

A History of the
Village of North Ferrisburgh, Vermont
1762-2019



Street at North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

North Ferrisburgh, Vt., is in the Champlain Valley, 16 miles south of Burlington on the Rutland R. R., New York Central line, bordering on Lake Champlain and one mile from Mt. Philo where one of the finest views in the world can be had taking in the Lake for many miles, Adirondaek and Green Mountains

WRITTEN BY

Jean Richardson

With help from Silas Towler
and information from many local families

PUBLISHED BY THE FERRISBURGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Geographical Context	1
Historical Context	5
Chapter 2. Early Settlement 1762-1790's	8
Establishment of Lots	8
North Ferrisburgh settled - 1780's – 1790's	13
Chapter 3. The Hazard Family Story - 1791-1891	19
Robert and Sarah Hazard and their Grandson Rufus Hazard	19
Imagine moving to Vermont in 1792 or 1793 with your family!	22
Rogers and Hazard Relief Society	36
Chapter 4. The Forge, Mills, Roads and Bridge	37
Thomas Champlin	39
Road and Bridge Maintenance	41
Chapter 5. Women's Role and Indentured Servants	51
Women's Role in Society – Women as Chattel/Property	51
Indentured Servants	53
Chapter 6. North Ferrisburgh Village 1820-1850	63
Post Office	63
Stoddard Martin	66
The Society for Detection of Horse Thieves	68
North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church and Parsonage	71
Reverend Bradford and Astronomy	75
North Ferrisburgh Cemetery	77
Chapter 7. The Quakers in North Ferrisburgh	79
Quaker Families in the Village	79
The Fight over the Village Distillery!	81
Town Militia and Civil War	82
Abolition of Adult Slavery	87
Cyrus Prindle and the Mud Church	87
Moving the Original Meeting House in 1957	88
Chapter 8. Main Street in the Late 19th Century	89
Beers Atlas, 1871	89
North Ferrisburgh in 1882	95
Main Street in the Early 1900's	106

Chapter 9. The Story of the Red Brick Store	107
The Wicker Family	108
Joseph Louis St. Peters	114
The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1915	116
Yandow Family	117
Herbert (Bud) and Charlotte Irion	117
Ray and Gail McEvoy	119
Ken and Jennifer Ruddy	119
Chapter 10. The Shady Nook Pony Farm	121
Agnes Field Preston and Elmer Abraham Preston	121
Chapter 11. Descendants of the Fuller Family	131
Louis B. Fuller	131
Hay Pressing	133
Louella Fuller Folsom and Edwin Folsom	133
Katharine Royce and her Diaries in the mid 1920's	135
Royce, Folsom and Shedd families in the 1940's	144
The 1950 Thanksgiving storm	147
Katie Quinn and her family today	149
Chapter 12. Changing Contexts of Village Life	151
One Room Schools	151
The Library	161
World War II	162
The North Ferrisburgh Fire Station – 1944 - 1994	166
The Bridge	169
Intersection of Old Hollow & Stage Road with US Route 7	169
Residents and businesses today	180
The Next Generation	191
List of References	192
Appendix A. Timeline North Ferrisburgh Village	A-1
Appendix B. Historic District Property List	B-2

Figures by Chapter

Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Photo 1. Aerial view of North Ferrisburgh, 1940's, looking west	2
Photo 2. Aerial view of North Ferrisburgh, 1940's, looking east	3
Map 1. Region Location Map	4
Map 2. Section of original 1763 Lot map	6
Map 3. 1763 Surveyed Lots	7
Map 4. 1763 Surveyed Lots	7
Chapter 2. Early Settlement 1762-1790's	8
Document 1. Joseph Hoag declines accepting the "Minister's" Lot	11
Map 5. Original 1762/1763 approximate Lot boundaries	12
Document 2. Survey of Four Winds Road	14
Photo 3. The bridge over Lewis Creek with Mills	16
Chapter 3. The Hazard Family Story - 1791-1891	19
Photo 4. Clothing in the New Settlements	20
Photo 5. Raised beds inside fenced garden	24
Photo 6. Herb garden	24
Photo 7. Banks of Lewis Creek in spring 2019	24
Photo 8. Herbal plants brought to the Colonies from Britain	24
Photo 9. Climbing rose	24
Photo 10. Native American phlox in the Hazard gardens	24
Photo 11. Pigs, hens and sheep	25
Photo 12. Red Devon cow	25
Photo 13. Smoke house at Hazard House	26
Photo 14. Wool spinning wheel and winding reel	27
Photo 15. Sheep barn	28
Photo 16. Hazard House – north side, facing street	29
Photo 17. Hazard House – east side	29
Map 6. Part of Sanborn Insurance Map, 1915	32
Photo 18. Rufus Hazard	33

Chapter 4. The Forge, Mills, Roads and Bridge	37
Photo 19. Wheelwright, Saw mill on bank of Lewis Creek	38
Photo 20. Upper Grist Mill on east side of bridge	38
Photo 21. Champlin House	40
Photo 22. Champlin House, north and west sides	40
Document 3. Town Receipt for wood for Lewis Creek Bridge	42
Document 4. Town Warning, 1821	43
Document 5. Minutes of Town Meeting of 1823	44
Document 6. Town Meeting Warning, 1829	45
Photo 23. The Covered Bridge over Lewis Creek	46
Photo 24. Woolen Mill, east of bridge	48
Photo 25. Mallory store	48
Photo 26. Grist Mill, east of bridge being taken down	48
Map 7. Part of Sanborn Insurance Map of 1915	49
Chapter 5. Women’s Role and Indentured Servants	51
Document 7. Indenture of Peter Pollard	53
Document 8. Indenture of Samuel Slocum	54
Document 9. Indenture of Richard Slocum	56
Document 10. Indenture of John Jackson	58
Document 11. Indenture of Mahala Norris	59
Document 12. Indenture of Earle Powers	61
Document 13. Indenture of Thomas Powers	62
Chapter 6. North Ferrisburgh Village 1820-1850	63
Photo 27. Martin Hotel	64
Document 14. Stampless Letter, May 14 1836	65
Document 15. Order from Haskell and Wicker, for BBQ Pork	66
Document 16. Founding of the Society for Detection of Horse Thieves	69
Document 17. Society for Detection of Horse Thieves, Minutes	70
Photo 28. North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church and Parsonage	72
Photo 29. North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church Interior	72
Photo 30. North Ferrisburgh Church and Parsonage	73

Photo 31. Parsonage and Church 1908	73
Document 18. Burning of Parsonage Mortgage	74
Map 8. Part of the Sanborn Insurance Map, 1915	74
Photo 32. Church tower aflame, 1958	75
Document 19. Town of Ferrisburgh Population 1791-2018	78
Chapter 7. The Quakers in North Ferrisburgh	79
Photo 33. The Quaker Church	80
Document 20. Militia List, Ferrisburgh, 1810	83
Document 21. Civil War List of men eligible for Military Service	84
Document 22. Guardianship document of Robert M. Hazard	85
Document 23. Guardianship of William B. Hazard	85
Chapter 8. Main Street in the Late 19th Century	89
Photo 34. The Mud Church	90
Photo 35. The Mud Church about 1896	90
Photo 36. Quaker Meeting House being moved in 1957	91
Map 9. Part of Beers Map of 1871	91
Map 10. Detail of Beers Map 1871- East end of Village	92
Map 11. Detail of Beers Map, 1871. West end of Village	93
Map 12. Detail of North Ferrisburgh roads Child, 1882	94
Photo 37. Allen House Block	98
Photo 38. Allen House about 1890's	98
Photo 39. Martin Fletcher Allen	100
Photo 40. Allen Block, looking east. c. 1900	101
Photo 41. Allen Block, looking west. c. 1900	101
Document 24. New York Times April 27, 1901	102
Document 25. New York Times, May 28, 1901	102
Photo 42. The Allen Store in the 1940's	103
Photo 43. Main Street, North Ferrisburgh about 1900	103
Photo 44. The Wheeler House	104
Photo 45. Front of the red brick store, 1900	104
Photo 46. Wicker House and Hazard House	105
Photo 47. "The Allen Estate"	106

Chapter 9. The Story of the Red Brick Store	107
Photo 48. The Red Brick Store today	107
Photo 49. Home of C.W. Wicker	108
Photo 50. Cyrus W. Wicker	108
Document 26. List of Dry Goods in C.W. Wicker store	110
Photo 51. Above, Red Brick Store/St Peter Block	112
Photo 52. Redbrick store, looking west	113
Photo 53. Harness Shop	113
Photo 54. The Red Brick store front	114
Map 13. Part of the Sanborn Insurance Map, 1915	115
Photo 55. Selling John Deere tractors at the Yandow Store	118
Photo 56. Clifford and Harris Yandow	118
Photo 57. Sketches found by Ken Ruddy in grain Mill	120
Chapter 10. The Shady Nook Pony Farm	121
Photo 58. North Ferrisburgh Railway Station	121
Photo 59. Cream House at Hazard house	122
Photo 60. "Driving Old Turco"	122
Photo 61. Shady Nook Pony pasture	123
Photo 62. Shady Nook Pony Farm advertisement	123
Photo 63. Shady Nook Pony Farm advertisement	123
Photo 64. Shady Nook Farm Advertisement	124
Photo 65. An E.A. Preston Postcard	124
Photo 66. Two pony carts and two riders	125
Photo 67. Foals on pasture near the river	125
Photo 68. Photo postcard: taken at Pony Farm)	126
Photo 69. Shady Nook Pony Farm	126
Photo 70. Looking towards the barns and Main Street	127
Photo 71. Postcard addressed to Fred Prouty	127
Photo 72. Shady Nook Pony Farm	128
Photo 73. Shady Nook Pony Farm	128
Photo 74. Shady Nook Pony Farm	129

Chapter 11. Descendants of the Fuller Family	131
Photo 75. Eleanor Fuller Martin	131
Photo 76. Lucy Ella ("Louella") Fuller Folsom	132
Photo 77. Edwin Reed Folsom	132
Photo 78. Katharine Royce	133
Document 27. Excerpt from unpublished Diary of Katharine Royce	134
Document 28. Excerpt from unpublished Diary of Katharine Royce	134
Photo 79. Edwin Royce on "Snip" rounding up the dairy cows	141
Photo 80. Edith Smith, Dorothy Folsom Melby and Marion Folsom	141
Photo 81. Folsoms	142
Photo 82. Royce Family	142
Photo 83. Ray Royce	143
Photo 84. Wayne and Eddie Royce	143
Photo 85. Luella Fuller Folsom	143
Photo 86. Frank Smith Jr.	143
Photo 87. Polly Shedd	143
Photo 88. Warner Shedd, 1944	144
Photo 89. The Barn after the Great Wind of Thanksgiving 1950	145
Photo 90. The Road to Folsom Farm	145
Photo 91. Katie Royce Quinn and family 2019	147
Photo 92. School House	148
Photo 93. School House in 2019	148
Document 29. List of School Districts and enrolled children	150
Chapter 12. Changing Contexts of Village Life	151
Document 30. Pupils at the Hollow School.	152
Photo 94. Children who attended the Hollow School	153
Photo 95. Children at the Hollow School	154
Photo 96. School children	155
Photo 97. Foster children	156
Photo 98. The Mt Philo Free Library	156
Photo 99. The Men's Club	157
Document 31. Death of Alva Carpenter	158

Photo 100. WWI Plaque.	159
Photo 101. WWII Plaque	159
Document 32. Ration Book Cover, World War II	159
Document 33. Ration Book ID for Tessie Bessette Barton	160
Document 34. Ration Identification for gasoline	160
Photo 102. An early pump.	161
Photo 103. The Barber Shop	162
Photo 104. New fire trucks 1951	163
Photo 105. The 1949 Pumper Truck and firemen in 1952	163
Photo 106. Firemen 1950's	164
Photo 107. Firemen 1962	164
Photo 108. Harold Ball	165
Photo 109. Robert Higbee	165
Photo 110. Earl Fisher	165
Photo 111. Heman Higbee	165
Photo 112. Bob Jenkins	165
Photo 113. North Ferrisburgh Covered bridge	167
Photo 114. The Bridge, 1952	167
Photo 115. The Old Hollow Bridge at new location on Route 7	167
Photo 116. Flowers on the new bridge	168
Document 35. Obituary of Morris Palmer, 1918-1977	170
Photo 117. Martin Hotel 1830 – 1925	171
Photo 118. Four Corners Inn, Gas station	171
Photo 119. Four Corners Inn and gas station	172
Photo 120. Four Corner Inn, 1940's	172
Photo 121. Four Corner Inn, 1940's	173
Photo 122. Jimmo's Motel 1953	173
Photo 123. H.T. Jimmo's, 1940's	174
Photo 124. Palmers garage on Route 7	174
Map 14. 2019 Intersection project area	175
Map 15. Map/ Diagram of Collisions at the intersection	176
Photo 125. Sign at entrance to Village	178

Photo 126. Herbert Ball with his 1918 Model T Ford	179
Photo 127. Front “sugarbush” at the Hazard house today	181
Photo 128. Boiling at the sugarhouse at the old Palmer house	181
Photo 129. The Piano Gallery	182
Photo 130. Shortsleeves IGA	182
Document 36. Front cover of Mr. Shortsleeves’ Great Big Store book	185
Photo 131. Fiddlehead Construction	186
Photo 132. North Station Millwork at the Old Fire Station	186
Photo 133. Fiddlehead Construction	187
Photo 134. North Station Millwork at the Old Fire Station	187
Photo 135. Night Owl Automotive	187
Photo 136. Kat Clear and MacKenzie Seeley	190
Photo 137. Gathering at the home of Tim and Martha Davis	190

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AUTHOR: Jean Richardson

Everyone brings to their writing a personal perspective, based on education and life experiences. A research worker must learn to understand and handle their biases as they establish a research framework, pose research questions, and analyze the information and data found. I am a retired Professor of Natural Resources, Environmental Studies and Geography, with a law background, who also homesteaded in Vermont in the 1970's. In researching and writing this book I tried to put myself in the shoes of the settlers as they came to North Ferrisburgh over the decades.

I tried to imagine what it must have been like for them, especially the women, whose stories are not always recorded. I had emigrated to the United States in 1965, all alone, at age 22, crossing the Atlantic from Glasgow to Chicago on a small freighter, in a Force 9 gale, and arrived with only \$20 in cash, three changes of clothing, a blanket from my mum, a few books and a portable typewriter from my dad. Ten years later, married, I moved to Fairfield in northern Vermont with my husband and our two daughters, ages 5 and 7. There, in the snows of March, we lived in a tent and built a 3 sided wooden lean-to with a wood stove, while we carved out a small farm from overgrown scrub and forest, with a house to build and shelter needed for the sheep, goats, geese, pigs, beef cows and hens before October when the snows started. I dug a large vegetable garden by hand, and got a job off farm. But I found time to help shear the sheep, card, and spin and dye the woolen yarn (using local butternut and other plant dyes and mordants), and knit sweaters and socks with fancy patterns, and make many of our clothes. I preserved the food in a root cellar, and by canning over an open fire. It was hard work. What would it have been like in 1793 for some of the first settlers, like Sarah Hazard (Chapter III) at my house (Parcel 19), or Katharine Royce in the 1920's (Chapter XI)? How did the families in the village and the surrounding area adapt to changing times? This is their story.

SILAS TOWLER is President of the Ferrisburgh Historical Society and a historian with extensive knowledge about Ferrisburgh and the Lake Champlain area, and excellent research skills. He settled in North Ferrisburgh not long after leaving Middlebury College. In 1981 he moved an 1830's house from Charlotte to Four Winds Road (Parcel 24) in North Ferrisburgh. Silas lives there today with Lisa Patton, and is active in Ferrisburgh in a number of capacities including as Justice of the Peace, and lead person on the historic renovation of the old Grange/church building in the center of town into the new Town Offices and Community Meeting Center. He serves on the Town Building Committee and is working now with others to restore the Union Meeting Hall in Ferrisburgh Center. He is a wonderful story teller and lecturer.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The North Ferrisburgh Village has retained much of the quintessential character of a nineteenth century Vermont village, with about half of the present buildings in the Village being listed in the Vermont State Register of Historic Places (VDHP,1992). Some of the early European families, such as Palmer, Ball, Field and Higbee, still have family members living here, and many descendants of the Fullers, Wickers, Allens and Prestons are still living in the local area. This book brings together in one place as much accurate information as possible on buildings and families, with old photographs, documents, diaries and stories of individuals and their lives. To do this I sent a written survey to the present owners of the 79 properties, requested information on Front Porch Forum, and conducted interviews. Some residents were able to provide deed research into their own properties, others provided detailed family histories or diaries. Original documents were used as far as possible to verify written and oral accounts and identify inconsistencies and unverifiable information. Research was conducted at the Town Offices, Historical Society, individual homes, through title searches, Rokeby Museum, and the University of Vermont, Special Collections Library. In researching the homes and the people who lived and worked here over the generations, several general references provided useful background information and helped me “ask the right questions” such as: Chamberlain (1993), Hubka (1984), and especially Garvin (2001), which includes fine detail on historic building construction.

The story is a compelling history of a Vermont Village in its many dimensions.

Geographical Context

The North Ferrisburgh Village lies in a small valley running from the fertile clay soils of the Champlain Valley, east about a mile to Lewis Creek where the land rises steeply towards Monkton. The north side of the little valley is a well-watered hill sloping down from the Charlotte town line, while the south side is relatively flat



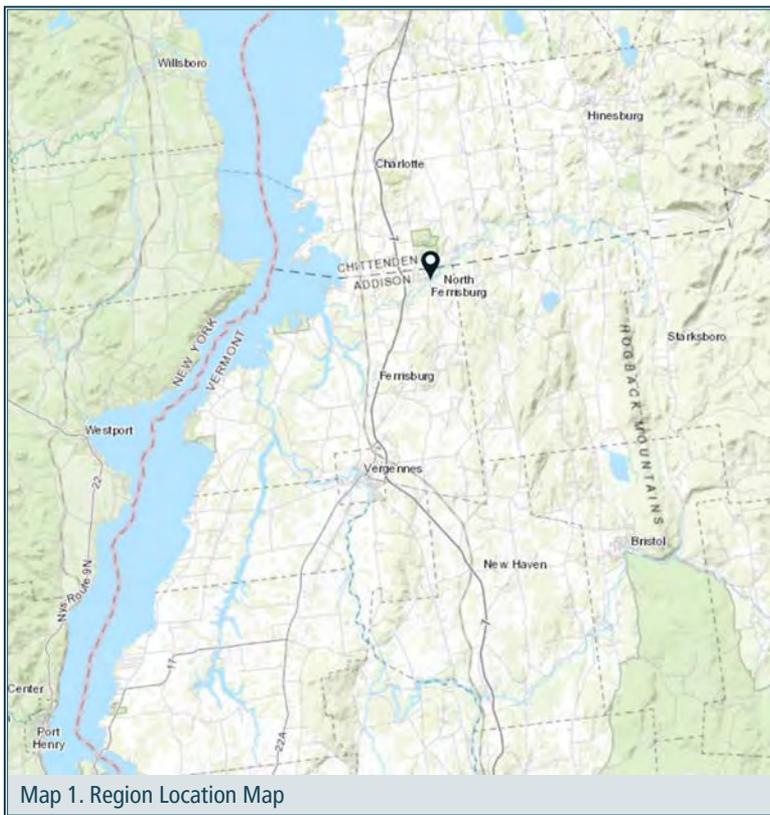
Photo 1. Aerial view of North Ferrisburgh, 1940's, looking west from Lewis Creek bridge towards Lake Champlain (photo by permission. Collection of Henry Sheldon Museum of Vermont History, Middlebury, Vermont)



Photo 2. Aerial view of North Ferrisburgh, 1940's, looking east from the church along Old Hollow Road (photo by permission. Collection of Henry Sheldon Museum of Vermont History, Middlebury, Vermont)

river soils and wetlands associated with the Lewis Creek flood plain that runs through the valley.

The Village in The Hollow demonstrates a classic settlement location on the banks of an important eighteenth century river - Lewis Creek - and the intersection of both an east-west road – Monkton to Long Point – and the main north-south stage coach road - connecting New York City with Montreal - which is today US Route 7. The Village lies about 9 miles south of the Town Center of Shelburne, and 7 miles north of the City of Vergennes. The Village grew up around the Upper Falls of Lewis Creek which runs south and west through the village emptying into Lake Champlain about 4 miles downstream from the village. Lewis Creek is classified as part of Lake Champlain from the Falls at the Old Hollow Road bridge all the way to the open Lake.



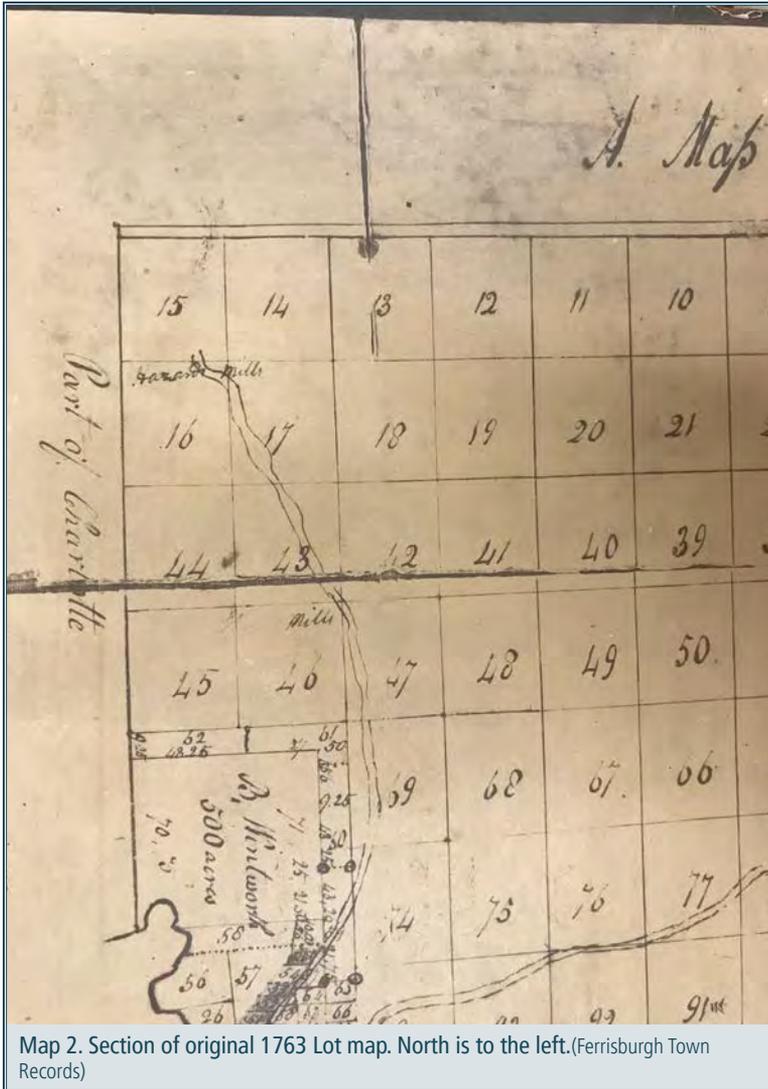
To the south and east the land rises with some rocky hills and knolls, and broad areas of relatively good soils suitable for farming and supplying raw materials for the more densely settled valley village.

Historical Context

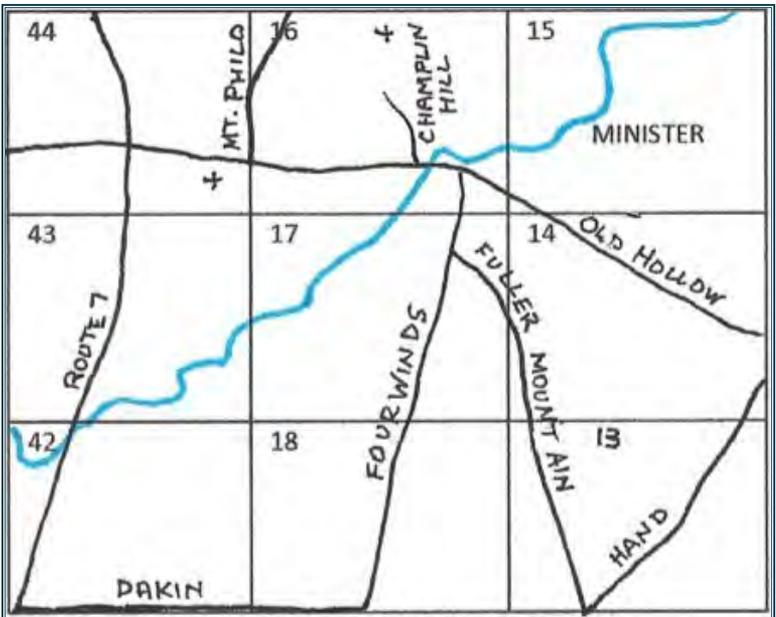
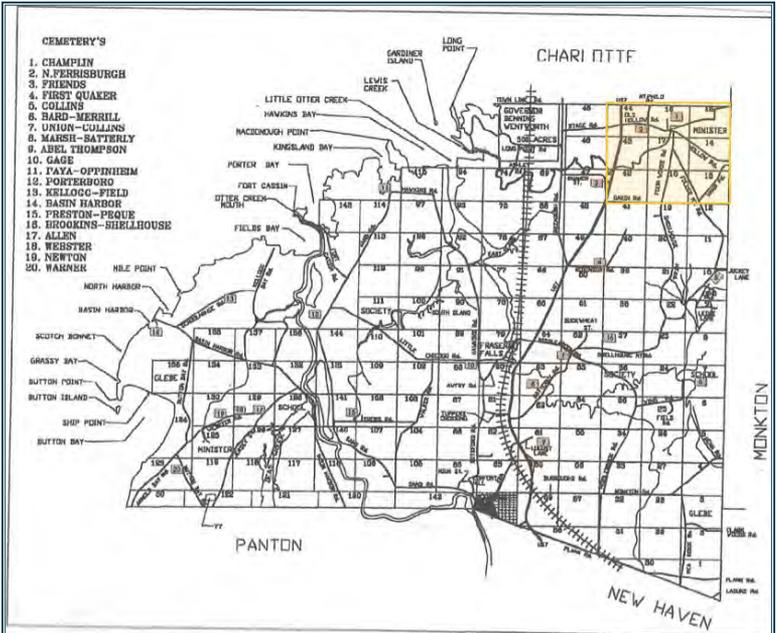
Spearheads and arrow points found along Lewis Creek, in North Ferrisburgh, from the Hazard property to Route 7, as well as Otter and Little Otter Creeks further south in Ferrisburgh town, are testament to the presence of Native Americans hunting and traveling through this valley as the ice retreated from glacial Lake Champlain between 8,500 and 5,000 BC. Lewis Creek was known as “Sun gah-nee-took”, meaning “fish-weir river” or “fishing place” (*Vermont Watchman*, 1876; Robinson, 1934:221).

At the time of European contact, both the Algonquin, including Abenaki, and Iroquois considered Ferrisburgh part of their territory, and seasonal, if not permanent settlements were undoubtedly located along rivers and the Lake. In 1609 Samuel de Champlain was one of the first of the European explorers to document travel down the lake that came to bear his name. Jesuit priests and fur trappers, who traveled largely by water, passed through what became Ferrisburgh. Lewis Creek, although small, and not always navigable by canoe, provided an essential corridor for all those early travelers moving through the then forested landscapes. The Creek also provided an excellent source for fish, from Atlantic salmon, pike, bass, trout and crayfish, as well as fur and meat from abundant wildlife along the river banks and nearby wetlands and forests.

These earliest peoples have left little of their footprints on the visible landscape today. Some, like the priests and trappers were just passing through. Others, like the Abenaki were quickly decimated by European diseases long before the first European settlers built their log cabins in North Ferrisburgh by the Lewis Creek Upper Falls sometime in the 1780’s.



Anecdotal history suggests that Abenaki continued to live at both Long Point in North Ferrisburgh, and Thompson's Point in Charlotte well into the twentieth century, when the two promontories and their bays became summer camp locations. This book does not specifically detail the history of North Ferrisburgh west of Route 7.



Chapter 2. Early Settlement 1762-1790's

Although European settlers arrived in the area after the French and Indian War ended in 1759, and the first Charter was granted by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire in 1762, there was minimal settlement until the end of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783).

With the end of the Revolutionary war and the weakening, but not eradication of the British presence in the Lake Champlain region, many in Southern New England, Rhode Island and New York state looked to Vermont for land and economic opportunity.

Establishment of Lots

On June 24, 1762 the Towns of Ferrisburgh, Monkton, Charlotte and Hinesburgh were chartered. Ferrisburgh was surveyed in 1763, and laid out in Lots. The surveyor was Timothy Rogers (Vol. 1 Town Records). The Village of North Ferrisburgh, including the surrounding farm and forest land to the south, covers Lots 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 42, 43, 44. The boundaries of these original Lots are clearly reflected in the present day property lines (see Map 2 on page 6, Map 3 on page 7, and Map 4 on page 7).

Each Lot was “200 acres, more or less”. Some researchers suggest that these lots were 200 by 150 rods (187.5 acres) but early town records and First Division Lot descriptions indicate that surveyors rounded numbers up - perhaps in order to be sure that no-one got short changed on acreage (see both *Charter Lot Subdivision* book in Town Records, and Land Records, 1808, Book 8, pp.166-245).

Town Lot records are not entirely clear as to all aspects of how much of each of the Lots went to the men who comprised the first 50 families in Town per grant from the King (grantees listed in Book 1, p. 177). It is also not clear if these first Lots were given free, as grants from King to Governor Benning Wentworth and thence free grants to those men who had served the Colonies well. There is some evidence that some of the first documented settlers purchased Lots or parts of Lots from the first grantees of Governor Wentworth,

such as is noted below for Lot 16. Some of the *Charter Lot Subdivision* records and the records of 1808, which include both First and Second Division details, indicate acreage amounts, but others do not, although there are written notes for each area which could be deciphered with time and patience.

There is some evidence in Robinson's "Vermont a Study in Independence" (1892) to suggest that groups of men applied to Governor Wentworth and paid fees such as \$100 per town. Apparently New York state was charging \$2,000.

It does seem clear that some of the first 50 families to receive land had already settled in the area and so it is assumed that there was quite a bit of swapping of parcels and claims in the last few decades of the eighteenth century. The following provides a listing of the First Division proprietors where possible. There were 3 "Divisions" between 1763 and 1808.

Lot 13: Ashbel Fuller, 70 acres; David Barnard, 50 acres; Abraham Fuller, 30 acres; **Ezbon Fuller**, 50 acres (total 200 acres). As we will see later, Ezbon's grand son Louis B. Fuller went on to accumulate 800 acres of hayland in Lots 13, 14 and 18 by 1886 (Smith 1886). The First Division proprietor appears to have been Aaron Gagland.

Lot 14: 50 acres to Ashbel Fuller; 40 acres to Ananais Rogers; Albert Mead; Abraham Fuller – the rest. The first proprietor was Jacob Haviland (Book 8, p 238). Third Division "all to Josias Smith" (Book 8 p. 175)

Lot 15: All to Town Moderator, Ananais Rogers - at First Division – (see Further Note on Lot 15 on page 10 below)

Lot 16: To Thomas Frankling of Philadelphia at First Division. Note that the deed search on the Hazard House property indicates that in 1793 **Robert Hazard** bought "Half of Lot 16" from Richard Burling who had purchased it from Thomas Frankling in 1788. This Lot includes the bridge area and has a rich history discussed later in detail.

Lot 17: Abraham Rogers, 98 acres; Theophilus Middlebrook, 102 acres (total 200 acres).

Lot 18: John Slut, 23 acres; Abraham Rogers; **Ezbon Fuller** 16 acres; Sylah Gregory 164 acres. This totals 193 acres and probably reflects Second Division. First Division proprietor was Edward Sutton. Third Division lists “All to Thomas R. Robinson” (Book 8 p 180).

Lot 42: 200 acres to Timothy Dakin. – This was probably First Division.

Lot 43: Half the Lot to W. Porter (100 acres); 20 acres to Simeon Powers; Edward Martin; and Unknown. The First Division proprietor was probably Samuel Ferris.

Lot 44: First Division indicates the first proprietor was Gideon Gifford (Town records). Thence the property was sold to John Burt, who sold it to Benjamin Marsh of Upper Canada; thence sold to Nathaniel Burden of Charlotte in Feb. 1798. Then the 200 acre lot began to be subdivided. Stoddard Martin bought his first piece of Lot 44 in 1812. Some acreage of Lot 44 was sold to George Thorpe, and thence to John Howard and Samuel Penfield on Jan 28, 1812, thence to Stoddard Martin in two sections, 1817 (Ferrisburgh Land Records Vol. 10:216) and 1821 (Ferrisburgh Land Records Vol. 10:569). However, it should be noted that a Division in 1808 lists **Stoddard Martin** (who would have been 21 years old), Jonas Martin, Ebenezer and Lydia Borden, and Thomas Champlin as some of the landowners of Lot 44. **Thomas Champlin** did not come to North Ferrisburgh until about 1799/1800. Stoddard Martin continued buying various parcels in Lot 44 over the following years.

Further Note on Lot 15: The New Hampshire Grants of Governor Wentworth required that each Town set aside land to be given to the first settled Minister in Town. These Lots were called the Minister’s Lot. Lot 15 appears to have been designated for the Minister’s lot in Ferrisburgh - at the corner abutting the Towns of Charlotte and Monkton. The first settled minister to preach the gospel in Ferrisburgh was the Quaker leader, Joseph Hoag.

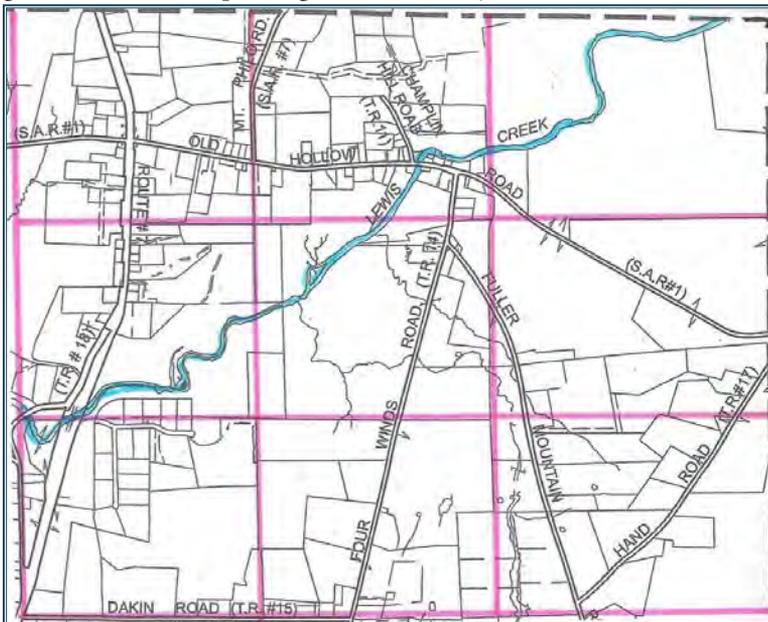
Technically Joseph and his wife Huldah and their four children lived in Charlotte, close to Monkton, having moved there from Dutchess County, New York in 1789 (Hughes, 1960). Joseph and Huldah had set up a grist mill in the 1790's in Starksboro, further upstream on Lewis Creek.

Know all men by these presents that I Joseph Hoag of the Town of Charlotte and County of Chittenden and State of Vermont being the first settled minister of the gospel in the Town of Ferrisburgh County of Addison State of Vermont and on Consideration of its being contrary to the Principles which I profess to take Money or any other Consideration for preaching the gospel and the Love and good will I have for the Inhabitants of the Town of Ferrisburgh do hereby Do give grant and by these presents Make and forever quit Claim abate Waive settle Claim and Demand which I have in and unto a Certain tract or parcel of Land laying in Ferrisburgh aforesaid (viz) one full Right of Land throughout the Town of Ferrisburgh aforesaid granted by the governor of New Hampshire to the first settled Minister of the gospel in said Town as by the Charter doth appear to them the aforesaid Inhabitants of Ferrisburgh and their Successors forever and the annuity arising therefrom to be by them appropriated to the benefit and support of Schools in said Town. So Have and to Hold the above granted premises with all the privileges and appertinances therunto belonging in any ways appertaining and I the aforesaid Joseph Hoag believing I have full authority for myself and heirs agreeable to the aforesaid Charter and the Constitution of the State of Vermont do hereunto and forever Defend the above granted premises against all Lawfull Claims or Demands claiming from any or under me unto the aforesaid Inhabitants of the Town of Ferrisburgh and their Successors forever for the intent and purpose aforesaid, in Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this first Day of September 1800.

Document 1. Joseph Hoag declines accepting the "Minister's" Lot, September 1, 1800. (Rokey Papers)

Most of the earliest settlers in North Ferrisburgh were from well-established Quaker families, including the Hazards, Robinsons and Champlins of Rhode Island, one of the few original colonies which did not persecute Quakers. Thus the first established church in Ferrisburgh was Quaker in denomination. Indeed this was the first Quaker church on the east side of Lake Champlain (Hughes, 1960).

Joseph Hoag was a well-known Quaker leader whose *Journal of Joseph Hoag* describes the thousands of miles he covered spreading the Quaker gospel and setting up “Quaker Meetings” (Hughes, 1960). Joseph was thus designated the “first settled minister” in Ferrisburgh. The Quakers however, always had a tentative approach to being fully integrated into American society, early rejecting slave ownership, pacifists by philosophy, and not wishing to be fully part of a taxation system which included armed militias. So they chose not to be indebted to Town Government. Thus, on September 1, 1800 Joseph Hoag signed a document, witnessed by Timothy Dakin and another Selectman (not legible) rejecting the gift of land, and requesting that the money from the sale of the lot



Map 5. Original 1762/1763 approximate Lot boundaries superimposed over present day parcels. (Richardson, 2019).

go to supporting schools. Quakers strongly supported education for everyone, male and female. Furthermore, the Quaker settlers in North Ferrisburgh were not poor farmers, but from well-established, fairly wealthy New England and New York families, with cash in hand for investments, as we will see when describing the history of the iron ore production, Grist, Saw, and Woolen mills and other industry which they quickly established in the Hollow.

(See Document 1 on page 11).

‘...I Joseph Hoag in the Town of Charlotte...being the first settled minister of the gospel in the Town of Ferrisburgh...and on consideration of its being contrary to the principles which I profess to take money or any other emolument for teaching the gospel and the love of goodwill of the inhabitants of the Town of Ferrisburgh- do give grant and by these present... and forever quit claim any right title claim and demand (?) which I have in and unto a certain parcel of land lying in Ferrisburgh aforesaid - Viz one full right of land lying in Ferrisburgh aforesaid granted by the governor of New Hampshire to the first settled minister of the gospel in said town as by the charter doth affirm to them the afforesaid inhabitants of Ferrisburgh and their xxx forever and the annuity arising therefrom to be by them apportioned to the xxx and support of schools in said town ...’ (Dated September 1, 1800)

Joseph Hoag also established a Gristmill in a gorge created by Lewis Creek on State Prison Hollow Road in Starksboro in the 1790’s. The surviving mill and 1820’s house are conserved and on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places.

More on the role of the Quakers in our Village history later in this narrative.

North Ferrisburgh settled - 1780’s – 1790’s

Ferrisburgh was “organized” as a town in 1785 or 1786, with Jonathan Saxton as the first Town Clerk. There was no official Town Meeting location, or place where records were officially

Booke 18. P. 479.

Warranty Deed. Philip D. Percival to
Edward Daniels.

In the description reference is made to the
description copied on page 1. - from the deed of Jm.
Perque Dec. to Theodore Legman.

Feb. 27. 1869.

Some Meeting Booke No. 1. P. 44.

A survey bill of a Road Beginning 72 Rods
East of the South west corner of Lot No. 18 from
Mountain side N. 20^d E. 26 ch. N. 35^d E. 5 ch
N. 20^d E. 16 ch. N. 5^d W. 10 ch N. 16^d E. 26 ch
N. 12^d E. the end of the road at Lewis Creek falls on the
to Mount 16."

Ferrisburgh. July, 2, 1791.

Jonathan Lector. } selectmen.
Purmond Dakin. }

The road as above surveyed was "Laid out" by
the selectmen on July 2nd 1791. as recorded in the
said Booke No. 1. P. 47.

A true statement of Abt. Anna S. Robinson. Town Clerk

Document 2. Survey of Four Winds Road, July 2, 1791. (Rokeby Papers)

stored. The Annual Town Meetings were held at the homes of various Town leaders for many years.

Taxes: The first Property Taxes were levied in 1781 at 10 shillings per 100 acres (that would be about .70 cents per 100 acres in 2019 exchange rate). The tax was initially levied to pay off Debts arising from the Revolutionary War. Poll taxes were also levied at a rate of 6 Pounds Sterling (about \$10 in 2019) for every male aged 16-60. The Poll tax determined who could vote in national elections, only men, over the age of 21, who owned land and who could show evidence that they had paid their poll taxes (Gillies, 1997).

