

Settlers there were the N'dakinias/Abenakis

In the early 1700s, the N'dakinias, now Abenakis, lived in the New York, Vermont, and Canada along

historians reveal that the Abenakis in this area, had a complex system of trade routes. A primary line of trade ran from the St. Lawrence River to the Rich River of the Adirondacks and

the main route led from the Rich River to the Rich River for long periods of the spring along the rapids to the Rich River of the Adirondacks.

and natural resources. The Abenakis were the only people in the area who provided wood for basket weaving.

Trading and bartering provided the Abenakis with the goods and services they needed for their daily lives.

The local trade system was augmented by such items as abenakis porcupine quills, beaver and quilling shell beads acquired from great distances. By the 1600s, early European buyers in being other manufactured items, including iron implements and pins, woven cloth, alcohol, and firearms, all of which became the more desired objects of trade.

Along with the trade goods and services came infectious diseases to which the indigenous population had no immunity and more Abenakis were wiped out. After a series of wars involving the Dutch, British, and Mohawk, the surviving Abenakis moved north into Quebec and beyond into northern Canada.

When the U.S. Navy arrived from New Britain Island in 1775, a Seneca warrior told them a "Pawnee" still lived on the land that had been granted to the Abenakis. It is said that he helped the early settlers survive by showing them places to fish in the Adirondack Falls area of the Adirondack Park.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, only 0.3% of



Derry Heritage Commission

February 6, 2024

Karen Blandford-Anderson
Chairperson



Statement of Purpose

The Commission's goal is to provide information and direction for anyone interested in the history of the town and preserve information for later generations.

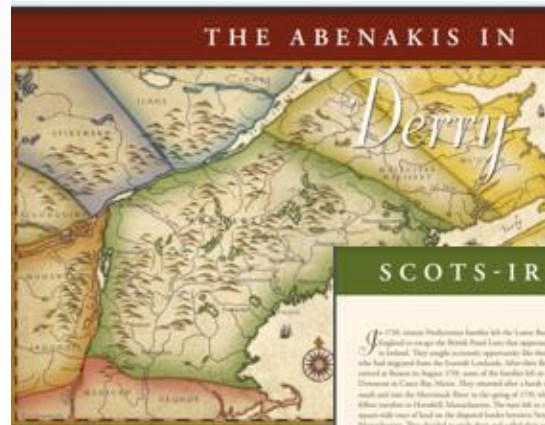
Current Members

- Karen Blandford-Anderson, Chairperson
- Paul Lindemann, Vice Chairperson
- Thomas J. Cullinane, Director of Jr. Historians, Expertise in Derry Military and Forest Hills Cemetery, Author of book on Civil War Veterans from Derry
- Mike Hill, Member, Civil War expertise
- Lynne Mari, Alternate, brings years of historical experiences from Hudson, NH.

Update on 2023 Projects

Museum renovations:

- Phase I
- Phase II



Before the Settlers there were the

*F*or thousands of years until the early 1700s, the indigenous people of the Derry area, most commonly known as the Abenaki, had to be engaged in a struggle for survival. In the region stretching from across New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and down to New Canada along the St. Lawrence River.

Archaeological evidence and oral histories reveal that the Abenaki (Abenaki) group, known as the Abenaki, had developed a successful agricultural system. The Abenaki practiced a semi-sedentary lifestyle based on garden, working seasonally between their settlements with women being responsible for farming the "dry state" corn, beans, and squash and gathering wild fruits and nuts. The men were skilled with hunting and trapping, sometimes for the skins of deer, moose, bear, and other animals. The Abenaki were also known for their expertise in canoeing and navigation along the St. Lawrence River.

The Abenaki (Abenaki) were a semi-sedentary people. They lived in long, narrow wigwags made of birch bark and were known for their expertise in canoeing and navigation along the St. Lawrence River. They were also known for their expertise in canoeing and navigation along the St. Lawrence River.

According to the 2023 US Census, only 6.2% of New Hampshire residents identify as Native American.

SCOTS-IRISH SETTLERS OF Nutfield

In 1733, sixteen Presbyterian families left the Lower River Valley in the Carolinas to settle in the New England region. They sought economic opportunity for their sons who had migrated from the Scottish Lowlands. Some then fled to the region of New York in August 1733, some of the families fled to settled towns in New York, New Jersey. They remained after a hard winter, sailing north and into the Merrimack River in the spring of 1735, where they met their cousin in Hanover, Massachusetts. They were told to check into a winter house with some of land in the Abenaki lands between New Hampshire and Massachusetts. They decided to settle there and called their new town "Scott's Landing" in honor of their leader, Scott's Landing was the first permanent settlement in the area.

On April 12, 1735, an Reverend James MacCaughey preached his first sermon in Nutfield on the north shore of Beaver Lake. He had been chosen as the Abenaki's Church in Ireland had had a school in Derry and then returned to the group. His congregation grew from 16 to 400 families in six months, and in 1737 they opened the First Presbyterian Church in Nutfield. In 1740, it was ranked by a larger building than any other in the town of an entire North Carolina.

In December 1735, the north branch of the Merrimack River in the town of Nutfield, about 100 miles long. These Abenaki women to build their houses after each other in the north of their group. The first house built was on the bank. The first house was called the "Scott's Landing" by the settlers and was built on the bank of the Merrimack River. The first house was built on the bank of the Merrimack River. The first house was built on the bank of the Merrimack River.

During the next winter, the Abenaki families, who were in 1735, built their houses on the north shore of Beaver Lake. The first house was built on the bank of the Merrimack River. The first house was built on the bank of the Merrimack River. The first house was built on the bank of the Merrimack River.



A PATRIOT COMMUNITY: Derry

*D*erry was a remarkably diverse community in the 18th century. It was a place where people from different backgrounds and cultures came together to build a new life. The town was founded in 1733 by Scottish-Irish settlers who had fled from the Scottish Lowlands. They were joined by other settlers from the Carolinas and the New England region. The town was a place of diversity and opportunity.

John Smith, who had served with the British in the Seven Years' War, was one of the first settlers in Derry. He was a man of many talents, including being a soldier, a farmer, and a politician. He was a member of the first Derry Presbyterian congregation in the town of Nutfield. During the war, he was captured by the British and held in a prison in New York. He was later released and returned to Derry. He was a man of many talents, including being a soldier, a farmer, and a politician.

In 1775, when the British evacuated the town of Nutfield, the town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized. The town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1775. The town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1775. The town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1775.

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There were also several of the highest levels of the new town and national government. The town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1775. The town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1775. The town's first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1775.

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Phase I – before and after



Entrance Area

Phase I – before and after



Abenaki Area

Phase I – before and after



Nutfield Settlement

Phase I – before and after



Revolutionary War

Phase II – Alan B. Shepard Room



Ongoing Projects for 2024

- Cataloging artifacts in Omeka for future and continued updating of display areas
- Friends of the Forest Hills Cemetery tours and restoration projects.
- Updating the Museum display areas and display case in the Town Hall.
- Upgrading our graphics for events and speaker opportunities.
- Continued partnership with the McGregor Library providing speakers and topics to expand our reach into the community with interesting and fun information about the town's history.
- Members consult with various groups and are included in meetings for the:
 - Stagecoach and Robert Frost By-ways committee (Ongoing)
 - Arts Council
 - Downtown Economic Development