLIAM HARDY'S TAVERN – 454 Main Street – Built circa 1765, this historic home served as a popular tavern between 1792 & 1806. Dr. William Hardy was the second doctor to reside in Fremont, and he lived here between 1801 until his untimely death at the age of 27 in 1806. Town meetings were often adjourned to this tavern for warmth and spirituous liquor while conducting annual town business. After 1806, the building reverted back to a private residence. It recently became known as the *INNAT POPLIN* with the expectation of eventually opening its doors to the public.

11.) 1819 FREMONT VILLAGE CEMETERY – Main Street opposite the 1800 Meeting House—This old cemetery was established in 1819 when Hanson Newhall was buried in the family garden. It is the largest graveyard in Fremont, and contains graves of Revolutionary, Civil War, WWI, WWII, Korean & Vietnam soldiers, and many imposing monuments. The graves of Stephen Frost – a former NH Governor's Councilor & part owner of Spaulding & Frost Cooperage, Albert G. Fuller – a former Rockingham County Commissioner & civic leader, John & Andrew Brown – noted Fremont Gunsmiths, have the word “*Gunsmith*” carved under each of their names on their gravestone – the only such monument in the U.S.; and the Osgood Family gravestone honoring three Civil War brothers who died during the “1861-1865 War Between The States.”

12.) ROCKS DISTRICT VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSES – Corner Main

Street & Beede Hill Road – The Grammar School (now the Fremont Historical Museum) built 1895, and the adjoining 1852 Primary School located a few yards to the north, served as one-room schoolhouses for Fremont students residing in the “Black Rock’s School District” until a new central school (Ellis School) was built in 1950. These “twin school houses” are one of only two-known pairs of one-room schoolhouses to be found in New England. The 1852 Primary School now serves as a private residence. The Grammar School served as the second Fremont Public Library between 1965 & 2002.

13.) 1925 PEOPLE’S UNITED METHODIST CHURCH – 408 Main Street

This white-steepled building was originally a brown-shingled church when built in 1925. It was dedicated in January of 1926. The church was vinyl-sided white in 1982 for economical reasons. This church was built to replace the imposing white-steepled 1865 Union Church that stood in Fremont Village until 1921 when it was destroyed by fire.

14.) NH STATE HISTORIC MARKER – JOHN BROWN FAMILY

GUNSMITHS – 390 Main Street – This historic marker honors John Brown and his sons Andrew & Freeman, all prominent New England gunsmiths who used this building as a Gun Shop between 1845 & 1899. In 1861 this Gun Shop served as a Civil War Recruiting Office enlisting Union Sharpshooters. In 1899, Andrew built and operated another Gun Shop & Sporting Goods Store at 291 Main Street in Fremont Village until his death in 1907.

15.) 1907 WEIGH SCALES – 337 Main Street

– These Weigh Scales, often referred to as Hay Scales, were installed in 1907. The Spaulding & Frost Barrel Cooperage frequently utilized these scales to remain in compliance with lawful road weight limits.

16.) NH STATE HISTORIC MARKER – THE SPAULDING & FROST COOPERAGE – 326 Main Street

– Founded in 1874 by Jonas Spaulding, Jr. this Cooperage became the largest and oldest white-pine barrel making cooperage in the world. It closed in 1999 after 125 years of service. Stephen Frost added his name to the business when he bought into the firm in 1893. The world’s largest barrels were made here twice- first in 1976, and again in 1998 – each measuring over 15 feet high. Two of Spaulding’s sons became prominent NH Governors during the early 20th century. The Cooperage rebuilt after suffering through two devastating fires in 1921 & 1973.

17.) 1891 OLD POST OFFICE & STORE – 300 Main Street

– Built by Eli Gagnon in 1891 as a Pool Room, Candy Store & Barber Shop, this ornate Victorian-style landmark remains as Fremont’s last significant 1890’s-era business building. It served as the Fremont Post Office between 1913 & 1973. The beautiful, ornate tin-moldings – complete with two lion heads – survives as one of two first-rate examples of Victorian-era architecture in Fremont. This was one of four buildings that once comprised a commercial business district that symbolized Fremont’s prosperity as a growing community during the 1890’s & early 1900’s. The other three buildings were destroyed in the Great Fremont Fire of 1910.

18.) JOHN WEEKS TAVERN – 299 Main Street – Built circa 1760 by William Taylor, this “little red colonial cape in the Village” served as John Weeks Tavern in 1813.