Roads were laid out starting in the 1780's, building along well-established old trails. In 1791 the survey was recorded for what became Four Winds Road, running from the intersection of Dakin road, northerly to the intersection with Main Street (today Old Hollow) at Lewis Creek. This document is from the Quaker Meeting Records, Volume 1, page 44 (See Document 2 on page 14). This 1791 road survey was copied out by hand in 1869 as part of a Warranty Deed of Philo Percival to Edward Daniels (Book 18, p. 479). The Selectmen signing the road survey of 1791 were Percival Dakin and Johnathan Saxton and recorded in the Ferrisburgh Land Records (Vol. 1:47).

Town Records of February 28, 1788 indicate that roads were typically 3 rods (49.5 feet) wide, but roads on Lots 16 and 15, towards Monkton, were designated 4 rod roads (66 feet). In 1789 roads were codified by survey.

In 1797 The Stage Road from Vergennes to Burlington, now US Route 7, was established by the State Legislature. This road utilized the roads which had become well established by the 1780's, and the intersection of Main Street, (Old Hollow road) and Stage Road rapidly became a busy intersection. (This section of US 7 was paved in 1928, by which time it was already known as a dangerous intersection)

Clusters of Population: Ferrisburgh records indicate three clusters of population at this time, one around the upper Falls on Lewis Creek in the North Ferrisburgh Village, one on the Lake at Basin Harbor in West Ferrisburgh where there was a flourishing naval shipyard from 1804-1812, and one around Frazer Falls on Little Otter Creek.

North Ferrisburgh was first settled in the early 1780's, with many buildings around the falls by 1788, and a gristmill built there by Robert Hazard in 1792. The presence of at least one grist mill indicates that plenty of land had been cleared of forest for production of small grains which needed to be milled to flour. Deed records indicate that in October 1792 Robert Hazard bought " half of Lot 16", "with several buildings", around the bridge area (includes the present day Richardson property, 710 Old Hollow).



Photo 3. The bridge over Lewis Creek was a covered bridge, built about 1855 to replace the earlier plank bridge. Looking north and east, with Saw Mill and one of the Grist Mills on the east side of the Creek. (photo is about 1900) (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

The North Ferrisburgh Village is well watered, not only by Lewis Creek, which flows from Starksboro 33 miles before emptying into Lake Champlain, draining about 81 square miles, but also through numerous smaller streams running south off the hill from Charlotte. In addition, artesian wells are found on the south side of Old Hollow where Mount Philo road intersects with Old Hollow, as well as a “mineral spring”. Several reliable water sources were essential to early settlers, not only for home use, farming, and fishing, but especially for industry, as a source of energy and raw material. There are wells on all the earliest house sites in the Hollow, and early houses were not built unless water was easily found.

The mixed deciduous forests (oak, ash cherry, white pine, basswood, maple, hickories, butternut) of the eighteenth century provided excellent sources of materials for buildings and industry, and the soils left by glacial Lake Champlain and earlier deposits of Lewis Creek provided fertile soils for agriculture.

Settlement and Industry at the North Ferrisburgh Falls are well documented from 1790 onwards. Forests were quickly cleared

around the Falls, along the Creek, and in the flatter valley west and south of the Falls for agriculture, and for the construction of houses, barns, industrial buildings and shops. The east-west road through the Village was called “*Main Street*”, and it allowed connection to other villages and towns north, south, east and west, and connection to the Lake and distant cities such as New York City and Montreal. Thus commodities and raw materials could be bought and sold, allowing local commerce to thrive. Footpaths ran the length of the Village on both sides of Main Street, and travel by horse and buggy and sleighs in winter allowed a small but substantial community to develop in the little valley during the 1790’s and early 1800’s.

The early log cabins were replaced fairly quickly by wood frame houses as the sawmills on both the west and east sides of the Creek at the Falls turned out quality wood for local use and sale. The water was also harnessed to grind flour in the grist mill at the Creek, and records and photographs indicate that there were two dams built on the south side of the bridge (foundation still present on the properties of Ruddy and Richardson), with early local iron ore production (using imported coal from New York and local charcoal) and a tin smith shop is still noted on the map of 1857 at the third-most southern dam. There was also a wheelwright, blacksmith shop, tannery and later a woolen mill east of the bridge, and a carding and cloth dressing mill west of the bridge at the dam where Robert Hazard leased a privilege in 1811 or 1817. The cider mills came later in the mid nineteenth century, off Stage road, where extensive apple orchards were planted early in the 1800’s.

Agriculture: The Champlain Valley has heavy clay soils, but, well managed they provide bountiful agricultural harvest, and thus the original clay plain forests were quickly cleared for agriculture. Complete deforestation of the North Ferrisburgh Village valley and surrounding Lake Champlain valley took place in the early 1800’s, providing large open fields for agricultural production, with merino sheep farming starting in 1810. Upland forests were also cleared as farming expanded rapidly between 1810 and the 1840’s, with retained patches of home woodlots, sugar bushes and a Town

Forest. The open landscapes can still be seen in the two photos above taken from the air in about 1940.

All of the early settlers would have produced most if not all of their own food, as well as the flax and wool necessary to make cloth and garments. The diversity of plants and animals raised was critical to self-sufficiency. Some settlers arrived in Vermont with limited money and possessions, while other family groups came from well-established families in southern New England and brought with them considerable cash assets and possessions as we will see later in the section on the Hazard family. Those with additional resources and skills were well placed to help establish and build the iron foundry, grist mills and forge, cooper's store, woolen carding, dyeing and weaving and other industries in North Ferrisburgh at the Creek.

There were some negative consequences of the industrial concentration at the Upper Falls on Lewis Creek however. Abundant fishing of Atlantic Salmon, Bass and other species, as well as fresh water mussels and crayfish were impacted by early pollution of the Creek from the Falls downstream. The pollution is well described as the iron ore, coal burning, tanning and saw milling run off, together with later wool dyes from the woolen factories and human and other wastes were deposited into the Creek.

While the maps of 1857 (Walling) and 1871 (Beers) provide some indication of the houses and shops in the village in the later nineteenth century, the deed records and family histories indicate that houses, shops and businesses were bought, leased, sold, re-leased, and buildings were both re-built with better buildings and/or moved to different locations within a given property or elsewhere in the village throughout the period 1790 to present day. This is especially noted in the prosperous industrial area around the bridge and Upper Falls, so it is not completely clear exactly which buildings and ownerships existed during the period 1790-1850's or even through the late nineteenth century- Hopefully more local residents will conduct some historical deed searches which can provide more detail.

Chapter 3. The Hazard Family Story - 1791-1891

The period following the Revolutionary War was one of relative calm, and settlers arrived from England, from older settlements further south in New England, from New York and from Canada.

Robert and Sarah Hazard and their Grandson Rufus Hazard

The Hazard family provides a rich history which sets the framework for the story of the Village. For almost a hundred years, from 1792 to 1891 there is a considerable body of documentation and historical descriptions which, together, reflect the scale of properties owned and managed around the center of the Village at the bridge, and the interconnections between almost all of the families who settled this area.

The Hazard House is located at 710 Old Hollow Road, presently the home of Jean Richardson.

The story below is extrapolated from extensive, original deed and record research, Quaker Meeting Records, Bills of Sale, Mortgages, birth, marriage and death records, and from Smith (1886), Robinson (1896), Hemenway (1891), and Hughes (1960). The Hazards were Quakers, and Quaker records provided a rich source of information and allowed for additional data verification. The full 1886 Biography of Rufus Hazard can be found in the Reference List link under *Hazard*, (1886). Note that this biography has one or two inconsistencies which could not be verified from original records. And so original records have been relied upon in writing this story. There are also other references to Rufus which can be searched at the on-line link. It should be noted that many families keep using the same first names from generation to generation, and women typically used to take the husband's name, thus it is often difficult to determine for sure which "Robert" or "Thomas" is being discussed in lineage-based stories and genealogies. The Hazard family deliberately alternated the names of the eldest sons in each generation between "Thomas" and "Robert" for 200 years!

The name Hazard is probably from Devon, England. One branch of the family moved to Ireland and Wales, and, from there, some emigrated to Rhode Island where Thomas Hazard settled in 1639 near what is today Newport, Rhode Island.

Robert Hazard (6th generation in the New World), the grandfather of Rufus, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island in 1754 and died in North Ferrisburgh in 1836 at age 80 (Quaker Meeting Records). Robert's father was Thomas, and Thomas's father

was Robert who was a Deputy Governor of Rhode Island. Thomas married Elizabeth Robinson in the Rowland and Thomas Robinson family. Robert Hazard who settled in North Ferrisburgh was one of three brothers, the other two being Thomas, who went to New York City, where there are prominent descendants, and Rowland, who died in Poughkeepsie, after accumulating a handsome property there (Smith, 1886). Robert Hazard came to North Ferrisburgh, Vermont, and purchased the mill property at North Ferrisburgh in October 1792 around the same time as the birth of his 8th child, Lydia, who born on October 23 1792 in Rhode Island (Quaker Meeting Records).

Robert Hazard (Smith 1886)

“was remarkable for his good sense, thorough honesty, and an unfortunate faith in the honesty of all others. He was well read, and especially excellent in the abundance of his historical information. In 1780 he married Sarah Fish of Rhode Island (born 1758, died 1842). “She had the name of being one of the best housekeepers in the neighborhood. The family have, from time immemorial, connected themselves with the Society of



Photo 4. Clothing in the New Settlements (Wright, 1992)

Friends (Quakers); and the descendants have not in this regard departed from the traditions of their ancestors.”

Robert and Sarah Fish Hazard had 12 children (Quaker Meeting records):

- 1782 Thomas Hazard (father of Rufus) born in South Kingston, RI
- 1783 Elizabeth – died young
- 1785 infant died
- 1786 Rowland – (married Fanny Carpenter)
- 1788 David – (married Sarah Rogers) – died 1861 aged 74
- 1789 Robert
- 1791 Sarah – (married Nicholas Holmes)
- 1792 Lydia – (married Schuyler Lewis)

Robert and Sarah and their 6 children moved to North Ferrisburgh in late 1792 or more likely January 1793. The following children were born in North Ferrisburgh:

- 1794 Mary – never married
- 1797 William – (married 1. Hannah Rogers, and 2. Lucy Burroughs)
- 1799 Robinson – never married
- 1801 Stephen – (married Sarah Odell), children George, Henry, Lydia, Robert, Elizabeth

In 1792, Robert Hazard of Narigansett, Rhode Island, purchased property from Richard Burling of Vergennes, for 125 British pounds. This purchase was “one half of Lot 16, and “Lewis Creek runs through said Lot”. “Lot 16 of the first division in Ferrisburgh Township”. Deed records indicate that Richard Burling had purchased this property from Thomas Frankling, original Proprietor, in 1788 for 100 pounds (“current money of New York”). The deed from Burling to Hazard includes the following: “Thomas Frankling, being the original proprietor as will at large appear by said patent for Ferrisburgh Township, the above described land was to me conveyed from Thomas Frankling. And equal half of all the buildings and water and water privileges with all the other improvements and betterments to Robert A. Hazard”. This included the location of the upstream grist and saw mills and forge.

Imagine moving to Vermont in 1792 or 1793 with your family!

Robert Hazard and Sarah and their large and growing family had a building into which they could move. And most importantly there were buildings that could be used as barns for the sheep and other animals. Thomas, the eldest was already 11 years old when they moved in.

Sarah and Robert did not emigrate across the ocean. Their ancestors had done that 3 generations earlier. So they came from well-established families near the coast of New England. And they brought with them a lot of “stuff”. What do we know of their clothes? They may have had some silk dresses and fancy coats for the Monthly Quaker Meetings, but these would have been of little use for carving out a farm and milling businesses on the banks of Lewis Creek surrounded by forests which needed clearing for fields. Printed cotton gowns and wool broadcloth coats would have been their best clothing. Workday clothing was normally made of home-manufactured linen or woolen cloth, dyed with butternut bark (plenty in the forests around them in Vermont) and indigo. Fulling mills and clothiers shops would have allowed for more professional finish, and that was one of their first business endeavors in the Hollow.

“In 1792 Mary Palmer was surprised to find her Aunt, in New Lebanon, New York dressed in clothing that even the servants on Boston would not “be seen in of an afternoon”. Her aunt wore a black wool petticoat and a calico apron and shortgown with a muslin handkerchief crossed over her bosom and pinned” (Wright, 1992, p12, citing Mary Hunt Palmer Tyler, 1925).

Men dressed plain, or plainer than the women according to accounts of the time, wearing rough linen in summer and striped homespun woolens in winter. The fashionable frock coat was not practical for farm or manufacturing work, so most men wore an oversized shirt made of linen or wool.

Sarah Emory of Newburyport Massachusetts remembers the excitement when her aunt and uncle emigrated to Berlin, Vermont

in 1795, and how the whole family and neighborhood helped to give them a good start.

“Clothing for a year or two in advance must be prepared. One sister cut a generous quarter from her web of linen; another from her fulled cloth... another relative gave cloth for woolen dresses, and stocking yarn... there was a round of farewell visits, each of which was turned in to a sewing bee for the benefit of the immigrants” (Wright, 1992, citing Sarah Anna Emory, 1869).

Vermont was a long way from Rhode Island, but even remote areas were not totally isolated. There was a brisk trade in goods and information, and trips home to visit family in the coastal towns. There was high demand for locally produced clothing, even if the designs were a few months out of date. So Robert and Sarah Hazard had a ready market for their woolen cloth which they made, dyed and sold as both bolts of cloth and finished garments.

In addition the Hazards were Quakers, and part of an extended interconnected group who traveled many miles in a year to visit with each other and help establish other meetings, not only elsewhere in Vermont but up into Farnham, Quebec (Hughes, 1960). Several Quaker families arrived in Ferrisburgh and Charlotte and Monkton during the same two or three year time period, including the grandfather of Rowland Robinson in 1791, Thomas R. Robinson coming to Monkton in 1793, the Hoag family in 1790 who came to Charlotte, and Thomas Champlin and family who arrived in North Ferrisburgh in 1799/1800. The Hazards and Robinsons were also related by marriage. In addition, Sarah Fish Hazard’s brother, Stephen Fish (1786-1836) also came to live in Ferrisburgh. Stephen settled in Ferrisburgh Center and was the father of David Fish who sold land to Henry Rogers. Rogers donated some of that land to the Town of Ferrisburgh for the location of a Town Hall and the Union Meeting Hall in 1836.

While Robert was buying, selling and leasing out land and businesses, taking out mortgages and loaning money, and managing estate sales (Town Records), Sarah had an enormous scope of work with food and medicinal plants to grow, harvest and store through



Photo 5. Raised beds inside fenced garden to keep out sheep and other farm animals (Jean Richardson).



Photo 6. Herb garden with introduced nasturtium and the native American Echinacea. Both have excellent herbal uses (Jean Richardson).



Photo 7. Banks of Lewis Creek in spring 2019. Carpet of purple Corydalis (Fumewort), spring ephemeral brought to Colonial New England from Britain. Herbal uses include use of the rhizome (root) as a pain killer (Jean Richardson).



Photo 8. Corydalis and Siberian Squill. Herbal plants brought to the Colonies from Britain (Jean Richardson).



Photo 9. Climbing rose (Jean Richardson).



Photo 10. Native American phlox in the Hazard gardens. Can be used to treat skin conditions (Jean Richardson).



Photo 11. Gloucester old spot pig; mixed heritage breed layer hens; Border Leicester sheep (Jean Richardson).



Photo 12. Red Devon multi-purpose earliest cow breed in Vermont (Jean Richardson).



the 6 months of winter; materials to produce from the sheep for wool, the flax for linen; cloth to be made and dyed and clothes to be made for the family – and regular pregnancies along the way. In spring 1793 she would have been digging that kitchen garden as quickly as possible, probably raised beds, with a kitchen fence to keep out the sheep, and planting the vegetable and herb seeds she had brought with her. They almost certainly brought with them a few slips of lilac and climbing roses to transplant in the door yard to remind them of Rhode Island, and apple tree seedlings to plant out back, and easy to naturalize phlox plants, hostas, Hollyhocks, the blue Siberian squill and the purple Corydalis (Fumewort) which continue to carpet our gardens in spring. Also planted were many herb plants, like motherwort, comfrey, sage, lovage, chamomile, lavender, Herb Robert (Bishops weed!), yarrow and mugwort, and

probably tansy and lemon balm, echinacea, mint, nasturtiums, valerian, and dandelions, which are edible, make great wine, and have medicinal qualities.

Sarah had to make all the medicines for the growing young family. She was responsible for keeping everyone alive and well. She would also have planted a small plot of flax seed to be able to make linen to provide

cloth for their daily work clothes. Turning flax into cloth is a very tough job from harvesting at the right time (early August), through drying, then rotting in the rain, or soaked in the stream, then brought into the house, typically upstairs to dry. Then in winter the men would “break” the flax stems using a flax breaker. The women would then separate strands, and spin it on a Flax wheel which is similar to a wool spinning wheel. Then they would weave the flax thread on a small loom, and make the strong cloth and then the clothes needed for the hard daily farm work. Records suggest that it took 2 acres of flax to provide one bedsheet (Gail Blasius) or a quarter acre per person to clothe the family for the summer.

In spring the linen cloth would be ready by the time sheep needed shearing prior to lambing. Once the sheep were sheared the yarn was carded, washed, spun and maybe dyed, then plied into knitting yarn or woven into cloth for better quality warm clothing for all the family.

They cleared fields, using fairly primitive plows of the time, which any blacksmith could make, were quickly planted with oats for the horses - horses are much fussier about feed than most other farm animals. And they would have planted wheat for the flour for the grist mill right in the door yard. The better quality iron, mold-board plough did not come into common use until after 1825.



Photo 13. Smoke house at Hazard House, built ca. 1840 (Jean Richardson)



Photo 14. Wool spinning wheel and winding reel (Jean Richardson)

The seed varieties were brought from southern New England, but of European, and English origin. Grass seeds, also from England via Rhode Island, would have included Cocksfoot grass, one of the most common pasture grasses in Vermont today in order to ensure survival of their oxen and sheep over winter. The earliest

settlers in southern New England had already reported deficiencies in American grasses. Governor Wentworth was a knowledgeable man, and he had observed that most of the early settlers coming to this area had to slaughter their cows, oxen and sheep in late Fall or winter because the very low quality of available native grasses and sedges for feed and for hay for the six long months of winter. Governor Wentworth therefore required in many grants that each grantee stock five acres with English grass within 3 years of settlement (Yale, 1991).

The story of Seth Hubbell coming to Vermont in 1789, traveling from Cambridge to Johnson with a sick ox, and his need to slaughter his starving oxen, and slaughter his one cow in Wolcott when he was clearing the forest to make farm fields, is surely well known to all Vermont children from their Elementary school education. Of course, North Ferrisburgh was not Wolcott, and quite a few early French soldiers and English settlers had already traveled if not settled in the major transportation route of the Champlain valley by the winter of 1792/1793, and some may have brought English pasture grass seed.

The Hazards may also have planted Indian corn – maize. **Note that the word “corn” in the eighteenth century, and in Europe, referred to all small grains as a group, so that “corn” meant wheat, rye, barley, and oats, and not the Indian maize “corn”.** In addition, Sarah and Robert would have planted flax seed in a small plot near the house for the vitally needed linen.



Photo 15. Sheep barn built in 1820's. Close to house. Cream house is center. Looking south. Dairy barn was south of sheep barn. Only foundation remains today of dairy barn (Jean Richardson). Merino sheep, "Bismark", Vermont Sheep Breeders Association, 1879.

They would probably have brought a few hens, and at least one or two good cows and a bull. The primary all purpose breed at the time was the Red Devon, a multipurpose cow that was good for meat and milk, and it could pull a plow like an ox, and flourished on only grass and hay. Devons do not require any maize, and even more important, they are really good grazing animals, able to do well on the inferior native New England grasses and sedges as long as there was some reasonable hay to get them through winter. The sheep they would have brought with them from Rhode Island would have been sturdy multi-use mixed breeds such as Border Leicester which produce a good long staple wool for spinning. By 1810 the Hazards, who established the wool carding, dyeing and cloth mills, would have had Merino sheep which Thomas and Rowland Robinson brought to Vermont that year. Merino wool is long staple and the fleece is much heavier than the early hybrids. This allowed them to have value-added products.

Preserving food for the long winter months was a constant work item on the annual cycle of family work. Food was dried, bottled (canned), salted and smoked. Such activities were the typical household chores of women in North Ferrisburgh from 1790's until the 1950's. The diaries of Katharine Royce, during the mid 1920's, later in this narrative, provide insight into the critical role of women in food preservation.



Photo 16. Hazard House 710 Old Hollow – north side, facing street. East side brick parlor stove chimney removed. Original slate roof. Note window addition of 1864 (Jean Richardson).



Photo 17. East side in January 1979 showing the east side brick chimney. At far left is the attached large Outhouse. Center is the original covered water pump (Carl Reidel).

We can get a good sense of what a landowner needed to survive in the period 1790's-1820's by looking at some of the "Bills of Sale" and Inventories which Robert Hazard was handling in 1808. The Bill of Sale between Robert Hazard and Nicholas Holmes of Monkton (another Quaker) lists the following, in part:

Two plows, a gun, a shovel, 6 beds, 6 bedsteads, six pairs of blankets and sheets, 6 pair of pillowcases, 2 chests of drawers, a

dressings table, 6 silver spoons, 12 silver teaspoons, 3 iron pots etc.
(Town Records, Book 8, p. 58).

In 1808 Robert also handled what appears to be the sale of a farm of one of the Rogers family to Thomas R. Robinson. This includes a detailed inventory of all the equipment, machinery, animals and household furnishing (Book 8 p.55). This gives us a good sense of what Sarah and Robert would have had at their homestead. Partial list:

Harrow, wagon, sleigh, wood sled, harnesses, 3 men's saddles, 1 woman's saddle, bridles, flax breaker, 2 spinning wheels (probably one for flax and one for sheep wool), 3 spindles, winding reel; 100 pounds flax; 70 bushels corn (probably wheat); 25 tons hay more or less;

6 cows, 4 calves, 40 sheep, 2 horses, 3 hogs, 26 pigs; 14 geese; 20 fowls.

200 pounds of beef and pork

12 knives and forks, 2 barrels, 5 tables, 6 tablecloths, 12 towels, 12 plates, cups, saucers; 2 pewter plates, 4 pails, 5 chests, warming pan

2 bibles; 1 dictionary 4 bed quilts, 1 buffalo skin

Sarah and Robert probably arrived in North Ferrisburgh in January 1793. The deed for the 100 acres of land, which was half of Lot 16, had been purchased in October 1792 by Robert from Thomas Burling, but the deed was not recorded in the Ferrisburgh Town records until January 10th 1793. Winter travel by sled was often easier than spring with muddy roads or the ruts and dust of summer. They would have brought with them quite a bit of stuff, but they knew they could buy more from their Quaker friends in the North Ferrisburgh / Monkton area. And the timing of moving the family would also have depended on Sarah being well enough to travel. She had lost her last two babies, and had given birth in Rhode Island on October 23, 1792 to her 8th child, Lydia. Traveling with a 3 month old, along with her other 5 children, ages 2, 4, 5, 7, and 11 year old Thomas, would have been a lot easier than during her last few months of pregnancy.

Robert and Sarah Hazard almost certainly brought with them at least two servants, a male field hand and a female domestic. The Hazards were not poor. Indeed house servants, whether living in the house or in a nearby building, appear to have been used on the property until the 1960's (Yvonne Yandow, personal communication; house servant to the Prestons' circa 1920's – 1950).

There were houses and other buildings on the property when they arrived, but it would have been quite a tough first winter none the less adjusting. Their earliest house/houses are gone. The oldest building on site is probably the Barn, built in the 1820's to accommodate the sheep flock vital to their wool carding and dyeing business. Sheep proved harder to keep alive in the long, harsh New England winters, especially with lambing in early spring, around sugaring time. Sheep barns were thus essential and typically placed close to the house for easy access. And sheep often need help during lambing, typically the task of the daughters on the farm. The sheep barn on the Hazard farm was later converted to use for the pony farm in the period 1910 to 1930.

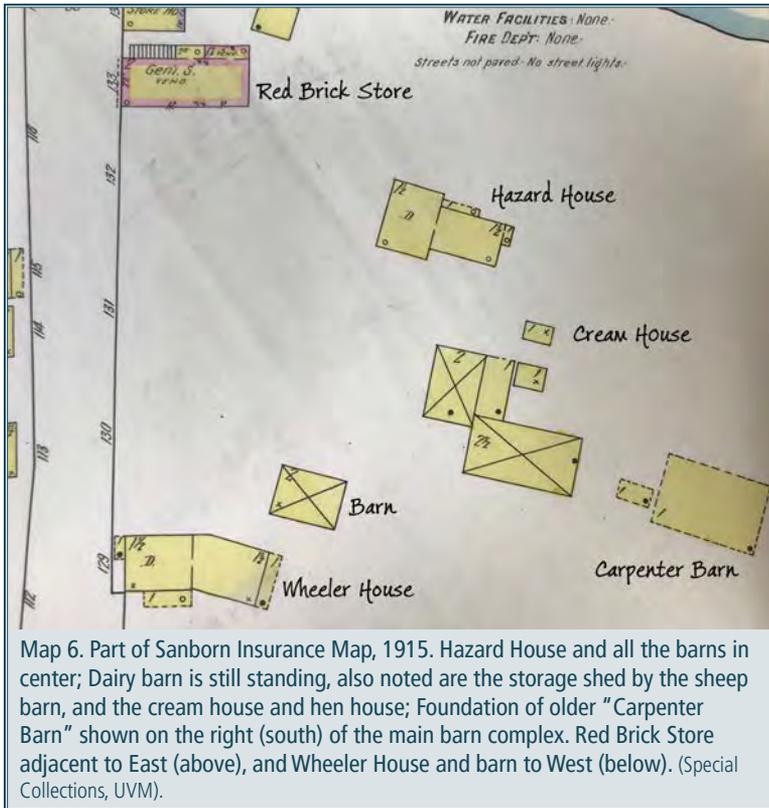
The Hazard house which we see today was built by Robert a number of years later, probably late-1820's - very early 1830's. The house reflects the lovely Greek Revival style that had become popular. This house exhibits many features typical of New England buildings of the early nineteenth century; 28 by 35 feet, with Greek Revival front door, four panel doors, a basement rainwater cistern; Two chimneys, one on the east side, for the parlor stove, and one on the west side, for the kitchen stove. Federal style (pre-1830's) sliding doors between front and back parlors.

In 1864, under the ownership of the new owner, Andrew Holmes, large fancy windows, 2 over 2 double hung windows on the north, west and east sides replaced the old windows ("casings by Justus Miller for A. Holmes" signed in window casing), and a large Mansard window was cut into the north facing slate roof (resulting in plenty of leaking slate roof valleys for future owners!)

A classic Ell addition was added to the south side of the house in the 1860's to provide, as was common at this period in New

England (Hubka, 1984) an attached extension to accommodate a much larger (summer) kitchen, with a kitchen water pump to bring water up from the huge basement cistern, which saved going to the outside pump, still located on the west side of the house, and wood storage to supply the big kitchen stove and the smaller parlor stove. The new extension also included a huge, very sturdy, wallpapered outhouse, with 5 holes, attached at the south west corner of the extension.

The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1915 provides a clear plan of the buildings: (North is to the left)



Robert appears to have done well in his various business ventures, with a tin smith shop and a small wool and dye works located on

one of the two dams below the bridge, and other businesses, such as the forge, close by the Falls.

In 1805 Thomas married Lydia, a daughter of Wing Rogers, of Ferrisburgh, Vt., by whom he had a family of five children. Lydia Rogers Hazard died in the Fall of 1836. Thomas (her husband) died in November, 1840. Their children were born as follows:

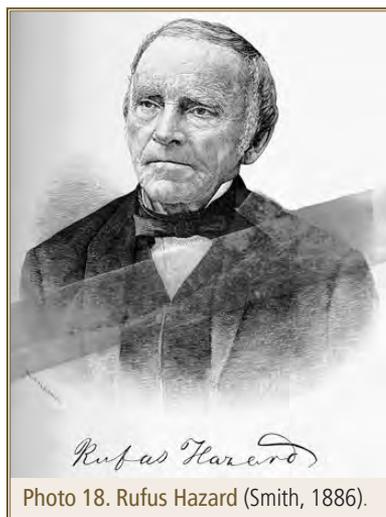
- 1806 Robert, born 5th of January; Robert died in 1865 at age 59; Robert married Elizabeth.
- 1808 Rufus, born June 15; died 1891; married 1) Sarah Allen 2) Ruth Carey Holmes. (See his story below). No children.
- 1810 Seneca, born July 6; died, 1870
- 1815 Mary, born June 23;
- 1819 Dennis, born May, 17.

Rufus, Seneca, and Mary were still living in Ferrisburgh in 1886, and Dennis was living in Charlotte.

In 1835 Rufus Hazard, aged 28, married Sarah A. Allen (she died 1868, age 59)

In 1836, Robert Hazard Sr died at age 80. His wife Sarah Fish Hazard, according to Higbee (1897), moved out and became a tenant of W.H. Dean until her death in 1842 at age 84. But Robert's estate was not sold until 1842, the year of Sarah's death, so she may have remained in the house until her death (Widow's Rights). Robert's estate was administered by his son William, then aged 45. It is hard to imagine that her son William would have expected his 78 year old mother to move a few doors up the road. But then again, a woman was property and had no rights.

The house and, buildings and businesses were bought from the Hazard estate by



Orin Sholes in February 1842. Subsequently Orin Sholes sold the property to David Van Vliet in 1852. In 1857 the property was sold to Silas and Lydia Kent; In 1859 Kent sold to Lewis J. Allen. In 1863 Allen sold to Andrew Holmes. Following Andrew Holmes death in 1865, Rufus Hazard, grandson of Robert Hazard moved into the house with his ailing wife Sarah Allen Hazard, who died in 1868. In 1869 Rufus Hazard married Ruth Holmes, widow of Andrew Holmes.

The early life of Rufus is described in Smith (1886):

“Rufus Hazard was given such an education as he could obtain from the district school of his native town, and advanced farther in most of his studies than the average pupil, by reason of his studious habits and keen mathematical turn of mind. He remained under his father’s roof until he was about twenty-two years of age (1830). His father (Thomas Hazard), not being a good manager, had permitted a heavy mortgage to settle upon the homestead, which the three sons, Robert, Rufus, and Seneca, deemed it important to remove. They accordingly, in 1835, seven years after its foreclosure, and after effecting laborious but profitable improvements in stocking and managing the property, succeeded in redeeming it from the mortgage, though the first year after they undertook it they were obliged to borrow money to pay the interest which had accumulated on the loan. In 1840 Rufus Hazard erected a good, substantial house and buildings on the place, and subjected the farm to other improvements, and remained there until 1867, in the spring of which year, owing to his wife’s failing health, he sold the entire property to Isaac Mosher and Benjamin F. Field, and removed to the house in which he now resides, and which was originally built by Robert B. Hazard, his grandfather”.

Rufus Hazard lived in this house from 1867 till his death in 1891 at age 83. (Quaker Records and deed history).

“ Since coming to this part of the town, and for some time before, the principal business of Rufus’ life has been the settlement of estates of descendants. Among the estates which he has thus

settled were the mill property of George Hagan, about 1860; the estate of Joel Batty; and the estates of David Hazard, Thurston Chase, and Joseph Rogers.” (Smith, 1886)

“In politics Mr. Hazard was originally a Whig, and left that party only upon its dissolution and the organization of the Republican party, of which he is now a member. He has held a number of the town offices, but has preferred the life of a quiet citizen to the more ambitious and stirring career of an habitual office-seeker. So far back as 1847 and 1848 he was one of the selectmen of the town. As has been stated, the Hazards have been active members of the Society of Friends from an immemorial past, and in former years Rufus Hazard was one of the main pillars of the society in Ferrisburgh, Vt., relinquishing his active connection at last with it only upon the urgent demands for rest made by his failing health” (Smith, 1886).

Rufus married twice: first, on the 12th of June, 1835, to Sarah A. Allen, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., whose religious preferences accorded perfectly with her husband's. She died on the 6th of May, 1868. Rufus Hazard was married again on the 17th of May, 1869, to Ruth, a daughter of Dr. William Carey, an eminent physician of Saratoga county, and a minister in the Society of Friends. Deed research and other records indicate that Ruth's name was Ruth Carey Holmes, the widow of Andrew Holmes (a Monkton Quaker who was originally from Saratoga) who was property owner of record from 1862 and 1863 (at least 2 parcels) until his death in 1865 (Deed research). Ruth was brought up in the same quarterly Quaker Meeting as his first wife. Rufus Hazard had no children of his own, but he adopted and cared for a niece of his first wife, Esther, wife of Thomas R. Noan, of Addison, Vermont. Esther left Rufus Hazard's house for that of her husband on the 14th of February, 1860. Ruth Carey Holmes Hazard occupied the property (at 710 Old Hollow road) till “the time of her death” (Administrator Deed of 1897).

The 1871 Beers map indicates “R. Hazard” at this location but one cannot tell if this is Ruth or Rufus because the map does

not appear to differentiate between owners of record or physical residents when the map was drawn. We know that Rufus Hazard was still living there in 1886 (Smith, 1886, p. 742). Rufus died in 1891 (Quaker Meeting records). We also know that women could not own property at this time and so it would be logical that the “*R. Hazard*” on the map referred to the man, Rufus. Women in Vermont could not, typically, own real estate until 1919.

The 1871 map also indicates that there was a carriage shop functioning on this site by the river. The deed research indicates that the property remained in the Holmes name until 1897 when the estate of Ruth Hazard’s first husband, Andrew Holmes was settled (Administrator’s Deed, 1897).

Rogers and Hazard Relief Society

In 1886 Joseph Rogers and Rufus Hazard established a fund with the purpose to ...”relieve the wants of the sick and poor in Ferrisburgh, Addison County, Vermont by doctoring, nursing and such ministries as said trustees deem proper.” This fund still operates in Ferrisburgh. The Society quietly identifies local people who have unmet needs such as doctor or nurse visits, firewood, heating oil, groceries, eye glasses and the like. The assistance is provided without fanfare and in strict confidentiality. This is a tradition of neighbor helping neighbor. Today this is a non-profit organization (Rogers and Hazard, 2019).

Chapter 4. The Forge, Mills, Roads and Bridge

The Upper Falls of Lewis Creek provided the power essential in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century to process raw materials. The surrounding forests yielded ample high quality wood which had to be sawn and milled to meet the rapid demand for houses and barns; a small local deposit of iron ore had to be forged, using coal imported from out of state via Lake Champlain (**Artemis Ball** was a coal importer (Child, 1882) using a dock out at Long Point). Limestone was readily available from the limestone quarry (see Map 9 on page 91) for necessary flux material, close by on Fuller Mountain road. Thus tools, nails and wheels could be forged. And the surrounding flat farm fields provided grains which had to be milled, and sheep whose wool had to be carded, dyed, and made into cloth, and skins tanned for sale. The recent immigrants brought some necessary skills, and capital, and there was a ready local market for everything produced, and quick access to water transportation to New York City via the Lake.

Documents are not always entirely clear as to which “Mill” was being bought or sold. There was at least one forge, but there were two Grist Mills, one above the bridge and one below the bridge, each with their own dam and their own penstocks. The first grist mill was on the east side of the bridge on the north side of the Creek, and the second one, built about 1860 was on the west side of the bridge, on the south side. This second one was still operating into the 1960’s. There was a large sawmill east of the bridge, and a woolen mill upstream from the bridge. Research suggests there was a second woolen mill, specializing in carding and dyeing, below the bridge near the lower two dams, on the Hazard property.

Late nineteenth century accounts such as Smith, (1886) and Higbee (1897) provide us with descriptions of the industry in the village, and some guidance on property owners. These descriptions have been augmented by research of original birth, death and marriage records, deed research on individual properties, Quaker Meeting



Photo 19. Wheelwright, Saw mill on bank of Lewis Creek, looking east and north towards the Falls, from the covered bridge. On parcel 40. Photo late 1890's (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 20. Upper Grist Mill on east side of bridge. Probably 1947 during dismantling, see also Photo 26. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Records, Town Records and records recently found at Rokeby and analyzed by Silas Towler.

Initial field and record research suggests that there were 3 dams on Lewis Creek: one just above the Falls, with a penstock to carry water to the Grist Mill; one immediately west, below the bridge (foundation on present day Ruddy parcel, and see also Map 13 on page 115); and a third one a few hundred yards further west down the Creek (north shore foundation on present day Richardson parcel). The lowest of these dams was still in place in the period 1914-1920's when ladies in long dresses cooled off sitting in boats on the small pond.

The Grist Mills, and Saw Mill, owned by Robert Hazard from 1792 - 1798, were close to the Falls, near the bridge. The iron ore foundry appears to have been below the bridge on Hazard land which is today Richardson property. Here too there was a tin smith shop which was still present on the 1857 map. While some ore was available locally, Higbee (1897) suggest that iron ore was also brought in from New York state. There was also a potashery in the area around the falls.

The "*Mills*" were sold by Robert Hazard to Thomas Robinson in 1795 for \$6,000 and bought back by Robert in 1798 for \$6,000, then sold to Thomas Champlin in 1798 for \$6,000 (Deed research)

Six thousand dollars was a lot of money in 1795 indicating that these old New England Quaker families had cash available and standing to borrow money and mortgage properties (see other deeds and mortgage documents in Town records). It is not entirely clear if the parcels and buildings sold were exactly the same parcel boundaries or buildings at each of these sales.

Thomas Champlin

Thomas Champlin was born in Kingston RI in 1756, two years after Robert Hazard of Narragansett, R.I. Thomas was an early settler in the Village, arriving with his family and second wife and perhaps 13 of his 14 children in 1800. He and his family, like the Hazards, were Quakers from Rhode Island. Thomas Champlin had



Photo 21. LEFT, Champlin House, built 1805. South facing. Photo taken in 1902. (courtesy, Mike Magoon). RIGHT, Same view 2019 (Jean Richardson).



Photo 22. Champlin House, north and west sides (Jean Richardson).

married Lucy Niles in 1775, and they had 7 children, including their eldest son, Thomas who was born on December 11, 1776, in South Kingston, RI.

In 1791 Lucy Niles Champlin died and in 1792 Thomas married Sarah Eldridge by whom he had another 7 children. The first 6 born to Sarah were born on the farm in South Kingston, RI, and the last child, Benjamin Wait Champlin, was born in North Ferrisburgh (at 100 Champlin Hill) on March 26, 1803.

Champlin was still living in Rhode Island when, in 1798, Robert Hazard sold him part of Lot 16, described as “all the mills thereon standing, whereof Thomas Franklin is original grantee. Said Lot is supposed to contain 200 acres more or less” (Deed, Book 5 p. 131). Robert Hazard sold these valuable mills and property for the huge sum of \$6000. So this was a fairly significant industrial complex, and Champlin made a major investment. These were not hardscrabble farmers.

Following this purchase Thomas Champlin moved to the North Ferrisburgh Village, (aged 42) and by 1805 had built a house for himself and family. This house is located at 100 Champlin

Hill, and presently occupied by Steve and Marna Tulin. Here the Champlin family cemetery is located with headstones dated from 1825- 1860.

In 1806 Thomas Champlin sold the Grist Mill and Saw Mill near the bridge to Spencer and Hill, with one acre being kept by Peter T. Titus. And in 1811 Spencer deeded the property to Thomas R. Robinson.

After he sold the Mills in 1806 Thomas Champlin retired to full time farming (Champlin, 1903). However he continued to buy properties and in 1808 his estate included 654 acres (Champlin, 1903). “To each of his sons he gave, at marriage, 50 acres and a like amount to his daughter who made, in his judgment, the best match” (Champlin 1903). Thomas died in his house on Champlin Hill in June 13 1835 (the year before Robert Hazard who lived just a few hundred yards away down the hill). Thomas was aged 79, and was buried in the family lot on the home farm. His widow, Sarah Eldridge Champlin, born on August 15, 1759, died at home on Champlin Hill on August 3 1842 aged 83 (Quaker Meeting Records).

In 1817 T.R. Robinson leased a “privilege, below the bridge” to Robert B. Hazard for carding wool and dressing cloth (Smith 1886). This is another source indicating that there was more than one wool processing facility in the Hollow. Robert Hazard appears to have had a carding mill on what is today Richardson land (710 Old Hollow, parcel 19), probably where the dam foundation is still located. This was also the site of Tin Shop on the 1857 map. The dam foundation on the north bank of Lewis Creek is still present and the banks of Lewis Creek in this area still clearly reflect substantial bank reinforcement with boulders and rocks to keep the banks stable.

Road and Bridge Maintenance

Road and bridge maintenance were critical for these industries to flourish and there are many Town records attesting to the cost of road and bridge building and maintenance. We know from Town records that, as early as 1797, the main stage coach road running

Town of Ferrisburgh to
Abraham Rogers Esq
to ten pine trees for the
use of the bridge at
Thos. P. Robertsons Mills
at one dollar fifty cents
pr. tree \$15.-

Ferrisburgh March - 18/4
allowed 10 \$ on the above
acc^t

Document 3. Town Receipt for wood for Lewis Creek Bridge, 1814. (Rokeby Papers)

from Vergennes and south to Burlington and on to Montreal was “laid out” and widened by the Town, superimposed on the already established earlier roads, and that the intersection of Stage Road with what was “Main Street” (today Old Hollow) was a major crossroads.

One can imagine the bustle of life around the Falls. Records indicate that many of the land owners had their residences away from the Falls, and that in the area where most of the heavy industry was concentrated property lines were not clearly defined, parcels were leased, subdivided, re-leased, rebought and joined together so many times that it is almost impossible to fully trace the different ownerships, or leases. The bridge was heavily used by commercial traffic and required ongoing maintenance.

The Town of Ferrisburgh are
 hereby warned and Ratified to meet at the
 School house near Cyrus Booths dwelling
 House in said Ferrisburgh on the 15th day of
 Instant Decem. at one o'clock in the afternoon
 to act on the following articles (viz)
 1st to Choose a moderator to govern & meeting
 2nd ^{these} of the town will be part of the proprietors
 of Thomas R. Robinsons mill in relation to his
 and their petition for a Road from Robinsons
 Mills so called westerly to the Stage Road
 and if the town should accept of said
 proposition to ~~construct~~ ^{construct} the said town
 will vote a tax to defray the expenses
 of Laying said Road and paying for the
 Land there which the same is to be laid
 and also to transact any other ^{business} thought
 necessary where meet
 Ferrisburgh Dec 1st 1821
 Caleb Shearman
 Daniel Horsh
 Recorded

Document 4. Town Warning, 1821, request for improved road from Robinson's Mills westerly to Stage Road. (Rokeby Papers)

In 1814 there is a Town receipt for purchase of wood from Abraham Rogers for *ten prime trees for the use of the bridge over Lewis Creek at the Thomas R. Robertson (sic) Mills* (see Document 3 on page 42).

The road which was known as “Main Street” and is today called Old Hollow Road, was in need of improvement to meet the demands of

At a town meeting warned and holden
at Ferrisburgh on the 13th day of December
1821 the following votes were taken viz
Voted Benjamin Field Moderator of sd meeting
Voted to raise a tax of one hundred and
thirty dollars one hundred dollars to be laid
out on the hill between Thomas R. Robinson's
mills and Thomas Champlin's house
and the other thirty dollars to pay the legal
cost of the committee that shall be taxed by
the Court
Voted Stodard Martin Esqr Shall Superintend
the laying ^{out} the hundred dollars on said hill
near Robinson's Mills, Ferrisburgh May 11th 1823
a true copy of the record
Attest The Middletown Town Clerk

Document 5. Minutes of Town Meeting of 1823, approving road work on Champlin Hill. (Rokeby Papers)

increasing heavy traffic. In 1821 the Town Meeting was held at the home of Cyrus Booth, and the Town Warning includes a request:

“to see if the Town will accept the proposition of Thomas R. Robinson, in relation to his and their petition for a road from Robison’s Mills, so called, westerly to the Stage Road, and if the town should accept said proposition said town will vote to defray the expenses of laying said road. . .” (see Document 4 on page 43).

The need for an improved road up Champlin Hill is noted in the following document:

“At the Town Meeting warned and holden on the 13th day of December, 1821, the following votes were taken viz: Voted Benjamin Field, Moderator. . . Voted to raise a tax of one hundred and thirty dollars, one hundred dollars to be laid out on the hill between Thomas R. Robinson’s Mills and Thomas

Town Meeting

These are to notify and warn all the Inhabitants of the Town of Ferrisburgh who are legal Voters in Town Meeting to meet at the Town House in Ferrisburgh aforesaid on the first Tuesday in March (the 3rd proximo) at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon to transact the following business: viz^t 1st To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting; 2nd a Town Clerk; 3rd Three or more persons to be Select men; also Overseers of the Poor; — a Town Treasurer; Three or more Sutors; and or two Constables, Collectors of Town rates or Taxes; Grand and Petit Jurors; One or more Grand Jurymen for the town; Surveyors of Highways; Tined-mewers; Grand-keepers; Sealers of Leather; Sealers of weights & measures also one or more bythingmen and Haywards; also a Committee of three or more to settle with the Overseers of the Poor and report such settlement to said Town; also a Committee to settle with the Treasurer and report the same and the state of the Treasury — a Superintending Committee for Schools; also to consider if the Town will allow Lewis Hurlbut and others a further sum for building a Bridge across Lewis Creek at Robinson's Mills; — also to consider of the propriety of adjoining Ulrichs Brittonden's Farm to the School District known by the name of the new or Needham district — and lastly to vote a sum to defray the Expenses of the Town the Current year

Feb^y 18th 1829

Stoddard Martin
David Hazard
Thomas Marsh

Document 6. Town Meeting Warning, 1829, with request for more money for building the bridge over Lewis Creek at the Mills. (Rokeby Papers)

Champlin's house, and the other \$30 to pay the legal cost of the committee that shall be taxed by the court.

Voted Stoddard Martin, Esq shall superintend the one hundred dollars on said hill near Robinson's Mill, Ferrisburgh, May 11 1823, a true copy of the record. Attest Thomas Middlebrook, Town Clerk". (see Document 5 on page 44)



LEWIS CREEK BRIDGE, NORTH FERRISBURGH, VERMONT.

Pub by E. A. Preston.

Photo 23. The Covered Bridge over Lewis Creek, built in 1855 by Sheldon Miller. Photo below about 1946. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



In 1822 Robert B. Hazard leased a portion of the Minister's Lot, and built a larger woolen factory which passed to his son William Hazard. Records and photographs indicate that this would have been on Lot 15, east, upstream from the bridge.

In 1824 T.R. Robinson deeded the Grist Mill to R.T. Robinson who re-built the grist mill in 1828.

In 1829 The Ferrisburgh Town Meeting Warrant indicates a request "to consider if the town will allow Lewis Hurlbut and others a further sum for building a bridge across Lewis Creek at "Robinsons Mills". Heavy wagon traffic meant ongoing bridge maintenance. The Selectmen at that time were Stoddard Martin and David Hazard (of North Ferrisburgh) and Thomas Marsh. In this year the Town Meeting was held at "The Town House" (see Document 6 on page 45)

- 1833 William Hazard leased the upstream Woolen Mill to Theodore D. and Edmund Lyman.
- 1833 RT Robinson sold the Grist Mill to John VanVliet, who, in 1838 sold it to Henry Miles.
- 1842 H. Miles sold the Grist Mill to Haskell and Wicker – This was most likely the Grist Mill below the bridge, adjacent what became the Red Brick House location.
- 1843 The Grist Mill was sold to George Hagan and, after Hagan's death later in 1843, it was sold to Sylvanus Humphrey.
- 1855 The bridge condition had deteriorated and the first covered bridge was constructed. This was built by Sheldon Miller.
- 1863 The Grist Mill was sold to C.C. Martin and in 1866 C.C. Martin sold it to N.J. Allen. It is not clear if this was the grist mill upstream or downstream of the bridge.

The Civil War had broken out in 1861, and demand for woolen cloth of all sorts for the soldiers increased dramatically. Higbee (1897) provides the following description of Theodore Lyman's Woolen Mill at this period. The Woolen Mill upstream was owned by William Hazard, son of Robert Hazard and worked under lease by Theodore Lyman.

“Theodore Lyman manufactured full cloth, all wool casimeres, satinets, flannels, and yarn. Lyman's...” His full cloth had an excellent reputation.

“Then the wool came in the fleece, was sorted, cleansed, carded, spun, colored in the various departments and came out cloth. The coloring house stood a little below the factory near the bank of the creek, and contained more villainous smells than a common nose could ordinarily put up with. There the dyes, or most of them, came in the wood or bark, and the operator had to boil out the color in kettles. The kettles were set in arches, which held from 5-6 barrels each, and the cloth was colored in them, being drawn out and in the fluid by a reed so as to insure an even color...Lyman employed 12 -15 hands. This was skilled work.



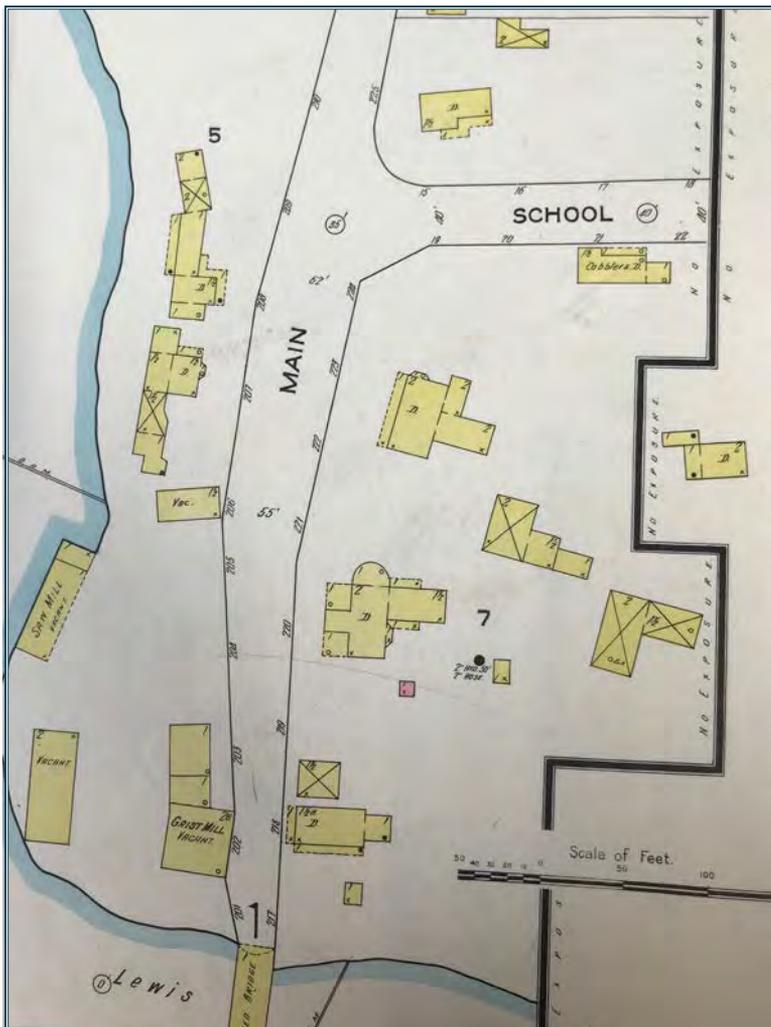
Photo 24. Woolen Mill, east of bridge, on bank of Lewis Creek. Photo looking west. About 1900. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 25. Mallory store on left, immediately east of the bridge over Lewis Creek. This early 1900's postcard notes that it was then the store of A.P. William. Now the home of Callie Douglass, 768 Old Hollow, parcel 21. On the 1871 map this location is labeled C.H. Mallory (courtesy, Marvin Ball)



Photo 26. Grist Mill, east of bridge being taken down in 1947. Mallory store on the left side of the road. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



Map 7. Part of Sanborn Insurance Map of 1915 providing detail of the Grist Mill on the east side of the bridge, noted as "vacant" at that time. The Saw Mill, "vacant", and the buildings associated with the Woolen Mill lie up the Creek opposite School Street (Four Winds). North is to the left. (Special Collections, UVM).

After coloring, the cloth was boiled to take out superfluous matter, and then hung on tenter bars to dry. Those tenter bars had some 15 or 20 rods capacity (200-330 feet) on which all cloth was hung after fulling or shrinking. From the bars it went through the knapping and shearing process and was then pressed and called ready for market. Higbee goes on to describe how noisy the mill was.

In 1864 Edmund Lyman leased the woolen mill to Edward Daniels, an English woolen manufacturer who had just moved to town. The Map of 1871 indicates “Woolen Mill, E. Daniels “ on the south bank of Lewis Creek, a short way upstream of the Falls.

In 1866 **Philo D. Percival**, born in Essex county NY in 1827, moved to North Ferrisburgh Village and purchased the custom and merchant flour mill. He sold a half interest in the flour mill to Judge N.J. Allen in 1877, and retired in 1885 to cultivate fruits and bees (Parcel 32). He had a large apiary at his home which is located on the east side of Four Winds Road (see Map 10 on page 92). He was a J.P.

In 1886 the Grist Mill was under lease to M.F. Allen and Medard Partch. **Medard L. Partch** was born in 1851 in Hyde Park Vt., he was a custom flour miller. In 1885 he set up Partch and Co. which consisted of “extensive flour mills of four run stone power fed by Lewis Creek” (Smith 1886). He married Weltha Prime in 1880.

Chapter 5. Women's Role and Indentured Servants

Women's Role in Society – Women as Chattel/Property

Historical and deed records tell us about those men who were the most prominent citizens, owned or managed the most land, and left a clear mark on the landscapes and played leadership roles in government and business. There were also many hard scrabble smaller scale farmers, itinerant peddlers, day laborers and farm hands whose footprints in history can often only be extrapolated from general accounts of family stories. Similarly, the role of women in this North Ferrisburgh story, even though critical to the success of the burgeoning society, must be extrapolated from the original records and from general descriptions and diaries of the various periods, and from documents such as the inventories in Bills of Sale when a total farm was sold. There is little written about the women unfortunately, and few letters and dairies to help our understanding. Understanding the legal status of women until the early twentieth century is illuminating.

The foundations of law in Vermont are derived from English Common Law. One doctrine under Common Law is the Doctrine of Coverture, established in medieval England. On the one hand this Doctrine provided some protection for women – the father and then the husband was obligated to provide and protect women – but at the same time it deprived women of any rights, including property rights. A woman was actually the property of her father, and then upon marriage she became the property of her husband. She was merely *chattel*, albeit she could be a valuable piece of chattel! As an aside it should be noted that this Doctrine did not apply in Scotland, and the scope of usage in Wales was always limited.

Thus, the role of woman was entirely circumscribed by her role in the family. From the time Vermont established a legal system in the 1780s until the early twentieth century, women's relationship to the family determined their legal and political status as citizens. At marriage a wife became "one" with the husband. Under Law a

husband and wife were one person. Wives were expected to serve the household by birthing and nurturing children and laboring in food, cloth, or other home-based production (Blackwell, undated).

Wives' legal identity was merged with that of their husbands. Married women could not own property directly, sign legal contracts, or sue for debts; they held no individual rights to their children. They could provide legal testimony (except against their husbands), but they could not serve on juries. By custom, women were allowed to petition local officials about family or other issues, including divorce. Widows and single women who headed households could own property, but they were usually represented in court by appointed trustees. Widows were granted dower rights to one third of the income of their husbands' estates, unless a man's will stated otherwise. Children received the remainder of the income and ownership of the assets; an estate without direct heirs descended to other male relatives. Widows often became dependent upon their children and other relatives (Blackwell, undated).

While this patriarchal legal system excluded women from many legal rights that we take for granted today, it did provide some women with economic security because their male relatives were legally obligated to support them and pay their debts.

Vermont lawmakers were slower than other states to modify women's legal and civil rights. Married women gained more control over their inherited real estate and could write wills after 1847. **However, women could not control personal property, including their own clothing and household goods, until 1867.** In 1880 women in Vermont were allowed to vote in School Elections, but not allowed to vote in Municipal Elections until 1917.

Rights to make contracts and to sue were granted in 1884 and women's rights to control their own earnings in 1888, over two decades after women in New York had gained the same rights. Husbands retained marital rights related to sales of wives' real estate until as late as 1919, long after most states granted women full control of their own assets.

Indentured Servants

Orphans were typically cared for through the Town Overseer of the Poor, and could be bound out as indentured servants. Wives of poor

This Indenture made this twenty second day of
November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred
& ninety nine between the^r Middlebrook Obadiah Walker
& Amos Rogers Justice of the Peace and overseer of the poor of the
town of Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison & State
of Vermont of the first part & Daniel Walker of the
said Ferrisburgh of the second part witness it
that the said party of the first part has this day
sent & placed & by the presents to put & place Peter
Pollard jun^r son of Peter Pollard late of the province of
Canada deceased a poor child now living with Aliver
menar in said Ferrisburgh apprentice to the said
party of the second part with him to live & serve from
the Day of the date of these presents untill the said
apprentice shall arrive to the full age of twenty one
years according to the law in that behalf made & provided
Computing from the Day of the birth of said apprentice
which was the nineteenth day of July in the year
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty nine
During which time the said apprentice shall serve his said
master in all lawfull business in the said party of the second part
both covenant to & with the said party of the first part &
their successors in office to teach the said apprentice in the
art & mystery of a farmer & will teach & instruct him or
cause to be taught & instructed said apprentice reading
& writing and shall & will during all the said term feed
Provide & allow unto the said apprentice computation
and suitable meat drink & apparel & all other things
necessary & proper for said apprentice as written
Each of us as in health & at the end of said term shall give
the said apprentice suitable & decent clothing & fifty
Dollars worth of Cattle in testimony whereof we have
hereunto set our hands Day & Josephus Middlebrook Justice
Date as above Obadiah Walker } Here

Document 7. Indenture, 1799, Peter Pollard, 10 year old orphan. (Rokey Papers)

This Indenture made the 2nd day of January
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and eight Witnesseth that Abel Thompson Ab-
-salom Tupper & Obediah Walker Overseers of the
poor of the town of Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison
& State of Vermont have put & blawed & by their presents
do put & place Samuel Slocum a poor boy of
colour of said town of Ferrisburgh aged fourteen years
an apprentice & servant boy to Argalus Harmon &
Calvin Harmon partners in company of the City of
Vergennes in & County of Addison with them to dwell
& serve from the day of the date of these presents
until said apprentice shall accomplish the full age
of twentyone years according to the Statute in that case
made and provided during all which term the
said apprentice his s^r masters faithfully shall serve
on all lawful business according to his power wit &
ability and shall honestly orderly & obediently in all
things demean & behave himself towards his s^r masters
and all theirs during the said term. And the said
Argalus & Calvin for themselves their & each of their
executors and Administrators doth covenant and
agree to and with the s^r Overseers of the poor as afo-
re said of them their & each of their successors in Office
for the time being by their presents that that they
s^r Argalus & Calvin during all the term aforesaid
shall & will find provide & allow unto the
said apprentice competent & sufficient meat
drink & apparel washing lodging mending
and all other things necessary & fit for such apprentice
And also shall & will so provide for s^r apprentice
that

Document 8. Indenture of Samuel Slocum, "a poor boy of color" 1808. (Rokeby Papers)

This Indenture made the 2^o day of January
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and eight Witnesseth that Abel Thompson Ab-
-salom Fuller & Obediah Walker Overseers of the
Poor of the town of Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison
& State of Vermont have put & placed & by these presents
do put & place Samuel Slocum a poor boy of
colour of said Town of Ferrisburgh aged fourteen years
an Apprentice & servant boy to Argalus Harmon &
Calvin Harmon partners in company of the City of
Vergennes in & County of Addison with them to dwell
& serve from the day of the date of these presents
until said Apprentice shall accomplish the full age
of twentyone years according to the Stat. in that re-

Detail of Document 8

men, or poor widowers often struggled to feed their children and sometimes resorted to indenturing them. Vermont law allowed females under 18 and males under 21 to be indentured to a master for food and clothing; the child in turn owed labor and service to him.

Examples of Indentured servants in Ferrisburgh:

Peter Pollard, aged 10, orphaned son of Peter Pollard of Canada, was apprenticed on November 2, 1799 to Daniel Walker of Ferrisburgh until he reached the age of 21. His master was required by the contract to teach him to read and write, clothe him, and teach him to be a farmer. At age 21 the master must give him \$50 worth of cattle (Document 7).

Samuel Slocum and Richard Slocum were the sons of George Slocum. They are described in the Indenture as “poor boy of colour”. Samuel was aged 14 when he was apprenticed out to Argalus and Calvin Harmon of Vergennes on January 2, 1808 and Richard on January 5, 1808 to Russell Hopkins of Ferrisburgh. This Indenture directs Mr Hopkins to provide the father, George with \$50 worth of clothing over time, and to give Richard \$50 when he reached the age of 21 and completed his apprenticeship (Documents 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2)

John Jackson, aged 8, son of Henry Jackson, “a blackman of Rutland” was apprenticed out to John Fraser of Ferrisburgh on March 13, 1813, until he reached the age of 21 when he must be given \$50 worth of cattle (Document 10).

This Indenture made this 25th day of January
A.D. 1808. Witneseth.

That Allet Thompson and Abner Hopkin a majority
of the select men and overseers of the poor of the town
of Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison & State
of Vermont have put and placed by their presents
do put and place Richard Slocum a poor boy
of said town of Ferrisburgh aged years an
apprentice to Roswell C. Hopkins of said
Ferrisburgh, with him to dwell and serve
from the day of the date hereof, until said
apprentice shall accomplish the full age
of twenty one years according to the Statute
in such case made & provided; during all
which term, the said apprentice his said Master
faithfully shall serve in all lawful business
according to his power wit and abilitys and
shall behave himself obediently & all things
demanded and behave himself towards his said
Master and all his during the said term.
And the said Roswell C. Hopkins for
himself his Executors and Administrators
with consent and agree to and with the said
overseers of the poor as afo^r and each of them
then and each of them successors in office for
the time being by their presents that in the said
Roswell C. Hopkins the said apprentice
in the trade and art of husbandry shall and
will instruct or cause to be taught & instructed
and during all the term afo^r find provide
and allow unto the said apprentice, competent
and sufficient meat drink and apparel washing
bedding mending and all other things necessary
fit for an apprentice, and do shall and will

Document 9. Indenture of Richard Slocum, 1808. (Rokeby Papers)

This Indenture made this 15th day of January
A.D. 1808. Witneseth.

That Alst Thompson and Abelster Hopkin a majority
of the select men and overseers of the poor of the town
of Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison & State
of Vermont have put and placed by their presents
deput and place Richard Slocum a free boy
of said town of Ferrisburgh aged years an
apprentice to Roswell C. Hopkins of said
Ferrisburgh, with him to dwell and serve
from the day of the date hereof, until said
apprentice shall accomplish the full age
of twenty one years according to the Statute
in such case made & provided; during all
which term, the said apprentice his said Master
faithfully shall serve in all lawful business
according to his power wit and abilitys and
shall behave himself honestly and obediently in all things
demanded and behave himself towards his said
Master and all his during the said term.
And the said Roswell C. Hopkins for
himself his Executors and Administrators
with consent and agree to and with the said
overseers of the poor as afo^r and each of them
then and each of them successors in office for
the time being by their presents that he the said
Roswell C. Hopkins the said apprentice
in the trade and art of husbandry shall and
will instruct or cause to be taught & instructed
and during all the term afo^r find provide

Detail of Document 9

This Indenture made this sixteenth day of March
 in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred
 Thirteen between John Marsh, Thos. Middlebrooks
 Jurid Bond Select Men & Overseers of the Poor of the
 Town of Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison and
 State of Vermont of the first part & John Tracer of
 said Ferrisburgh of the second part witnesseth
 that the said party of the first part has this day
 put & placed by their presents do put & place
 John Jackson Son of Henry Jackson (a black man) of
 Rutland being a poor black child now living with
 the aforesaid John Tracer, Apprentice to the said party
 of the second part with him to live & serve from the
 day of the date of these presents untill the said
 apprentice shall arrive to the full age of three
 or four years according to the Law in that case made
 & provided computing from the day of the birth of said
 apprentice which was the ninth day of September
 in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred
 and five & during which term the said apprentice
 shall serve his said Master in all lawful business
 and the said party of the second part doth covenant
 to & with the said party of the first part and their
 Successors in office to teach the said apprentice
 in the Art & Mystery of a Farmer & will teach &
 instruct him or cause to be taught & instructed
 said apprentice reading & writing & shall provide
 during all the said term food & provide & allow unto
 the said apprentice competent & suitable meat drink
 & apparel and all other things necessary & proper
 for said apprentice as well in sickness as in
 health & at the end of said term shall give the
 said apprentice suitable & decent Cloathing &
 fifty Dollars worth of Cattle - In Testimony
 whereof we have hereunto set our hands day and
 date as above -

John Tracer
 John Marsh Select
 Thos. Middlebrooks } Over

Document 10. Indenture of John Jackson, aged 8, son of Henry Jackson, "a blackman of Rutland", 1813. (Rokeby Papers)

This Indenture witnesseth that the Select Men of Town-
 burgh hath put and placed and by these presents doth put
 and bind out Mahala Norris to Walter Birket the said
 Mahala after the manner of an apprentice to dwell with
 and serve the said Walter Birket from the day of the
 date hereof until the fourth day of June which will be in the
 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven
 at which time the said Mahala if she shall be living will
 be Eighteen years of age. During which time or term the said
 Mahala her said Master well and faithfully shall serve and
 his lawful commands every where at all times readily obey
 she shall do no damage to her master nor wilfully suffer
 any to be done by others, fornication she shall not commit nor
 matrimony contract during the said term. From the service
 of her said Master she shall not absent her self but in all
 things and at all times she shall carry and behave herself
 as a good and faithful apprentice ought during the whole
 time or term aforesaid. And the said ^{Walter} on his part doth
 hereby promise covenant and agree to teach the girl to work
 and also to teach and instruct her or cause her to be taught
 and instructed to read and write if the said girl be capable
 to learn and shall well and faithfully feed and provide for the
 said girl good and sufficient meat drink clothing lodging and
 other necessaries fit and convenient for such an apprentice
 during the term aforesaid. *Harrisburgh July the 15-1835*

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto set th-
 eir hands and seals
 Benjamin Field }
 Thomas Brown } Select
 Elyah Henry } Men
 Benjamin Carpenter }
 Walter Birket

Document 11. Indenture of Mahala Norris, a girl aged 6, 1815. (Rokey Papers)

date here of "until the fourth day of June which will be in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven
at which time the said Mahala if she should be living will
be Eighteen years of age. During which time or term the said
Mahala her said Master well and faithfully shall serve and
his lawful commands every where at all times readily obey
she shall do no damage to her master nor wilfully suffer
any to be done by others, fornication she shall not commit nor
matrimony contract during the said term. From the service
of her said Master she shall not absent her self but in all
things and at all times she shall carry and behave herself
as a good and faithful apprentice ought during the whole
time or term aforesaid. And the said ^{Master} on his part doth
hereby promise covenant and agree to teach the girl to work
and also to teach and instruct her or cause her to be taught
instructed to read and write if the said girl be capable
of it.

Detail of Document 11

Mahala Norris, aged 6, was placed and bound out to Walter Birket on July 15 1815, until June 4 1827 when she would be 18. Her indenture requires that she “do no damage, or fornication, or commit to matrimony”. She had to be fed, clothed, and taught to read and write (Documents 11.1 and 11.2).

Earle Powers and Thomas Powers, were sister and brother who were indentured in 1816 and 1817. Earle powers, of Ferrisburgh, aged 13, was bound out to Solomon Strong of Waltham till aged 18. She must be provided clothing, lodging and sent to school so she can read. “And clothe her with two decent suits of apparel when she arrives at the lawful age of 18, and not charge the Town of Ferrisburgh anything”. Thomas Powers, aged 12 was bound out to John Barton of Waltham, who had to “make him comfortable and give him 9 months of schooling, and clothe him with 1 decent suit of apparel when aged 21 (Documents 12 and Document 13).

This Indenture made and entered into this 27th day of December
 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 Sixteen between Thomas Marsh Cyrus Booth and Stephen
 Field select men and overseers of the poor of the Town of
 Ferrisburgh in the County of Addison on the one part and
 Solomon Strong of Waltham in said County on the other part
 Witnesseth. That the said Thomas Marsh Cyrus Booth and
 Stephen Field doth put or bind unto the said Solomon
 Strong a certain girl by the name of Earle Powers whom
 on the ~~the~~ town of Ferrisburgh for the term of five years
 from the 17th day of February last or untill she shall
 arrive to the age of Eighteen years and the said Solomon
 doth covenant and agree with the said Thomas Cyrus and
 Stephen that he will clothe and victual and lodge the said
 Earle so as to keep her comfortable at all times and also
 the said Solomon further agrees to send her to school so
 much as to learn her to read. And clothe her with two
 Decent suits of apparel when she arrives at the lawfull
 age of Eighteen years. Also the said Solomon doth further
 agree that he will save the town of Ferrisburgh harmless
 from any expence the said Earle may make during
 said term of time

Done at Ferrisburgh this 27th day of December 1816
 in witness whereof the parties have interchangeably
 set our hands and seals
 In presence of
 Noah W. Post
 The Middlebrook
 Russell A. Barman
 to Solomon Strong for his part

Thomas Marsh
 Stephen Field
 Cyrus Booth
 Solomon Strong

Document 12. Indenture of Earle Powers, a girl aged 13, 1816. (Rokeby Papers)

This indenture made and sealed into this bag of
 February 17th in the year one thousand eight hundred and
 seventeen between Thomas Marsh and Cyrus Dutton eldest
 son and successor of the part of this town of Ferrisburgh
 in the hands of William on the one part and John
 D. Boston of Ferrisburgh in said county on the other
 that the said Thomas and Cyrus Dutton
 put and bind unto the said John D. Boston of Ferrisburgh
 by the name of Thomas Powers (now in the town
 of Ferrisburgh) for the term of nine years from the
 17th day of February 1817 as unto he shall come
 to the age of twenty one years and the said John
 D. Boston Dutton covenant and agree with the said
 Thomas and Cyrus that he will visit visit and lodge
 the said Thomas Powers to do to have him
 comfortable at all times and also give him nine
 months schooling and to clothe him with one decent
 suit of Apparel when he arrives at lawful age -
 also the said John D. Boston Dutton further agree
 that he will save the town of Ferrisburgh harmless
 from any expense the said Thomas Powers to possess
 any money during the said term - Done
 At this day of February AD 1817 in witness
 whereof the parties have interchangeably set
 our hands and seals

Thomas Marsh } eldest son
 and successor } of the part
 of the town
 of Ferrisburgh }
 Cyrus Dutton }
 of Ferrisburgh }

Given under
 the Hand and Seal
 of Ferrisburgh

John D. Boston

Document 13. Indenture of Thomas Powers, aged 2, 1817. (Rokeby Papers)

Chapter 6. North Ferrisburgh Village 1820-1850

In 1840 in the entire Town of Ferrisburgh, as recorded by Zadock Thompson (1842), there was: one gristmill, 3 sawmills, and one store (other records indicate several more stores than this in North Ferrisburgh Village, some of which would have been part of individual homes). Thompson further lists: 495 horses, 5,183 cattle; 25,676 sheep; 871 swine; 2,700 bushels wheat; 18 bushels barley; 10,900 bushels oats; 658 bushels buckwheat; 8,910 bushels Indian corn; 12,000 tons hay; 1,400 pounds sugar (maple); 6,690 pounds wool and a population of 1,755.

There is also record of shipments of high quality lumber, such as basswood, butternut and maple, being shipped from Ferrisburgh up the Lake to New York City.

In 1840 there were three population centers in Ferrisburgh: West Ferrisburgh at Basin Harbor, the central area around Frazer Falls on Little Otter Creek, and the largest settlement in the North Ferrisburgh Village around the Upper Falls and extending out to the main north south road.

Post Office

Prior to 1836 there was no Post office in the Town of Ferrisburgh. Mail typically came through the Vergennes Post Office. But in 1836, the population in North Ferrisburgh warranted the first Post Office in Ferrisburgh. By 1836 (or 1838) Stoddard received permission to set up a Post office at the Martin Hotel and Tavern at the busy intersection of the north/south Stage Coach road with Main Street and Stage Road. Prior to this time letters for Ferrisburgh were picked up from either Shelburne or Vergennes or Middlebury. The first Post Master was Stoddard Martin.

In researching for this book we found a free, stampless cover (“Free, S. Martin, P.M.”), from N. Ferrisburgh, VT, dated December 23 (1836), to Doctor James Farnsworth of Fairfax Vermont.



Photo 27. Martin Hotel built by Stoddard Martin, initially as large residence, ca. 1817-1825 when it was opened to the public, and expanded further in 1830 to house his family, which included 15 children. Site of first Post Office in 1838. Postcard above published by E.A. Preston, North Ferrisburgh (Preston of Hazard House, 1904-1956); postcard made in Germany. Below photograph c. 1890's.



The stampless letter below, dated May 14 1836, was found in the Wicker Papers at UVM. This was sent from a store in New York to the Haskell and Wicker Store in the North Ferrisburgh Village (see Chapter 9 on page 107).

The Post Office location in the Martin House Hotel was strategically placed on the main north/south coach road at the busy intersection close to the industry and settlement in the Hollow by the North Ferrisburgh Falls. Document 15 is an order for BBQ Pork, written by a merchant dealer in Middlebury, to a farmer or slaughterhouse from the Haskell and Wicker store in the Hollow: “You may send the BBQ pork you mentioned to me out to Mr Stoddard Martin’s so that our team can take it when it returns from Burlington. We, of course take it all at the price mentioned in my letter sometime since””You will please get it to Mr Martins as soon as you can conveniently...”

By 1841 Stoddard Martin had turned over the Post Office to two of his sons, John W. Martin and Carlos C. Martin. This remained the Post Office until 1855 when it was moved in to the Allen store



Document 14. Stampless Letter, May 14 1836. Sent by a company in New York to the Haskell and Wicker Store. (Wicker Papers, UVM)

Ferrisburgh Nov 26th 1840

Genl
 Dear Mayor send the BBQ Pork
 you mentioned to me out to Mr Stoddard
 Martins so that our team can take it when it
 returns from Burlington. Of course take of cost
 all at the price mentioned in my letter some
 time since so you will if send it charge it
 at the price mentioned. You will please
 get it to Mr Martins as soon as you can
 conveniently. Here it will be packed & heard made
 if necessary

Haskell Wicker
 Ferrisburgh

Yours Respectful
 J. M. Wright
 By Shedd

Document 15. Order from Haskell and Wicker, Ferrisburgh, dated November 26, 1840, for BBQ Pork to be brought Mr Stoddard Martin's to be picked up. (Wicker Papers, Special Collections, University of Vermont).

in the center of Main Street. In 1960 a new Post Office building was constructed on the west side of Route 7, and continues in that location today, part of the busy intersection.

Stoddard Martin

Stoddard Martin (1782-1868) was born in Massachusetts. His father was Reuben Martin.

Reuben Martin (1745-1838), carpenter and joiner, and his mother was Sarah Williams Martin. Reuben moved to settle in Charlotte, with 9 year old Stoddard in 1791 (Smith, 1886) (note that Heiss, 1989, states that Stoddard was born in 1781). The rest of Reuben's family followed later from Lanesborough MA. to Charlotte. Stoddard

remained at home in Charlotte until he married Abigail Squier of Charlotte, (ca.1800), by whom he had 15 children (Smith 1886). Of the 15 children two of Stoddard's sons, Medad (1803-1888) and Carlos C. Martin (1819– 1894) were still living in North Ferrisburgh in 1886 (Smith, 1886).

In 1809, aged 27, Stoddard purchased part of Lot 45 (Ferrisburgh Land Records, Vol.9:146), for \$621. In 1810 he bought a few more acres of Lot 45, for \$450, from Nathaniel Martin of Charlotte (Ferrisburgh Land Records, Vol.9:147). In 1812 Stoddard Martin bought property at the intersection of Stage Road/Main Street (*Hollow Road*), on Lot 44 (Ferrisburgh Land Records Vol.9:292). This was 24 acres running from the Main Street intersection with the Stage Coach road, north to the Charlotte line. The deed notes that this was from Mathew Beers “drawn from the right of Gideon Gifford”, who was the First Division Proprietor of Lot 44. Records indicate the Stoddard and Abigail and family moved to a house on Lot 44 between 1812 and 1817 when he began building a larger house to accommodate his fast growing family.

Stoddard thus owned land on both sides of Main Street at the intersection with the north /south Stage Coach Road.

By 1830 Stoddard had opened the Martin House Stage Coach Hotel with his father Reuben. This was a critical Hotel location on the main north south road at the intersection with Stage road heading west to the Lake and a dock, and east through the Hollow to Monkton. In 1833 Stoddard mortgaged all of the land he then owned on Lot 44 east of Stage Road (Ferrisburgh Land Records Vol.12:470). This property was bounded on the east by Thomas Champlin. There are a number of Land Records on purchases and sales by Stoddard Martin in the 1830's as he consolidated his acreage to meet the needs of his family on the large farm with the addition first of the Hotel and Tavern, and then the Post Office.

Over time a “plank building that stood on the flat near Lewis Creek was moved up and formed an Ell” (Enterprise and Vermonter, 1913). Then Stoddard and his sons John and Carlos “built the north portion for

a ballroom” (Enterprise and Vermonter, 1913). In 1886 this hotel was the only one in town.

In 1838 Stoddard deeded land for the Methodist Church and Parsonage (see North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church and Parsonage on page 71).

Stoddard was a Justice of the Peace for 50 years, and he held Justice Courts as needed at the Hotel (Smith, 1886). At age 77 Stoddard, having been widowed, married for a second time. His second wife was Olive Wheeler (Town Records, 24 September, 1859). Stoddard died in 1868 at aged 86, and is buried in the North Ferrisburgh Cemetery, next to his wife Abigail and other Martin family members.

When Stoddard Martin died in 1868 his real estate passed to his sons Carlos C. Martin and John W. Martin jointly (Ferrisburgh land Records Vol. 19:463). John and Carlos divided up the property in 1887 (Ferrisburgh Land records Vol 20:621 and 622), and in 1893 Stoddard B. Martin, son of John W. Martin took over the Hotel. Stoddard B. Martin was described as a “genial and popular proprietor of the Martin House”, and a dairy farmer, with 22 cows on 200 acres (Burlington Free Press, Feb. 20, 1880). Stoddard farmed and ran the hotel until 1912. Stoddard died in 1916 and the property was sold to Stephen E. Noonan, and in 1923 it was sold to Clayton and Vera Ward and Maud Hunt of Waltham. They enlarged the dance floor and re-opened the hotel (Burlington Free Press, Aug. 30, 1923).

The Martin House Hotel burned down in 1925. The fire apparently started in an attached building housing a car (Burlington Free Press, July 6, 1925). A mix of old and new buildings were opened on this site as the Four Corner Inn and Pavilion in 1933 (see Chapter 12 on page 151).

The Society for Detection of Horse Thieves

Life in North Ferrisburgh, Charlotte and Monkton was apparently not dull! In 1831 the local men gathered at the Stoddard Martin Tavern on Main Street, North Ferrisburgh to organize the Society for Detection of Horse Thieves. These were families prepared to share costs involved in identifying, catching and bringing to justice, horse thieves- and getting their horses back. (See Document

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the towns of Burlington
Charlotte & Monkton the 17th of Sept. 1831 convened
for the purpose of forming themselves into a society
to detect such persons as shall hereafter steal horses
from any of the society

David Hagan was appointed Chairman

Nathan Hagan was appointed clerk pro tem

Resolved that the society be called the society for the
detection of Horse Thieves

Resolved that it is the object of this society to ~~detect~~
pursue detect & bring to justice all persons that shall
hereafter steal any horse or horses from any of the society
and it is agreed to and hereby bind each & every one
individually to pay each respective Director ~~at~~ for the purpose of framing
the object of the society in such manner as shall
hereafter be agreed on

Resolved that Jonathan Habber be appointed Treasurer

Resolved that each man pay ten percent in advance on
the sum he shall subscribe and the remainder when
wanted

Resolved there be six men appointed to pursue Horse
Thieves that is two in Burlington three in Charlotte & three
in Monkton

Resolved that Samuel Smith & Medad Hurlbut be
a committee for that purpose in Monkton & Nicholas
Quindon & Wm. Hagan in Burlington & Wm. H.

Williams & Daniel Herman in Charlotte

Resolved that there be a committee of three appointed to
prepare and produce to the next meeting of the society a
constitution for the regulation and government of the society

Resolved that Nathan Hagan be a member pro tem

Resolved that a committee for that purpose

Resolved that the meetings be adjourned to two weeks from
this day at one o'clock P.M.

Document 16. Founding of the Society for Detection of Horse Thieves, 17 Sept., 1831 (Rokey Papers).