19.) 1911 TOWN HALL & WAR MONUMENT – 295 Main Street – This unusual building is one of only two tin-sided town halls in New England. It was built in Fremont Village a.k.a. Black Rocks Village after George W. Ball's Union Hall was destroyed in the Great Fremont Fire of 1910. This new Town Hall cost \$6,000.00. The interior was remodeled in 1989 & 2002. The 10 foot-high War Monument was a gift to the town by Stephen & Katie Frost and dedicated in September 1920.

20.) SENATOR ISAIAH L. ROBINSON HOUSE – 287 Main Street
Built circa 1840 by future State Senator Isaiah L. Robinson, this large home once had ornate tin ceilings, beautiful window moldings, and impressive fireplace mantels until a fire in 2003 destroyed much of the interior. This home formerly served as Dr. Ernest W. Lowe's Office during his years of successful medical practice between 1899 and 1924. His medical office had one of the first X-Ray machines in southeastern New Hampshire at the time.

21.) 1894 FREMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY – 282 Main Street – This tiny little building was built in 1894 to serve as the towns' first Public Library – a role it played until 1965 when the library was moved to a larger one-room schoolhouse at 8 Beede Hill Road. It was one of the smallest Public Libraries ever built in New Hampshire. The Fremont Historical Society now utilizes the building along with its Museum at 8 Beede Hill Road.

22.) 1820 LIBERTY SQUARE MARKET – 281 Main Street – This historic landmark was built by Daniel Chase in 1820 and was originally a 2 ½ story building. In 1939 the second floor suffered fire damage, and the roof was lowered at that time. In 1985, this corner store suffered a second fire and its interior was then remodeled and modernized. The store closed in 1998 and reopened as *Liberty Square Market* in 2002 – it is one of the oldest operating stores in New Hampshire. The store took its name from “Liberty Square” scene of an historic **1861 CIVIL WAR RIOT** that took place at the intersection of Main St. & Sandown Road and is marked by a **NH STATE HISTORIC MARKER**.

23.) CAPTAIN NATHAN BROWN'S TAVERN – 272 Main Street – The first Poplin Town Meeting was held in this old tavern on August 27, 1764 when John P. Lovering operated it as an Inn. From 1774 to 1789 Captain Nathan Brown, a Revolutionary War officer, operated this 1756 building as a tavern. Many of Poplin's Town Meetings were held here until 1789. Famous U.S. Senator Daniel Webster stayed here in 1840 when it was Phineas Beede, Jr.'s Tavern. Between 1872 & 1906 it became Warren True's Hotel.

24.) 1858 WEDDING HOUSE – 252 Main Street – Built in 1858 by Granville Wood, a noted Melodeon & Pipe Organ maker, this imposing ornate Gothic-style Victorian House became known during the mid-20th century as the “Wedding House.” Reverend William Shannon conducted hundreds of weddings in this house between 1931 and 1961. Granville Wood started the Fremont Town Band in 1858.

25.) JOHN GORDEN'S TAVERN – 246 Main Street – This is the oldest documented house still standing in Fremont dating back to 1746. John Gorden operated a tavern here in Black Rocks Village between 1752 and 1757. The barn that stood behind this house was torn down in the late 1970's. The house is reportedly haunted by a young girl who knocks on doors but disappears when the door is opened. This building was closely linked to the historic 1726/27 BLACK ROCKS MILLS that stood across the street along both banks of the Exeter River until the 1940's.

26.) EPHRAIM MORSE'S TAVERN – 239 Main Street – Built circa 1759 & 1765, this unusual styled colonial house was first used as a tavern in 1766 by Benjamin Whittier, an early local Justice of the Peace. William Grigg used it as a Tavern between 1792 & 1795, and he in turn sold the tavern to Ephraim Morse who continued to operate the house as both a tavern and store until 1804. After 1804, this historic Inn which adjoined the 1726/27 Black Rocks Mills ceased operating as a tavern.

Please turn around and head easterly and turn right onto Sandown Road.

27.) PERLEY C. ROBINSON HOUSE – 38 Sandown Road – This is another fine example of Victorian-era architecture in Fremont. Built circa 1874 in the Italianate-style by Robinson, this house was the scene of some of the first Christmas parties held in Fremont during the 1870's. The piazza and bay windows were remodeled in the early 1980's and thus some of the original architectural ornamentation was lost.