Oct - 31 - 1840
 The annual Meeting of the A. & C. Co Society
 for detection of Horse Thieves, opened at time
 & place by reading the following, warning
 the annual Mtg. of the A. & C. Co. Th. Th. Society
 will be held at Stock Meeting N. Ferrisburgh Oct 31st
 2 o'clock P.M. for choice of Officers, viz, President
 Clerk, Secretaries, Treasurers, 7. Committee of Vigilance
 & Pursuers By order of P. & directors for Rokeby N.H.
 N. Ferrisburgh Oct 13. 1840 -

Hotel Standard Meeting - President
 Jas. Rokeby - Clerk

W. Lovely }
 G. Keaton } Directors
 G. Fuller }
 Jas. Halms - Treasurers

Lewis Huelbut }
 David Hazard } Ferrisburgh
 } Vigilance Comite

W. Guindon }
 F. Guindon } Pursuers
 W. Hazard }
 H. Parson }

Jas. Huelbut }
 A. Halms } Ferrisburgh
 L.B. Smith } Vigilance Comite
 Madad Huelbut } Pursuers

W. Halms }
 L. Stone } Charlotte Comite
 } of vigilance

Wm Williams }
 John Thant } Pursuers
 Abner Squares }

Note this meeting adjourns without
 doing
 Oct. 31 1840 Joseph Rokeby, Clerk

Document 17. Society for Detection of Horse Thieves, Minutes of Annual Meeting (Rokeby Papers).

16 on page 69 and Document 17 on page 70). At the founding meeting David Hazard (age 43), son of Robert Hazard was elected Chair; Nathan Hoag was appointed Clerk; Jonathan Holmes treasurer. Additional committee members, Simon Smith and Medard Hurlburt of Monkton, and Nicholas Guindon and William Hazard of Ferrisburgh, and William and Daniel Sherman of Charlotte.

The annual Meeting of the Society on October 31, 1840 was held again at Stoddard Martin's house, at 2 pm. Stoddard Martin was elected President, G. Fuller Director and John Holmes Treasurer. The Ferrisburgh Vigilance Committee was Lewis Hurlburt and David Hazard. Pursuers were N. Guindon , D. Hazard and H. Perry.

North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church and Parsonage

In 1838 the property site was deeded by Stoddard Martin, for \$50, for the church and parsonage. The first pastor was Charles de Vol. The first building was constructed in 1838, but substantially rebuilt in 1871-1873. A spire was added in that reconstruction, but removed in 1898 (Burlington Free Press, May 4, 1938).

The design of the church is, in many ways, typical of older Colonial New England Churches. There is a downstairs room which could serve as a secular Meeting Room, and the upstairs church accessible by a steep curved stairway.

The church cost \$8,900 to build. It consisted of 2 parts, a lecture room and kitchen and had seats for 300 in the auditorium. In 1882 the church was valued at \$11,000 and had 163 members. The Pastor was David C. Ayres (Child, 1882).

Maintaining buildings is an ongoing expense and this is especially challenging for public non-profit buildings like churches and parsonages. So one can imagine the relief of the Methodist Church in North Ferrisburgh when they had paid off the mortgage! A great celebration took place in 1908 to celebrate this feat. The Commemorative program is shown below with list of local leaders.



H. J. Cook,

North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

Photo 28. North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church and Parsonage, 1892. Note the very tall original spire on the church, and the older building to the left which was the early parsonage. Photo taken by H.J. Cook (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



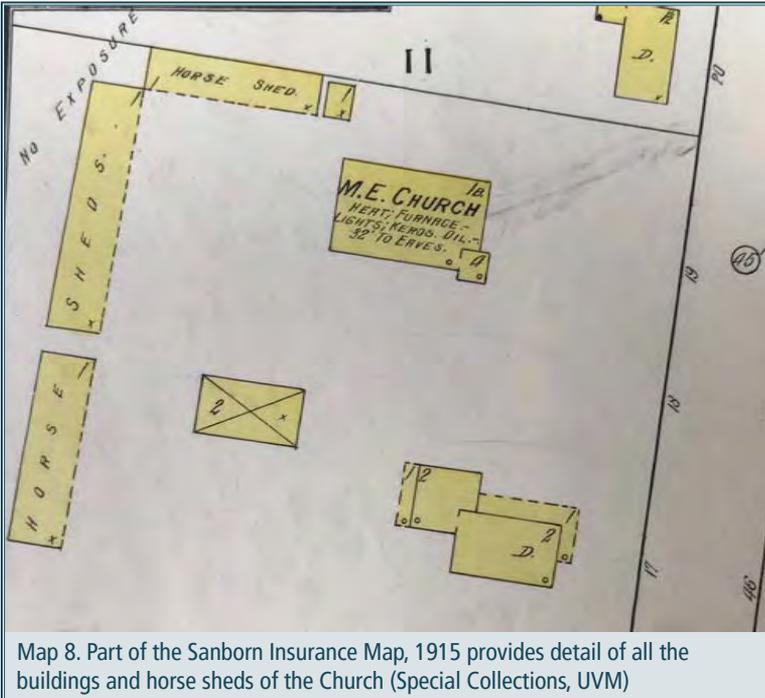
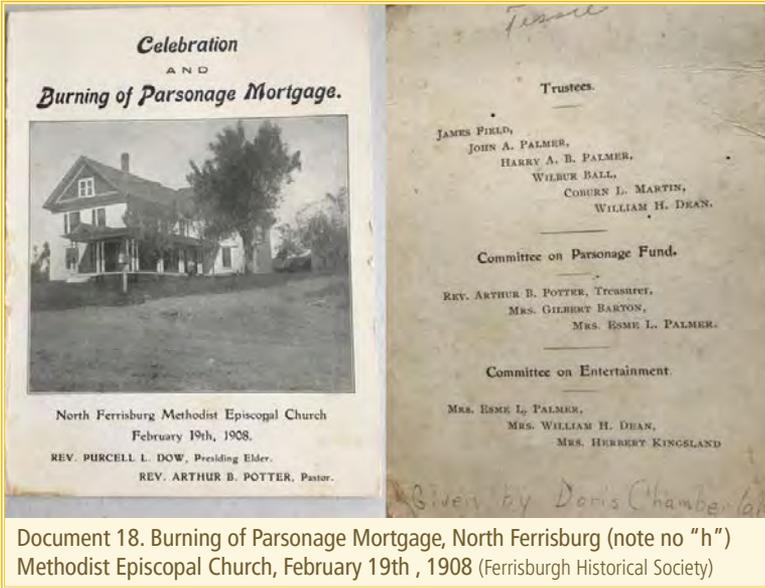
Photo 29. North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church Interior, 1892. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



Photo 30. North Ferrisburgh Church and Parsonage, about 1900. Note the horse sheds behind the buildings. The photo is taken from inside the cemetery. Note that the tall steeple has been replaced with a much shorter bell tower. (Special Collections, UVM).



Photo 31. Parsonage and Church 1908. Taken at time of burning of Mortgage. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



In 1938 The Church held a Celebration of the Church's Centenary and the Burlington Free Press, covered this event on May 4, 1938. It was noted that Carlos C. Martin, grandson of Stoddard Martin, attended the occasion. The Rev. Clair M. Cooke was pastor at the time.

In 1958 the bell tower burned.

Reverend Bradford and Astronomy

Ministers were often well educated. In England the landed gentry, large landowners, would give all their land and houses and farms to the oldest son, and send the second son either in to the Military, or to become a Minister. As a Minister the men were often not very poor, lived locally and often had the time to take up some suitable hobby of great interest to them and others. Sometimes this was butterfly collecting and plant taxonomy, local history research and writing, or Astronomy which was of great interest to the eighteenth and nineteenth century educated men and women. While New England and New York were quite different from the Old World, nonetheless the curiosity about the Heavens was of strong interest to many, and who better to study Astronomy than Ministers.

Two world famous Astronomers lived and worked at the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Ferrisburgh. They were father and son Ministers and Astronomers. **Charles Alpheris Bradford 1850-1909, and Loyal H. Bradford 1875-1898.**

C.A. Bradford was born in Crown Point, New York, and died in Burlington, Vermont. He was a Methodist Minister, and records indicate that he was serving in Crown Point in 1874, and later (perhaps that year) moved to Vermont where his son Loyal was



Photo 32. Church tower aflame, 1958.
(courtesy, Dorothy Muzzy)

born in 1875. Ministers typically move on every couple of years (Kim Hornung-Marcy, per. Comm), and so it is not surprising to note that in 1878. C.A. Bradford was serving in Ellenberg Depot in New York. He and his family then moved back to Vermont and Charles A. Bradford served as Minister of the North Ferrisburgh Methodist Episcopal Church from 1892 to 1897. In 1892 Bradford built Vermont's largest Observatory (Vermont Astronomical Society). He was featured in the first edition of *The Vermonter, an illustrated Monthly Magazine* published by the St. Albans Messenger, Feb. 1897, Vol.II, No. 7. This article is filled with all the mathematical details of the telescope and Observatory, and the astronomical sightings. He was a renowned lecturer in New York, Vermont, and at Harvard, and received many honors. In November 1895 C.A. Bradford was Elected Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (England) (Monthly Notice of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vol.LVI, No. 1, Nov. 8, 1895).

Loyal H. Bradford, his son, was born in Vermont He was obviously even more brilliant than his father. He too became a Minister in training, but the Methodist Conference gave him permission to attend Yale University. In 1893 (at age 18) Loyal Bradford was elected a Member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and the Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors, held in San Francisco on August 14, 1893, at the Lick Observatory record his election as a Member. In December 1895 (at age 20) Loyal was elected a Fellow of the British Astronomical Association, having been nominated in June 1895 at the 6th Ordinary meeting (The Observatory, a Monthly Review of Astronomy, No. 228, June 1895).

Sadly, while attending Yale, Loyal Bradford died at Manchester Vermont at age only 23, after a four day sickness. The Methodist Conference recorded his death, describing him as a probationer Minister and a "Brilliant young astronomer, and Member of the Royal Astronomical Association". *The Christian Advocate*, of New York, on Thursday March 24, 1898, said:

| *Loyal H. Bradford, a probationer in Troy Conference, and a son of the Rev. Charles A. Bradford, of the same Conference, died of*

appendicitis in Manchester Center, Vt., March 9, after an illness of four days. He was but twenty-three years of age.

North Ferrisburgh Cemetery

The cemetery located in North Ferrisburgh across the road from the Methodist church is not owned or managed by the church, but by the North Ferrisburgh Cemetery Association which was established in 1813. The first graves date from 1813 and presently there are about 1300 graves on site, and a plot map and records are stored at the Town Offices. The land was donated by Stoddard Martin.

Some of the people buried there:

Martin Fletcher Allen, 1927, aged 85, and other members of the Allen family

Alvin Ball, 1846, aged 66, and other members of the Ball family
A.W. Billings

Ezbon Fuller, 1869, aged 50, and other members of Fuller family
Louis B. Fuller

Captain Augustus Hand: was the son of Deacon Nathan Hand of Long Island. His family moved to Shoreham Vermont. The family lived in Hand cove, and much is written about the role the Hand Family played in the Revolutionary War. Augustus was born in 1787 in Long Island, and died in North Ferrisburgh in 1856 at age 69. He became a sailor at age 15. By age 27 he was a Captain and in 1809 he was shipwrecked of the North Carolina coast. He married Sarah Hurlburd, widow of Orwell in 1812, and he was ruined in the mercantile trade by the Peace Treaty of 1814, and moved to a farm first in Shoreham, and then in North Ferrisburgh in 1826. His farm house is still standing just east of Hand road on Fuller Mountain road. The farm was inherited by his son Oliver.

David and Mary Hazard

Fay and Roy Higbee

Stoddard Martin, 1868.

Abigail Martin and other members of the Martin family

C.C. Miller and several other Miller family members

Ed and Betty Royce

Orin Sholes

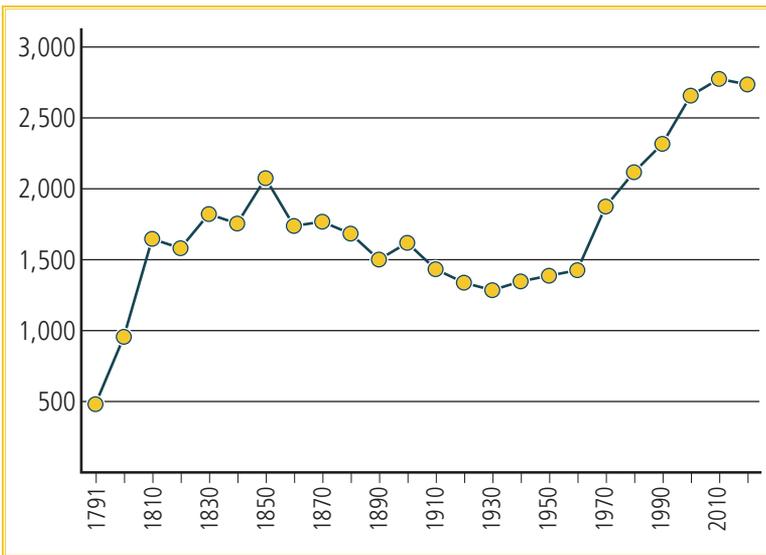
Lemuel Theodore Wicker, 1853, aged 3, son of C.W. and M.J. Wicker

C.W. and C.M. Wicker

Harris Yandow

There are also several Millers, and Palmers and at least one VanVliet

By 1850 the population of Ferrisburgh was at its highest (prior to present day numbers). The woolen industry, based on merino sheep, and the associated well-established wool carding, weaving and dyeing facilities made North Ferrisburgh Village a thriving center with a high reputation for the quality of its cloth. It was not a “shoddy” mill. The merino wool had its peak price in 1850 but, following the Civil War, industry rapidly declined to be replaced by dairy farming.



Document 19. Town of Ferrisburgh Population 1791-2018 (US Census Bureau).

Chapter 7. The Quakers in North Ferrisburgh

Quaker Families in the Village

The Ferrisburgh Preparative Meeting of Friends located in North Ferrisburgh was organized initially by a body of Friends from Dutchess County, New York “At a Quarterly Meeting held at Nine Partners, NY, on the 14th and 15th of the 11th month in 1792 the request respecting a Meeting of Worship and a preparative Meeting at Pharisburg” (Quaker Records). The Friends in North Ferrisburgh numbered about 100 and they erected a Meeting House in 1793 (Child, 1882). Joseph Hoag was the first Minister of the Friends in Ferrisburgh.

To repeat some of the Lot description information: the New Hampshire Grants of Governor Wentworth required that each Town set aside land to be given to the first settled Minister in Town. These Lots were called the Minister’s Lot. Lot 15 appears to have been designated for the Minister’s lot in Ferrisburgh - at the corner abutting the Towns of Charlotte and Monkton. The first settled minister to preach the gospel in Ferrisburgh was the Quaker leader, Joseph Hoag. Technically Joseph and his wife Huldah and their four children lived in Charlotte, close to Monkton, having moved there from Dutchess County, New York in 1789 (Hughes, 1960). Most of the earliest settlers in North Ferrisburgh were from well-established Quaker families, including the Hazards, Robinsons, Fishs and Champlins of Rhode Island, one of the few original colonies which did not persecute Quakers. Thus the first established church in Ferrisburgh was Quaker in denomination. Indeed this was the first Quaker church on the east side of Lake Champlain (Hughes, 1960).

Joseph Hoag was a well-known Quaker leader whose *Journal of Joseph Hoag* describes the thousands of miles he covered spreading the Quaker gospel and setting up “Quaker Meetings” (Hughes, 1960). Joseph was thus designated the “first settled minister” in Ferrisburgh. The Quakers however, always had a tentative approach to being fully integrated into American society, early rejecting slave

ownership, pacifists by philosophy, and not wishing to be fully part of a taxation system which included armed militias. So they chose not to be indebted to Town Government. Thus, on September 1, 1800 Joseph Hoag signed a document, witnessed by Timothy Dakin and another Selectman, rejecting the gift of land, and requesting that the money from the sale go to supporting schools. Quakers strongly supported education for everyone, male and female. Furthermore, the Quaker settlers in North Ferrisburgh were not poor farmers, but from well-established, fairly wealthy New England and New York families, with cash in hand for investments, as noted when describing the history of the iron ore production, grist, saw, and woolen mills and other industry which they quickly established in the Hollow.

Sarah Barker was the first Clerk of the Women's meeting, and Thomas Hazard was considered a prominent Spiritualist. Joseph and Huldah Hoag preached, and one day Joseph had a vision of a great calamity falling on the nation, which was later considered a prophetic moment in light of the later Civil War, which directly impacted all Quakers who were Pacifists.

In about 1828 the Ferrisburgh Quakers divided their Meeting. Some preferred a more traditional, Orthodox style of living, while the larger portion established a more liberal group called



Photo 33. The Quaker Church, built about 1800 (Courtesy Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

“Hicksites”. Elias Hicks traveled throughout New England in 1793 and he appears to have understood the need for a stronger leadership role of women in rural areas. Those Quakers who remained more Orthodox, more urban, did not support strong leadership roles for women. In Vermont there was a separation in all the meetings except those in Starksboro Monthly Meeting. Thus in Ferrisburgh, in 1828, there were 100 Hicksite and 62 Orthodox Friends (Hughes, 1960).

The writings of Thomas Hazard reflects some interesting religious biases: Thomas Hazard (1879) states that as children they were taught to: 1) That ye love one another and your neighbor as yourself; 2) That you hate the Puritans of Massachusetts with a perfect hatred; and 3) That you hold the Presbyterians of Connecticut in like contempt.

The Fight over the Village Distillery!

Some Quakers apparently enjoyed a glass of hard liquor at the end of a hard days work, and others did not. Fairly early in the Quaker settlement around the Lewis Creek bridge, Robert Hazard at the Hazard House and Robert B. Hazard, his son, built a distillery in what was essentially their front yard. (Imagine this in Jean Richardson’s front or side yard today!). The location was described as “... west of the Mills, near the road, on the banks of the intervale... and it was in full operation by 1830” (Smith, p. 448, 1886) – probably built by the Hazards to celebrate the construction of their fancy new house!

Some time after that, Carpenter and Lovely were operating the distillery and Rowland Robinson, who was operating the Grist Mill at the time, refused to grind grain for the purpose of the distillery. So Carpenter and Lovely sued Robinson in court. The court decided in favor of the distillery, but Robinson still refused to grind grain for alcohol. At that time that was the only grist mill. The St. Peters grist mill on the west side of the Creek was not built until later in the century. So, with nowhere locally to grind the grain the distillery was forced out of business.

The Tavern at the Martin House and Hotel had opened by 1830, and the Hazard family met there. It was at the Tavern in 1831 that David Hazard and William Hazard and others had met to establish the Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves.

Town Militia and Civil War

Vermont Towns all had Militias and an early Ferrisburgh Militia List of 1810 (Document 19) indicates names such as: Elisha Champlin, Stoddard Martin, Ira Martin, Harmon Chamberlain, Hemon Carpenter, William Palmer, and Jeremiah Miller. Many of the men are listed as being “equipped”, that is having guns. Apart from Elisha Champlin none of the Quaker families, such as Robinson, Hazard or Holmes, are listed in these Militia lists owing to their religious beliefs of pacifism.

Quakers played a critical role in business and banking and the merino sheep industry and thus, under an act “regulating and governing the militia of the State” approved November, 1837, Vermont granted exemption to the Quakers, the only religious denomination included in a long list of exemptions.

During the Civil War the State of Vermont established a system whereby the Listers of each town would prepare a list of all men eligible for Military Service. This list includes Quakers who are eligible. Document 20, dated 21 August 1862, provides an example of such a list (Rokeby Papers). This List includes Robert W. Hazard, aged 25, farmer; Dwight Field age 20, at school; Walter Fuller, age 24, farmer; Rowland Robinson, age 28, farmer; James L. Miller, age 23, farmer ; Carlos C. Martin, Constable; and “Lafayette Stone, aged 30, Wheelwright, Gone to Canada for fear of Draft.”

As Hughes (1960) notes: “Friends in Vermont, as elsewhere, not infrequently were in difficulties with the authorities over their refusal to do military service, or indeed to aid in any kind of military preparations. Friends who violated the “peace testimony” of the Society by engaging in even indirect military activity incurred the prompt displeasure of their Meeting. If the offender did not offer a proper acknowledgment of his error, the Meeting



Document 20. Militia List, Ferrisburgh, 1810 (Rokeby Papers).

proceeded to “disown” him, that is, terminate his membership. This policy of disownment was strictly adhered to until the impact of the Civil War. Under a strict interpretation of the peace testimony Friends would refuse payment of the tax in lieu of militia duty”.

Notwithstanding their religious beliefs, however, several members of Quaker families did volunteer for service in the Civil War. On October 17 1863 the following men volunteered for a term of 3 years: Seneca Hazard (Quaker family), W.B. Hazard (Quaker family), W.M. Martin, and A.M. Ball.

Others “Furnished under draft” - paid commutation: R.W. Hazard, G.G. Robinson and H. Martin (Smith, 1886)

State of Vermont.

We, the undersigned, Listers of the town of Ferrisburgh do hereby certify, that the following is a correct list of all able bodied male citizens of said town, that the age and occupation of each man is correctly stated, according to our best knowledge, judgment and belief, and that the remarks set opposite the name of each man are just and true.

Given under our hands, at said Ferrisburgh this 31st day of August, A. D. 1862.

Stephen Ball.
 Amos Mather
 Putnam Allen

} Listers of the town of Ferrisburgh

NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	REMARKS.
Robert W. Hazard	35	Farmer	
Walter B. Fuller	34	" "	
Harriet Foley	37	Labourer	
Louisa J. Stone	30	Widow	Went to Canada for fear of draft.
Holland Robinson	28	Farmer	
Oright Field	26	At school	
James Henny	38	Farmer	
Peter Sears	36	Labourer	Got a certificate
Joseph Sears	18	" "	
John Wolf	32	Farmer	
George Hill	43	Shoemaker	
Edw. W. Kingsland	38	Labourer	
Henry Martin	27	Farmer	Went on the U. C.
Mathew Jones	34	Labourer	
Isaac Babcock	37	Shoemaker	
John S. Howells	24	Widow	
Asahel D. Merrill	36	Blacksmith	
Norman Jones	36	Dr. H. Man	
Joseph Newman	35	Shoemaker	
Charles C. Martin	42	Constable	1 st Constable
James L. Miller	23	Farmer	

Document 21. Civil War List of men eligible for Military Service, Ferrisburgh, August 21, 1862 (Rokeby Papers).

State of Vermont, }
DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN, ss.

The Probate Court for the District of New Haven

To *R. J. Robinson* of *Ferrisburgh* in
said district.

Greeting:

Trusting in your care and fidelity the court aforesaid doth by these presents pursuant
to law nominate, constitute and appoint you, said *Rowland J. Robinson*
to be Guardian unto *Robert M Hazard*

now ~~residing~~ in *the US Army* ~~in said District~~ & a
minor under the age of *7 1/2* years and
doth hereby authorize and empower you to take and have the care of *his* per
son and the custody and management of *his* estate,

You will make a true inventory of all the real estate and goods, chattels, rights and
credits of your said ward now in your possession or within your knowledge, and return the
same to the register of said court within sixty days from the time of your appointment and

Document 22. Guardianship document of Robert M. Hazard, in the US Army, Aug
18, 1862 (Rokeby Papers).

State of Vermont, }
DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN, ss.

The Probate Court for the District of New Haven

To *Rowland J. Robinson* of *Ferrisburgh* in
said district.

Greeting:

Trusting in your care and fidelity the court aforesaid doth by these presents pursuant
to law nominate, constitute and appoint you, said *Rowland J. Robinson*
to be Guardian unto *William B Hazard a minor son*
of William Hazard late of Ferrisburgh in said
district deceased

now residing in *Ferrisburgh* in said District
minor ~~under~~ ^{over} the age of fourteen years and *having chosen you*
doth hereby authorize and empower you to take and have the care of *his* per
son and the custody and management of *his* estate,

You will make a true inventory of all the real estate and goods, chattels, rights and
credits of your said ward now in your possession or within your knowledge, and return the
same to the register of said court within sixty days from the time of your appointment, and
if real or personal estate of said ward shall hereafter come to your possession or knowledge,
to the register of said

Document 23. Guardianship of William B. Hazard, November 1862 (Rokeby Papers).

Stephen Hazard (1801-1885), the youngest son of Robert and Sarah Fish Hazard, served in the 11th VT Infantry. William Borden Hazard (1843-1888), grandson of Robert and Sarah Hazard, served in the 1st USSS (Coffin, 2013).

Other non-Quaker residents of the North Ferrisburgh Village who served in the Civil War: (See Vermontcivilwar.org)

Augustus M. Ball (1847-1864) - 17th VT Infantry; Buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Henry J. Ball (1846-1913) – 14th VT. Infantry; Buried in North Ferrisburgh, grave marker 187.

Peter B. Ball (1845-1863) 6th VT Infantry; North Ferrisburgh, died 1863.

Loren Mallory (1843-1864), lived at the Mallory store, immediately east of the Lewis Creek bridge in the Hollow, served in the 5th VT Infantry (Coffin, 2013). He was wounded at Spotsylvania and died in North Carolina, aged 21 (Coffin, 2013).

William Newton (1845-1924), USN. Born in North Ferrisburgh.

Frank Pecu (? – 1862)- 2nd VT Infantry. Buried at Arlington.

John Pecu (1836-1905)- 2nd VT Infantry. Disabled and discharged, 1862.

Jerome V. Prindle (1834-1861)- 1st VT Infantry, enlisted 5/2/1861. Buried in North Ferrisburgh.

Joseph Sorrell (1845-1864), 17th VT Infantry, who lived in the second house on the left up Mt Philo Road, was killed at age 19 at the Wilderness on May 6, 1864, and one week later Abraham Sorrell (1833-1864) 5th VT Infantry, was killed at Spotsylvania, and Isaac Abraham (1844-1863) 12th VT Infantry, had died a year earlier. (Coffin, 2013).

The Rokeby Papers also provide an interesting Probate Court document, dated August 18, 1862, assigning Guardianship of Robert M. Hazard to Rowland J. Robinson. Robert who was under the age of 21 and in the U.S. Army (see Document 22 on page 85).

In November 1862 the Probate court assigned guardianship of William B. Hazard (grandson of Robert Hazard), minor son of William Hazard, deceased, to Rowland Robinson. The young boy

apparently “chose” Rowland as his legal guardian (See Document 23 on page 85).

Friends’ Meetings in Vermont suffered a gradual decline following the Civil War. In Vermont emigration took its toll, and here as elsewhere a too vigorous policy of disownment for various “offenses” decreased the membership. Some decline occurred owing to lack of brides or groom who were Quaker. Marrying outside the Society was outlawed. Further decline was caused by the division of many meetings in the Hicksite-Orthodox controversy in the Society.

By 1886 there were probably only 60 Quakers left in Ferrisburgh (Smith 1886).

Abolition of Adult Slavery

Thomas Robinson and Thomas Hazard were early abolitionists although their families in previous generations had owned slaves. Vermont is cited as the first state to Abolish Slavery. The language appears in the state’s Constitution of 1777 when it was still an independent state. Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, as the fourteenth State. It should be noted, however, that Vermont only abolished slavery of adult males over the age of 21 and adult females over the age of 18, so children could still legally be slaves.

Ferrisburgh played an active role in the underground railroad, hiding fugitive slaves from southern states, and helping them reach Canada. Several families in North Ferrisburgh were documented as having a house with a place to safely hide fugitives, including the Robinsons (of Rokeby) who were Quakers, and the Wickers, who were Congregationalists, in the Village

Cyrus Prindle and the Mud Church

Cyrus Prindle was an elder in the Methodist Church on Old Hollow. He became an ardent abolitionist, and in 1834 the Reverend Cyrus Prindle broke from the Methodist Church, taking 43 members with him because the Methodists did not chose to take a stand against slavery (Child, 1882). Prindle then founded the “Wesleyan” Church, which was traditionally called the Mud

Church as it was built on wet clay soils near the road on the property that is today the home of Marvin and Ellie Ball (607 Old Hollow, Parcel 54). The church was built of clay blocks and then, finished with mud and plastered and painted white. A small sign at the side of the road indicates where the Mud church was located. This church building was actively used by Prindle and his followers until 1853. On September 29, 1865, William Lloyd Garrison spoke here while a guest of the Robinsons. By 1882 Child (1882) notes that the building was being used as a schoolhouse and lecture room.

Prindle's home was on Four Winds Road (1153 Four Winds) (Walling, 1857). The Prindles of both North Ferrisburgh and Charlotte became well-known for their anti-slavery abolitionist leadership and Quaker philosophies. Refusal to serve in the military during the Civil War, despite their strong anti-slavery principles, had a serious negative impact on the Quakers of North Ferrisburgh, both personally and in terms of their businesses.

Moving the Original Meeting House in 1957

The Quaker Meeting house had been built in about 1800, and was located south of the Lewis Creek bridge on what became Route 7. The building faced that old road. Between 1830 and 1840, after construction on Route 7, it was turned around and moved to face the new highway (Mrs Flora P Muzzy, Burlington Free Press, Aug 14, 1957). It became a store in 1945 after it was no longer used as a Meeting House. George Muzzy bought it and moved it a short distance north up the road, and re-modeled it as a country store. George Muzzy died in 1949. On August 14, 1957 the store, owned by Mrs Muzzy, was moved along Route 7 to a new location on route 7 and got stuck on a new section of Route 7 at the bridge. The district engineer said that the bridge is not too narrow, the store is just too wide! To make matters worse the trailer carrying the store developed a flat tire while on the bridge.

Chapter 8. Main Street in the Late 19th Century

Beers Atlas, 1871

The 1871 Beers Atlas shows the fairly compact village of North Ferrisburgh east off Route 7. The Village consisted of a main road (Main Street) and minor roads of Mount Philo and Champlin Hill, with an east and south extension up the hill and along Four Winds road (known as School Street) to Schoolhouse Number 3. Those children living west of Mount Philo road attended Schoolhouse Number 2 on Route 7.

In his Business Director Beers (1871) lists the following:

N. J. Allen, resident, North Ferrisburgh

A. Ball, corner of Dakin and Four Winds road, Farmer, Dairyman and stock raiser.

S. Ball, corner of Stage and Greenbush roads. Manufacturer of choice cider, cider vinegar, and farmer, dairyman and stock raiser. Also dealer in graft Apples.

H. R. Beach, Station Agent, North Ferrisburgh, lived close to the intersection of Stage with Greenbush roads.

P. and A.W. Cronkite who owned property on both sides of Fuller Mountain road not far above the School intersection. They are described as Farmers, Dairyman and Stock raisers.

Edward Daniels, proprietor of the North Ferrisburgh Woolen Mills and manufacturer of plain and fancy casimeres, full cloth and flannel.

Louis B. Fuller, who lived and resided close to the Cronkites on Fuller Mountain road. Fuller owned over 700 acres, and Beers describes him as a stock raiser and dealer. By 1882 Child (1882) notes that Louis B. Fuller was in partnership with Byron W. Field (Fuller and Field) and they were wholesale dealers in baled hay and straw.

J.A. Fadden is listed as a manufacturer of carriages and sleighs. He may have had his residence at parcel 14 and his shop at parcel 19 where a carriage shop is listed on the Beers map.

C.C. Martin is described as Dairyman and banker, and in 1882 Child noted that Carlos C. Martin was livestock dealer, with 400 sheep and 800 acres (plus 313 acres in Bolton)

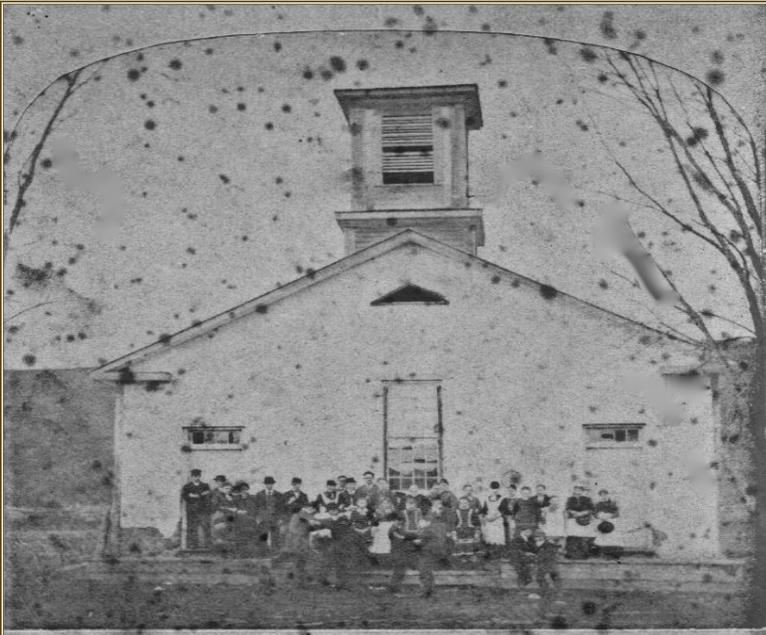
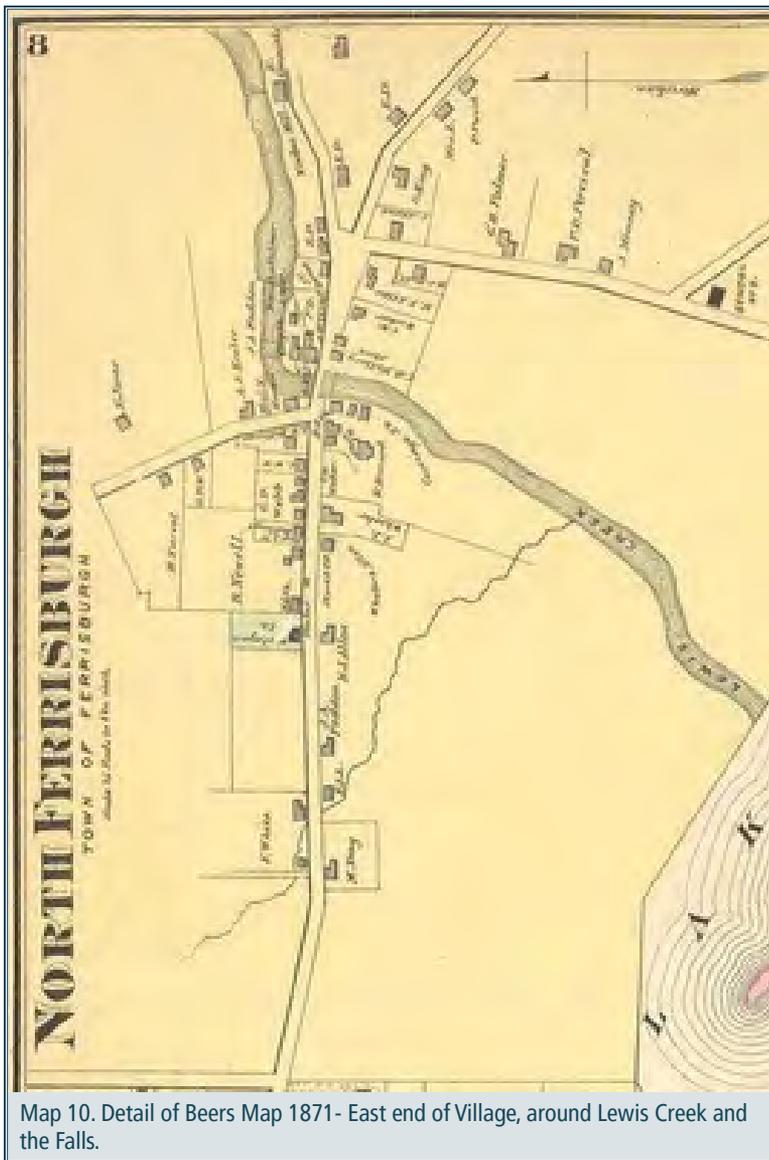


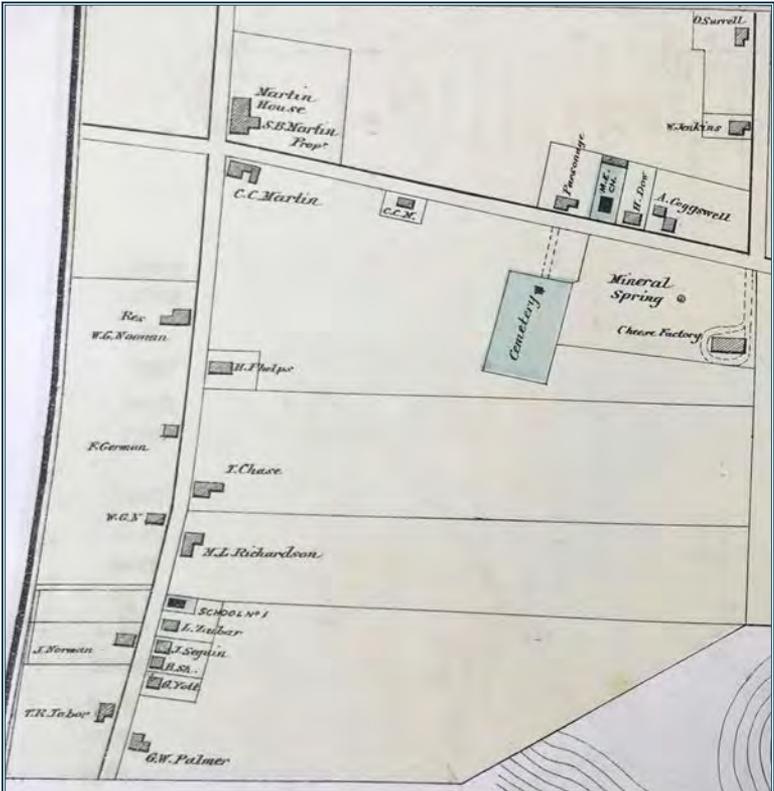
Photo 34. The Mud Church. Built 1843, used by Quakers until 1860's then a school – date of photo not known, but very early photo, ca. 1850's-1860's. Given to FHS by Doris Chamberlain (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 35. The Mud Church, (built in 1843) about 1896 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Map 10. Detail of Beers Map 1871- East end of Village, around Lewis Creek and the Falls.



Map 11. Detail of Beers Map, 1871. West end of Village at intersection of Stage Coach Road and Main Street.

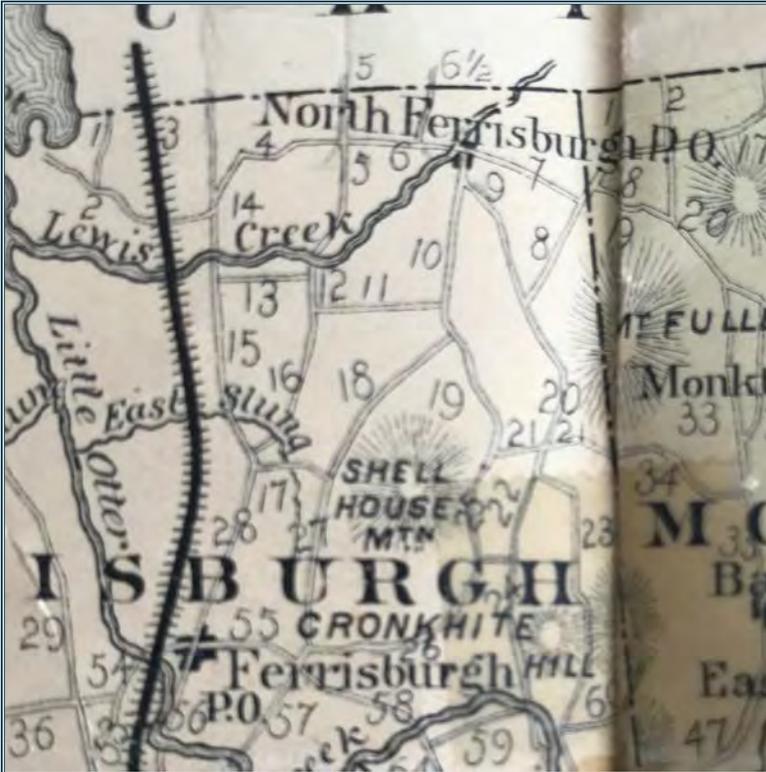
A.W. Meade was a farmer and stock raiser, up the Monkton road at what became the Claffin Farm.

Rev. B. Newell lived at parcel 53

Philo D. Percival is described as a Miller of flour and feed grain.

Wheeler and Allen are described as Dealers in Dry goods, Groceries, clothing, hats, caps etc. This would have been on the same parcel where the Allen house block was built in 1884.

The village extended around the waterfalls north and south of the bridge. This concentration around the creek included a number of residential, commercial and industrial buildings including one or probably 2 grist mills, flour mill, creamery, woolen factory, forge, blacksmith, sash and blind factory, wheelwright, carriage shop,



Map 12. Detail of North Ferrisburgh roads Child, 1882. The road numbers Child assigns allow some correlation with the locations of the landowners listed below. (Courtesy, Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

mercantile dry goods store, post office, tailors shop, barbers shop, harness and tack shop.

Avery Williams Billings was born in West Haven VT in 1816. He settled in North Ferrisburgh in 1849. In 1850 he married Clarissa Amelia Lyman. His home was located on the lot now occupied by Clare Conner (715 Old Hollow) and his Harness and tack manufacture and repair shop was located at 685 Old Hollow, a little west of his residence. In 1886 that business was still thriving at that location (Smith 1886).

North Ferrisburgh in 1882

By the 1880's Ferrisburgh was famous for its merino sheep, both for wool and for breeding stock, with seven major sheep producers in town, including Carlos C. Martin who had 400 sheep and 800 acres of land (Child, 1882). It is from Vermont that the famous merino sheep breeding stock were subsequently dispersed around the world. The wool and skins were processed in the North Ferrisburgh Village where the Hazard family had established a woolen factory, carding mill and dye works in the late 1790's /early 1800's.

Hamilton Child, in his *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Addison County 1881-1882* (Child, 1882), provides us with a snapshot of North Ferrisburgh, both the Village and surrounding farmlands. He documented the names and occupations of most residents. The locations are denoted by road numbers – see Map 12 on page 94.

Child describes the Village of North Ferrisburgh as comprising:

A Post Office; 1 Church; 4 stores; 4 blacksmith shops; 1 harness shop; 1 physician; 2 paint shops; 1 Grist Mill (there were actually 2 grist mills); 1 Saw Mill; 1 Hotel and 50 dwellings.

Child then lists, alphabetically, all the landowners, including the following (road numbers where given are noted as r.5, r.6 etc):

Allen, Martin F., Postmaster, general Merchant, telegraph operator and railroad ticket agent, Vice President Farmers National Bank of Vergennes

Allen Norman J., (of Allen and Percival), 113 acres

Allen and Percival – (N.J. Allen and Philo D. Percival), dealers in flour, grain and feed, and 175 acres of farmland

Allen, Stoddard, Clerk at Martin F. Allen's store

There are numerous Ball and Field family members listed in area surrounding the village.

Ball, Alvin, corner of Dakin road with Four Winds, dairy of 25 cows and 350 acres

Ball, Stephen, near corner of Stage road with Greenbush, Cider Mill and 300 acres.

Bessett, John, wheelwright and cooper, in the Village

Billings, Avery W. Harness maker, in the Village (685 Old Hollow, Parcel 52)

Blanchard, Henry F. on Hand Road, farmer with 64 acres.

Collins, George P., Physician and Surgeon, and Superintendent of Schools (Parcel 56)

Cuison, Adolphus, J, house and lot, farmer, 15 acres in Village

Cuison, Silas, farmer

Daniels, Edward, manufacturer of woolen goods and farmer, 150 acres, "works on shares". (Includes parcels 37, and 36 and additional land along the Creek, Monkton road.)

Dakin, Isaac, carpenter and joiner, in Village

Dart, Frank, laborer, in Village

Dow, Rebecca, tailoress and resident in Village, (Parcel 73)

Fonda, William, r. 6, Station Agent

Fuller, Louis B. r.9, (Fuller and Field), 700 acres. His house was along Fuller Mountain road. His Office was on R. 54- Louis B. Fuller and Byron W. Field, Wholesale dealers in Hay and Straw.

German, Henry W. r.5, painter

Haight, Henry, Farmer, 5 acres, Village

Harrington, Mrs, Joseph, widow, resident, 2 acres, located on Fuller Mountain Road, just past the School.

Harrington, Joseph Mc., Clerk at Martin F. Allen's, Telegraph Operator, beds at Allen's.

Hatch, Ebenezer, r.5, Farms 52 acres owned by Mrs E. Hatch

Hazard, Rufus, resident in the Village, aged 73 (710 Old Hollow, Parcel 19).

Hazard, Ezra, Seneca and Stephen Hazard. They all lived over in the Route 7 and Greenbush road area and are listed as follows:

Ezra Hazard, dairy farmer, 19 cows

Seneca Hazard, dealer in hides and small fruit grower

Stephen G. Hazard, former clothier, now farmer on 39 acres.

Jadess, James, 6.6, laborer

Jones, Norman, Farmer, 12 acres (Champlin property, Parcel 43)

Keeler, Aranthus E., carpenter and joiner

Kenyon, John P., journeyman Miller, at Allen and Percival's, also a farmer

King, Oliver, Blacksmith in Village

LaFleur, Adolphus, Laborer at Ezra Hazard's

Mallory, Charles H., General Merchant and Farmer, 25 acres (Parcel 21)

Martin, Carlos C. (at location of Pleasant Valley Landscaping today, 14 Old Hollow, Parcel 1) dealer in livestock, wool grower, 400 sheep and farmer. With 800 acres and another 313 acres in Bolton.

Martin, Levi, Farm Laborer

Martin, Stoddard, Martin House Hotel, dairy with 22 cows, farmer, 200 acres. (Parcel 79). Built the hotel, and the house opposite, now occupied by Carlos C. Martin.

Meade, Albert W., r.7, dairy, 34 cows, 350 acres. Monkton Road at what became the Claflin Farm near junction with Hand road

Miller, Julius J., carpenter, in the Village

Miller, Russell, r.5 Carpenter, 1 acre

Marsett, Joseph, Laborer, in Village

Mooney, James, r.8, Farmer, 100 acres. (On Hand Road at corner with Fuller Mountain Road)

Mooney, John, r. 8, resident aged 76

Newell, Amanda, Widow of Birdsey, resident of Village

Newell, Argalus B., proprietor of Saw Mill, farmer on 8.5 acres (Parcel 53)

Noonan, Daniel O., Speculator, butcher and farmer on 12 acres

Noonan William G., r.5, Carpenter, joiner, farmer, 52 acres

Norman, Joseph W., Shoemaker, on half acre.

Palmer, Charles, r.6 Joiner

Palmer, George H., wheelwright and cabinet maker. (His house is located on what is today 1168 Four Winds Road, Parcel 33).

Palmer, George W., Lister, Overseer of the Poor, dairy with 14 cows, farmer on 114 acres.

Palmer, William, tailor, in the Village

Parker, William H. Corner of r.5 and r. 6 (rt 7 intersection) farm laborer



Photo 37. Allen House Block from hill north of Main Street, looking southeast. No telephone poles, so may be ca. 1890's. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



Photo 38. Allen House about 1890's. Note: No telephone poles (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

Percival, Philo D. was not only a major merchant, but he was also a small fruit grower on 15.5 acres. (His house on the Beers map is located at 1122 Four Winds, Parcel 32)

Ploof, Abram, r.5, Laborer

St. Clair, Peter O., Laborer, in the Village

St. Peters, Joseph L., Merchant in the Village (on the Mill section of the Brick store, Parcel 20, and Grist mill across road on Parcel 39)

Sattley, Harriet F., Resident in the Village

Seguin, George and Sons, 2 acres

Seguin, Julius, farmer on 8 acres

Seguin, Julius and Son, Blacksmithing in Village

Sorrell, Oliver, teamster and farmer on 3 acres.

Sorrell, Oliver, Mason, in the village (perhaps on Mt. Philo road)

Sorrell, Raphell, Blacksmith, in Village

Stone, Joseph, r. 10/9 (corner of Four Winds and Fuller Mountain)

Wheelwright

Tabor, Harvey, house painter and farmer, 5 acres

Taft, Orvill C., Speculator, dealer in country produce and furs, farmer, 50 acres on Stage road (Route 7)

Webb, Aaron B., resident, aged 88

Webb, George C., Tinsmith and dealer in notions

Webb, George D., Town Grand Juror and farmer, 30 acres

Wheeler, John, Mail carrier, in Village

Wheeler, Maria, widow of Absolom, in the Village (Parcel 18)

Wicker, Cyrus W., retired merchant, Assistant Judge for Addison County, County Commissioner, in the Village (699 Old Hollow, Parcel 50)

Wood, George, Corner of Dakin and Route 7, Minister Society of Friends

Yott, George, r. 5, Farm Laborer.

Yott, George W. intersection of Rt 7, worked formerly as a Railroad Engineer.

Yott, Moses M. Nurse at Hosea Willard in Vergennes, but lived in Village

Vandison, John, proprietor of Woolen Mills, in the Village

Judge Norman J. Allen was born in Phelps NY in 1818. He came to North Ferrisburgh in 1838 and engaged in the milling business under the name of Allen and Percival. Allen was an Assistant Judge and Lister. He was engaged in mercantile trade in the Hollow from 1838 onwards. In 1857 the map indicates that Allen and A.L. Wheeler & Co. had a store on that site. He totally rebuilt a large mercantile Building in 1884 which included a ground floor shop and the Post Office, and a large hall and stage upstairs. This building, at 648 Old Hollow (Parcel 16) is owned today by Mike Hinsdale.

N. J. Allen also partnered with Theodore Lyman who had leased and managed the woolen mill during the Civil War. In 1887 Lyman and Allen were advertising their “Midsummer Closing Sale” in the Burlington Free Press in August 22, 1887.

Judge N.J. Allen married first, Sarah Martin, daughter of Stoddard Martin and second, Lucinda Palmer, widow. Norman J. Allen died in 1895 and his businesses and farms were taken over by his son, Martin F. Allen.

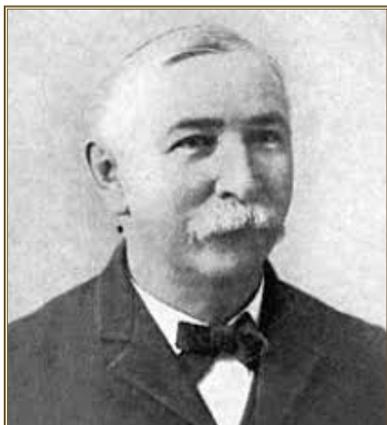


Photo 39. Martin Fletcher Allen (Smith, 1886)

Martin Fletcher Allen was born in North Ferrisburgh in 1842, son of Judge Norman J. Allen. He attended the Hollow School in North Ferrisburgh, then the Tiltan Seminary in Tiltan NY, then he attended Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, NY. In 1867 Martin married Eliza F. Daniels whose father, Edward Daniels was a native of England and a woolen manufacturer. Martin entered into a partnership with A.L. Wheeler and their

company was known as Wheeler and Allen.



Photo 40. Allen Block, looking east. c. 1900. Note new telephone poles. (Special Collections, UVM)



Photo 41. Allen Block, looking west. c. 1900 (courtesy, Tim Davis)

Martin was an active merchant and businessman not only in North Ferrisburgh but throughout northern Vermont and upstate New York where he had an extensive dairy business and three creameries. He owned and operated several other businesses, including banking, farms, the grist mill, and serving as the North Ferrisburgh

Post Master. He took over his father's several large farms and businesses at the time of his father's death in 1895.

Martin Fletcher Allen was a Republican, and served in the Vermont House of Representatives from 1882- 1883, and the Vermont Senate from 1890 to 1891. He was subsequently elected Vermont's Lieutenant Governor 1900-1902.

In May 1901 Allen was one of several officers of the Farmers' National Bank who were arrested and accused of being complicit in embezzlement by the bank's cashier. The officers were tried in 1902 and found not guilty, but the cashier was convicted and sentenced to 7 years in prison. Martin F. Allen died in 1927 and it is noted

BANK WRECKER SENTENCED.

Clerk Ketchum of Vergennes (Vt.) Institution Given Seven Years—
Lieut. Gov. Allen Acquitted.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 26.—The cases which grew out of the failure of the Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes, on April 23, 1901, were finally disposed of in the United States Court to-day. The Court exonerated Lieut.-Gov. Martin F. Allen of North Ferrisburg, Vice President of the bank, who was one of the respondents, and the jury immediately found him not guilty on all the counts in the indictment.

The Court sentenced Representative John W. Ketchum, formerly a clerk in the bank, to a seven-year term in the House of Correction, for aiding Cashier David H. Lewis in embezzling the funds.

Lewis, having pleaded guilty some time since to a charge of embezzlement, is serving a seven-year term in the House of Correction. In the trial of Ketchum this week Lewis testified that Ketchum was his clerk at the bank. It was shown that Ketchum had made many false entries on the cash sheets, although he claimed the figures were furnished by Lewis.

Document 24. New York Times April 27, 1901

VERMONT OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

VERGENNES, Vt., May 27.—Lieut.-Gov. M. F. Allen, Vice President and Director of the Farmers' National Bank, which recently suspended here, and J. W. Ketchum, a member of the Legislature from this place, were arrested to-day by United States officers, under indictments charging them with complicity with Cashier D. Q. Lewis in wrecking the bank.

The indictments, which were found by the United States Grand Jury last week, are in two counts, each charging complicity in embezzling the funds of the bank and falsifying the accounts. Mr. Ketchum was taken to Burlington after his arrest. At a hearing he pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at \$5,000.

Receiver James Sullivan of the bank has placed an attachment upon all the property of Lieut.-Gov. Allen and also upon the estate of Norman J. Allen, his father, of which the son is administrator.

Old Delmonico's to be Remodeled.

The old Delmonico's, at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-sixth Street, will be remodeled for its new lessee, John B. Martin, at an expense of \$50,000. The entire Twenty-sixth Street front will be rebuilt and extensive interior alterations will also be made, including new staircases, partitions and elevators. Plans for the work were filed at the Building Department yesterday by the architect, George Keister, for the owners of the property, the Montgomery estate.

Will Inquire Into Desmond's Sanity.

On the application of Lawyer James W. Ridgway, Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, yesterday appointed a commission to inquire into the sanity of ex-Police Detective Timothy J. Desmond, recently convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for shooting and killing James McMullen in the latter's home in Bath Beach in December last. Desmond was to have been sentenced yesterday.

Ministers Debate Infant's Future State.

Infant damnation was repudiated at the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association at 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, in the discussion of a paper by the Rev. Dr. William H. Dexter of Williamsbridge on "Meeting New Creeds." One clergyman said he could not see how an infant born to-day could in any conceivable way or degree be responsible for Adam's sin 6,000 years ago. One member, however, said "Infants may be saved, but this much can be said—that there is no such teaching in the Bible." None, however, openly declared in favor of the doctrine.

Jersey City Policemen Suspended.

Police Captain Archibald McKaig and Detective Clay Keenan of the Third Precinct, Jersey City, were suspended last night by the Police Board for thirty days each for failing to suppress a disorderly house in the precinct. Their defense was that they did not know of the existence of the place. Minnie Lawrence, the keeper of the house, has been sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Document 25. New York Times, May 28, 1901



Photo 42. The Allen Store in the 1940's (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



Street at North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

North Ferrisburgh, Vt., is in the Champlain Valley, 16 miles south of Burlington on the Rutland R. R., New York Central line, bordering on Lake Champlain and one mile from Mt. Philo where one of the finest views in the world can be had taking in the Lake for many miles, Adirondack and Green Mountains

Photo 43. Main Street, North Ferrisburgh, about 1900. Looking East to covered bridge. You can see the footpaths/ sidewalks along both sides of the road, and bridge in background. Allen Block on right and Newell House on left (Special Collections, UVM).



Photo 44. The Wheeler House (668 Old Hollow, parcel 18) residence of Maria Wicker, widow of Absolm Wicker. Photo c. 1890's-1900 (Special Collections, UVM)



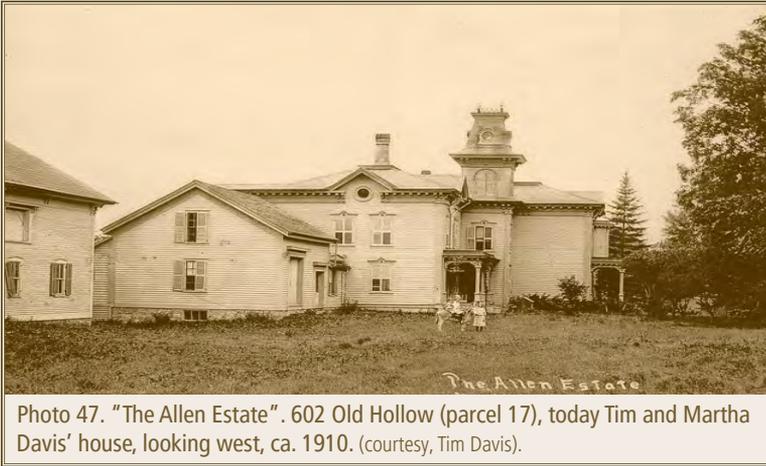
Photo 45. Front of the red brick store, 1900. 718 Old Hollow. (Ruddy home today). Looking west. Shows the sidewalk which ran from the bridge a short way, till they ran out of concrete (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 46. Above, Wicker House, on the right, opposite the Hazard House, and Main street looking west, 1900 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

Below, the Hazard House, opposite photo above ,1900. Cream House at center right (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)





in his obituary that his funeral was held at the North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church with Freemason Rites. He is buried in the North Ferrisburgh Cemetery.

Main Street in the Early 1900's

By 1900 North Ferrisburgh was a flourishing Village with a flour mill, two grist mills, three general stores owned by EA Preston, FE Baker, and AP Williams. Dr Ed Collins was the physician residing in the Village. His death is noted in the dairies of Katharine Royce on May 12, 1928. She also comments in one entry that Dr Collins came to visit her sick children by snowmobile on January 7, 1927 (Royce Diaries, 1926-1928, unpublished, courtesy of Katie Quinn).

Chapter 9. The Story of the Red Brick Store



Photo 48. The Red Brick Store today (Jean Richardson)

The Red Brick Store: 718 Old Hollow – present home of Ken and Jen Ruddy and Fiddlehead Construction Company. This small parcel (parcel 20) has a long and complex history of buildings and landowners, with close ties to the changing owners and land uses on the adjoining Hazard property (parcel 19). The store and mill parcel was first developed in about 1793 for flour milling, blacksmithing, iron ore production with a forge, and related activities. The story of the Red Brick Store, and its owners over the many decades provides us with a snapshot of American history as the nation grew from its eighteenth century flour mills, forges, and early merchant storefronts, through the expanding market demands for goods and services in the mid and late nineteenth century, and subsequent adaptations of new owners to the changing economies in the twentieth and twenty first centuries.



Photo 49. Home of C.W. Wicker ca. 1900. 699 Old Hollow, Parcel 50 (presently Katie Hill) about 1900. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

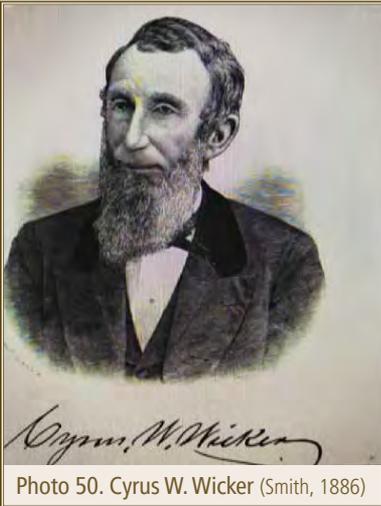


Photo 50. Cyrus W. Wicker (Smith, 1886)

The Wicker Family

In 1837 **Cyrus Washburn Wicker** and his brother **Charles W. Wicker** owned and ran at least two stores in the Village, one west of Lewis Creek in what is today the front yard of Richardson (Parcel 19, 710 Old Hollow) and one on the east of the river in what is today the front yard of the McKibbens (Parcel 22, 838 Old Hollow). The 1857 and 1871 maps indicate 3 sites labeled C.W.

Wicker, including what would

have been the main residence of Charles W. Wicker at what is today 669 Old Hollow, Katie Hill's house (parcel 50). Immediately across the road, in the "front yard" of 710 Old Hollow (the Hazard House, parcel 19) there is a CW Wicker noted (Beers, 1871) and another C.W. Wicker over the bridge in what would be the front

yard today on parcel 22. The Parcel 22 site was the location of the Haskell and Wicker Store from 1836- 1840/41.

Cyrus Washburn Wicker was born in Hardwick, MA in 1814 (died 1887), the eldest of 5 children. His father, Lemuel was a blacksmith and farmer, and Cyrus' mother, Sally Haskell, was the second wife of Lemuel. The family moved to Orwell Vermont when Cyrus was 4 years old. When his father died Cyrus was only 11 years old and it was necessary for him to support his family. He was initially a farmhand, and then worked on the Champlain canal, first on the tow path, and then at the helm of a canal boat. He then moved in with his uncle Benjamin Haskell in Cornwall for six years, and subsequently, in 1836 (aged 22) he moved to North Ferrisburgh. (Carleton, 1903). In May 1837 he opened a store with his uncle Benjamin F. Haskell on the hill just east of the bridge in North Ferrisburgh. This was probably in what is today the front yard of Parcel 22, 838 Old Hollow Road. This was a branch of their Cornwall store. Haskell was a prominent merchant. The Store was known as Haskell and Wicker Company. Some receipts from this company can be found in the Wicker Papers at UVM.

In 1838 Cyrus Wicker married Maria Delight Halladay, born 1817 in Shoreham, Vermont. Cyrus and Maria moved into their house at 699 Old Hollow, Parcel 50, in 1838. Smith (1886) states that this house had been built earlier by Rowland T. Robinson and that John Van de Vliet had lived there previously.

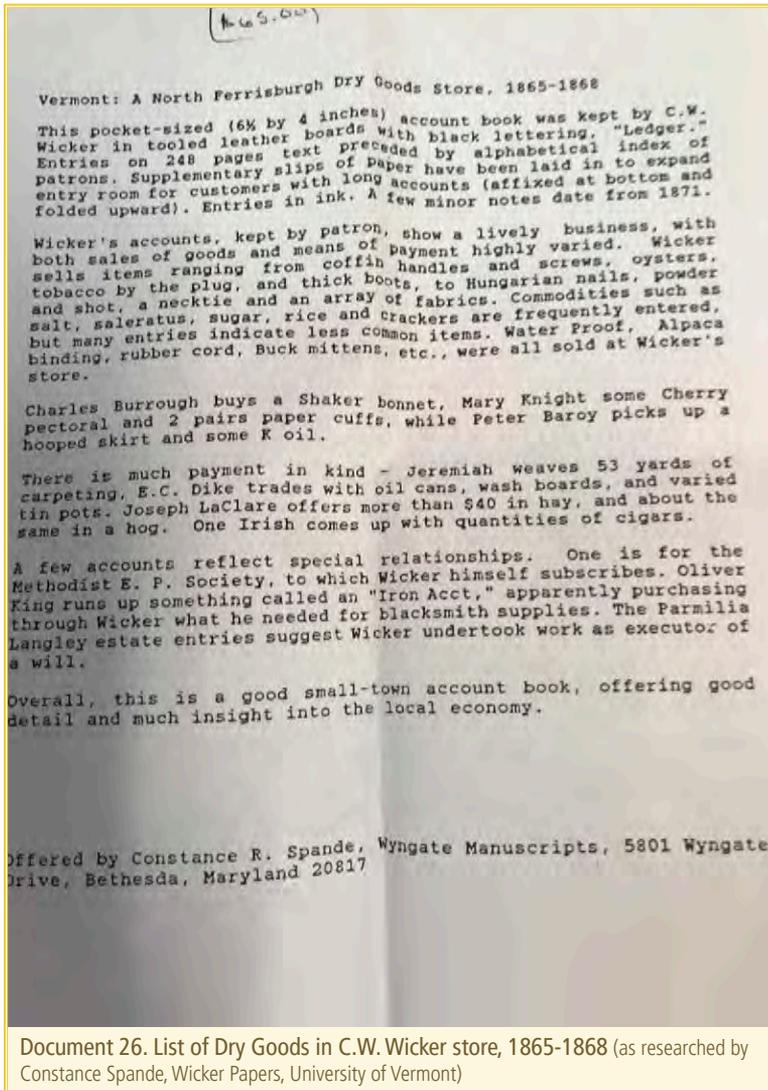
Cyrus and Maria had three children: Henry C. in 1841, Cassius M. in 1846 and Lemuel, born 1850 and died age 3. Cassius became a nationally known railroad executive and banker in the Midwest, and Henry became president of a railroad company in Chicago. The history of the Wicker family is an extensive collection of papers, the Wicker Papers, 1824-1963 housed in Special Collections at the University of Vermont.

In 1840 or 1841 after working with his uncle, Cyrus joined with Orin Sholes and his brother Charles H. Wicker in the firm Sholes, Wicker and co. (Child, 1882; Smith 1886). This store may have been the

store subsequently owned by Charles H. Mallory, on parcel 21, as it was described as being "opposite the grist mill" (Smith 1886).

In 1842 Orin Sholes purchased the Hazard house property (Parcel 19) from William Hazard (Executor of Hazard estate) (Deed research).

In 1849 Wicker moved his store to the west side of the river "to where Joseph L. St Peters now lives" (Smith, 1886). The small patch



Document 26. List of Dry Goods in C.W. Wicker store, 1865-1868 (as researched by Constance Spande, Wicker Papers, University of Vermont)

of land on which the present red brick store stands had many close packed buildings on it from 1792 to present. It is assumed from deed records that Orin Sholes, who bought the Hazard property in 1842, also sold the store front property to Wicker in 1849 when he moved his store to the west side of the river.

Cyrus was a member of the Free Soil Society, and was actively anti-slavery. His home in North Ferrisburgh was on the underground railroad. He was initially a Wesleyan Methodist, but became a member of the Congregational Church in Ferrisburgh, and was a deacon there for many years. Cyrus was a J.P. for 40 years and, from 1857-1858 he was Ferrisburgh's Representative in Montpelier. During the Legislative Session, as was typical for the time, he lived in Montpelier, and his letters home are in the Wicker Papers at UVM. He was a trustee of the United States Deposit Fund to support public schools, and assistant judge in 1881 and 1882.

The Wicker Papers in Special Collections at UVM provide detailed documentation of the Dry Goods Store between 1865-1868 (see Document 26 on page 110). C.W. Wicker's ledger for this period is 248 pages long. It shows all the materials sold and bartered, from mittens, to nails, to oysters. We can see that Charles Burroughs for example bought a Shaker Bonnet; Mary Knight some cherry pectoral and two pairs of paper cuffs; and Peter Baroy bought a hooped skirt and some K. oil. Joseph LaClare bartered his purchase of \$40 in hay, and about the same in a hog.

This ledger also notes that Oliver King, a local Blacksmith, ran an "iron account", purchasing his blacksmith supplies on a regular basis. Other entries note that Mr Wicker also did some estate work as an Executor.

In 1877 Judge (sic) Wicker sold the store to Joseph L. St. Peters who was his store clerk. Cyrus lived until 1888 and, following his death, his wife Maria spent winters with her son Henry in New York and the home in the North Ferrisburgh Village. Maria's letters between 1888 and 1895 are maintained in the Wicker Papers at UVM.



Photo 51. Above, Red Brick Store/St Peter Block ca.1910 looking east to covered bridge. Note "Auto Filling station" center photo. Sells Hood Tires. The middle building is gone today (Special Collection, UVM, and Marvin Ball)

Below, as above, but with both an automobile and horse and buggy. St Peter Block/Red Brick Store c 1910. Postcard. (Special Collections, UVM)





Photo 52. Redbrick store, ca. 1900, looking west. Telephone poles in place.
(Special Collections, UVM)



Photo 53. Harness Shop, ca 1890's - 1900 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



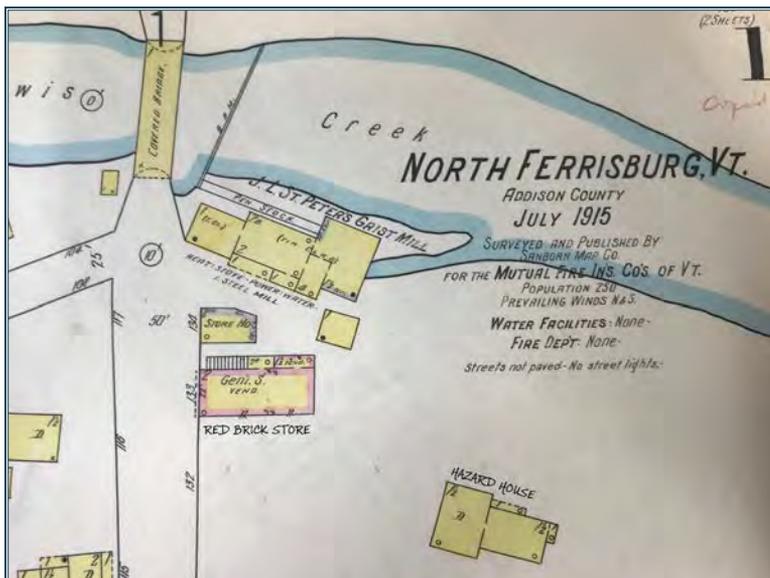
Photo 54. The Red Brick store front in about 1912. Kerosene lamppost on left. Dirt road. Probably when it was Baker's Store

Henry C. Wicker, son of Cyrus and Maria, was educated at New Hampton Institute in Fairfax, Vermont, and upon completing his education in 1856 (aged 15) he worked in his father's store in North Ferrisburgh; in 1858-9 he worked in other stores which his father owned in North Hero and Burlington; in 1860 he went out west to Chicago and moved to major positions in the railroad industry (see extensive records in the Wicker Family Papers in Special Collections at UVM).

Cassius Wicker, second son of Cyrus and Maria, was educated in North Ferrisburgh and Williston and Middlebury Academies. After completing his education he also went to work for his father in North Ferrisburgh. His work also included drawing up deeds, mortgages and wills for his Ferrisburgh neighbors, and keeping the books for the local blacksmith. By 1866 (aged 20) he was a check clerk of the Union Star Line in east St. Louis Missouri, and for 3 years a cashier of the People's Dispatch Fast Freight Line, and the Chinese Immigrant agent for the North Missouri Railroad. Like his old brother Cassius moved up through the railroad ranks in the Midwest to become a renowned CEO of railroad companies. His life is captured in detail in the Wicker Papers at UVM.

Joseph Louis St. Peters

Joseph Louis St Peters was born in Charlotte on May 12, 1850. His father was Mathew St. Peters of Quebec who had moved to Charlotte in 1833 and had a 70 acres farm. Mathew was 86 in 1903 (Carleton, 1903). Mathew married Margaret Laramy of Chazy, New York, and they had 5 children, including John, Victoria and Joseph. Margaret died in 1876 aged 56.



Map 13. Part of the Sanborn Insurance Map, 1915, providing detail of the buildings on site at that time. Note the J.L. St Peters Grist Mill and pen stock. The mill is labeled as being tin clad, with a stove for heat, powered by water and with a steel Mill. Note the location of the middle of the 3 dams on Lewis Creek. This grist mill operated until the 1960's. The red brick store is outlined in red to indicate brick construction material. The open circles indicate slate roof and the solid circle indicate asphalt or other material. The red brick store is labeled 'General Store', and the building immediately east (above) the store is labeled 'Store House'. This building has now gone. The Hazard house can be seen in the lower right. There were 250 people lived in the Village (Special Collections, UVM).

Joseph was educated in Charlotte and the Williston Academy. He entered the store of C.W. Wicker in North Ferrisburgh as a Clerk. By this time the store had been relocated to the site of the present Red Brick store on the west side of the bridge. Joseph obviously did well in his work, and in 1877, at only age 27 he became the owner of the store, buying it from C.W. Wicker. In 1885 Joseph married Sarah A. Newell, daughter of Theodore D. Lyman who used to operate the woolen mill in North Ferrisburgh. Theodore Lyman had come to North Ferrisburgh from Northampton, MA in 1812. He was known as a fine clothier and became a prominent woolen manufacturer. Theodore Lyman died in South Troy, Minnesota at aged 72 (Carleton, 1903).

In 1889 Joseph L. St Peters erected the present red brick store building, which was a commodious store, 25 feet by 61 feet, selling dry goods, groceries, feeds and grains. In 1892, for reasons of ill health, he retired for 9 years, returning in 1901 to form a partnership with John L. Sequin. J. Sequin and Sons, are listed in the 1882 Gazetteer of Child in 1882 as having a blacksmithing business, which may have been at this location (There were 4 blacksmith shops in the Village in 1882). This J. L. St. Peters store was the biggest mercantile business in Addison County, called J.L. St. Peters & Co. (not clear if it was just managed for him for that period of years, or sold and bought back)

Frank E. Baker: In 1912 the store was known as the F. E. Baker store (from a photo, and a sign now located at the Ferrisburgh Historical Society). Note however that the Sanborn Map of 1915, discussed below, indicates that the Grist Mill section of the parcel, along the Creek, was still known as the J.L. St Peter's Grist Mill. Frank Baker may have leased or managed the property. Frank Baker was running the store in 1922 (Town Report). In 1925 Katharine Royce (see Chapter 11 on page 131) recorded that Mrs Frank Baker died.

Several deeds mentioned a large safe that was part of the transfer of the store property. From early maps, it is unclear whether the rear timber-framed gable-roof building may have been moved on the property to the rear, or from somewhere else, as it does not appear to be currently located where it was shown on older maps. Or, the older maps may not have had accuracy in scale (Ken Ruddy).

The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1915

Insurance Companies, wanting to have detailed information on building structure and materials for insurance purposes, provide us a detailed picture of all the buildings in the North Ferrisburgh Village in 1915 (Sanborn Maps, Special Collections, UVM).

Map 13 on page 115 is a detail from one of the maps indicating the exact location of the dam, penstock and buildings that were on this site in 1915.

Yandow Family

Deed research has not yet fully clarified the parcel(s) which were sold to the Yandows. The Mill and Store and other buildings seem to have been on separate deeds. The Deeds indicate that St. Peters sold his part of the patchwork of parcels and buildings to George Yandow in 1920, who passed it on to his sons Clifford and Harris Yandow, and by 1955 Harris' son, Clovis was operating the property – perhaps both Mill and Store (Burlington Free Press, Feb 28, 1955).

References in the Irion deed indicates part of a parcel from George Yandow to Harris G. Yandow in 1930, and part of a parcel to Clifford D. and Yvonne M. Yandow in 1948. In 1948 reference is made in deed research to two pieces of land in one deed, from Harris G. and Elizabeth Yandow to Clifford and Yvonne Yandow. The store was then known as “The Yandow Grain Company”.

Photographs and Ken Ruddy's renovation work indicates that in the 1940's, there was a wood-framed and clad storefront between the two existing structures on the property. I (Ken Ruddy) am guessing that possibly when this was taken down, the framing was used to frame the final addition to the mill. The core of the mill is a timber-framed building that had a shed roof (draining toward the creek). The west side of the mill had a two-story facade with an open porch. This final addition was done sometime after 1941.

Herbert (Bud) and Charlotte Irion

In 1972 the Yandows sold the store to Bud and Charlotte Irion.

Soon after the Irions purchased the property, a coal stove caught the upper floor of the mill on fire, which was only saved because the tenant of the second floor was a firefighter and was able to put the fire out. The Irions purchased the business when the mill was dealing in bulk grain. They quickly transitioned to bagged grain citing competition for bulk grain sales from feed coming in from the railroad. At one point the second floor of the store was used for a seamstress shop, evidenced by old photos of the storefront and many sewing needles found in the floorboards during renovations.



Photo 55. Selling John Deere tractors at the Yandow Store (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 56. Clifford and Harris Yandow at the Yandow store and Grist Mill in 1958.

It also housed the many chicks that Charlotte Irion tended during the spring chick sales season

Ray and Gail McEvoy

In 1980 the store was sold by the Irions to Ray and Gail McEvoy. The McEvoy's had moved from New Jersey to buy a nice quiet country store. Ray ran the store and Gail worked as an emergency room nurse at Porter hospital. They initially had little knowledge of agriculture, but soon learned.

Ken and Jennifer Ruddy

In 2000 Ken and Jennifer Ruddy from Pennsylvania purchased the store from the McEvoy's. Ken and Jennifer Ruddy extensively renovated the entire building from sub basement to roof. Ken is a professional fine carpenter and building constructor, and here are some of the things that he identified during his renovation work: "It appears that the original structure was an approximately 20' x 30' timber-framed wood clapboard-sided two-story gable-roofed building, which original form can be seen on the east side. This is the current rear of the building."

Ken verified the date of the Brick building as 1889, found in a signature in a second floor window frame

"The mill is also not one original building, but an original building with 5 additions. The only thing left of the original building is one partial remaining wall and a foundation. I had heard that there was a blacksmith shop either on the rear of the lot, or possibly on the lot behind. There is a chance (entirely a guess) that the blacksmith shop burned down, and the 'additions' were then started. The one wall remaining of that original structure was used as a concrete form for the base of the grain elevator. I have heard that the original mill was powered by a stone and wood dam that had a penstock that fed the "horizontal turbine" at the back of the mill (rumored to be still buried in the mud). I also heard that the dam proved too unreliable to provide power for the grain milling operation, so a generator was installed in the basement of the building to supply

power to grind the grain with a 3-phase 30 HP grinder. This was apparently before general electrification of the hollow, and the generator may have powered neighboring homes, as evidenced by knob and tube fixtures on adjacent trees. There was also a molasses mixer and a 3000-gallon cistern in the basement that was rumored to hold the molasses, although in later years the molasses was pumped from a 275 gallon tank. The rear of the mill was also rumored to have housed a cider mill. This 'cider mill' also contained a one-hole 'outhouse' cantilevered over the creek” (Ken Ruddy)

The second floor of the mill also contains worker's caricatures of each other drawn on the walls with black paint.



Photo 57. Sketches found by Ken Ruddy in grain Mill.

Chapter 10. The Shady Nook Pony Farm

Agnes Field Preston and Elmer Abraham Preston

The social and economic fabric of rural Vermont saw many changes in the years just prior to and immediately following World War I. Some local residents adapted in innovative ways. In 1904 Elmer and Agnes Field Preston had purchased the Old Hazard House and the associated 30 acres. Mr Preston ran a small dairy farm there and they sold cream , a “value-added” product, which was taken by pony cart out to the train station in North Ferrisburgh and sold into the Burlington market (Yvonne Yandow, pers. com.1990). The cream house was a small, well-insulated wooden building with thick walls, close by the house and barn, with a concrete lined deep pit in the back corner. This building is shown on the Sanborn Insurance map of 1915 (Map 6 on page 32). The cream house is still on site, and today used as a sugar house replete with a small Canadian built Dominion and Grim evaporator.

Elmer Abraham Preston (1870–1949) was the son of Russell and Ann Aiken Preston. Elmer was a Free Mason, member of the Vergennes Lodge, and a Justice of the Peace, Second Constable and Lister. Elmer married Agnes Field (1873-1956). They had two sons: Roger Byron Preston (born 1899) and Cloise (born 1902). Roger



Photo 58. North Ferrisburgh Railway Station. This building was moved from Long Point Road to its present location next to the covered bridge at the Starry Nite Café on Route 7.



Photo 59. Cream House at Hazard house. Built ca. 1860 or earlier. Used as cream house until about 1960. The cream was picked up by pony cart and taken to the railroad station at North Ferrisburgh, but also taken up to the creamery further west on Old Hollow. (Yvonne Yandow, pers.com, 1990). Converted to sugar house in 1992 (Jean Richardson).



Starting for the Creamery
 Typical Vermont Farmer and Life Long Resident of No. Ferrisburgh, Vt.

Photo 60. "Driving Old Turco". Driver is James Mooney, c. 1910. Postcard with a One Cent stamp. James Mooney is listed in 1882 as a "farmer with 100 acres". His farm was located on Hand Road at the corner with Fuller Mountain Road (Child 1882). (Photo Courtesy of Katie Quinn – the postcard was sent to her grandfather, Ray Royce).



Photo 61. Shady Nook Pony pasture, on banks of Lewis Creek. About 1912.



Shetland Ponies

The ideal child's playmate and pet; teaches them to handle a horse; all kind and gentle. If in need of a stallion, mares or pony to give health and pleasure to your boy or girl, you can find it at

SHADY NOOK PONY FARM
Dept. H. North Ferrisburg, Vt.

Photo 62. Shady Nook Pony Farm advertisement, Garden Magazine, Vol. 17-18, March 1915.



Shetland Ponies

and complete outfits for them for sale,
WRITE YOUR WANTS.

There is nothing that can be given children which will bring them so much health and pleasure as a Shetland Pony and outfit.

Shady Nook Pony Farm
Dept. H North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

Photo 63. Shady Nook Pony Farm advertisement in Country Life in America, Sept 2015



Of course you like puppies and kittens, but would n't the best of all be a

Baby Shetland Pony

born this year? We can choose yours now for Christmas. Write and I will pick out the *best foal for you* from our large herd. This one is grown up. For any kind of pony write immediately to

SHADY NOOK FARM, No. Ferrisburg, Vermont

Photo 64. Shady Nook Farm Advertisement, about 1914.



PONY

MRS. E. A

January

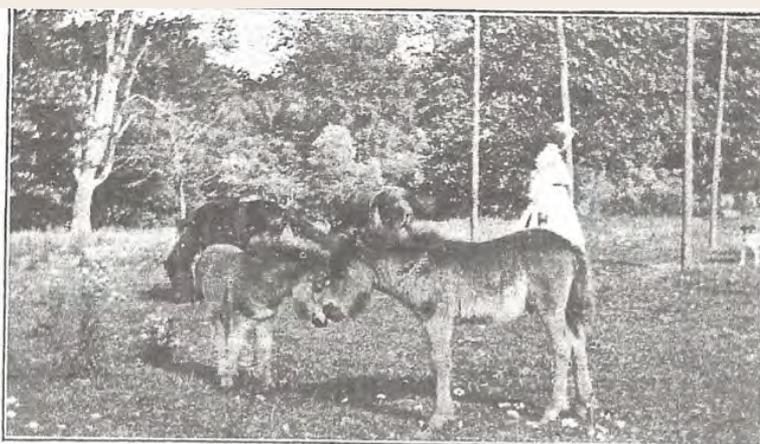
J. Emory Renoll
Hanover Pa

Photo 65. An E.A. Preston Postcard mailed to J. Emory Renoll, in Hanover, PA, from Mrs Agnes Preston, showing two of her ponies pulling a sled..About 1915.