28.) 1908 BAND HOUSE – 57 Sandown Road – This is the only building in New Hampshire that was built specifically for use as a Band House for the local Town Band. It was moved from Fremont Village a.k.a. Black Rocks Village to this site circa 1922. A band stand used for summer-time concerts was built in the Village in 1909 and torn down during the 1950's.

29.) ENOCH BROWN HOUSE & CIDER MILL – 235 Sandown Road
Built in 1748 by Enoch Brown, this house is one of the oldest homes still standing in Fremont. Squire Brown was a prominent citizen & Justice of the Peace in old Poplin until his death in 1796. The adjacent Cider Mill was used by the Brown Brothers who operated a large cider-making business during the late 1800's & early 1900's. The large barn burned down in 1976.

30.) SITE OF 1819 TOWN POUND – opposite 235 Sandown Road – This was the site of the last of three known Town Pounds in Fremont. It was bulldozed into a pile of rocks ca. 1970. Here stray livestock were brought by elected Town Poundkeepers and fed until the owner was found and paid a fine for the feeding and care of impounded animal(s).

31.) OLD GARRISON HOUSE – 252 Sandown Road – This circa 1742-1767 house built by Daniel Sanborn was the only known Garrison House built in Fremont. It was used as a place of refuge from possible Indian attacks. An escape tunnel still leads out from under the front door down to the roadside.

32.) OLD CORN CRIB – opposite 298 Sandown Road – built upon granite posts, this weather-worn relic of days gone-by was used to store corn so rodents could not get at it. There are four corn cribs still standing in Fremont.

33.) SANBORN FAMILY HOMESTEAD – 134 Chester Road – Built in 1866, this Victorian-style house was the third Sanborn Homestead on the site dating back to circa 1759/60. It remained in the Sanborn family for 190 years. Today the sprawling fields are still farmed and grazed by livestock.

34.) SOUTHSIDE / HOOK DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE – 253 South Road – Built as a one-room school house in 1894, it served as a school until closing in 1950. It is now a private residence. The 1894 School replaced an earlier 1786 School House that stood on the same site and was moved to 239 South Road where it still stands.

35.) Circa 1759 HOYT-CURRIER CEMETERY – next to 201 South Road
This is one of the oldest graveyards in Fremont and supposedly has Indians buried within. Many Hoyts, Curriers, Cloughs, Colbys, Hookes, Browns, Sanborns & Scribners are buried in this restful old graveyard.

36.) 1778 SMITH-CURRIER HOUSE – 173 South Road – Built by Enoch Smith, a longtime Town Clerk of Poplin, the house was sold to Timothy Currier in 1798 and remained in the Currier Family for 183 years. The barn across the street from the house was built in 1791. Young Emory Currier drowned in the well in front of the barn in 1844.

37.) CLOUGH'S HOOK-IN-THE-RIVER HOTEL – 125 South Road – Built circa 1753-1757 by Zacheus Clough, Sr. this house was inherited in 1757 by his son Zacheus who became a prominent citizen of Poplin, holding many political positions. Clough operated a Tavern called the *Hook-in-the-River-Hotel* between 1761 & 1764. Here four barrels of gunpowder captured in 1774 from Fort William & Mary in New Castle, NH were hidden from the British in this house and supposedly used later at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June of 1775. An Animal Hospital now operates from this property.

38.) HOOKE FAMILY HOMESTEAD – 245 Danville Road – Built by Elisha Hooke circa 1772, this stately old colonial house remained in the Hooke Family for 195 years. The Hooke Family Cemetery dating back to 1859 stands behind this old home.

***Please backtrack again to South Road where you'll proceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and turn right onto Scribner Road.**

39.) JONATHAN BROWN HOMESTEAD – 167 Scribner Road – built circa 1761, Brown was a Revolutionary War soldier who died in 1830. This was the birthplace of noted U.S. Meteorologist Herbert Janvrin Browne in 1861. The house has been in the Bassett Family since 1866. This property was named NH Dairy Farm of the Year in 1942. The barn with two silos across the street from this old house was built in 1956.

40.) CAVIL MILLS, MILL DAM & POND – 116 & 130 Scribner Road

The two mills at this scenic location on both sides of the Exeter River were both built circa 1740 & 1753. The large two-story mill building on the west side of the Exeter River was rebuilt in 1875 and may have incorporated a portion of the original building. These mills have served many purposes through the years including a saw mill, grist mill, paper box mill, furniture mill, wooden miniatures factory, plastic moldings factory, etc. The mill pond & dam create one of the most scenic, restful fishing & canoeing spots in Fremont.