Shady Nook Pony Farm, No. Ferrisburg, Vt.

Photo 66. Two pony carts and two riders. Shady Nook Pony Farm about 1912. Photo taken looking north with the main barn at back left, cream house screened at center, and house to the right. (E.A. Preston Postcard)



Friends four and six weeks old.

SHADY NOOK FARM, NO. FERRISBURG, VT.

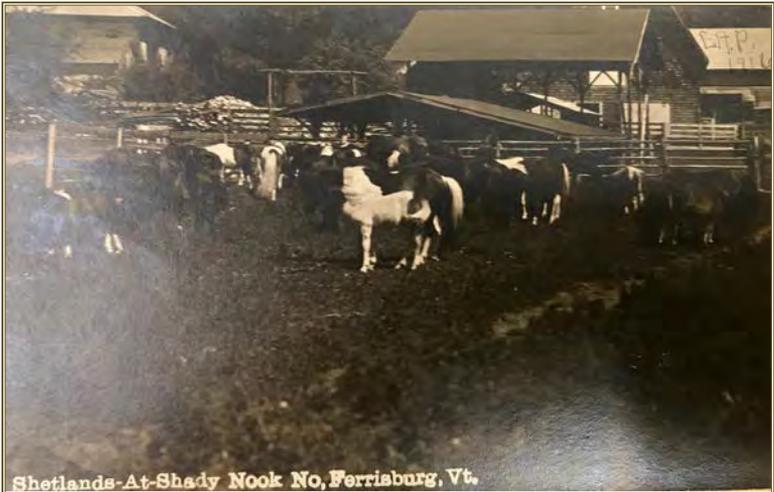
Photo 67. Foals on pasture near the river, about 1912 (E.A. Preston Postcard)



Photo 68. Photo postcard: taken by a maple tree by Lewis Creek at Pony Farm. This maple tree is still standing, a few feet east of the house. Postcard was Mailed on November 1 1912 by "Roger" to Dorothy Folsom on College Street in Burlington from the North Ferrisburgh Post office. Dorothy Folsom was the oldest daughter of Edwin Reed Folsom, related to the Prestons and Royces. Dorothy married Edward Melby DVM. More on the Folsom family can be found in Chapter XI. (postcard courtesy Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



Photo 69. Shady Nook Pony Farm. "Sheila and Hoffmary Field" about 1916



Shetlands At Shady Nook No, Ferrisburg, Vt.

Photo 70. 1916. Allen House can be seen in background. Looking towards the barns and Main Street. The other side of this post card can be seen below (Special Collections, UVM Library)



Photo 71. Reverse side of photo 68 above. Postcard of January 6, 1916 addressed to Fred Prouty who either owned or managed the Vermont Hardware company, moving from Burlington to Marshfield to Barre. Elmer Preston writes: Bro Prouty (presumably a fellow Free Mason) your" photo in booklet takes me back to the day you spent in Ferrisburg 17 to 20 years ago" (about 1896- 1899) "running ? with the boys. We have 40 ponies. Want to trade hardware for one? (Special Collections, UVM Library).



Photo 72. Shady Nook Pony Farm, ca. 1920's Looking north with barns in background. (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)



Photo 73. Shady Nook Pony Farm, ca. 1920's



Photo 74. Shady Nook Pony Farm, late 1920's.

moved to San Juan, Puerto Rico, as an adult, and Cloise stayed in the area.

Elmer A. Preston, in addition to his small dairy farm, ran the dry goods store at the Allen house, and built up a photography and post card business, and several of his postcards are used in this book.

By about 1910 his wife, Agnes Preston, had built up what became a nationally renowned Shetland Pony farm called the Shady Nook Pony Farm. The 1820's sheep barn was modified into a pony and pony cart barn, and additional sheds and corals were built to the south of the dairy barn which at that time was attached to the sheep barn (still standing). Pony tie rings can still be seen on the side of the house and barn.

Agnes soon had a large herd of ponies, probably replacing the less profitable dairy cows, and she became a nationally registered stud Breeder (Wade, 1914). The America Shetland Pony Stud lists the 7 ponies for sale from Mrs Preston's 1913 foals (Wade, 1914). Agnes advertised nationally in magazines such as *Country Life in America*, Vol 28, p.11, in Sept 1915, and *Garden Magazine*, Vol. 17-18, March 1915.

It has not yet been determined when the Pony Farm ceased operating, but perhaps the increase in motorized transportation, and the Stock Market crash of 1929, may explain its demise.

By the 1922 Elmer Preston was Town Truant Office, Lister, Second Constable, and a Notary Public (Town Report, 1922). The Preston family interacted with the Folsom family discussed in the following chapter, and Preston remains a common name in the area.



Photo 75. Eleanor Fuller Martin, (born 1854) second child of Louis B. Fuller
(photo courtesy of Warner Shedd)

Chapter 11. Descendants of the Fuller Family

Louis B. Fuller

As noted in Chapter I, Ezbon and Ashbel Fuller were owners of extensive acreages of land in Lots 13, 14, 16 and 18 (Four Winds and Fuller Mountain) and many descendants of the Fullers still live and work in the same general area. Ezbon Fuller, one of the first settlers in Ferrisburgh, is listed as receiving 50 acres of Lot 13, and 16 acres of Lot 18 in 1808 (Town Records). Ezbon's son was Gideon who married Eleanor Luce. Gideon and Eleanor Fuller had 3 children of whom Louis and Loretta were still alive in 1886 (Smith, 1886).

Louis B. Fuller, of Fuller Mountain road, was born in 1823 and died in 1892. He was the son of Gideon and Eleanor (Luce) Fuller (both of Ferrisburgh). They lived on Fuller Mountain Road, not far up the road from the school (Walling, 1857). Family stories suggest that Louis was christened "Ichabod Luce Fuller" which he did not



Photo 76. Lucy Ella ("Louella") Fuller Folsom, (1864/5 - 1964), fifth child of Louis B. Fuller

Photo 77. Edwin Reed Folsom (1858 - 1942), husband of Lucy Ella "Louella" Fuller

(photos courtesy of Warner Shedd)

like, so he changed his name to Louis B. Fuller, and the B. stands for nothing (Warner Shedd, pers. comm. - Warner Shedd, now of East Calais, Vermont, born 1934 is a great-grandson of Louis B. Fuller).

In 1850, at age 27, Louis B. Fuller married **Polly Ann Satterly** (born 1832). They had 5 children:

Abram S. Fuller – (1852-1854)

Eleanor – (1854 –1921) - Eleanor Fuller Martin

Gideon – (1857- 1883)

Hattie – (1861 – 1914) - Hattie Fuller Orr

Lucy Ella – 1864 (or 1865) -1964 (Luella Fuller Folsom) aged 99/100 (Town Records)

By age 59 Louis B. Fuller owned and managed over 700 acres in the Fuller Mountain, Hand Road, and up the Monkton Road (Child, 1882, Beers, 1871). He operated a wholesale dealership in hay and straw with Byron W. Field, and their business office (Fuller and Field) was located in the town center area (r. 54 in Child, 1882). Louis Fuller is described by Smith (1886) as a stock grower and hay dealer. By 1886 he had amassed 800 acres of land and ran a well-established hay pressing business, supplying farmers with hay

throughout the area. He was a Town Selectman and Justice of the Peace (Smith, 1886) and also held the offices of Poor-master and other town offices.

Hay Pressing

Hay is one of those crops which typically does well in Vermont. Many farmers found they could make a living producing good quality hay rather than labor intensive fluid milk or cream production. The demand for hay in cities, for horses, and for urban dairies, such as in Central Park, New York, was enormous. Once train lines were in place the market for hay from North Ferrisburgh for Burlington, Montreal, or New York City was very profitable. Horse transportation in cities required horse feed and bedding in huge quantities. Most farmers produced loose hay, picked up by fork in the field and taken by wagon to be forked into the hay mow for winter storage. But more money could be made from compressing the hay into bales and shipping them by train to urban markets. In the latter half of the nineteenth century Louis B. Fuller had a well-established hay pressing business. Hay pressing was done by attaching a horse to a capstan, or wheel, that wound a chain, rope or cable, raising the floor of a tall rectangular compartment

or box, maybe 20 foot high, pressing the loose hay into a shippable bale. The bales would weigh about 400 pounds. This took skill to operate. (For a discussion of hay making in Vermont from 1789-1990 see Yale, 1991).



Photo 78. Katharine Royce, in 1905 aged 20 (courtesy Katie Royce Quinn)

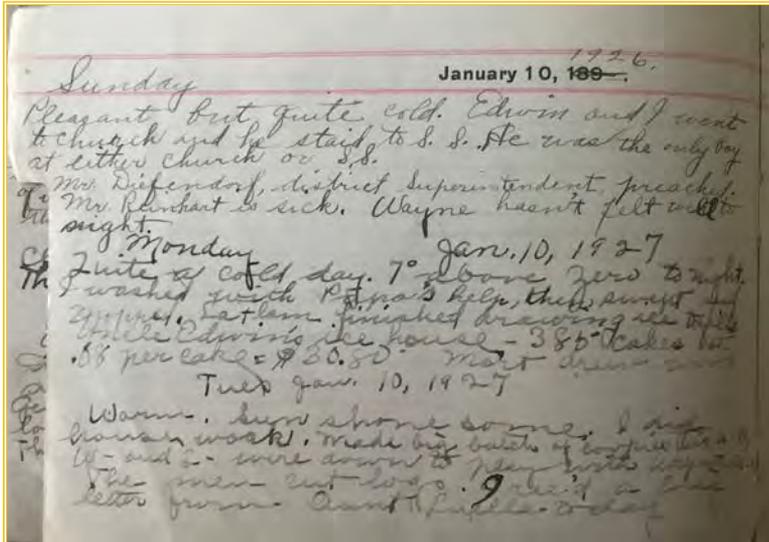
Louella Fuller Folsom and Edwin Folsom

Luella Fuller was the 5th child of Louis B. Fuller.

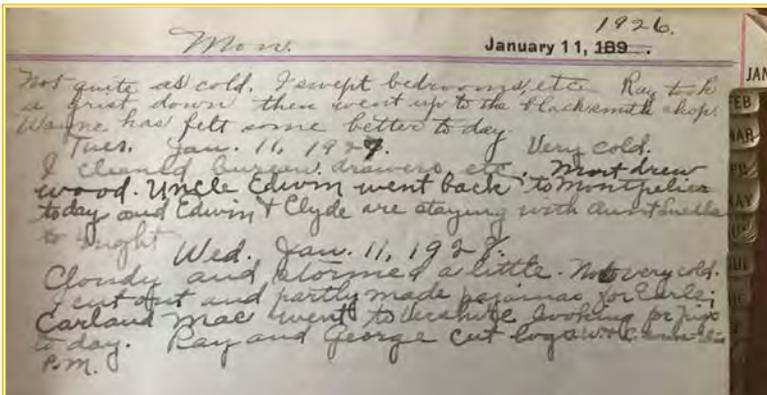
Lucy Ella (“Louella”) Fuller married Edwin Reed Folsom in 1896. Edwin was born in

Moriah New York, with some descendants who founded the town of Waitsfield. Louella and Edwin Reed Folsom had 3 children, Dorothy, Eleanor and Marion Lucy. By 1922 Dorothy Folsom was teaching school in Ferrisburgh. She was paid \$20 per week.

Edwin Reed Folsom's sister was Alice Folsom. Alice married Mark Royce, of Essex, New York. One of their children was Ray Royce who married Katharine Notman Hale. Katharine and Ray had four



Document 27. Excerpt from unpublished Diary of Katharine Royce (courtesy Katie Quinn)



Document 28. Excerpt from unpublished Diary of Katharine Royce (courtesy Katie Quinn)

sons, **Edwin Royce (Katie Royce Quinn's father)**, Clyde, Earl and Wayne.

The Folsom families are also related by marriage to the Preston family of Charlotte and Ferrisburgh. In the period 1904-1956 the old Hazard house was owned by **Elmer and Agnes Field Preston**, and the Royce and Folsom families ran farms which extended from Lewis Creek, east up Fuller Mountain road, opposite the Prestons' pony and dairy farm on the north side of the Creek.

The Royce, Folsom and Preston Families lived quite close to each other, and in the 1920's these families interacted together on a regular basis. Today **Katie Royce Quinn** and her family live in the family home, on 80 acres, on Four Winds road (Parcel 27), west of Fuller Mountain road. This same property was probably owned by Louis B. Fuller in the mid 1800's onwards. Katie Quinn shared with me the diary of her grandmother, Katharine Notman Hale Royce, born in 1885. Katharine would have been in her early 40's in the 1920's when she kept a daily diary while living in North Ferrisburgh. During the period of at least 1925-1927 Katharine and Ray Royce lived at 1076 Four Winds Road, (Parcel 31 -Ken and Robin Curler in 2019). Some time in 1927 Katharine and Ray and family moved to Washington, Vermont, where they lived until Katharine's death March 29, 1938.

The diary of **Katharine Notman Hale Royce** provides us with an astounding and intimate picture of the lives of these families during the period 1925-1928.

Katharine Royce and her Diaries in the mid 1920's

Katharine's diary captures her daily life for 4 years, reflecting the rhythm of farm and family life. She records her housework, sweeping and cleaning daily, the washing and ironing, starching and clothes making, baking the bread and cookies, canning the chickens, boiling the maple syrup into sugar, tending the garden and harvesting the vegetables and the dandelions; canning and making sausages and pickles, and preserves and jelly. They had no electricity and quite a few entries indicate fussing over poorly

functioning kerosene oil lamps. She records the farm produce, milk cows, cream, pigs and the price for hogs sold, hens and eggs, oats, wheat, barley, corn and hay, and the orchard with apples pears and plums; regular trips into the Hollow; Church on Sundays at the Methodist Church in the Hollow and bringing wheat to the Grist Mill in the Hollow; daily family interactions and social life; regular visits over to family in Chelsea and South Washington, and over to Willsboro by ferry; and cars stuck in the spring mud and getting pulled out by “Helen” the horse. She records only a handful of trips to Burlington in 4 years. And Dr. Collins in the Hollow made house calls.

They produced and canned, pickled etc much of their own food, but some commodities were bought in bulk. Katharine records that she used 100 lb of sugar between September 22 and December 13, 1925, and that her Uncle Edwin (Folsom) picked up 100 lbs of sugar for her in Burlington on November 18, 1925.

The 1925 Diary is a small book covering just the one year. The three years’ worth of daily diary entries for 1926, 1927, and 1928 were made in a larger diary but with three years recorded on one page, as the sample below indicates.

The 1925 diary notes that the total population of Vermont in 1925 was 352,421.

January 1, 1925 – “Ray got the horses shod”

January 6, 1925 - “Sold 10 hens to Mr Goldman”

Katharine’s 1925 diary also notes when family and friends died. She notes that the death of Bird Collins on January 7, and Will Dean on January 8, and their funerals at the Methodist church on January 11th. Glen Harrington died on January 11 and was buried on January 13. By February 1st they were snowed in, with drifted roads and church was canceled. She notes that William Henry Dean was found dead in bed and buried 2 days later. On March 1925 Katharine states “ Ed Thomas dropped dead in Church”.

Box socials at the Hollow School, the Methodist church and activities in “The Hollow” were central to their lives and her diaries comment on trips down into the Hollow where almost everything they needed could be found. Katharine notes that “Papa” (her dad, who lived with Ray and Katharine) went into the Hollow on Feb 3, 1925, “ to the Barber, then stopped to see Dr. Collins”. But they also went to the pictures in Vergennes on at least two occasions in 1925, and about 3 trips to Burlington. Trips were also regularly made by ferry to relatives over the Lake in Willsboro.

On January 10, 1926 Katharine took her oldest son, Edwin (Katie Royce Quinns’ father) to church, where he was the only child in church or Sunday School that day. Wayne, her youngest son was home sick. January 10, 1927 indicates that they “finished cutting ice to fill Uncle Edwin’s ice house - 385 cakes at .88 per cake = \$30.80. Most drew wood”. Uncle Edwin was Edwin Reed Folsom. He owned and ran the Folsom Farm. (The January 10, 1928 entry is inadvertently entered as 1927). On Tuesday January 11, 1927 “Uncle Edwin went back to Montpelier”. He was a Representative for Ferrisburgh at this period, and lived very close by with his family. The diary notes that two of the boys, Edwin and Clyde, went to stay with “Aunt Luella”, Edwin’s wife, that night to keep her company.

Here are a few excerpts from this remarkable record:

January 20, 1926 – “A daughter born today to Mr and Mrs Robert Parker” – The Parkers lived at 1168 Four Winds road (Parcel 33, home of Nick Patch and Judy Elson and their child Rory in 2019). This little girl, Lucy Parker, went on to marry Robert Jimmo, who owned and operated the gas station on Route 7 at the intersection as well as the Jimmo’s Motel on the site of the old Martin Hotel and tavern. During their later years they lived on the corner of Champlin Hill with Old Hollow (Parcel 41). Note: A photo of Lucy Parker can be found later in this narrative in the section on the Hollow School.

January 26, 1926 – “Hazel Knowles Ball had her appendix out”. (The Ball Family is another local family with a long history in this area)

January 12, 1926 – “Earl and Clyde got their skis from Sears Roebuck”

January 13, 1928 – “Dressed 4 chickens and canned 3 of them”
January 29, 1926 – “Ray went to the Hollow and Higbee’s shop”
February 4, 1928 – “Edwin and Clyde went with the cream”
February 9, 1928 – “Hogs slaughtered. 200lbs each at 12.5c/lb”
March 5, 1925 – “Tonight Mrs Pecue and I went to K. Wells and listened to the radio”.
April 23, 1926 – “Ice just went on Lake”
April 28, 1927 – “gathered up sap buckets”
May 4 1928 – when they were living in South Washington- “Real warm and sunny. Wilson Coddington drove the first car past here this spring. Got stuck in the mud out here and Mac (Katharine’s brother-in-law) pulled him out with Helen” (the horse).
May 5, 1926 – “Sugared off twice”
May 12, 1927 – “Ezra and Emma came over and ate dandelions”
May 12, 1928 – “Dr Collins died”
May 17, 1926 – “First Harrowing with tractor this spring”
May 17, 1928 – “Harrowed oats and potatoes”
May 19, 1926 – “Dug dandelions to send to So. Washington”
May 26, 1927 – “M. F. Allen was buried in N. Ferrisburgh, having died last Tuesday”
June 6, 1926 – “All took the first boat over to Willsboro and back tonight” (They often visited family on the other side of the Lake).
June 9, 1927 – “Had 2 teeth filled at Dr Hayden for \$3”
June 17, 1926 – “Eleanor 28 years old today. (This is Eleanor Folsom who was married to Emerson Shedd) We had a picnic in the pasture, and a very nice time. The boys and I stayed up there until after milking, then we went for a ride”.
July, 10, 1926 – “Lightning killed 4 cows and 2 heifers at the Higbee farm”
July 14, 1925 – Katharine notes that her husband Ray was sick and taking Calomel, which she also records he was taking in August

1925. (Calomel is mercurous chloride, a white powder used in the Civil war to treat dysentery. It was a purgative containing mercury)

July 21, 1926 “began putting eggs in waterglass” (this was a way to preserve eggs for when the hens stopped laying. We used the same material in Northern England until the early 1960’s. Eggs kept this way unspoiled for up to 9 months)

July 29, 1926 – “Sold my hens up at Mt. Philo Inn tonight. .27 cts per lb”

July 31, 1928 – When they were in South Washington- the Milk check for her brother-in-law Mac was “the most it has ever been”. Other records also indicate that the 1920’s was a period of prosperity for Ferrisburgh and Vermont agriculture in general.

August 23, 1926 – “ The Folsom, Shedd and Co left for New Jersey this A.M. we all came up to live here (Folsom Farm) while they are away”. The return of Uncle Edwin and Aunt Luella occurred on September 13th , on the 10.20 train, after a 3 week vacation. However, the Royce family did not go back to their own house until October the 10th, after a 6 week stay.

August 23, 1925 – “Papa took the boys to the woods this morning and to the creek to wade this afternoon”

August 28, 1925 – “Emerson and Eleanor (Shedd) went to New Jersey” .

September 1926, Katharine reports that Uncle Edwin was running for the Vermont House of Representatives. He went on to win and served one term.

October 1925: Katharine records canning 15 chickens in one day with Mrs Pecue (“(some job)”; Canning 10 quarts of pears; picking cider apples and taking them into the hollow to the cider mill for pressing.

October 23, 1926 – “Ray took horses over to Higbee’s shop and had them shod this afternoon”

October 29, 1928 “ 3 airplanes passed over today, going from Stowe back to Concord, New Hampshire”. This entry was during a period when they were living in Washington, Vermont.

November 2-4 1927- The 1927 Flood was a major disaster throughout Vermont. Katharine and her family were probably living in Washington Vermont at the time, but her story of the flood was typical for all the state. Here is Katharine’s record:

November 3, 1927 “ Poured all day and still at it tonight. Bridges have been taken away etc.” – Canned mincemeat, washed colored clothes and hung them upstairs to dry”.

November 4, 1927 – “Poured all A.M. Great destruction everywhere around. 12 bridges out in Washington. Seven known dead in Barre, among them Lt. Gov. Jackson. More in Montpelier. None of the children from this street went to school this A.M.”

November 5, 1927- “ About all people talked about is the flood. The merchants have shut down on gas and will only allow a certain amount of groceries to each family”.

November 6, 1927 – “Snowed all P.M. Horses came to go into the barn”.

November 7, 1927 – started the furnace for first time this year. A radio talk from Schenectady, NY said that the cost of the flood damage is estimated at \$10,000,000. Railroads and highways are destroyed and many lives lost. Practically all the cattle in the Winooski Valley are drowned and many places are washed out.”

November 8, 1927 “mail came around past here as the hill above Doyle’s is washed out”. Her later entries indicate that this was still a problem a month later. She also notes that “Airplanes are carrying mail between Montpelier and Concord, N.H.”

Thanksgiving, November 25, 1926 – “Col. Martin died this morning. Uncle Edwin and Aunt Luella and the Nyes spent the day at Prestons. We were alone as usual. Had roast chicken etc. Ray set up the stove in the bedroom this PM.” The Prestons were Elmer and Agnes Preston, who, from about 1904- until 1956, lived in the Hazard House in the Hollow where Jean Richardson presently lives – see Chapter 10 on page 121. The Prestons are related to the Folsoms, but not the Royce’s

Thanksgiving, November 24, 1927 – When they were living in South Washington - “Started snowing soon after noon and snowed hard all the P.M. Mac (Ray’s brother) plowed a little while this A.M. Both families came here for dinner, making 17 of us. We set two tables and everything passed off nicely”

Thanksgiving, November 29, 1928 – When they were living in South Washington - “Sunny and not very cold. We all went down to Carl’s for Thanksgiving dinner. There were 17 of us present. We had a very nice dinner and everything passed off OK.” (Carl was another brother of Ray Royce)

November 28, 1928. When they were living in South Washington- Katharine records that a hearse automobile slipped off the muddy road into a ditch and had to be pulled out by their horse!.

Christmas 1925: “Boys delighted with contents of their stockings. We had two roosters for dinner”.



Photo 79. Edwin Royce on "Snip" rounding up the dairy cows with Lassie #1, 1944 (courtesy Katie Quinn)



Photo 80. Edith Smith (her husband was Frank Smith Sr., who took the photos in October 1944); Dorothy Folsom Melby and Marion Folsom gathering Shagbark Hickory nuts, 1944 (courtesy Katie Quinn and Warner Shedd)



Photo 81. Marion Folsom, Dorothy Folsom Melby, Luella Fuller Folsom, Earle Royce, early 1940's (courtesy Katie Quinn).



Photo 82. Royce Family 1944, from left to right: Ray Royce husband of Katharine, Wayne Royce, (son of Ray and Katharine), Edwin Royce (son of Ray and Katharine and father of Katie Quinn), Ed Melby, Clyde Royce (son of Ray and Katharine), Luella (Lucy Ellen Fuller) Folsom (widow of Edwin Folsom), Robert Higbee. (courtesy Katie Quinn)



Photo 83. Ray Royce, 1944 (photo taken by Frank Smith Sr.)
(photos courtesy of Warner Shedd)



Photo 84. Wayne and Eddie Royce, October 1944.



MRS Folsom



X FRANK



Polly

Photo 85. Luella Fuller Folsom, widow of Edwin Folsom, October 1944. Photo by Frank Smith Sr.) Luella kept the Farm books.

(photos courtesy of Warner Shedd)

Photo 86. Frank Smith Jr. was killed in Italy during World War II His parents were Frank and Edith Smith.

Photo 87. Polly Shedd, 1944. Polly graduated from the Hollow School. She was briefly engaged to Frank Smith Jr.



Photo 88. Warner Shedd, 1944 aged 10 at the Folsom Farm. Photo taken by Frank Smith Sr. (courtesy Warner Shedd).

Christmas entries in 1926 and 1927 record very little, but in 1928 – when they were living in South Washington - she records the following: “Seventeen of us here for dinner. Carrie (wife of Carl) and her daughter helped me. We had roast chicken, fruit salad, canned corn, potatoes, brown gravy, cranberries, several kinds of pickles, feather beds and bread. Then the Tree. Afterwards ice cream and cake”.

Decorations were taken down the next day.

The Depression years and World War II had a

considerable impact on these families and rural Vermont as a whole. Katharine continued with her diaries, but they are not described here because they moved to South Washington.

Royce, Folsom and Shedd families in the 1940's

Military Service (from Town War Records) and see also the plaques at the Union Meeting Hall listing names of all who served in WWI and WWII:

Clyde Hale Royce, (shown in uniform above) born Sept 14, 1917, in Chelsea VT., enlisted 26 Nov. 1942 - 19 Sept. 1945. Served in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, in the Air Force.

Earl Royce, born 23 Dec. 1920, in Ferrisburgh, enlisted 3 Sept. 1942 – 14 Sept. 1945. Served in Asiatic Pacific Theater.

Robert Philip Higbee served in the Korean War, in the Air Force.

Wayne and Eddie stayed on the farm during the war. Farming was a critical function. Clyde and Earle enlisted. Eddie went to Vermont Technical College in Randolph. He was the only one of the children who received a post School education.



Photo 89. The Barn after the Great Wind of Thanksgiving 1950 (courtesy Katie Quinn).



The Road to "Folsom Farm"

Photo 90. The Road to Folsom Farm, October 1944 (courtesy Warner Shedd)

In 1959, when Luella was 95 years old the Burlington Free Press reported that there was a celebration at her home in North Ferrisburgh, and Luella was so pleased that her 13th great grandchild had been born just 3 days before- Mark Emerson Shedd, son of Warner and Edie Shedd. The paper reported that Luella was the oldest living graduate of the Vermont Academy, class of 1884, and that all three of her daughters still lived in North Ferrisburgh. The paper recorded that at age 95 “Mrs Folsom still keeps all the books, and does not wear glasses to do the figuring. She still bakes the family bread and makes ginger cookies for youngsters throughout the town”.

Eleanor Folsom (1896-1991), second child of Luella Fuller Folsom, married **Emerson Shedd**. They had three children: Eleanor, born 1922; Polly Ann, born 1925, and Warner, born 1934. Warner Shedd and his family lived at the Folsom Farm through the 1930's and early 1940's. The children attended the Hollow School (see One Room Schools on page 151). Polly graduated from the Hollow school in 1938 and continued her education at Northfield Seminary (later Northfield Mt Hermon) in Massachusetts.

Warner Shedd (now of East Calais, Vermont) recalls with great pleasure the many hours he spent fishing in Lewis Creek, and time spent with Marion Folsom (“Auntie Mum”) at the Folsom Farm. Warner is a nationally renowned wildlife expert and author and a great story teller.



Photo 91. Katie Royce Quinn and family 2019. (photo courtesy Katie Quinn)

The 1950 Thanksgiving storm

In November of 1950 a “line storm” called The Great Appalachian Storm of November, 1950 came through North Ferrisburgh and did great damage. Warner Shedd’s recollects the following: “ At age 16, I personally experienced this unforgettable event at a distance of about a half-mile from the center of the Hollow. As usual, the family had gathered for Thanksgiving at my maternal Folsom grandparents’ farm on Fuller Mountain Road, where our Shedd family had lived until I was entering the 5th grade. The wind blew very hard all day, and then its velocity escalated rapidly early in the night. Early morning and gradual daylight began to reveal a great deal of devastation, albeit scattered considerably, depending on exposure to the wind. At that time of year, dairy cows were of course in the barn at night, and we were relieved that our cow barn, with 30 milking head, was standing, apparently undamaged. Nearby, though, a large equipment shed that housed all the farm machinery had been hit so hard by the wind that it was smashed and blown far enough backward so that none of the equipment was damaged. Also, a garage that my father had constructed was blown away in the same fashion. And the barn at the “Upper Place” on the farm was destroyed (see Photo 89 on page 145).

We were the lucky ones, though. After it became light, a truly tragic sight greeted us when we looked east across Monkton Road: there the large cow barn at the Claffin farm lay flat, killing their entire herd of milking cattle! Later, we gradually learned of other such terrible losses elsewhere in Addison County, at least one of which was south on Route 7, only about a mile from the Hollow.

The Hollow was not spared, despite its seemingly sheltered location. Prior to the storm, there were 3 or 4 magnificent elm trees growing along the street, roughly from Champlin Hill to Allen Hall. The wind flattened these huge elms, but, thanks either to the topography,



Photo 92. School House No. 3. Hollow School House, about 1900 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 93. School House in 2019 (photo Jean Richardson).

the wind direction, or the vagaries of the wind gods, they all fell parallel to the street, thus avoiding any serious damage to houses. The primary casualties, as I recall, were a couple of cars parked along the street, and they were pretty much squashed like bugs!

Eddie said that for the final part of his journey, at least from the Hollow School the quarter-mile to the Farm and perhaps even farther, he had been forced to crawl the whole time because the wind was so strong that it was impossible to stand up! I remember asking him, “But Eddie, weren’t you afraid of being electrocuted by a downed power line?” and he just laughed and said, “Listen, there isn’t a live power line for miles around.”

Katie Quinn and her family today

Katharine Notman Hale Royce’s granddaughter Katie Royce Quinn lives in the family home on Four Winds Road today. Katie and her husband Mike Quinn manage the 80 acres of land for hay and lumber. Katie works in Burlington as a legal assistant and their daughter Rachel, and grandchildren Ella and Elliott Cornellier, the sixth generation, live close by.

A List of School Money as distributed by the selectmen
of Ferrisburgh to the several School Districts in said Town on
the 3^d day of April 1847

1/4 of the amount to each district \$1662.8
amount to be divided on the scholars \$498.86

No. District	Schollars	District Clerk	\$	Cts	Gr	Pr
1	63	Amos Dift "	65.57	65.57	3.02	3.02
2	15	John Wood "	25.27	25.27	70	72
3	40	Stephen Ball "	45.27	45.27	2.72	1.92
4						
5	7	John Pigeon "	11.19	11.19	37	33
6	38	James Burns "	39.11	39.11	1.74	1.58
7	16	Sheldon Thurston "	24.15	24.15	7.84	7.76
8	51	J. B. Birch "	54.95	54.95	2.70	2.44
9	37	Leanne Hawby "	42.63	42.63	2.00	1.77
10	84	Levy Beach "	39.77	39.77	1.84	1.63
11	24	Wm W. Burt "	48.77	48.77	2.53	2.11
12	54	Jacob Kellogg "	57.59	57.59	2.84	2.57
13	24	Reid Robinson "	34.71	34.71	1.58	1.34
14	24	Elihu Collins "	31.19	31.19	1.31	1.15
15	56	C. F. W. Allen "	56.71	56.71	2.64	2.59
16	18	John Tobias "	25.91	25.91	1.57	1.24
17	11	Stephen Hanna "	14.25	14.25	1.54	1.52
18	38	Ethier Collins "	43.51	43.51	2.01	1.82
	568		8664.23	8664.23	30.11	

Ferrisburgh April 3^d 1847

The Treasurer of the Town of Ferrisburgh will please pay to the
several School Districts above the several sums set opposite their
Numbers making in all ~~eight hundred and sixty four~~ ^{eight thousand six hundred and sixty four}

leaving in the treasury
\$634.23
C. F. W. Allen Treasurer

Jenssing Hard
Hartwell Curran } select
William Allen } men

Document 29. List of School Districts and enrolled children, 1847 (Rokeby Papers)

Chapter 12. Changing Contexts of Village Life

One Room Schools

Two one-roomed schools served the North Ferrisburgh area. School No. 1 was located on Route 7, not far south of the intersection of Hollow and Route 7 (near where Marcotte's is today). This was later moved to Stage Road. School No. 3, Hollow School, was located at the intersection of what was School Street (now Four Winds) and Fuller Mountain Road (see Map 14 on page 175 and Map 9 on page 91).

The original Hollow school was built relatively soon after settlement, probably around 1810-1820. The original building was replaced with a new building in 1884, and moved across the road to its present site in 1903.

In April 1847 the Selectmen distributed money for each school district proportionately, based on the number of children in each School. A Town Document (see Document 29 on page 150) dated April 3, 1847, found in the Rokeby Papers, indicates that School District 1 in North Ferrisburgh had 63 children in attendance, and the District Clerk was Anson Taft. The District Clerk for School No. 3, Hollow School, was Stephen Ball and there were 40 children (see Document 29 on page 150). District 1 had more children by far than any other school in Ferrisburgh at that time. These two schools together had 103 children. The total number of school children in Ferrisburgh that year was 565.

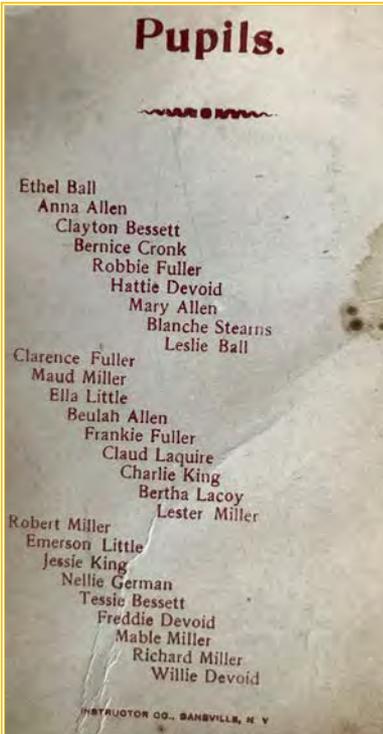
In 1880 the Vermont General Assembly (Legislature) passed a law allowing women to vote in School elections, and in 1917 they extended the rights of women to vote in Municipal elections.

In September 1882, Records indicate that the Town, as part of its tax collection, levied taxes on all the families in a specific School District. A document found in the Wicker Family Papers (Carton 4, Folder 47, Special Collections, UVM) includes a Tax Bill dated Sept 16, 1882, to C.W. Wicker directing him to collect all the school taxes from District 3 and pay them to C.H. Mallory, Treasurer.

The District 3 School Tax list is based on the Grand List appraised value, (see sampling below) and includes all the following people in 1882: (Note that several of those listed did not necessarily own separate parcels of land, so this list is not entirely clear).

- Allen, N.J. (Grand List \$185.59, taxes 18.56); Allen & Percival;
- Allen, M.F; Allen S.N.
- Alden, Henry
- Ambrose, George
- Ball, Alvin; Ball, Noble
- Billings, A.W.
- Blanchard, Henry
- Bissett, John & Sons
- Cronkite, Peter; Cronkite, A.W.; Cronkite, John S.
- Collins E.B. Jr.; Collins, A.C.; Collins Geo. P.; Collins, Charles;

- Collins & Webb.
- Cogswell, Amos
- Dakin, John V.
- Daniels, Edward
- Dart, Frank
- Fuller, L.B. (Grand List 26.00, taxes 2.60)
- Fadden, J.A. (Grand List 1.50, taxes 0.15)
- Funderson, John
- Goddess, James
- Hazard, Mrs Rufus; Hazard, Rufus (Grand List \$136.60, taxes \$13.66)
- Harrington, Mrs Joseph;
- Harrington, John, Harrington, Caleb; Harrington, George M.
- Jones, Norman H.
- Kenyon, John P.
- Keiler, A.E.
- King, Oliver
- Mallory, C.H. (Grand List \$15.0, taxes 41.50)
- Martin, C.C.



Document 30. Pupils (total 27) at the Hollow School, April 1900 (courtesy Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 94. The 27 children who attended the Hollow School in 1938.

The following names are noted: from top left: Basil Muzzy, Polly Shedd; *,*; The tallest boy at the back is Alva Carpenter (aged 16) who gave his life in World War II; *,*; Stephen Ball; *. Middle Row: Norma Muzzy; Evelyn Devoid; Olin Flynn; Beatrix St. George; Lucy Parker; Edna Hicks; * *; Sam Ball. Bottom Row: *,; Laura DeVoid; Carroll Zeno; *,; Elsie Miller; Clovis Yandow; Harris Yandow; 8; *,* . (Photo courtesy Ferrisburgh Historical Society, with additional information provided by Warner Shedd)

Mead, Euremia, Mead, Olive

Mooney, James

Newell, Argalus P.; Newell, Esther M.; Newell, William; Newell, Mrs Birdsey

Noonan, Thomas K.

Palmer, C.L. and Celinda; Palmer, George H.; Palmer, Harley L.; Palmer George W.; Palmer Fred C.

Percival, P.D.

Ploof, Joseph

Reynolds, John

Rogers, Joseph Estate

Sattley, Harriet

Sorrell, Raphael

Stone, Joseph

St. Peters, J.L. (Grand List \$28.16, Taxes \$2.82)



Photo 95. The 20 children at the Hollow School in May 1940.

The following names are noted: Top row from left: *; *; Sam Ball; Lucy Parker (later, Jimmo); Edna Hicks; Norma Muzzy; Clovis Yandow; Harris Yandow; Robert Higbee. Front row: Caroline Muzzy (later Hill); Robert Parker (brother of Lucy); Avis Steady; Elizabeth Newton; *; Eleanor Newton; *; *; Neil Steady; Charlotte Muzzy; Ed Newton. (Photo courtesy Ferrisburgh Historical Society, with additional information provided by Warner Shedd)

Webb, Aaron B.; Webb, George D.

Wheeler, Mrs Maria

Wicker, C.W. (Grand List \$182.67, taxes \$ 18.27)

In April 1900 the School Teacher at the Hollow was Caroline Beach. The School Board was Mrs S.A Hand and M.T. Allen. The Superintendent was P. Booth. There were 27 Pupils.

In 1922 the Town Report provides the following information:

There were 334 school aged children in Ferrisburgh. C.S. Martin conducted the census.

Dorothy Folsom (see Katharine Royce and her Diaries in the mid 1920's on page 135) was one of the teachers, and she was paid \$40 per week.

Elmer A. Preston (owner of Shady Nook Pony Farm) was Town Truant Officer



Photo 96. LEFT, Warner Shedd Fall 1944. Ready for a school or attending the Methodist Church (photo courtesy Warner Shedd). ABOVE, School children- (courtesy Ellen Morrow).



Photo 97. Foster children. They lived at the house which had been custom built for Dr. Collins (courtesy Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 98. The Mt Philo Free Library (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 99. The Men's Club, founded in 1941 to help the war effort with such things as plane spotting, met here. This group later evolved into the North Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department (courtesy Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department).

C.H. Pecue (see Katharine Royce and her Diaries in the mid 1920's on page 135) painted the following schoolhouses that summer; Hollow, Center, Orvis, Gage, Middlebrook and Porterboro.

The District Health Officer reported that in 1921, for all of Ferrisburgh, the total number of pupils was 188; of these 69 had defective teeth; 22 defective eyes; 2 defective ears; 29 defective tonsils and adenoids; 4 were undernourished and anemic (etc) and notices were sent to parents and guardians requesting that they have medical attention.

Alva Lewis Carpenter was born on Nov. 10, 1922. He enlisted on October 16, 1942, (age 20) and was Killed in Action, aged 22, on D-Day, in France, on June 6, 1944 (Town War Records). Alva was the son of Alva Carpenter and they farmed in North Ferrisburgh. He was a member of the 308th Infantry regiment. He was married at the time. Alva was sent overseas in December 1943, and was first stationed in Northern Italy before going to England to take part in the D-day invasion. Sgt Carpenter was a paratrooper and was awarded the presidential citation for extraordinary heroism (See Document 31 on page 158).

Polly Shedd, born 1925, graduated from the Hollow school in 1938 and continued her education at Northfield Seminary (later

Sgt. Carpenter, Paratrooper, Reported Killed

North Ferrisburg
Boy Lost His Life
In France on June 6

Special to the Free Press

NORTH FERRISBURG, Nov. 6

—Word has been received by Mrs. Alva Carpenter that her husband, Sgt. Alva Carpenter, paratrooper reported missing, was killed in action June 6.

The paratroop regiment of which Sgt. Carpenter was a member was awarded the presidential citation "for extraordinary heroism against the enemy in Normandy, France, 6 of June, 1944."

Praise From Command

Before getting word from the war department confirming the death of Sgt. Carpenter, his mother, Mrs. Alva Carpenter, received

from her son's regimental commander, a letter which reads in part: "In every action thereafter, the members of this regiment, without exception, conducted themselves in such a manner that our noble accomplishments will go down in military history as outstanding and extraordinary. You



Alva Carpenter

You can well be proud of your son's participation and performance as a soldier. For it was only through fighting soldiers such as he that the breaching and the penetration of the defenses of the coast were possible. You may find some measure of comfort in the knowledge that your son is a soldier, a hero who has performed his duty only as a paratrooper for his regiment and his country.

First in Italy

In Oct., 1942, Sgt. Carpenter was listed in the paratroops and was a member of the 508th Infantry Regiment. He was sent overseas in Dec., 1943, and was first stationed in Northern Italy before going to England in take part in the D-Day invasion.

Sgt. Carpenter was born in Addison and before his enlistment was engaged in farming.

Document 31. Death of Alva Carpenter, D Day, 1942 (Burlington Free Press, Nov. 7, 1944).

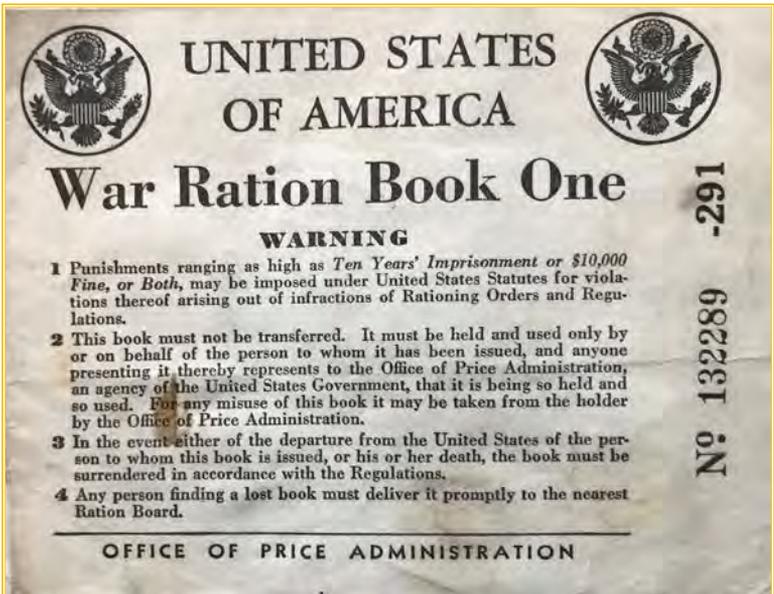


Photo 100. Plaque listing of all the men in Ferrisburgh who served in World War I.



Photo 101. Plaque listing of all the men in Ferrisburgh who served in World War II.

Plaques located at the Union Meeting Hall in Ferrisburgh.



Document 32. Ration Book Cover, World War II (Ferrisburgh Historical Society)

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

193694 AQ

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WAR RATION BOOK TWO
IDENTIFICATION

Tessie Bessette Barton
(Name of person to whom book is issued)

(Street number or rural route)

10. Ferrisburgh
(City or post office)

Vt.
(State)

52
(Age)

F
(Sex)

8-153
193694
48

ISSUED BY LOCAL BOARD NO. *169.2*

Addison
(County)

Vt.
(State)

(Street address of local board)

By *Marion Folsom*
(Signature of issuing officer)

SIGNATURE *Tessie Bessette Barton*

(To be signed by the person to whom this book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf)

WARNING

1. This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell or give it to any other person or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods for the person to whom it was issued.
2. This book must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it, if the person to whom it was issued is inducted into the armed services of the United States, or leaves the country for more than 30 days, or dies. The address of the Board appears above.
3. A person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it.
4. PERSONS WHO VIOLATE RATIONING REGULATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO \$10,000 FINE OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.

O.P.A. Form No. R-121

18-50853-2

Document 33. Ration Book ID for Tessie Bessette Barton (Ferrisburgh Historical Society). Tessie lived on Old Hollow at the corner of Champlin Hill (Parcel 49). Note that Marion Folsom was the person who issued the document (see more about Folsoms in the Chapter XI).

VILLAGE RATION IDENTIFICATION FOLDER

ISSUED TO *Jessie B. Barton* VEHICLE LICENSE NO. *21332*

COMPLETE ADDRESS *10 Ferrisburgh Vt.* STATE OF REG. *Vt.*

VALID DATE *10/30/44* YEAR MODEL AND MAKE *'39 Studebaker*

RENEWAL DATE *1/30/45*

SERIAL DATE FROM *1161063* TO *1161075* INCLUSIVE

BOARD NUMBER *169.2* ISSUED BY *E.P. Peckay* BOOK *B*

Document 34. Ration Identification for gasoline rationing for Tessie Barton, 1945 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).

Northfield Mt Hermon) in Massachusetts. Polly's sister Eleanor had graduated from the Hollow school in 1936, aged 14.

Stanley Field (pers. com. 2019) says that when he attended the Hollow School it was split into two age groups with some children at the "Stage" school (School 1), and some at the Hollow school (School 3).

The Hollow and Stage Schools closed in 1962 when all the children in Town were moved to the Ferrisburgh Central School.

Myrtle Miller. Some of the children attending the Hollow School were Foster children, and were cared for by Myrtle Miller. One of these children was Earl Fisher, who went on to be an active member of the North Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department.

The Library

Land for the Library was donated by M.F. Allen in 1919 "on condition that a library was built there within 5 years (Deed)



Photo 102. An early pump (courtesy Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department).

In 1922 Town Report includes on the Warning “ To see if the town will vote to exempt from taxation the Mt. Philo Free Library”. The Library was managed by the local ladies and served not only as a location for borrowing books, but also for meetings. We know from state library records that Emma Ball (born 1856), a single woman, sister of Wilbur Ball, was running the Library in 1913.

World War II

Like the Civil War and World War I, World War II sped up the rate of change in the North Ferrisburgh community.

The lists of Ferrisburgh men who served in WWI and WWII can be found on the plaques on the walls of the Union Meeting Hall. One man who gave his life was **Alva Lewis Carpenter**- see One Room Schools on page 151. Sgt Alva Lewis Carpenter was the son of Alva Carpenter, and they farmed in North Ferrisburgh. He enlisted on October 16, 1942, and was Killed in Action, aged 22, on D-Day, in France, on June 6, 1944 (Town War Records). He was a paratrooper (See Document 31 on page 158).



Photo 103. The Barber Shop. Marvin Ball house in back right. The Barber shop was located on site of Fire Station (parcel 55) (Ferrisburgh Historical Society). By 1938 the Barber's Shop had become the shortwave radio station of Delbert Miller, W1DPO (Burlington Free Press, May 5, 1938).



Photo 104. New fire trucks 1951 (courtesy Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department).



Photo 105. The 1949 Pumper Truck and firemen in 1952 (courtesy Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire department).



Photo 106. Firemen 1950's (courtesy Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department).



Photo 107. Firemen 1962- front row, left to right: Chief Harris Yandow; Sam Cutting; Al Gmyrek; back row, left to right: Clifford Yandow; Harold Gebo; Carl Bull (courtesy Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire department).



Photo 108. Harold Ball

(photos courtesy of Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department)



Photo 109. Robert Higbee



Photo 110. Earl Fisher, who grew up in the Hollow and was a foster child of Myrtle Miller



Photo 111. Heman Higbee, who lived across the road from the Fire Station and was able to activate the siren and turn on trucks before the other firemen got there.

(photos courtesy of Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department)



Photo 112. Bob Jenkins, who was not only fire Chief, but served on the Selectboard and was a mentor to many young firemen, such as Bill Wager, the present Chief, and a great supporter of High School Basketball. Bob married Mary Jane Yandow (Ferrisburgh Volunteer Fire Department).

The war also brought rationing of food, clothes and gasoline.

The North Ferrisburgh Fire Station – 1944 - 1994

Prior to 1941 there was no fire station close by the Hollow. The construction of a Fire station in the center of the Village was a welcome addition. It may seem strange that the Fire Station was located in North Ferrisburgh, but this was a bustling and busy area, with blacksmith's shops and other businesses using fire every day, and gasoline tanks built to supply the growing number of automobiles and trucks. North Ferrisburgh Village was in many ways the heart of the town with the largest concentration of population and business – Bill Wager, the present Chief, describes North Ferrisburgh then as the Mecca in Town, with a bowling Alley, Theatre, Library, several stores, hotel, gas pumps, The Post Office, Methodist Church and lots of social functions and activities.

“In 1941 as World War II was intensifying, a group of men, led by businessman Harris Yandow, formed a men's club in the Hollow. The concentration of houses and commercial buildings in the North Ferrisburgh Hollow dictated the area of most need. Their focus at the time was raising money for the war effort, providing civil air patrol duties and fire protection for this tight knit community. They raised money by paying 10 cents dues, food sales, card and bingo parties, and they also sold war bonds. They purchased a 2 wheel soda acid unit from Badlam Orchards which served as their first fire apparatus. This unit and others as time went by were stored in the basement of Allen Hall” (Fire Station History Wall).

In 1944 Addison County Firefighters Association was formed and the North Ferrisburgh organization joined. In 1946 they changed their charter from a Men's Club to a fire department, electing Harris Yandow Chief, and in 1947 they purchased a used 1925 American LaFrance fire truck from Fair Haven for \$400. They began to charge citizens to pump wells and cisterns, bill the town for each fire. But it was tough to generate enough money to run the trucks and there were times when the firemen had to “pass the hat” to get enough cash to buy gas for the trucks. Fortunately the women's auxiliary was very active in fund raising.



Photo 113. North Ferrisburgh Covered bridge, 1900 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 114. The Bridge, 1952 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 115. The Old Hollow Bridge at new location on Route 7 (postcard).



Photo 116. Flowers on the new bridge. Looking downstream at back of St. Peters Grist and Flour Mill, now Fiddlehead Construction (courtesy Judy Chaves).

The location chosen for the first fire station was the site of the old Barber shop and the location of the Mud Church.

Harris Yandow, who by this time was working at Allen's store, built a dam for a fire pond to hold water for the fire station up the hill to the north. This was the dam which blew out during a flash flood in 1955 and washed out Gene Shortsleeve's recently re-built store. The Volunteer Firemen also drew water from the access to Lewis Creek, immediately east of the bridge. (Unfortunately this site is no longer available)

Most of the volunteer firemen lived in or around the Hollow in the Village.

Bill Wager, our present Fire Chief, grew up in the North Ferrisburgh Village, on Champlin Hill across the road from James Dean, the mail carrier who used to deliver mail by horse in earlier days. Bill wanted to be a fireman from the day in 1964, when Harris Yandow, then Chief lifted him up and placed him on the 1963 big red truck that later in life he actually got to operate as a

fireman. Bill recalls the Hollow as a very active place, a cooperative community watching out for each other. Bill was allowed to ride his bike from his house to the Fire House... but no further...and he helped the firemen from childhood on. Bill and his family were active at the Methodist Church. His grandmother, Margaret Pollard lived at 699 Old Hollow in what had been the Wicker house. Bill joined the Cadet program in 1977 and remembers when pagers first came in 1979 has served as a volunteer fireman ever since.

The Bridge

The first bridge across Lewis Creek in the Hollow was built by 1791, with records of numerous expenditures to upgrade and renovate the bridge to accommodate increased traffic associated with the Saw Mill, Woolen Mill, Grist Mills and the through wagons from Monkton to Route 7 (see Chapter 4 on page 37).

The covered bridge was built about 1855 by **Sheldon Miller**, grandfather of Robert Miller, who was still a resident of the Hollow in 1955. (Burlington Free Press, Feb 28, 1955)

Sadly, in 1955, when Old Hollow was paved, the covered bridge was removed as it was deemed not wide enough to take the truck traffic running from Monkton to Route 7. The covered bridge was taken out on to Route 7 and placed at what was then the Spade Farm, the present location of the Vermont Flannel Company.

In 2011 the 1955 bridge was dismantled and several of the cross beams were used to build a new bridge across Lewis Creek, on land just south of the old Hazard land.

The new bridge on Old Hollow was constructed in summer 2011. And a cross walk added.

Intersection of Old Hollow & Stage Road with US Route 7

The intersection of Main Street, North Ferrisburgh, and Stage Road with the North/South Stage Coach Road Story has been a bustling place since the eighteenth century. Traffic at this crossroads has always included large wagons, carts, and later automobiles and

trucks carrying commodities and raw materials for local agriculture, industry, and retail businesses, linking with larger urban areas by road, canal boat, and rail with New York city, Montreal and Europe.

The busy Stage Coach Road running north south was “laid out” through Ferrisburgh by the Town in 1797, building on the older, well-established roads of pre-Revolutionary War. The road was paved in 1928 and extensively modified and re-paved in 1957.

The Martin Stage Coach Hotel and Tavern started as a large house built on the northeast corner of this intersection (Parcel 79) in about 1817 by Stoddard Martin and his wife Abigail, whose family grew quickly to 15 children. By 1830 the house was expanded to accommodate the public as an Hotel, and by 1836 it was also the Post Office and a depot for receiving commodities for further distribution locally (See Chapter 6 on page 63).

Following Stoddard B. Martin’s death in 1916 the property was purchased by Stephen Noonan and sold to Clayton and Vera

Ward and Maud Hunt of Waltham in 1923 for \$2,500. (Ferrisburgh Land records Vol. 27:256 and 582). This large hotel and outbuildings served the area well for many decades until it burned in 1925, probably from gasoline from a car stored on site. Following the fire in 1925 the site was sold for \$600 to William J. Deshaw, a native of New York who had previously worked as a farmer in Charlotte and Ferrisburgh. He re-developed the site as the Four Corner Inn, and installed

MORRIS PALMER

NORTH FERRISBURG — Morris Palmer, 59, died late Sunday evening at his home after a long illness.

Mr. Palmer had operated a store and a garage in North Ferrisburgh for many years. He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the Pacific. He was born in Charlotte on Aug. 26, 1918, the son of Henry and Sarah (Smith) Palmer.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eleanor (Miller) Palmer; four sons, Whitney Palmer and Craig Palmer, both of Charlotte, Ethan Palmer of Vergennes and Gus Palmer of North Ferrisburgh; three grandchildren; one sister, Mrs. Heman (Bertha) Higbee of North Ferrisburgh; several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. at the Brown-McClay Funeral Home in Vergennes. Interment will be in the North Ferrisburgh Cemetery. Friends may call at the Brown-McClay Funeral Home today from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions in his memory may be made to the American Cancer Society, Vermont Division, 13 Loomis St., Montpelier.

Document 35. Obituary of Morris Palmer, 1918-1977 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Photo 117. Martin Hotel 1830 – 1925. There were also older buildings on the site dating back to the late 1790's The building burned down in 1925 (Special Collections UVM Library).



Photo 118. Four Corners Inn, Gas station. East side Rt. 7 at Old Hollow (Special Collections, UVM).



Photo 119. Four Corners Inn and gas station about 1930. East side Rt. 7 at Old Hollow (Special Collections, UVM).



Photo 120. Four Corner Inn, 1940's. East side Rt 7 at Hollow road. (Special Collections, UVM). Local residents recall having dances here regularly (Mike Magoon).



Photo 121. Four Corner Inn, 1940's. East side Rt. 7 at Old Hollow (Special Collections UVM Library).



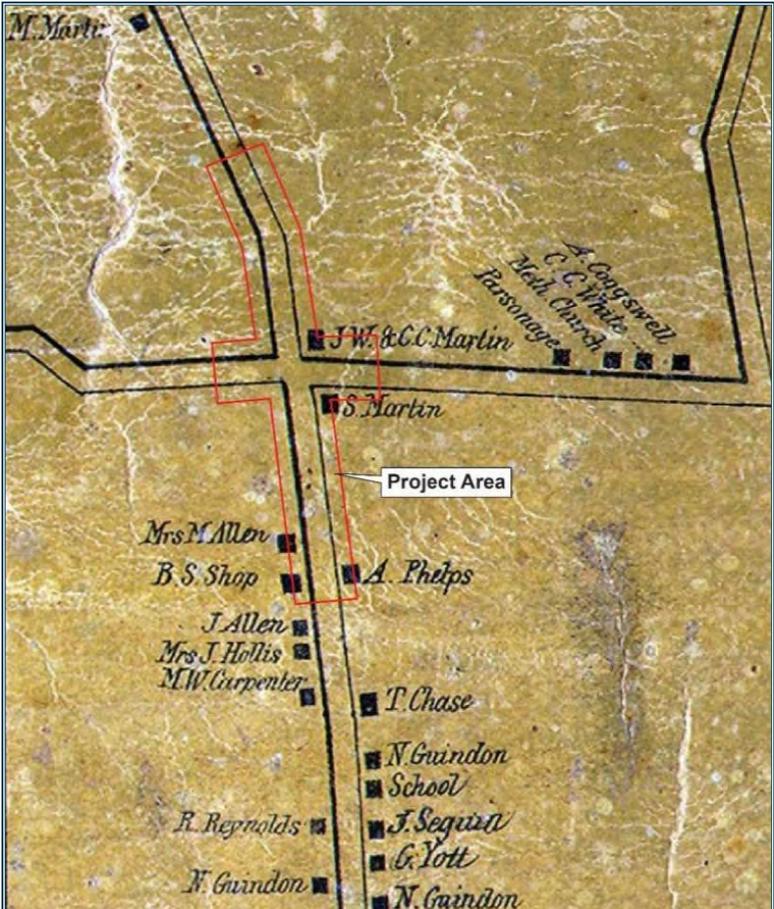
Photo 122. Jimmo's Motel 1953- present. (postcard early 1960's) On site of original Martin Hotel and Tavern (Parcel 78) East side Route 7 at intersection with Old Hollow (Special Collections, UVM). Robert (Bob) and Lucy Parker Jimmo lived on Old Hollow Road, at the junction of Old Hollow with Champlin Hill (parcel 41). Robert Jimmo served in the Korean War at the rank of Corporal (Town Records, Korean War Records).



Photo 123. H.T. Jimmo's, 1940's – Where the Mobil Station is today. West side Rt 7 with Stage road. (courtesy Katie Quinn).

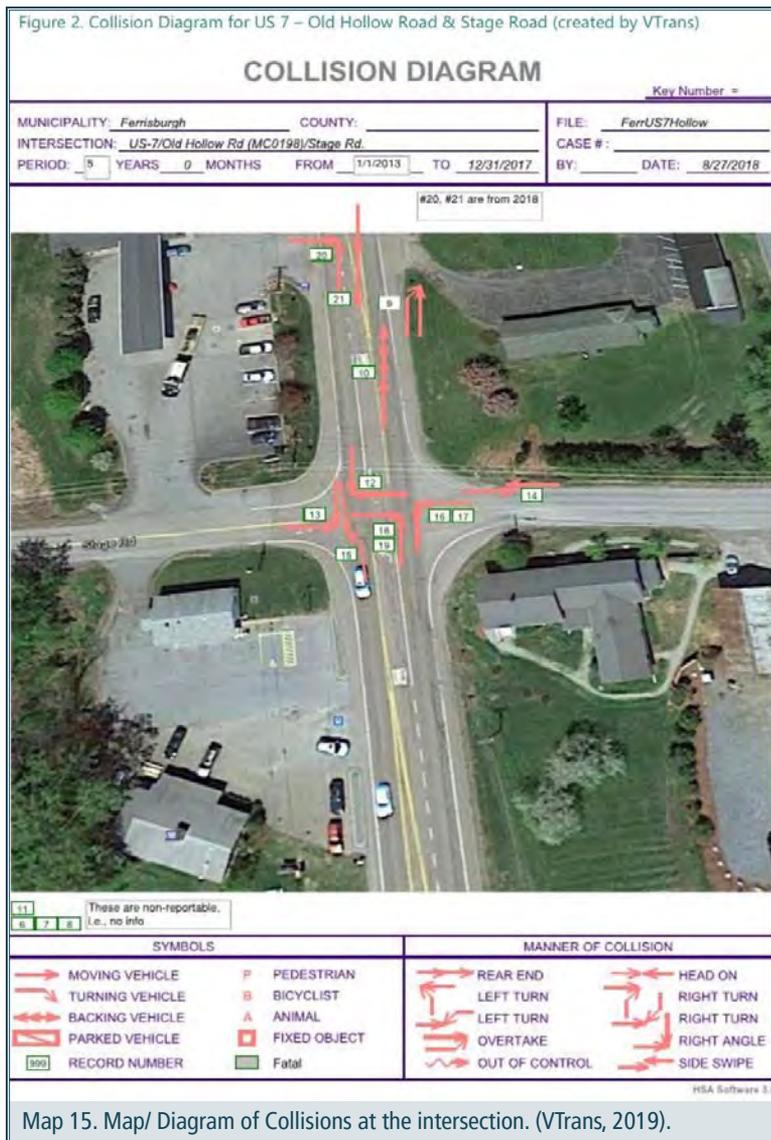


Photo 124. Palmers garage on Route 7, west side. About 1950 (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).



Map 14. 2019 Intersection project area superimposed on Walling's map of 1857. VTrans, 2019, US 7- Old Hollow Road & Stage Road. Intersection Scoping Study, Ferrisburgh, Vermont, April 2019.

Figure 2. Collision Diagram for US 7 – Old Hollow Road & Stage Road (created by VTrans)



some gas pumps (Burlington free Press, July 4, 1927). They soon added a restaurant.

In the late 1930's and 1940's the Inn was a very popular place for all manner of events in addition to the hotel rooms. People came from Burlington to Middlebury, and Bristol, Lincoln and Starksboro (Burlington Free Press, August 2, 1938). The place was known for its Friday night dances (Burlington free Press, June 2, 1944). In 1950 the Inn was sold to Harold and Marion Jimmo. By then garage on site was run by Morris Palmer. By 1953 Harold had built a new motel which passed to his son Robert H. Jimmo in 1979. The motel continued operating until about 1998, and remains still on the site in 2019.

Across Route 7 from the Four Corners Inn and the later Jimmo's Motel, Harold Jimmo purchased property in 1949 and constructed the Texaco gas station and garage. He later sold this to his son Robert Jimmo in 1959, and in 1998 it was sold to Jolley Associates and redeveloped to the gas station we see today.

Just north of the Texaco station Morris Palmer built another garage and gas station with a small retail store in about 1950 (See Photo 123 on page 174).

The Palmer name is a long standing family in the area. The Obituary of Morris Palmer (1918-1977) (see Document 35 on page 170) indicates that he was married to Eleanor Miller. Morris Palmer served in World War II in the Pacific. The Palmers had four sons, including Whitney Palmer who lives on Old Hollow (Parcel # 7).

Heman Higbee (1901-1998) married Morris Palmer's sister, Bertha, in 1928, when they bought a house on Old Hollow (Parcel #14). Heman was born and grew up on the family farm, just east of the Hollow in Monkton. While Heman was a teenager, his older brother Fay had gone to Agricultural School in Massachusetts, and seemed likely to take over their father's farm. Another older brother, Roy, had joined the National Guard, been called up, and served as a blacksmith in France during World War I. Heman took after Roy by joining the Army in 1918 (aged 17). The Army sent him



Photo 125. Sign at entrance to Village designed and put in place by the North Ferrisburgh Village Association.

to a trade school, and Heman served in the Army's Motor Corps. When his enlistment was up, Heman returned home, found there were few opportunities, so he reenlisted. This time, he attended another trade school, and served in the Army Air Corps. When this enlistment was up, he found conditions at home the same, so he enlisted in the Coast Guard, serving on the East Coast and Panama.

When he returned home this time, in 1928, he married, and bought the house on Old Hollow with a \$10 deposit (Burlington Free Press, Feb 24, 1972). But these were tough times in Vermont. Still

searching for better opportunities, Heman and Bertha moved to the Hartford Ct. area, where there was ample employment in the aircraft and machine industries. They had already divided their Hollow house into two units, and while gone rented out one half, used the other half for summers and vacations. While working in Ct., Heman became a member and organizer for labor unions. Unusual for his era of native Vermonters, he even became a Democrat. His older brother Roy referred to Heman as ‘my brother the Communist’ (Silas Towler, pers. comm).

When Heman retired in 1968 from his work in Ct., he returned to the Hollow and was active in Ferrisburgh in many ways, as a Democrat Justice of the Peace, Fireman, Lay Leader at the Methodist Church, and sugar maker. Amongst his volunteer work he built an ice rink for the children in the North Ferrisburgh Village in the 1970’s. He loved his volunteer work and is quoted to have said “They keep pushing me into office. I guess the only way you can get out of it is die!”



Photo 126. Herbert Ball with his 1918 Model T Ford, in front of what is today the Kerschner’s house (courtesy, Marvin Ball).

This intersection of Old Hollow and Stage Road with Route 7 has long been considered unsafe. One of the earliest automobile accidents reported here occurred in 1923 (Burlington Free Press, July 3, 1923). After a crash in 1930, the intersection was described as “being particularly dangerous since it is ‘blind’ to motorists coming from the main highway” (Burlington Free Press, July 14, 1930)

The Scoping Study of VTrans in June 2019 uses the lengthy history of the intersection to provide a framework for its analysis of work planned in 2020/2021. The intersection is superimposed on the Historical Maps and a Collision Diagram is superimposed on a modern aerial google map.

It is presently planned that by 2021 there will be traffic lights at this dangerous intersection, and a crosswalk to encourage pedestrian access and connect with footpaths along old Hollow to the bridge as had been the case in the historic past.

Residents and businesses today

The North Ferrisburgh Village remains a thriving community, and the Church continues to serve a critical community role, focal point and meeting place for residents. The North Ferrisburgh Village Association is a local non-profit founded by local residents in 2014 to identify ways to calm the speed of traffic moving through the village, and to help build community with such things as sponsoring events and planting flower boxes on the bridge and working with the children at the Ferrisburgh School to make banners to hang along the road. This organization also works with the Town to help improve traffic safety at the Intersection. The organization placed road signs in four locations to welcome visitors to the Village.

There are about 80 houses in the Village, many with young children and others who have lived here 50 years and are long established families.

Marvin and Eleanor (Ellie) Ball live at 607 Old Hollow (Parcel 54). Marvin is a direct descendant of Alvin Ball who first settled



Photo 127. Front "sugarbush" at the Hazard house today (Richardson).



Photo 128. Boiling at the sugarhouse at the old Palmer house at 1168 Four Winds Road, (Parcel 33) home of Nick Patch, Judy Elson and Family (courtesy, Nick Patch).



Photo 129. The Piano Gallery, 2019 (Jean Richardson).



Photo 130. Shortsleeves IGA (Ferrisburgh Historical Society).

in Ferrisburgh in 1795, arrived in North Ferrisburgh from Bennington Vermont with his two brothers (Ball genealogy).

Alvin Ball had six children, several of whom remained in the area, including several direct descendants who lived in the North Ferrisburgh Village. Alvin Ball had a son Stephen (1819-1889), who had a son Herbert (1868-1953), who had a son Donald(1909-1980), who had a son Marvin.

These men all had other children, but that is the line from early settler to current resident.

Some of these families were prosperous farmers. Many married other Ferrisburghers. A great uncle of Marvin's, Artemis Ball, had a 200 farm toward Long Point, built a dock along the Lake, and ran a coal and shipping business. Artemis Ball was born in North Ferrisburgh in 1846 and had 200 acres of farmland. In addition, in 1879 he built a dock on Lake Champlain in North Ferrisburgh, and ran a coal and shipping business (Smith 1886).

Marvin's grandfather, Herbert, was a farmer in Ferrisburgh, at one point owning two farms, both located on the north end of Shellhouse Mountain Road. Herbert had a dairy farm where Rick and Sally Kerschner live today. Just the house remains of that farm property. Herbert later purchased a second farm a quarter mile south of his first farm. Marvin tells us Herbert bought that farm because it had a gravel pit, and he wanted to sell gravel to the railroad.

Although Herbert apparently farmed only with horses, he adapted to cars pretty early. The photo was probably taken in the spring, judging by Herbert's boots, and the chains on the rear wheels of the car. Herbert is standing in front of the recognizable Kerschner house.

Records indicate that George Ball was born in 1851, married Flora Webb in 1872, and was a general farmer and dairyman on 300 acres in North Ferrisburgh. George's father was Michael, son of Alvin. Michael's first wife was Delia Champlin and his second wife

was Ann Spooner (Note, Weston Spooner, recently deceased, live and farmed on Fuller Mountain road south east of the Hollow, and the farmland still produces excellent hay.)

Marvin's mother was Leah Palmer, another local name. Donald bought the house in 1963. They were moving off the farm and into the village, and Marvin moved with them. Don Ball was, in Marvin's words, "a classic failing farmer". He "never stayed long" any place he lived.

Marvin's Father went to a one room school in Charlotte, as did his Mother. They were married in 1933, and had five children. Again, according to Marvin, "he worked any type of labor he could find". Finally, in 1952 or 3, Don and Leah bought their own farm off Fuller Mtn. Road. According to Marvin, "the place was a wreck and it went downhill". After ten years, they left the farm due to bankruptcy, and moved to this small house (at least at that time). They purchased their new home from a bank, for \$3,000. The house has served the Ball Family well these last 56 years.

Some of the materials in the house probably came from the Mud Church which stood near the road. On Hallowe'en 1897 Marvin says that local youths 'kicked in' and destroyed a portion of one wall, and the rest of the structure was razed by the Selectboard in 1898 (Vergennes Vermonter, June 1, 1898).

The house at 607 was apparently built by David Ploof, for his family's use, in 1907. The date 1907 is written into the mortar of the basement walls. Mr. Ploof had a very small barbershop, right in front of the house, about where the North Station Millworks building stands now.

Home Products. Although many residents commute to work, they continue to produce fruits and vegetables and layer hens. Several families, like the Seeleys, Amblos, Patch/Elson, and Richardson still continue to tap the maple trees and produce maple syrup in small sugar houses on their properties.



Document 36. Front cover of Mr. Shortsleeves' Great Big Store book

Home Occupations. Several residents continue the tradition of home occupations: one giving cello lessons; several running consulting businesses out of their homes.

Re-purposing old buildings to new businesses. There are several entrepreneurs who have re-purposed old buildings to new businesses.

The Piano Gallery at 453 Old Hollow was the site of a general store from the 1860's until the 1990's. The present gallery building was



Photo 131. Fiddlehead Construction. (Jean Richardson).



Photo 132. North Station Millwork at the Old Fire Station (Jean Richardson).



Photo 133. Fiddlehead Construction. (Jean Richardson).



Photo 134. North Station Millwork at the Old Fire Station (Jean Richardson).



Photo 135. Night Owl Automotive. A home-based business operated by Vern Devine at 45 Old Hollow (Parcel 78). (Jean Richardson).

constructed in 1947 when the old building burned. The 1857 map (Walling) does not indicate any buildings at this site, but by 1871, the Beers map indicates “F. White” at the location of the present gallery, and other records indicate that this was a general mercantile store. We know quite a bit about the store during the period 1946-1990’s when the store and adjacent house were owned by Eugene Shortsleeves and the Burlington Free Press and local Valley Voice newspaper reported about him (Shortsleeves, 1955, 1985, 1990).

Eugene Shortsleeves was 101 years old when he died in 1996 (1895-1996). Gene operated an IGA store here from 1946 until he moved into a nursing home in Rutland a few years before his death (Obituary, Burlington Free Press). Gene was born in Charlotte on June 28, 1895, the son of Eugene W. and Elizabeth (Labarge) Shortsleeves. His parents had come over from New York State on the Essex/Charlotte Ferry in 1892 to get better wages. He recalls that his father farmed, and sold hay on the Green in Burlington for the more urban residents who needed hay for their horses. Gene was a very early and enthusiastic automobile owner. At the age of 15, in 1910, he purchased his first ‘car’, a stick steer 8 hp Orient Buckboard. It was the second car in Charlotte at the time. However, Gene always farmed with horses.

Gene, junior, married Gladys Courtesy in 1917. He became a dairy and hay farmer in Charlotte and later in Middlebury. He recalls cutting ice on the Lake to sell, and for storing the milk in milk “pails” in a cement pit on the farm. The pails were covered with a mix of ice and water until it could be driven to the creamery. In the 1920’s milk had to reach the creamery at under 60F. He recalls selling milk to the Roy Palmer Creamery in 1924, and that the 1920’s were prosperous years for farming until the Depression hit in 1929. By 1933 fluid milk prices had dropped to 76 cents/cwt, and eggs could be sold for only 1 cent each. Things improved after 1935.

In 1944 Gladys died leaving Gene a single parent of a 10 year old, while still operating a dairy farm. He didn’t see how he could continue farming, so he sold out, moved to North Ferrisburgh,

and purchased a commercial building with adjoining house. In June, 1946, 'Shortsleeve's IGA' opened. In 1947, that building was destroyed in a fire. Gene then built the current building on the foundation of the original, and reopened in June, 1948. Gene married Marion Ingalls in 1951.

In 1955 there was a flash flood caused by heavy rain and a broken dammed pond up hill. The dam had been built to provide water to the newly built Fire Station. The flood caused enormous damage and it took months to renovate the entire site, inasmuch as the stream runs in a steep valley between the house and the store (Shortsleeves, 1955). The creek bed was hugely eroded by the flood, so Gene walled the creek with stone work, to prevent such erosion from ever happening again. He searched all over the local area for suitable stone. Gene found a portion of the required stone by purchasing the small lot that still held the foundations of the Grist Mill in the Hollow. In 1955, the mill had been dismantled seven years prior, but the foundation walls and sluiceway remained. He dismantled the foundation for the stone, and those that were too big for him to handle, he gave to the blossoming Shelburne Museum, for use in their various projects.

As the years went by Gene found that he had extended too much credit and he had to close most of the store, keeping open only the meat cutting and sales. "People came to my store when they didn't have any money. If they had money, they'd drive to Burlington to shop". He diversified into restoring antique furniture to supplement their income. The most recent article, 1990, when Gene was 95, indicates that he was still working as a part time butcher and furniture restorer.

In 1952 Edith Thacher Hurd wrote a book called "Mr Shortsleeves Great Big Store" (Hurd, 1952). The children's book was dedicated to "...the real Mr Shortsleeves whose great big store is in North Ferrisburgh, Vermont". The Hurds at that period, spent part of the year at the old house by the river above the bridge (Parcel 36).



Photo 136. Kat Clear and MacKenzie Seeley take a walk along the footpath on Old Hollow (Jean Richardson).



Photo 137. Fall 2019 Gathering at the home of Tim and Martha Davis on Old Hollow (photo courtesy of Martha Davis). Some of those in the picture are: Barbara Amblo; Marvin and Ellie Ball; Callie and Caitlin Douglass; Katie Hill; Rachel Donovan, Jeff Gingas and family; Kristen and Jeffrey Goulette and family; Sue and Al McKibben; Eric Mills and family; Keisha Richardson and family; Justin and Emily Rose and family; MacKenzie and Joe Seeley and family; David McDonough, Melissa Starr and family).

Today, the new owners, Justin and Emily Rose, have extensively renovated the house and store in keeping with the history of the location, and their young son has his own copy of the book.

Wood milling and fine carpentry continue the tradition of many generations in the Ruddy business,

Fiddlehead Construction at the Red Brick Store and mill buildings, and at Northern Millworks (Kurt Plank) at the old Fire Station.

Pleasant Valley Landscaping, Storage Sheds and Apartments. The old Martin house on the south side of the intersection with Route 7 has been re-purposed into an apartment building. Here too there is a landscaping business and the barns of the past have been replaced with modern Storage buildings.

Wheelwrights and carriage makers of the 21st Century: In earlier generations there were carriage shops and several wheelwrights in the Village. Today that role is filled by small home-based businesses such as: Wayne's Tires, a small Tire business operated by Wayne Abare in a small building next to the house where his father was born on Mt. Philo Road. Wayne's father was Edward Abare who served in the Military in World War II, and was stationed in Germany following the War. Edward operated a body shop here for twenty years of so (Wayne Abare, pers. comm.2019).

There are a number of such businesses on Route 7 in North Ferrisburgh and on Dakin road.

The Next Generation

The information in this book has been compiled over a relatively short period of time. There are undoubtedly errors and omissions, and other stories which can and should be added. Hopefully the stories provided in this book will inspire others to work to update and add to the story of this remarkable rural village.