41.) ELISHA SCRIBNER HOUSE – 89 Scribner Road – This imposing, stately brick house was built in 1839 by Elisha Scribner who added it onto an existing cape that dates between 1800 & 1825. Benning Scribner, son of Elisha, inherited the house in 1856 and served as Rockingham County Treasurer in the 1860's.

Follow Scribner Road north to Main Street (Route 107). Turn left onto Rte. 107 and drive 1/2 mile and turn right onto Beede Hill Road and proceed north.

42.) BEEDE HILL VISTA & HOUSES – This is another scenic area of Fremont showing Mount Pawtuckaway off in the northern vista. Beede Hill also contains four beautiful old homes, barns, and a corn crib all built by members of the prominent Beede Family dating back into the 1700's and early 1800's.

Continue to drive north along rustic Beede Hill Road until reaching North Road. Turn right onto North Road and proceed easterly.

43.) ROBINSON CITY & RUM HOLLOW – at 84, 85, & 106 North

Road – These old colonial homes were formerly owned by several members of the prominent Robinson Family of Poplin. Because of this cluster of old homes in this neighborhood was called "Robinson City." And because the Robinson's enjoyed their rum while farming & haying their fields, this area also became known as "Rum Hollow." Directly opposite 106 North Road (which was built in 1816) stands the 1825 Perley Robinson Tailor Shop. 84 North Road, built 1793, served as Ezekiel Robinson's Tavern between 1793 & 1795, and 85 North Road, built ca. 1753-1756, was also a Tavern operated by Josiah Robinson in 1766, 1781-1784, & 1788.

44.) 1799/1800 MOODY CARR HOUSE – 179 North Road – Moody Carr was a respected "Furniture & Windsor chair maker" who built this old home in 1799 and completed it in 1800. There is still an original "*Ham Smoking Closet*" contained in the chimney of this house. Moody Carr's Farm Journals are preserved at Old Sturbridge Village.**45.) NORTHSIDE DISTRICT SCHOOL – 234 North Road** – This brick one-room school house was built in 1848 for \$348.00 and used until 1919 when it was closed and eventually turned into a private residence. The west portion of this old brick school house was built in 1950.

Continue to follow North Road heading east ½ mile and turn left onto Martin Road.

46.) MARTIN ROAD COUNTRYSIDE & INGALLS-SLEEPER

CEMETERY – At one time the pastoral fertile fields lining scenic Martin Road once consisted of several old homes. During the 1880's & 1890's the massive Fellows Brickyard & Village lined much of Martin Road. The brickyard burned in 1912. The Cemetery dates back into the 1790's and contains the grave of Hon. Ezekiel Godfrey – Poplin's first State Senator in 1803 & 1804. Members of the Ingall's, Sleeper, Tuck, Lane, Norris, Chase, Lyford & Carr families are buried in this old graveyard which was presumably started by the Ingall's Family when they buried their slave under a pine tree opposite their house which no longer stands. The Fremont Grass Drags are held annually here on Martin Road on Columbus Day weekend in October.

47.) RICHARD CLIFFORD HOUSE – 152 Martin Road – This old colonial house was presumably built by Richard Clifford, a cordwainer, circa 1779. It was later purchased by the Martin Family which is indirectly related to the Peterson Family who currently own the house and surrounding farmland. Thereby this house has been in the same family for at least 175 years. It contains a beautiful and ornate fireplace mantel, and many fine colonial architectural features.

❧ END OF TOUR ❧

*We hope you have enjoyed your tour. Thank you for
Discovering Historic Fremont, NH - Olde Poplin*

Researched & Compiled by:
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CIVIL WAR RIOT OF 1861

In 1928, the Exeter News-Letter printed an eye-witness account of Fremont's July 4, 1861 Civil War riot, written by 77-year-old Alden F. Sanborn. After Fremont's loyal citizens raised a 150-foot "liberty-pole" at nearby Liberty Square and had run up the Union flag, "a southern sympathizer moved to put a bullet through it. Someone immediately moved to put a bullet through that man. (A small riot ensued) which was soon squelched with the aid of the brave boys in Blue, one of whom remarked 'If we were going to fight the rebels...we had as soon commence here as anywhere.'"

1996