END OF FIRST EDITION

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Appendix A. Timeline North Ferrisburgh Village

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
Pre- 1762	Native Americans. Algonquin and Iroquois	
1609-1759	French Occupation of the Champlain Valley Shipbuilding at Vergennes harbor at Falls. Map of French Grants around Vergennes- La Pecandiere (1734-41) 1759 retreating French burned all farm houses and buildings. But some apple orchards etc remained. Very cold- still in Little Ice Age	Coolidge, 1999
1700's	North South stage coach road and intersection with Stage road and Old Hollow Road established	
1741	Ben Franklin perfected a great stove for heat- the Franklin Stove	
1754-1763	French and Indian War- And 7 Years War in Europe.	
1700's	Lowland and upland forests and swamps; lake and river routes; Vergennes shipyard 1609- ?	
June 24, 1762	Ferrisburgh Chartered Named after Ferris family, one of earliest European settlers.	Town Records Zadock Thompson, 1842
1763	Map of Surveyed Lots. Town laid out in 200 acre, more or less, Lots in First of 3 "Divisions" Given to first Proprietors.	Town Records

REFERENCE SOURCE

EVENT

DATE

1763	Rowland Hazard was using the first carding machines in Kingston R.I. Hazards were shipping goods to the Carolinas.	Caroline Robinson, 1896, p. 195
1775-1783	Revolutionary War	
1777	Vermont, an independent state, abolishes adult Slavery in its Constitution	
1779	Poll Taxes levied on all men aged 16-60 (Not repealed in Vermont until 1778)	Gillies, 1997
1781	FIRST PROPERTY TAXES levied to pay Revolutionary War Debts. At about 70 cents per 100 acres	Gillies, 1997
1784 /1785	First settlers in North Ferrisburgh around the Falls	
1786	Ferrisburgh "Organized"	Town Records
1788	Vergennes separated out from Ferrisburgh	Town Records
1790	The Rumford Range was available for home cooking range. Typically fired by coal. Coal was being imported into North Ferrisburgh by the 1790's.	
1791	Vermont admitted to the Union as Fourteenth State	
1791	Several Quaker families , from well-established families in Rhode Island, began arriving in North Ferrisburgh. Rowland Robinson (1791); Robert Hazard (1792); Thomas Robinson (1795); Thomas Champlin (1799?). Stephen Fish, (1792). And Joseph Hoag and family from Duchess County NY, who was the first Minister to "settle" in Ferrisburgh, 1789 (resided in Charlotte) and rejected the free Ministers Lot in 1800; Holmes family close by in Monkton	Quaker Meeting Records Town Records Hughes, 1960
1791	Reuben Martin from Lanesborough, Mass., settles in Charlotte, and brings with him his family, including 4 year old son, Stoddard Martin	Smith, 1886

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1791	Thomas Jefferson visited Vermont	
1792	Robert Hazard, from Rhode Island- purchased the Gristmill and Sawmill at Lewis Creek on Lot 16, and a blacksmith, and wheelwright shop.	Land Records; deed research; Town Records; Smith, 1886
1792	First Church in Ferrisburgh: Quaker Meeting Established. Preparative stage	Quaker Meeting Records; Hughes, 1960; Child, 1882
1793	French declared War on Britain.	
1794	Alvin Ball settled in North Ferrisburgh. Marvin Ball, direct descendant lives at 607 Old Hollow	Ball Family Genealogy
1795	Robert Hazard sold the Mills to Thomas Robinson, then bought back the Mills in 1798 for same price of \$6000	Town Land Records
1798	Robert Hazard sold mills to Thomas Champlin of Rhode Island for \$6000 (not entirely clear which ones.)	Land Records
1799?	Thomas Champlin and family moved to North Ferrisburgh.	
1799	French Revolution ended	
1802	The Ferrisburgh Quaker Friends Meeting granted Preparatory Meeting Status to the Danby Montpelier Meeting Little Ice Age pretty much over	Hughes, 1960

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1806	Gristmills, sawmill, blacksmiths, sash and blind factory, wheelwright at Lewis Creek, Old Hollow. Upstream Grist Mill and saw mill deeded to Spencer and Thomas by Thomas Champlin, later deeded to Thomas R. Robinson.	Smith, 1886 etc. Deed records
1807	Importation of English fabrics became illegal and the Hazard Family was able to have high demand for the woolen cloth they produced.	
1808	Stoddard Martin , age 21, who had married Abigail Squier of Charlotte (first wife) settles at intersection of Old Hollow and the north/south road. Stoddard had 15 children over the years ahead.	Smith, 1886; Town Records
1808	Indentured Servant document on a Hazard child – see *	Rokeby Papers
1810	Thomas R. Robinson and Rowland E. Robinson purchased merino sheep	Higbee, 1897
1810	Ferrisburgh Established a Militia	Rokeby Papers
1812-13	"Epidemic" - many deaths recorded (May have been flu, and Diphtheria) Crop failure	Smith, 1886 Town Records
1812 - 1815	War of 1812	
1814	Wood for bridge at "K. Robertson's Mills" Battle of Plattsburgh	Receipt, Town of Ferrisburgh, 1814

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1815 - 1816	April 15, 1815 Major volcanic eruption of Mount Tambora in Indonesia resulted in severe northern Hemisphere weather impact (average 3 F cooler). The year 1816 was known as the "Year without Summer". Frost and snow in June and July. Many crops failed and saved seed for replanting was not readily available. Maize corn failed, but wheat was ok. Economic depression and many Vermonters moved west. Maple syrup was being bartered for mackerel fish	
1817	Wool carding mill on land leased by T.R. Robinson to Robert B. Hazard, below the bridge (710 Old Hollow) to card wool and dress cloth	Town Records; Smith, 1886
1822	Robert B. Hazard woolen factory sold to son William Hazard	Town Records Deed records Smith, 1886
1824	Wool carding mill decided to Rowland T. Robinson	Smith, 1886; Anon, 2007 Deed records
1828	Rowland T. Robinson acquired title and re-built grist mill. Bought by John Van Vliet 1833 (see complex Van Vliet deeds)	Smith, 1886; Deed records
1828 (or 1830, Child)	Quakers divide into 2 Sects, Orthodox and Hicksite. Ferrisburgh Quaker Meeting had 162 members	Hughes, 1960; Child, 1882

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1829	Request for further money for bridge over Lewis Creek at Robinson's Mills. Selectmen: David Hazard and Thomas Marsh	Town Meeting Warrant Feb 18, 1829. Rokey Papers
1830	Martin House , built by Stoddard Martin, son of Reuben; opened to the public at north corner of Old Hollow at intersection with north south road. Stage Coaching hotel. (In 1841 deeded to sons John W. and Carlos Martin, then to son Stoddard) John and Carlos set up a tavern there and it was one of the most central places on the Vergennes to Shelburne Road. There were 3 taverns within one mile. The Guindon Tavern on route 7 was however a Quaker Temperance tavern	Smith, 1886 Higbee, 1897
1830	"Field School" in Hollow ?	Field, 1972
1831	North Ferrisburgh Society for Detection of Horse Thieves founded at Martin Tavern.	Rokey Papers
1830's- 1840's	Active underground railroad through Ferrisburgh Quaker Churches People came to the Martin Tavern to pick up the "National Era" newspaper to follow news of abolition activity	Robinson, 1896; Higbee, 1897 Williamson, 2001
1834	Moses L. Richardson came to the Hollow. Worked in dye house at woolen mill. Lewis Creek smelly and full of dye colors. Richardson was perhaps a Painter, by occupation- living on the r 12 road (Child) Champlin Hill used to connect north into town of Charlotte Coal and iron ore (imported from NY via Lake Champlain) smelted at Hazard house (710 Old Hollow) Pails and tub factory on route 7 near Stage Road.	Higbee, 1897; Child, 1882; Smith, 1886

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1834	There was no Post Office in Ferrisburgh. Mail delivered to Vegennes and thence by horseback around North Ferrisburgh	Higbee, 1897
1835	Thomas Champlin died, aged 79	Quaker Meeting Records
1836 or 1838	First Post Office in Ferrisburgh. Located at Martin Hotel	Higbee, 1897
	Original Allen house built by John Van Vliet	
1836	Robert Hazard died, age 80	Quaker Meeting Records
1837	C.W. Wicker Store established	Wicker Family Papers
1838	Stoddard Martin deeds land for Methodist Church	Church history, 1988
1839	Methodist Church built – first building -	
1841	Listers began Property Appraisals	Gillies, 1997
1842	Uplands of maple, beech, basswood and butternut; Lowlands pine, oak and walnut (Ferrisburgh- 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, ...etc. See narrative history)	Thompson, 1842
1842	Ferrisburgh Quaker Meeting helped establish Farnham, Quebec Meeting.	Hughes, 1960
1845	M.F. Allen store in Hollow – initially under title of Allen and Wheeler	Smith, 1886
1846	Cyrus Prindle of North Ferrisburgh separated from Methodist church and built the anti-slavery "Mud Church" Wesleyan Church	NFUMC, 1988.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1847	There were 40 children in the Hollow School, District # 3, and 63 children in School Number 1 in North Ferrisburgh Stephen Ball was Clerk of District 3 School (Hollow)	Rokeye Papers
1849	Rutland and Burlington Railroad in operation. Departing daily at 6 a.m. from Burlington and connecting to the afternoon train to Boston, arriving Boston 7 p.m. same day	Burlington Free Press, 10 October 1849
1850	Peak prices for merino wool, after which sheep decline and rise of Dairy farms	
1852	Carpenter's Sash Factory operating	Deed research
1856	Methodist parsonage built	NFUMC, 1988
1857	C.H. Mallory and CW Wicker took over a store near the Allen store and operated a coopers shop and mercantile shop.	Smith, 1886
1857	Map of Hollow Road- Main Street	Walling, 1857
1862	Wicker had a tailors shop	Deed research
1861-1865	Civil War. Woolen Mill in Hollow produced cloaks for soldiers. Mill owned by William Hazard and leased to Edmund Lyman	Deed records; Smith 1886; add other refs
1862	Civil War list of draftees	Rokeye Papers
1864	Lyman leased Woolen Mill to Edward Daniels, an Englishman	Deed research.
1865	Slavery Abolished in USA	14th Amendment

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1866	Philo D. Percival moved into North Ferrisburgh Village. Purchased the custom and merchant flour mill- grist mill site just east of bridge	Smith, 1886 and deed records
1867	Vermont Women could control their own clothing and household goods – but still could not vote	
1870	Population of Ferrisburgh – 1,768	Beers, 1871
1870	White men and freed male slaves got the vote	15th Amendment
1871	Beers Atlas indicates carriage shop; Woolen Mill; C.H. Mallory store; F.W store; Store and post office at Allen's; Cheese factory; Mineral spring; Wesleyan Church; Grist Mill; Saw Mill; School No.3, Woolen Mill of E. Daniels; harness shop of A.W. Billings; Black Smith shop; wagon shop;	Beers Atlas of Addison County, 1871
1871-1873	Methodist Church substantially re-built	Church history
1880	The General Assembly of Vermont Legislature passed a law allowing women to vote in School Elections.	
1882	Child Gazeteer of Addison County Telegraph at Allen's Store in the Hollow	
1883	Krakatao eruption. Dramatic impact on northern hemisphere weather, overcast, wet, cold. 2.2 F cooler than normal	
1884	Vermont women legally allowed to make contracts for first time	
1884	New Allen House block built by N.J. Allen with store and post office on ground floor and upstairs ballroom	Smith, 1886; Deed records Newspaper records

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1884	Hollow School renovated; Hazard's Woolen factory burned	Smith 1886, Anon. 2007
1885	Grist mill still operating- run by Allen	Smith 1886
1885	Louis B. Fuller had a hay pressing business in North Ferrisburgh on 800 acres of land. He had been in the hay business for 14 years already.	Smith 1886; Child 1882
1886	History of Addison County	Smith, 1886
1886	Rufus Hazard and Joseph Rogers established the Rogers and Hazard Relief Society "to relieve the wants of the sick and poor".	Roger and Hazard website.
1891	Rural Free Delivery Service Established	
1892	C.A. Bradford , world famous Astronomer, built Vermont's Largest Observatory. Bradford was the Minister at the North Ferrisburgh Methodist Church.	Vermont Astronomical Society, 1895
1889	Red Brick Store built- J.L. St Peters Mercantile	Town Records; Smith 1886; Signature found by Ruddy Carleton , 1903
1891	Rufus Hazard died, aged 83	Quaker Meeting Records
1900	A.P. Williams store at 768 Old Hollow	Photograph
1900	Footpaths along both north and south sides of Old Hollow	Photographs

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1900	3 stores: E.A. Preston at Allen house; E.A. Baker at Red Brick; A.P. Williams at 768 Old Hollow	Deed records
1900	New "Hollow" School House (District No. 3) built to replace old one and moved across the road.	Field, 1972
1901	Embezzlement scandal involving Martin Fletcher Allen who was Lt. Governor at the time.	Newspaper records.
1907	"The Henry's" performed at Allen Hall There were 3 doctors in Ferrisburgh. Dr. Ed Collins was the MD in the Hollow	Ferrisburgh, 1976
1908	Photos indicate telephone /electric poles and footpaths on both sides of Old Hollow	E.A. Preston, pre- 1908, postcard
	First automobile?	
1912 – 1930's later?	Shady Nook Pony Farm of Agnes Field Preston at old Hazard property, 710 Old Hollow. Nationally famous for Shetland Pony Breeding.	Wade, 1914; E.A. Preston Postcards and photographs; National magazines, advertisements.
1917	Women were allowed to vote in Municipal/Town elections	
1917-1918	U.S involvement in First World War	
1919	Vermont Women could legally own real estate	
1919	Request to Town Selectmen for extension and improvement of Electric lines on Route 7	Town Records
1920	Vermont women got the vote	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1922	Methodist church got electricity	NFUMC, 1988
1920's	Agriculture was doing well in the area. Average farm was 145 acres	Royce Diaries; Shortsleeves accounts
1924	Old Hollow Road "laid out" as 4 rod (60 foot wide) road.	Town Records
1925	Movie theater in Vergennes	Royce Family Dairies
1927	November 2-4 Major Flooding state wide. Airplanes flew to help with flood issues People listened to the radio to follow flood issues.	State Records; Royce Diary
1928	Dr. Ed Collins died	Royce Diary
1937	North Ferrisburgh Village described as an "unimproved road" with "queer unpainted old wooden houses". "Trees arch the main street"	WPA, 1937
1937	Green Mountain Power easement at 710 Old Hollow Road	Deed Records
1938	Hurricane	
1941-1945	U.S. involvement in World War II.	
1945	Ferrisburgh Quaker Meeting transferred to Monkton	Hughes, 1960
1950	The Great Wind	Shedd, pers.comm.
1955	Dam broke above Shortsleeves' store and caused flash flood	Gene Shortsleeves newspaper account.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE SOURCE
1956	New School in Center of Ferrisburgh Town voted not to send 7 th and 8 th graders to the new Vergennes Union High School	Burlington Free Press, 13 June 1956
1958	Raw Sewage into Creek: Flush toilet added for first time at Hazard House (710 Old Hollow) and straight piped into Lewis Creek.	Richardson household records
1958	Removal of Covered bridge to the Spade Farm on Route 7. Old Hollow Road, from photographs, does not yet appear to be paved.	Lee, 1958 Photographs
1958	Old Hollow Road paved late in 1958	Town Records
1979	Raw Sewage stopped: New resident, Carl Reidel, at Hazard house below the bridge given health warning to stop sending raw sewage straight into Lewis Creek. On-site sewage installed for first time.	Richardson family records
	Cable (TV and internet) laid down along Old Hollow	
2011	New Bridge over Lewis Creek and crosswalk added	
2014	North Ferrisburgh Village Association non-profit organization established.	
2018	Piano Gallery established at Gene Shortsleeves old store	
2019	Footpath renovation begins along south side of Old Hollow Road	
2021	Traffic Lights and cross walk at intersection of Old Hollow (Main Street) with Route 7 (Burlington Road) and Stage Road.	

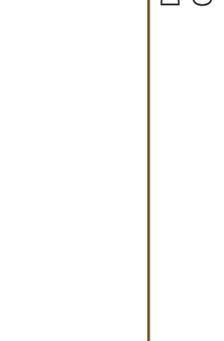


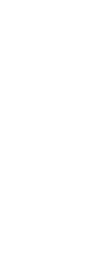
Appendix B. Historic District Property List

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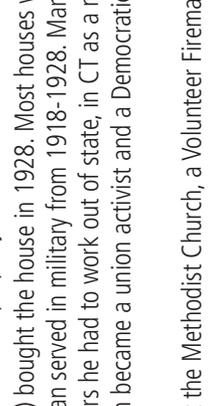
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>1 14 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/71</p> 	<p>S. Martin House – C.C. Martin House from about 1810 (opposite the site of Martin Hotel). Present house ca 1830's/40's. Three bay Greek Revival residential structure (VDHP, 1992). S. Martin (Walling, 1857) . C.C. Martin, Dairyman and Banker (Beers 1871). Original house built by Stoddard Martin (Child, 1882). Carlos C. Martin (1890-1894) and John W. Martin (1816-1896), sons of Stoddard inherited property at time of Stoddard death in 1868. They later divided the property and consolidated there properties. Carlos was a Livestock Dealer, wool grower with 400 sheep, 800 acres in North Ferrisburgh and 313 acres in Bolton (Child, 1882).</p> <p>Carlos S. Martin (1886-1952) (son of Carlos C. Martin) ran a coal and farm machinery dealership, which he sold in 1925 to Edward and Bertha Pigeon. Carlos S. Martin married Sylvia Hazard in 1897.</p> <p>Present building is several buildings, with Ell added to original building over time (Sanborn Insurance Map 1915). Today it is Apartments, plus Pleasant Valley Landscaping, Peaceful Road Storage Units.</p>	<p>Mark Franceschetti, PO Box 480, 889 Bean Rd., Charlotte</p>
<p>2 138 Old Hollow Rd 5/1/11-31</p> 		<p>Vicki Metevier- Emmons</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
3 18/20/70	 <p data-bbox="242 560 309 1136">North Ferrisburgh Cemetery. First used in 1813. Deed 1813. About 1300 graves.</p>	<p data-bbox="242 110 362 326">North Ferrisburgh Cemetery Association. Records and plot plan in Town offices.</p>
4 268 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/69	 <p data-bbox="511 938 537 1136">Helen Ball lived here</p>	<p data-bbox="511 164 537 326">Casey D. Arnotte</p>

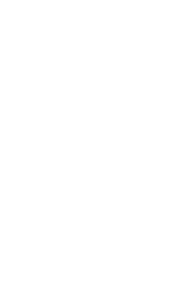
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
5 286 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/67 	House 1880's The local well for watering horses used to be in their backyard (Reinhardt)	Muff and Paul Reinhardt
6 298 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/66 	House 1880's	David & Katherine Cahill

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
7 314 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/65	<p data-bbox="239 349 271 730">Site of Cheese factory (out back of the house.) (Beers, 1871)</p> <p data-bbox="276 349 308 730">See also Sanborn map, 1915</p> <p data-bbox="313 349 388 730">Mineral spring (still there in 1940's air photo).</p> 	Whitney Palmer
8 328 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/64.2	Cannot see house from road	Daniel and Lauren Dolan
9 366 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/64.1		Barbara Amblo, 5886 Rt 7 Charlotte
10 382 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/62		Mindy Kinzie & Irving Francis

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>11 392 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/61</p> 		Marjorie Crocoll (deceased)
<p>12 508 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/60</p> 	M. Day (Beers, 1871)	Judy Chaves and Craig Heindel
<p>13 516 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/59</p> 	N. J. A. (Allen), (Beers, 1871) Built ca. 1824	Joe & MacKenzie Seeley

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>14 534 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/58</p> 	<p>J.A. Fadden, Carriage and sleigh manufacturer (Beers, 1871). Beers also notes a carriage shop, near Creek, on Hazard property.</p> <p>Heman Higbee (1901-1998) bought the house in 1928. Most houses were not painted in the Hollow. Heman served in military from 1918-1928. Married Bertha Palmer. For a number of years he had to work out of state, in CT as a machinist. Rented out property. Heman became a union activist and a Democratic J.P. in Ferrisburgh (Silas Towler)</p> <p>Heman was a Lay Reader at the Methodist Church, a Volunteer Fireman and sugarmaker (*Photo 110).</p>	<p>David and Tanya Delp</p>
<p>15 564 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/57</p> 	<p>J.A. Fadden (Beers, 1871)</p> <p>There may have been a house here in 1871, but the property was deeded to the Mount Philo Free library by M.F.Allen in 1919, on condition that a library was built there within 5 years" (Town Warranty Deed, Vol 26, p. 396). – Elmer Preston Notary Public.</p>	<p>Lauren Hunter Billings 499 Cross Street Ferrisburgh</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>16 648 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/56.2</p> 	<p>Allen Block and Opera House, 1884, new building, N.J. Allen Block, built October 1884. Earlier building on site- N.F.Allen and A.L. Wheeler & Co store – (Walling, 1857) "Joseph Mc Harrington, beds at Allen's, Clerk at Martin F.Allen's, telegraph operator" (Child, 1862) Wheeler and Allen, Dealers in Dry goods, Groceries, Clothing, hats, caps etc (Beers, 1871) Coopers shop and mercantile shop. Norman J. Allen, Allen and Percival, farmer, 113 acres (Child, 1882) N.J. Allen Block new building Oct 1884; 60 foot x 60 foot, 2 full stories high, with cupola; Post Office and mercantile shop on ground floor and public hall, 52 feet x 25 feet, with stage and backdrop upstairs. More details can be found in The Vergennes Vermonter, July 3, 1885. See also Sanborn, 1915 An Apartment House today.</p>	<p>Mike Hinsdale PO Box 57 N Ferrisburgh</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>17 602 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/56.1</p> 	<p>Circa 1890 "The Allen Estate " – see * Photo 47 c. 1900 in narrative. See Sanborn map, 1915.</p>	<p>Tim & Martha Davis</p>
<p>18 668 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/55</p> 	<p>Wheeler House. M.W. Carpenter & A.L. Wheeler (Walling, 1857) A.L. Wheeler (Beers, 1871) Maria Wheeler, widow of Absolm, and John Wheeler (Child, 1882). See also Wicker Papers, UVM House consists of a circa 1820's or 1830's house with an Ell addition later in nineteenth century. See photo of 1900 in narrative. House remarkably unchanged from outside today. Sanborn Map of 1915 indicate composition roof</p>	<p>Fritz and Adela Langrock</p>

PARCEL

19 710 Old Hollow Rd
18/20/54

**NOTES**

Hazard House (Robert Hazard 1793). (deed records, Smith 1886 – see detail in narrative section). R. Hazard (Beers, 1871); M.W. Carpenter, J. Fondly and Tin shop (Walling, 1857). At least two mercantile stores appear to have been on this site, close to road – C.W Wicker store- and J. Fondly (Walling, 1857). In 1857, when the property changed hands (Van Vliet to Kent), (Kent was a wheelwright-Militia List) the house was “occupied by Marty Sears” (WD, 1857)

Tinsmith George C. Webb is listed in Child (1882) as living in Village.

Beers 1871 map indicates “store F.W.” and also C.W. Wicker on this parcel, and “Carriage Shop” near river. Rufus Hazard, (Child, 1882)

Greek Revival House, built c. 1830 with 1864 windows (“casing by Justus Miller for H. Holmes, Nov. 15, 1864). Justus Miller, “aged 20, Carpenter” (Militia List 1863-67). Attached Ell addition was added to accommodate a larger, summer kitchen, large woodshed and attached outhouse which was a very substantial

2019 OWNER

Jean Richardson

PARCEL

19 (con't)

NOTES

wall-papered room with a "5 holer" (removed 1991). Main house, 28 by 35 feet, over full fieldstone and rubble basement with large stone and rubble rainwater cistern; hand forged nails found during renovations; split board lath; sliding pocket doors between front and back parlors, Federal style. Two stove chimneys, one on east side for the parlor stove (removed), and one on the west side for the kitchen stove.

Rufus Hazard, grandson of Robert Hazard, lived in house from 1867 till his death in 1891. Rufus Hazard's second wife Ruth Carey Hazard lived there till her death (Administrator Deed of 1897).

The house is on 31 acres along Lewis Creek, and was clearly the site of many buildings from 1780's on. 1790's iron ore production; Robert B. Hazard had a lease to operate a wool carding and cloth dressing enterprise "below the bridge" (Smith 1886 p. 447); Remaining barn is probably 1820's sheep barn which, in 1904- through 1930's, became Shady Nook Pony Farm (Elmer A. and Agnes Field Preston).

Dam over Lewis Creek (concrete bank foundation still present) and adjacent tin smith shop (1857 map); saw mill; 3 old barn foundations still present, at least one was dairy barn; one was known as the "Carpenter barn".
See also Sanborn Map, 1915.

Brick smoke house with slate roof c. 1840's?; Cream/milk house, 1860's, is now a sugar house. Handpump well on site by east door.

2019 OWNER

19 (con't)

Well (200 feet deep) was drilled in 1956 and flush toilet added. Sewage was straight piped into Lewis Creek from 1956-1980 (Carl Reidel)

(See further notes on Rufus and Robert Hazard story in Narrative section)

20 718 Old Hollow Rd
18/20/53

Ken & Jen Ruddy

Red Brick Store and St. Peter's Store and Grist Mill: Property is currently "Fiddlehead Construction". There were several buildings here, including a grist mill and two store buildings. Extensive history on this property described in narrative section. The original structure (c. 1830's) of the red brick store was an approximately 20 by 30 timber framed wood clap-board-sided, two story, gable roofed building, which original form can be seen on the east side (Ken Ruddy). This store was moved in whole or part from the east side of the bridge, from present McKibben parcel, 838 Old Hollow, to the west side in 1849, by C.W. Wicker (Smith, 1886), who must have bought what became the red brick parcel from adjacent Orin Sholes who purchased it from estate of Robert Hazard in 1842. The Red brick building (25 by 61 feet) was built in 1889 by Joseph L. St Peters who had been a store clerk for Wicker. This became the biggest mercantile business in Addison County known as J.L. St. Peters & Co. (Smith 1886; Child, 1882; Carleton, 1903; Wicker Papers).

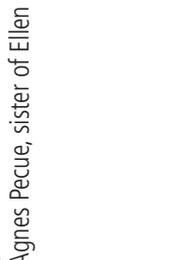
The Mill buildings, close to the river bank, have gone through many iterations over the last 200 years. (see photos in Narrative section). There was a wood and stone dam and penstock for a flour and Grist Mill with a store (Sanborn Map, 1915). The final addition was made after 1941.

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
20 (con't)	<p>St Peters leased (?) the store to Frank A. Baker, then ownership of store and old mill buildings went from St. Peters to Yandow, then Irion, then McEvoy, then Ruddy.</p> <p>The old Flour and Grist Mill was still operating in the 1920's (Royce diaries). The buildings were re-purposed into a fine carpentry business in the late 1990's by Ken Ruddy – Fiddlehead Construction</p> <p>Plenty of photos late 19th through 20th century See also Narrative Section for further details.</p>	2019 OWNER
21 768 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/52	 <p>Mallory Store: Cornerstone dated 1839; Paint shop (Walling, 1857). Sholes, Wicker and Co shop from about 1840-1849 (Smith, 1886). Purchased by Mallory from CW Wicker in 1857, first as a cooper, then back to general merchandise (Smith 1886) Loren Mallory 1843-1864, served in 5th Vermont Infantry; died at *Spottsylvania, NC 1864 Charles H. Mallory, age 34, merchant (Militia List, 1865-67) C.H. Mallory store (Beers, 1871) Charles H. Mallory - General merchant with 25 acres (Child, 1882), and Treasurer of District 3, Hollow School, 1882 (Wicker Family Papers) A.P. Williams store (postcard 1900)</p>	Callie Douglass

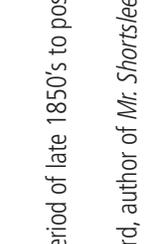
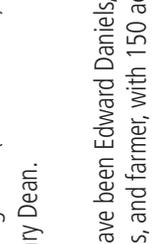
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>22 838 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/49</p> 	<p>Site of Haskell and C.W. Wicker store c. 1836-1840/41. Noted as "C.W. Wicker (Walling, 1857)</p> <p>Present house 1890's</p> <p>The original MF Allen house/home stood on this site. Rainwater was collected for household use (Julie Rak). House burned in late 1950's</p> <p>The next house built on the property, Carbonneau's, burned in 1971 and was re-built, and more recently removed by present owners.</p>	<p>Sue and Al McKibben</p>
<p>23 1153 Four Winds Rd 18/20/50</p> 	<p>Circa 1820</p> <p>C. Prindle (Walling, 1857)</p> <p>H.F. Bull (Beers, 1871)</p>	<p>Eric D. Gracie</p>
<p>24 1019 Four Winds Rd 18/20/48</p> 	<p>Building is 1830's, moved from the North East corner of Mt. Philo in Charlotte to this location in 1981 by Silas Towler.</p> <p>The Charlotte house belonged to a Palmer, and prior to that a Higbee</p>	<p>Silas Towler & Lisa Patton</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
25 997 Four Winds Rd 18/20/47 	<p>The house was built by Joe Stone in the 1870's and belonged to Katie Quinn's grandfather, Fred Abbey, then Katie Quinn's parents lived here and Katie's father, founded the Gardenside nursery in Charlotte.</p> <p>The owner of this property also owns the tiny corner of Four Winds and Fuller Mountain road where Schoolhouse number 3 was initially located. (Silas Towler)</p>	Rachel Donovan
26 971 Four Winds Rd 18/20/46 		Tim Ambrose

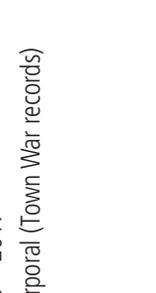
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
27 629 Four Winds Rd 18/20/45.1	 <p data-bbox="207 560 367 925">Probably Louis B. Fuller land in nineteenth century. House circa 1880.</p>	Katharine and Mike Quinn
28 966 Four Winds Rd 18/20/46.1	 <p data-bbox="278 560 404 925">School House # 3 location on both Walling, 1857 and Beers, 1871 maps is at the corner of the two roads and belongs to owners of Parcel 25 across the road (Silas Towler). House is modern construction</p>	Gregg Roberts
29 3348 Four Winds Rd 18/20/44	 <p data-bbox="350 560 510 925">Hollow School House # 3 This is the new replacement built 1884 at intersection of Four Winds Road (formerly School Street) with Fuller Mtn Rd. Note location different on Walling 1857 map & Beers' 1871 map. Building moved across road about 1903.</p>	Jennifer Arbuckle

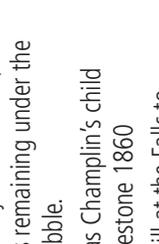
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>30 1060 Four Winds Rd 18/20/43</p> 	<p>Between 1926 and 1990 this property was Roy Higbee. The Pecue family lived here prior to 1926 (see diaries of Katharine Royce in *Chapter XI). Roy Higbee was married to Agnes Pecue, sister of Ellen Pecue Morrow.</p>	<p>Stanley Morrow, Trustee</p>
<p>31 1076 Four Winds Rd 18/20/42</p> 	<p>J. Rogers (Walling, 1857) J. Mooney (Beers, 1871) John Mooney, age 73 (Child, 1882) James Mooney, farmer, 100 acres (Child, 1882) – see also Photo of James Mooney in Chapter X)</p>	<p>Ken Curler and Robin Curler</p>
<p>32 1122 Four Winds Rd 18/20/41</p> 	<p>J.D. Percival (Beers, 1871) Philo D. Percival, small fruit grower, 15.5 acres (Child, 1882)</p>	<p>Timothy Coleman and Debbie Schlosser</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
33 1168 Four Winds Rd 18/20/38	 <p data-bbox="146 782 289 1136">G. Webb and Palmer (Walling, 1857) G.H. Palmer and C. Stone (Beers, 1871) George H. Palmer, wheelwright, cabinetmaker (Child, 1882) Joseph Stone, wheelwright (Child, 1882)</p>	Nick Patch and Judy Elson
34 884 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/39	 <p data-bbox="363 945 389 1136">Mrs L. (Beers, 1871)</p>	George Gardner
35 886 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/40	 <p data-bbox="580 782 646 1136">O. King and P. Parish (Beers, 1871) Oliver King, Blacksmith (Child, 1882)</p>	Roxie & Gene Lauer

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
36 889 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/36 	<p>Buildings have been on this site since the 1790's or earlier. This was the location of a string of buildings along the creek associated with the woolen mill. T.D. Lyman (Walling, 1857)</p> <p>The Mill was managed by TD Lyman in the period of late 1850's to post Civil War (Higbee, 1897)</p> <p>Hurd family summer home. Edith Thacher Hurd, author of <i>Mr. Shortleeve's Great Big Store</i>, 1952</p>	Aaron Collins & Gerry Farrington
37 839 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/35 	<p>Dean House: 1853 date on side of house</p> <p>W. Dean (Walling, 1857). Dean died in 1874, aged 78 (Town records).</p> <p>The son of William Dean was Dr. Charles Henry Dean.</p> <p>Edward Daniels, aged 44 (Militia List 1867)</p> <p>E.D. (2 buildings) (Beers, 1871). This would have been Edward Daniels, who is described as a manufacturer of woolen goods, and farmer, with 150 acres (Child, 1882)</p>	Franz Collaz PO Box 186 Middlebury

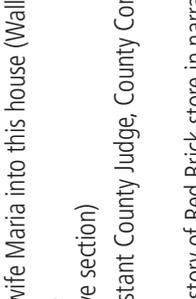
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
38 825 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/34	<p>J.V. Dolan? (Beers, 1871)</p> <p>Fay Higbee lived here 1957 – 1970's (Silas Towler) Fay's son, George, married Margaret who lived there until her death in 2017</p> 	Todd Milazzo
39 838 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/33	<p>Site of Hazard/Robinson Grist Mill and the Newell Saw Mill</p> <p>"Mills" (Walling, 1857 and Beers, 1871).</p> <p>P.D. Percival; Newell and Palmer (Beers, 1871)</p> <p>Argalus B. Newell, proprietor of Sawmill, farmer, 8.5 acres (Child, 1882)</p> <p>Sanborn map, 1915</p> <p>Extensive history on this site- eg. Smith 1886 p 447 – and see Narrative section.</p> 	Al & Sue McKibben Mill Site LLC

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>40 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/32</p> 	<p>J.A. Fadden (Beers, 1871) Site of previous blacksmith, wheelwright, carriage or wagon shop</p>	<p>Ferrisburgh Historical Society</p>
<p>41 12 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/31</p> 	<p>Mrs L.M. Martin (Beers, 1871) Lucy Parker and Robert Jimmo in 1960's—2017 Robert Jimmo served in Korean War, Corporal (Town War records)</p>	<p>Sylas Demello & Courtney Scott</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
42 38 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/30	 <p data-bbox="207 560 367 1234">A.E. Keeler, (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1871) Aranthus E. Keeler, carpenter and joiner (Child, 1882)</p>	William Lockwood Alison Connors Lockwood P.O Box 214 Charlotte
43 100 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/29.2	 <p data-bbox="452 560 611 1234">Champlin House built circa 1805-1808 by Thomas Champlin (deed history). Roof beams are pegged maple- late 18th and early 19th century construction; hand forged nails in pine flooring of random width; shingles remaining under the roof using hand forged nails; cellar foundation fieldstone cobble. Champlin family Cemetery adjacent. Cemetery dates: Thomas Champlin's child Elisha, gravestone 1825. Thomas Champlin, 1835. Last gravestone 1860 In 1806 Thomas Champlin deeded the Grist Mill and Saw Mill at the Falls to Spencer and Hills (Smith, 1886) (see further notes on Champlin in narrative section) N. Jones (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1871) Norman H. Jones, Farmer, 12 acres (Child, 1882) See also photo, dated 1902, when property was Norman Jones.</p>	Steve and Marna Tulin
44 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/29.1	Open land	Ruddy

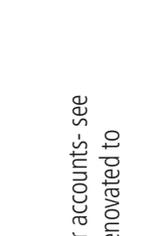
PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
45 115 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/28	H. Tarvel, (Beers, 1871)	Dustin Hume
46 83 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/27	G.D.W. (Beers, 1871) Could be George D. Webb? Grand Juror and Farmer, 30 acres (Child, 1882), but see also parcel 51 below	Robert and Vicki Yantz
47 71 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/26		Betten Paige
		

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>48 53 Champlin Hill Rd 18/20/25</p> 		<p>Pamela Taylor P.O. Box 60 North Ferrisburgh</p>
<p>49 715 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/24</p> 	<p>Billings House: early 1800's, built by George Meigs (Higbee, 1897) A.W. Billings, (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1871) Avery W. Billings residence (Child, 1882)- harness shop was short distance to west (parcel 53)</p>	<p>Clare Conner</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
<p>50 699 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/23</p> 	<p>Wicker House. circa 1820. May have been built by Rowland T. Robinson and lived in by John Van de Vliet. Charles W. Wicker moved to North Ferrisburgh in 1836 He married in 1838, and moved with his wife Maria into this house (Walling, 1857; Child 1882; Smith 1886; Beers, 1871).</p> <p>On Underground Railroad (see narrative section)</p> <p>Cyrus W. Wicker retired merchant, Assistant County Judge, County Commissioner (Child, 1882)</p> <p>Extensive family history described in history of Red Brick store in narrative section. See also Wicker Family Papers 1824-1866 (UVM Special Collections).</p> <p>See also Sanborn Map 1915</p> <p>There was a tin smith shop there (Bill Wager).</p> <p>Margaret Poillard - Bill Wager, Fire Chief's, grandmother lived here.</p>	<p>Katie Hill</p>
<p>51 669 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/22</p> 	<p>Webb House. Circa 1820. G.B. Webb & A.B Webb (Walling, 1857)</p> <p>G.D. Webb (Beers, 1871). Behind Newell House.</p> <p>George D. Webb, town grand juror and farmer with 30 acres (Child, 1882)</p> <p>George B. Webb, resident aged 88 (Child, 1882)</p> <p>Present house is relatively new construction</p>	<p>David McDonough & Melissa Starr</p>

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
52 685 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/21	 <p data-bbox="133 893 207 1136">Small country store of Edmund Lyman G. Hillyer (Walling, 1857) A. W. Billings Harness Shop (Beers, 1871) Avery W. Billings, Harness Maker (Child, 1882)</p>	Morris Palmer et al. Britney Justvig
53 647 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/20	 <p data-bbox="207 893 281 1136">Newell House. B. Newell (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1871) Birdsey Newell Rev. B. Newell (Beers, Directory, 1871) Argalus B. Newell, lawyer age 39 (Militia Records, 1867) Argalus B. Newell, proprietor of sawmill, farmer, 8.5 acres (Child, 1882) Amanda Newell, widow of Birdsey (Child, 1882) see also Esther M. Newell who also lived in the village on 4 acres (Child, 1882). Blacksmith shop building, now gone, was a separate structure west of house (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1871) The house has a classic wooden Ell of the older house attached to the 1860's red brick house See also Sanborn map of 1915</p>	Suzanna Miller

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
54 607 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/19 	Includes former "mud" Wesleyan church near road (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1861). See Quaker History section of narrative. (see Ball family history in Narrative section)	Marvin and Ellie Ball
55 587 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/18 	Barber's Shop 1880's (see Narrative Section) North Ferrisburgh Fire Station 1948-1990 North Station Millwork — 1990's — present	Kurt Plank & Karen Petterson
56 545 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/17 	Collins House: 1884. Built for Dr Edward Collins, MD (died 1928). George P. Collins, Physician and Surgeon, and Superintendent of Schools (Child, 1882) House was used as foster home during 1930–1960's (Ferrisburgh Historical Society) Renovated by Kurt Plank 2015 Old 1910's garage out back See also Sanborn Map of 1915	Kurt Plank & Karen Petterson

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
57 517 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/16		Jeffrey and Irene Hobar
58 497 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/15		David Greenhaus
59 453 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/14		Justin Rose and Emily

F. White (Beers, 1871) indicates only the store, not a house which is west of the stream. Store was a 2 story structure (Sanborn Map, 1915)
 House consists of a kitchen Ell added on to 1880's house.
 Gene Shortsleeves house and Store 1946- 1990 (newspaper accounts- see narrative section). Store re-built 1946 following fire. Store renovated to Piano Gallery 2018 — present

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
60 361 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/13	 <p data-bbox="242 914 348 1136">Miller House c. 1890's. Built by Simeon Miller (Higbee) or Charlie Miller – (Entrance C.C. Miller) See Sanborn Map, 1915</p>	Jessy Amblo & Andrea Louise Briten
61 110 Mt. Philo Rd 05/01/94	New house in top center of parcel	Julia Kent, trustees
62 Mt. Philo Rd 18/20/11	Vacant lot	William & Gayle Cross. 42 West Red Rock Rd. Colchester
63 136 Highland Way 05/01/93		Bernard Young
64 296 Mt. Philo Rd 01/01/8.13		Alan and Heidi Rawls

2019 OWNER

NOTES

PARCEL

Anthony Stout

65 382 Mt. Philo Rd
01/01/8.12



Eric Arneberg, trustees

66 347 Mt. Philo Rd
01/01/07

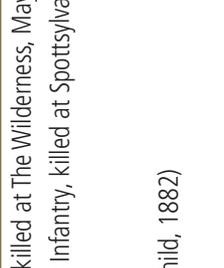


Lucy Abare & Wayne
Abare

67 269 & 261 Mt. Philo Rd
01/01/06



House circa 1880's
Wayne Abare's father, Edward Abare was born here.
Edward Abare served as a corporal in the Military and was stationed in Germany after the World War II
Edward operated a body shop at this location for about 20 years, and now his son Wayne operates Wayne's Tire, utilizing the small garage on the property

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
68 223 Mt. Philo Rd 05/01/12 & 05/01/11.21		Nora Wright
69 147 Mt. Philo Rd 18/20/10		Joseph Sorrell 1845-1864, 17th Vermont, killed at The Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Abraham Sorrell, 1833-1864, 5th Vermont Infantry, killed at Spottsylvania, NC, May 13, 1864 O. Sorrell (Beers, 1871) Oliver Sorrell, teamster, 3 acres; Mason (Child, 1882)

2019 OWNER

NOTES

PARCEL

Jeff and Judy Parsons
PO Box 8

W. Jenkins (Beers, 1871)

70 71 Mt. Philo Rd
18/20/09



Eric Mills

A. Coggswell (Walling, 1857; Beers, 1871)

71 303 Old Hollow Rd
18/20/08



PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
72 283 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/7	 <p data-bbox="228 714 303 876">Eric Mill's mother, Dorothy Adams lived here</p>	Kristen Brisee & Jeffrey Goulette
73 265 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/6	 <p data-bbox="303 714 377 876">Circa 1830 C.C. White (Walling 1857)</p>	Stephen & Francine Ramsey
74 249 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/5	 <p data-bbox="377 714 452 876">H. Dow (Beers, 1871) Rebecca Dow, Tailoress and resident (Child, 1882)</p>	Ken Oboz & Nina Falsen

PARCEL

75 18/20/70
18/20/95
05/01/11.22



NOTES

North Ferrisburgh United Methodist Church and Parsonage
1838 Church property site and parsonage site deeded by Stoddard Martin.
Building first in 1838, but substantially re-built in 1871-1873 and tall spire added (later replaced as unsafe).
Higbee states Built by George Meigs in 1840.
1852 Bell added (from Charlotte)
This building illustrates the New England Meeting House design, with secular public meeting house rooms downstairs separated from religious functions upstairs. A practice which continues to this day.
1901 Church was renovated and slate roof added.
1922 Electricity added.
1927 an additional Methodist church was built at Ferrisburgh Center.
1951 chimes were added- gift of C.S. Martin.
Parsonage site deeded from Stoddard Martin in 1856 "with building thereon" (Town Records) Construction indicates Ell additions at different dates.
See also Sanborn Map of 1915

2019 OWNER

North Ferrisburgh
United Methodist
Church.
Kim Hornung-Marcy ,
Pastor and Ted Marcy

PARCEL	NOTES	2019 OWNER
76 189 Old Hollow Rd 18/20/4	1880's? 	Tyson Blanchard, Diane Nadon
77 Old Hollow Rd 05/01/11.22	Open land - Church	North Ferrisburgh United Methodist Church
78 45 Old Hollow Rd 05/01/11.23	Night Owl Auto 	Vernon A. and Hillary Devine

PARCEL

79 Old Hollow Rd
18/20/3

**NOTES**

Site of Martin Hotel and Tavern – Built by Stoddard S. Martin (1781-1868) in 1817 as a farm residence for his large family and converted to an hotel in about 1830.

Post Office was located here in 1838- 1855.

J.W and C.C. Martin (Walling, 1857) (sons of Stoddard S. Martin) who built a ballroom.

C.C. Martin (Beers, 1871)

Carlos C. Martin, dairy with 22 cows and 200 acres of land (Child, 1882)

Martin Hotel and a number of farm buildings burned in 1925 from a fire which started in a car storage shed adjacent.

Four Winds Inn – 1927 – 1950’s – postcards see narrative section

Jimmo’s Motel – 1950’s These buildings still remain on the site

2019 OWNER

For sale
Jolley Associates





